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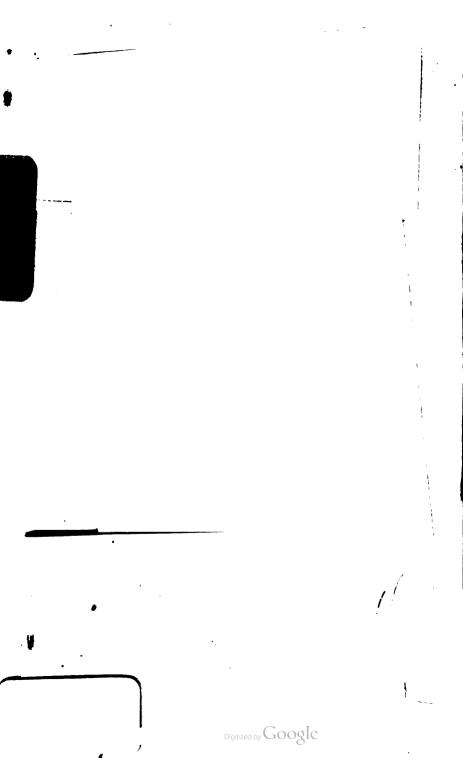
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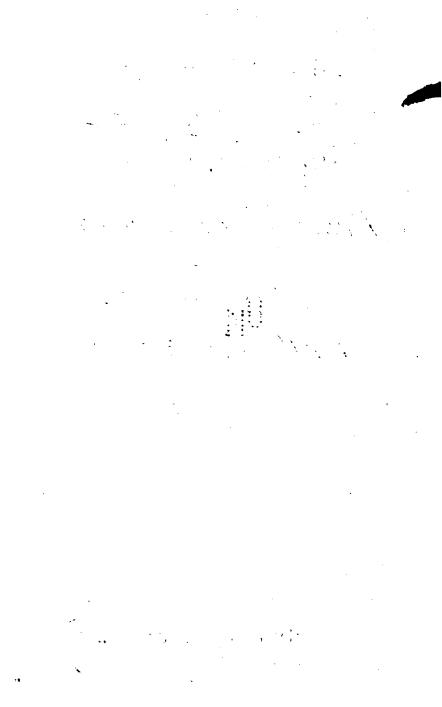
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THE London Magazine: OR, Gentlemans Monthly Intel lache Etol. XIX For the Year MDCCL. Printe



PREFACE.



HE Goddels Envy was, by the Ancients, fuppoled to be the conftant Attendant of the Goddels, they called Favour; and the

Wheel, with her Eyes covered, and in a very unftable Pofture. We have experienced the Truth of the first Part of this Fable; for by the various Arts that are used to depreciate our MAGAZINE, and to set up something in Imitation of it, we find, that *Envy* has followed, and now follows close after that *Favour*, with which the Publick has, in such a particular Manner, diffinguished our COLLECTION.

But as to the other Part of this Fable, we rejoice to find, that, whatever that of particular Men may be, the *Favour* of the Publick is far from being unftable, becaufe we from thence conclude, it is not blind, but muft be grounded upon Reafon and Judgment, which of all others is the most folid Foundation, as appears from our Success; for tho' we are now at the End of our nineteenth Year, we meet with more Favour than ever, and fell more compleat Setts than any *Collection* of the fame Kind.

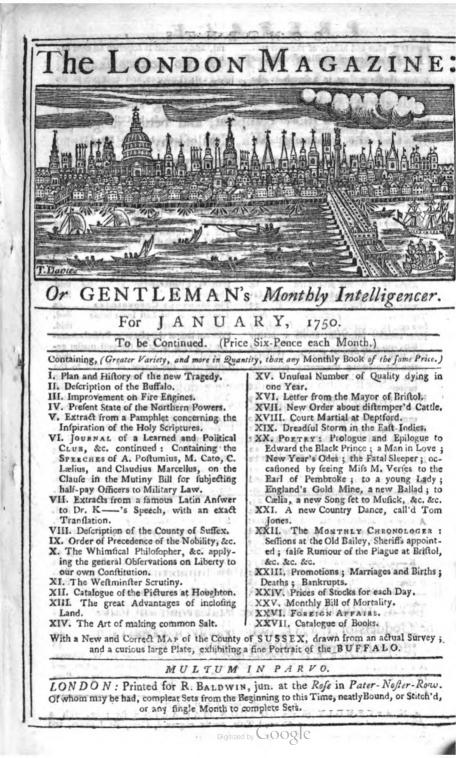
The Continuance of this Favour we neither fhall, nor can defire, any longer than we deferve it; which we fhall always endeavour to do, by giving more original Pieces, and a more compleat, and better judged Abstract of the Learning, Wit, Philosophy, and Politicks of the present Age, than is to be met with in any other periodical Collection; and that, without descending so low as to infert any Thing that is fit to be read by none but Cosfee-Boys and Barbers Journeymen.

From this Conduct we must expect to be still pursued by Envy. But that these Detractors may see their own Picture, we shall present them with it from the Second Book of Ovid's Metamorphosis.

Pallor in ore fedet : macies in corpore toto : Nufquam recta acies : livent rubigine dentes : Pectora felle virent : lingua est fuffufa veneno. Rifus abest ; nisi quem visi movere dolores. Nec fruitur sonno, vigilacibus excita curis : Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, Succeffus hominum : carpitque et carpitur unà : Suppliciumque suum est.

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

THE GENIUS of the Author fupporting the Volumes of the MAGAZINE, conducted by MINERVA, notwithstanding the Endeavours of ENVY, to the Goddess of FAME, who readily receives them, and confequently makes them IMMORTAL.



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The Song fent us by R. B. has been already inferted. The Character of Sir W. W. Wynne, by Dr. King, is in our Mag. of Dec. last. We have received the Epitaph on Chartres, and the printed Latin Verfet. The Papers on the Free and Candid Disquisitions, not fuiting our Purpole, are left with our Publisher, who will return them when call d for.

About the Middle of January was Publish'd,

A N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1749, with a Heautiful Frontifpiece, a General Title, neatly engrav'd, Compleat Indexes, and feveral other Things necessary to compleat the Volume, GOOD

On winter



H E Т

LONDON MAGAZINE. IANUARY, 1750.

The Plan and Hiftory of the new Tragedy this Month brought upon the Stage at Drury-Lane Playboule, intitled, Edward the Black Prince, or the Battle of Poictiers. (See p. 36.)

The Perfons of the Drama are as follow :

MEN. Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, eldeft fon of Ed-The earl of ward 111, king of England. Warwick, the earl of Salifbury, the lord Audley, the lord Chandos, generals in his army. Arnold, the prince's favourite. Cardinal Perigort, the pope's nuncio. John, the French king; Dauphin, duke of Tourain, his fons. Duke of Athens, con-B fable of France. Archbishop of Sens. Lord Ribemont, Lord Charney, French marihals.

WOMEN.

Mariana, Charney's daughter, prifoner in the English camp. Louisa, her attendant. Nobles, officers, foldiers and attendants.

Scone, the English and French camps C near Poictiers.

The hiftory is thus ;



RINCE Edward, with a fmall army, having ravaged and plunpart of France, between the Garonne and the Loire, and be-

. January, 1750.

ing upon his return to Bourdeaux. was encamped near Poictiers, when he heard that the king of France with a vaft army, far furpassing his in numbers, was in purfuit of him, and approached fo near, that he could

not fafely retreat without fighting. Upon this he calls a council of war. with which the tragedy begins; and in this council it is refolved, after fome debate, which fhews the character of the feveral generals, to fight the enemy.

After the breaking up of this council, Arnold enters, when the prince shews a great friendship for him, and a high opinion of his merit, in reward of which he confers upon him a high post in the army; and upon the prince's retiring, Arnold being left alone, discovers, in a foliloquy, his paffion for Mariana. Scene changes to the French camp.

A conversation between Charney, Sens, Athens, and Ribemont, discovers their feveral characters, and ends the first act with a quarrel bedered a great Dtween Sens and Ribemont, on account of the latter's talking too much in praise of the English.

ACT П.

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Scene, the English camp.

Opens with a fhort conversation between Salifbury, Chandos, and Warwick, just going to council. The scene then changes to a private tent, and opens with Arnold's telling Mariana, that their retreat was cut off, and they had no prospect but of A and in a fury leaves him. total flaughter; that fhe would be reftored to fafety and liberty, but he had no hopes, for should he furvive, he would by the loss of her be plunged for ever in defpair. Upon this fhe discovers her love of him, advifes him to carry her off and de-B fert to the French, which he, after much difficulty, feems to comply with, but faints and goes off leaning upon her arm.

Scene changes to the king's tent in the French camp, discovers his majesty in council, all but Ribemont C advise against giving the English any terms, and particularly Sens, whole fpeech is full of flattery.

Scene changes to the English camp, and opens with a conversation between Audley, Chandos, and Salifbury; then enters the prince with D Warwick, who had inform'd his highness of Arnold's having deseried to the enemy, and carried with him Mariana; and the prince tells them of Perigort's endeavouring to bring about a peace, and of the terms he had impowered him to of- E giveness, but not for life, which he fer, in excuse for which, after declaring how little he valued his own life, he fays,

- " But fure the voice of heaven and cry of nature,
- « Are loud against the facrifice of thousands
- " To giddy rafhnefs. O reflect, my friends, F
- . I have a double delegated truft,
- " And must account to heaven and to my father.
- " For lives ignobly fav'd, or madly loft." ACT III.
 - Scene, the French camp.

Ribemont meeting Arnold upbraids him with his defertion, and G Mariana enters, then leaves him. Arnold upbraids her with being the caule of his defertion and shame, and after declaring his being refolved

to die. breaks away from her. She in tears flings herfelf upon the ground, and in this posture her father Charney finds her. Upon his asking the cause, she reproaches him with being the cause of her ruin.

Scene changes to the English camp. The prince of Wales in his tent with his generals about him, gives audience to the nuncio Perigort. who reports the terms of peace infifted on by the French king. The prince rejects them with difdain; and the nuncio follicits leave to try once more to get the French king to fosten his demands, which having obtained, he departs; and the prince, after confulting with his generals, gives orders to prepare for battle.

ACT IV.

Scene, the French camp.

Ribemont in a foliloquy discovers a dejection of mind : His father's ghoft appears to him and vanishes. Athens enters, and endeavours to encourage him.

Scene changes to the English camp. Audley reports to the prince the high fpirits of the foldiers, and the prince being left alone, Arnold is introduced in difguise, which he throws off, falls upon his knees, confesses his crime, and begs for foris refolved to facrifice in the fervice of his country, therefore only afks, that the prince would afterwards declare, that he gave himfelf to death, the voluntary victim of remorfe. After Arnold is gone, the generals are called in, and the nuncio returns, and declares that he found the French inflexible in their demands. then retires with his attendants, and the prince gives orders to draw up the army in battle array. The fcene then changes to another part of the English camp, and Metriana and Louisa enter in search of Arnold, whom they meet; he advises her to return to her father, but she refuses, bemoans her being the cause of his guilt

guilt, and declares her being refolv'd to thare his punishment. After their parting, the fcene changes to a rural eminence, with the distant prospect of a camp. The prince. alone declares his dependance upon providence, for fuccels. Audley enters, and after some discourse intreats that he may be the first to charge the enemy, which the prince grants. The army then appears marching, and after the prince has made them a fpeech, they all refolve spon con- B quest or death.

ACT V.

Scene, an extensive plain on one fide, a camp on a level, on the other a camp on a rifing ground.

The prince appears fending orders. to the archers, and ordering War-C wick to go and reinforce Salifbury. Then Arnold enters, cover'd with the blood of the enemy; and rallies a party of English that were retreating. Scene changes to another part of the field, and discovers king John. and his generals giving orders, and D exclaiming against the cowardice of their troops. Scene changes, Arnold and Ribemont meet and engage, the former falls, the prince coming up finds him bleeding, gives teltimony of his valour, and pardons the crime he had committed. On which Ar- E. M. Glof, in his Speech to the Academy Royal nold declares himfelf happy and ex. pires. Scene changes, king John and his fon Tourain, endeavour to rally the troops, his counfellors advife him to fly, he difdains it, Charney and welcoming enters bleeding, death, after all is loft, expires. The F king encouraging the few about him, refolves to conquer or die.

1

Scene opens to a full profpect of the field, Ribemont and Audley meet, and after a long engagement, the former is killed, the latter wounded. ing orders to recal his troops from the purfuit, he knights Audley, and at his desire directs Ribemont's corps to be taken care of. Then

enters Louis ; who relates that Mariana, having found Arnold's corps in the field, took his fword and stabb'd herself ; after this, Mariana diffracted and bleeding, is brought in by the foldiers, who after declarand kneeling prays A ing how the had feduced Arnold

ß

expires. Upon this Warwick enters, gives an account of the riches of the French camp, and the prince thereupon expresses himfelf thus :

All rightcops heaven I thy hand is have con-(picuous !

Pride and prefumption furnish thus their thane.

And the tragedy ends with king John, his fon Tourain, the archbishop of Sens, and many other French noblemen being brought in prifoners by Salifbury; on which the prince, after having given orders to prepare a banquet for his royal guelts, expresses himself thus : O may Britannia's fons, thro' ev'ry age,

As they shall read of this so great atchievement,

Feel the recorded victory infpire

An emulation of our martial fire,

When future wrongs their ardour shall excite,

And future princes lead them forth to fight! Till by repeated conquefts, they obtain

A power to awe the earth and rule the main !

Each tyrant fetter glorioufly unbind. And give their liberty to all mankind.

of Sciences at Stockholm, has the follow. ing Paffage.

A BOUT 200 years ago, there was not fo much as a fingle orchard in all Sweden. We began to plant appletrees but in the time of Q. Chriftina. The bringing cabbage and turnips from Germany many people full remember. In the time of Guftavus, Brunfwick mum was the liquor at the royal table, and hardly to be met with any where elfe. Brandy was not known till the time of Eric XIV. and sobacco did not become common till the days of Q. Chriftina. About 89 years ago perules were first worn, and in those days our poultry was imported from other coun-The prince enters, giv-G tries. If a pitcher of wine is drank in a week in a farmer's house, he is thought extravagant, but 100 may be drank, walish the fame space, in a merchant's family, and he pais for a good reconomit notwithftanding.

THE buffalo, or buffler, an African beaft. is larger that beaft, is larger than the ox. His hair is black and fhort, very coarfe and thin; fo that you may eafily fee the fkin underneath it, which is brown and porous. His head is fmall in proportion to his body, lean and hangs low. His horns long, black, crooked, and bent inward. He is very unlucky and milchievous, especially when he is provoked; for he runs fwift, and if he overtakes the perion, he tramples on, and bruifes him till he finds he has no breath ; fo that fome have faved themfelves from his fury by holding in their breath ; which has been observ'd of all the bull kind. He has large, fierce eyes ; his roar is terrible ; his legs fhort, and farong fet. He is capable of labour, and eats little, They make use of him to plough with, and draw their carts in Italy. His tempesament is fo hot, that, even in winter, he loves always to be in the water. Their fleih is tough and of little value, yet fold at Rome; and Barbot fays, the natives near cape Monte eat them.

Bofman's account is fomewhat different : He fays, that the buffalo much refembles the elephant, except in fize. They are to be found all over Guinea, but fo few, that scarce one is feen in three or four years. n Their flesh is very good meat.

These creatures do not seem swift enough to overtake men on land, where the auther fays he should not fear them, any more than trust them in the water, though he never heard of any mifchief they did there. Their colour is dark brown, and they may pass for very ugly beasts. They they may pais for very ugly beafts. are faid to cry and use other subtilities to R catch men ; but Bofman treats fuch reports as fabulous,

ENGLAND' GOLD MINE; O R.

The British Herring Fishery for ever.

A new BALLAD, To the Tune of, F

There was a jouial beggar, &cc.

VE lovers of your freedom, Your country and your king, To keep all three from danger, O! liften whilft I fing, How a fishing we must go, must go, must go, How a fifting we must go. G And ye who, friends to Britain, Wou'd curb the power of France; Attend and J'll inftruct ye Our welfare to advance, When a fifting we do go, &c.

The people now are groaning Beneath a heavy debt ; And will be foon a bankrupt. Unlefs we caft the net, Then a fifting let us go, &cc.

- For food, whilft other nations Upon their fields rely ;
- A To us, the fea's wide boson, A harveft can fupply, Then a fifting let us go, &c.
 - The ocean lying round. If we this trade purfue, Will yield us wealth furpaffing
 - The treasures of Peru, So a fifting we will go, &c.
- ^B Then all with empty pockets, Who nothing have to do,
 - Come lift beneath our standard, We'll cut out work for you, And a fifting we will go, &c.
 - The ropes, the nets, the veffels, Will multitudes employ ;
 - Increase of munufactures. Fill every heart with joy, When a fifting we do go, &c.
 - The Highlanders rebellious, Will blifsful live and free ;
 - Extend, with new rais'd failors, Our empire o'er the fea, So a fishing we will go, &c.
 - Ye able-bodied poor, Who now each parish load, You'll foon be rich and happy, And change your fad abode. If a fifting you will go, &c.
 - All hands thus employ'd. Our taxes will decrease ;
 - The nation's wealth improve, And ev'ry murmur ceafe, When a fifting we do go, &c.
 - What folly then is ours, Mid ocean's vaft fupply. To let the Dutch fifh round us, And we their cargoes buy ? Then a fifting we will go, &c. Yet we'd the Dutch not injure, But for ourfelves provide : The fea has room for both, So we'll the trade divide. And a fishing we will go, &c. Let none think meanly on us, Or the profession flun;
 - A fifterman is noble, St. Peter he was one, So a fifting we will go, &c. To-forward this great preject, See men of honour join ! Such never can deceive us, With bubbles or moon fhine, Then a fifting we will go, &c.

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Q

O ve, who form'd this plan, Immortal be your praife ! Complete the mighty work,

To you we'll statues raife. bave gone, When a fifting we have gone, have gone, When a fifting we have gone.

Observation concerning two Ranks of the Nobility.

Letter in the General Advertifer, ad-A drefs'd to all earls and vifcounts, puts them in mind of a right belonging to their rank, which has been carelefsly overlook'd, and which it behoves them to affert, viz. shat vifcounts eldeft fons and earls youngeft fons should be stilled lords, and viscounts daughters ladies ; their rank, fays the writer, is at this time actually fuch, for they rank as youngeft barons and baroneffes, as appears by the following.

Dukes eldeft fons rank as youngest Marquiffes. Marchioneffes Daughters Youngeft fons Earls Marquiffes eldeit fons Earls Counteffes Daughters Vifcounts Youngeft fons Vilcounts Earls eldeft fons Viscounteffes Daughters Youngeft fons Barons Viscounts eldeft fons Barons Baroneffes. Daughters

ORDER of PRECEDENCE. D

Kings Sons and Grandfons

Dukes	Privy councellors
Marquiffes	Judges
Dukes eldeft fons	Mafters in Chancery
Earls	Vifc. younger fons
Marg. eldeft fons	Barons younger fons
Dukes younger fons	Knts. of the garter
Viscounts	bannerets
Earls eldeft fons	- baronets
Marq. younger fons	- of the Bath
Bifhops	- bachelors
Barons	Colonels
Vifc. eldeft fons	Serjeants at law
Earls younger fons	Doctors
Barons eldeft fons	Efquires.

A Description of the County of Suffex. With a new and correct MAP.

CUSSEX, fo denominated from the South-Saxons, is a maritime county, having the English channel on the fouth, Surgey and part of Kent on the north, Hampshire on the west, and Kent on the G east. It is a long track of land, of about 65 miles from east to welt, and not above .20, where broadeft, from north to fouth ; and its circumference is reckoned at about 158 miles. It is faid to contain 1,140,000

s

acres, and \$1,540 houles. It is divided into 6 rapes, and these again fubdivided into 6¢ hundreds, containing 312 parishes, one city, 8 boroughs, and 4 cinque ports, befides other market towns. The city, boroughs and cinque ports fend each a members to parliament fo that the whole A county, including the z knights of the fhire, returns 28 members. The air of this county is generally pretty good, tho' often clouded with vapours, which arife from The inhabitants have fufficient the fea. plenty of fifn and fowl, from the rivers. with which it is well furnished, and from the fea ; but tho' here is fo large an extent of coaft, it cannot much boaft of its harbours, which are generally uncertain and dangerous, by reafon of its shelves and rocks, as also the abundance of heach thrown up by the S. W. winds. The foil is tolerably fertile and agreeable to the hufbandman, but troublefome to travellers in the winter, particularly in the part call'd the Weld, the land lying low, and the ways C deep; but that called the Downs, on the fea coaft, is a very pleafant champaign country, yielding ftore of corn and grafs. and feeding cattle in abundance. The middle parts have meadows and corn fields, and the north part woods and groves, where there are a great many iron-works ; and they have very good powder-mills near Haftings. This county gives title of earl to the family

of Yelverton. The places of note are, 1. Horfham, 10 miles S. W. of Rygate in Surrey, and 35 S. W. of London, one of the largest towns in the county, and an antient borough by prefcription, which fends 2 members to parliament. It stands in a fruitful foil, has a fine parochial church, a freefchool well endowed, and a E good flone quarry. It has a prodigious quantity of poultry, and its market is on Saturday.

2. East-Grinsted, 12 miles N. E. of Horfham, a borough also by prefcription, which fends 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Thurfday.

3. Midhurft, 27 miles S. W. of Eaft-Grinsted, a very antient borough, stand-F ing upon a hill, furrounded with others. It is water'd by the river Arun, fends alfo a members to parliament, and has a market on Thuriday.

4. Petworth, 5 miles E. of Midhurft, has a market on Saturday, belong'd formerly to the Piercy's earls of Northumberland. and is chiefly fam'd for a noble feat of the duke of Somerfet, whole father, the late duke, married the heirefs of that family.

5. Chichefter, 10 miles S. of Midhurft, and so S. W. of London, a city and a bishop's see, and also a county of itself, which

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which fends a members to parliament. It lies in a pleafant valley, is walled about in a circular form, and is encomapa's d by the river Lavant, except on the N. fide. It is well and regularly built, and confifts chiefly of 4 large fireets, which center at the market-crofs. It is incorporated by the file of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, has markets on Wedneldays, Fridays and Saturdays, and its chief manufactures are malting and making needles. It has 6 churches, befides the cathedral, and a harbour for fhips. The cathedral is not large, but neat, and has a very high flone fpire.

6. Selfey, formerly the bilhop's fee, from whence it was removed to Chicheffer in the reign of William the conqueror. It lies in B a peninfula, 5 miles S. of Chicheffer, and had its name from the fifth called feals, which abound here: 'Tis now famous for good lobfers and cockles. There are feveral old camps in the neighbourhood, fuppofed to be Roman and Danith.

7. Arundel, 8 miles E. of Chichefter, pleafantly fituate on the fide of a hill, and O'water'd by the river Arun, where fhips of roo ton may ride. Its trade is confiderable, and its markets are on Thurfday and Saturday. 'Tis an antient borough by prefeription, by the title of mayor and burgeffes, and fends 2 members to parliament. It has this peculiar privilege, that the dignity of earl is annexed to the cafilehonour and lordfhip of Arundel by act of parliament 7 Hen. VI. and belongs to the dukes of Norfolk and their eldeft fons.

8. Terring, 6 miles E. of Arundel, has a market on Saturday, and a harbour for fhips.

9. Steyning, 9 miles N. E. of Terring, an antient borough by prefaiption, with the file of confable and burgeffes, which <u>F</u> fends 2 members to parliament. It has a handfome church, and a market on Tuefday.

10. New Shoreham, 5 miles S. E. of Steyning, fends likewile 2 members to parliament, being allo an antient borough by prefeription, by the file of conflables and inhabitants. It ftands commodioufly on the flore, has a good harbour, and a deck for building men of war and merchant flips.

11. Cuckfield, 12 miles N. E. of New Shoreham, has a market on Tuefday.

1a. Helmitton, or Brighthelmitton, s miles E. of Shoreham, on the coaft, has a market on Thuriday, and a harbour for hips.

13. Lewes, 6 miles N. E. of Helmfton, is pleafant and healthy, ftands on high ground among other hills, and has a great many noblemens and gentlemens feats in and about it. It fends a members to parliament, tho' it' is not under the direction of a corporation, but is governed by the gentlemen of the town. It is large, populous and well built, has 6 parifh churches, and a market on Saturday.

14. Brambet, 1 mile S. E. of Steyning, an antient borough by prefeription, that fends 2 members to partiament, the' it 18 fo much reduced, that there are fearce 20 boules in it, and the inhabitants all very poor.

15. Haylfham, 10 miles E. Lewes, a fmall town, with a market on Saturday.

16. Eaftbourn, 6 miles S. of Haylfham, another market town, feated near the fea, and noted for the birds called wheatcars, which are caught here in great numbers.

17. Battel, io miles N. E. of Haylfham, fo named from the great and decifive battle, that was fought on the plain where the town francis called Heathfield, between K. Harold and William duke of Normandy, which procured the latter the crown of England, thence called William the Conqueror: The town owes its original to a monaftery, called Battel'abbey, which William built and endowed, and gave to the Benedicling monks; to pray for the fouls of the flain. The market was formerly on Saturday, bot now on Thurday.

18. Haftings, 5 miles S. E. of Battel, an antient town and one of the cinque points, fituate between a' high cliff towards the fea, and a high hill towards the land. Its harbour was formerly famouis, but 'tis now a poor road for fmall veffels, having been rained by violent florms. The town has leveral good houses, and confifts of two fircets, in each of which is a parifh church. It has markers on Wednelday and Saturday.

19: Winchedfen; 6 miles N. E. of Haltings, another of the einque ports, in the corner of the county, where it borders on Kent. It was formerly famous, but now fo reduced, that the inhabitants are but few, and the market has been long fince difcontinued, tho' it full fends 2 members to parliament.

20. Seaford, 8 miles S. E. of Lewes, panother of the cinque ports, that fends a members to parliament, as all the cinque ports dò, of which there are 8, viz. 4 in Kent and 4 in this county, tho' antiently they were but 5, from whence they had their name. (See our Magazine for Nov. laft, p. 493 F.)

21. Rye, 3 miles N. of Winchelfea, goven'd by a mayor and jurats, and is alfo one of the cinque ports. It is commodioufly fituate upon a bay at the mouth of the Rother; yet 'tis but an ordinary town, inhabited moftly by fifthermen: However, it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednefday, and Saturday.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APEN-DIX, 1749, Page 604.

In the Debate begun in the APPENDIX to your Magazine of last Year, the next Speaker after M. Cato, was A. Pofthumius, the Purpert of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

S to the question, whether half-pay officers be included in the first enacting clause of this bill, if we attend to reason, and not to a play of words, it is impoffible, I think, we fhould doubt B of it. In my opinion, they are not only included in the first clause of this bill, but have been included in the fame claufe of every mutiny bill that has passed, ever fince we had any fuch amongft us; and the arguments I have heard against it, feem C to me to proceed rather from the niceties of schools than from any folid reason; therefore, I wonder, I have not heard the old proverb mentioned, that half a loaf is no bread, and applied by those who have argued upon the negative fide D of this question; because it is as good an argument in their favour, as any they have made use of: Yet if I faw, that a man had eat half a loaf to his dinner, it would be impoffible to convince me, that he had eat no bread. But to be ferious, E a learned judge has told us of its being held as a certain rule in the interpretation of laws, that when the preamble of an act is particular, the enacting claufes are no way confined by the preamble, because the preamble only fhews the reason for F making fuch an act at that particular time; and for an example he gave us the act made in 23d of Charles II. making it felony, without benefit of ' January, 1750.

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clergy, to cut off or flit a man's noie by lying in wait, and with an intention to disfigure him, which act was made on account of a most atrocious affault upon Sir John Coventry, then a member of this house, for which A reason it has ever fince been called the Coventry all, because the affault upon that gentleman was the cause of it.

We likewife find in our law books, Sir, many examples, where the words of an act have, from a parity of reason, been extended to perfons not expresly mentioned in the act; and particularly we may observe, that by an act of 5 Eliz. it was enacted, that mariners and gunners should be comprehended within the meaning of the flatute of 18 Hen. VI. against foldiers, retained to serve the king, who should refuse to go with, or depart from their captain But in our mutiny without licence. acts there is fomething more express; for there is not only the fame reafon, for subjecting half-pay officers to military law, that there is for fubjecting those in full pay, but the former, I think, must be meant to be comprehended, otherwife the words, or in pay, would be quite useles, because all officers in full pay are regularly muftered; confequently, if they only had been meant to be comprehended, there would have been no occasion to add the words, or in pay.

I have faid, Sir, that there is the fame reafon for fubjecting half-pay as whole-pay officers to military law; and this, I think, muft be acknowledged by every one who confiders the great expence which the publick is put to, in providing half pay for fuch a number of them, and the fmall or rather no title many of them B

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have to claim any reward for past fervices; for fhould a young gentlemen buy a commission in any regiment here at home, and the regiment should be broke before he got to it, he would of courfe be put upon the establishment of half pay. fuch a one pretend, that he had merited fuch a reward from the publick by his past fervices? No, Sir, he could have no fuch pretence ; theretore the half pay must be looked upon as a retainer, and a gentleman's acas an engagement, that he shall be ready to ferve the publick again in the fame station as foon as called on to do fo : If he breaks that engagement; if after fubfifting by the publick, perhaps for 20 years together, it has occasion for his fervice, the government ought to have a power, whether they use it or no, to punish him in fome more fevere manner than that of finiking him off the lift of half pay.

ways been deemed, fo far as I have ever heard, that half-pay officers were, by the first clause of every mutiny bill, made fubject to the penalties and punifhments by the bill inflicted, and liable to be tried by a court martial, as therein appointed. R They were fo in the year 1715; for if they had not, neither the vote of the houfe of commons, nor the advertisements, mentioned by the noble lord who spoke last, could have made them fo, and confequently it would have been downright mur- R der in the eye of the law, with refpect to every one concerned in putting to death the four half-pay officers then tried and condemned by a courtmartial, and shot in pursuance of the fentence of that court. But. in my opinion, there was not the leaft G doubt to be made of their being fubject to the mutiny act then in force ; and therefore, I think, the noble lord who fpoke laft, and who was

then fecretary at war, did right in figning the order for trying them by a court martial, tho' neither of them had accepted of the whole pay offered, nor repaired to the places appointed by the advertisement for that Could A purpose.

I am, therefore, clear' in opinion, Sir, with the learned judge, and with many other learned lawyers in this kingdom, that if the words should be left out, as now proposed, the half pay officers, both of the land cepting of it, mult be looked on B forces and marines, would neverthelefs be subject to the penalties and punishments of this bill; but as some people have been pleased to doubt of it, and as our leaving those words out would confirm them in their doubts, which, confidering how much he refules to ferve the publick when C difaffection prevails amongst all ranks of men, might be of the most dangerous confequence in cale of a fadden invation or infurrection, I shall therefore give my negative to the queftion.

For these reasons, Sir, it has al- D Upon this M. Cato flood up again, and replied to this Effect;

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

Muft beg the noble duke's pardon in not agreeing with him to call the execution of the four half-pay officers in 1715 murder, for I am fure it was done without any malicious intent, and no one will deny their having deferved to be punished with death, tho' that punishment was not inflicted according to the legal method prefcribed by our con-To call fuch a miltake flitution. murder, will reach much farther than the noble duke imagined; for as all concerned in murder are held to be principals, the members of his majefty's council who authorifed the order, and the members of the courtmartial who carried it into execution, as well as the fecretary at war who figned

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figned and transmitted it, must be guilty of murder, which, I think, is carrying the matter a great deal too far.

Befides, Sir, the fecretary at war is but a ministerial not a constitutional officer, and is obliged to iffue orders A according to the king's direction, when properly authenticated to him. A man of spirit will, 'tis true, refuse to fign or transmit orders which he knows to be unjust and illegal, and will rather refign than comply; but when it is only a matter of doubt, I B think, he is obliged to obey, becaufe a delay in the execution may be attended with danger to the state. This, however, was not then my cafe : I do not yet doubt of the juftice, I did not then doubt of the legality of the order I figned: I then C thought I was right in what I did; bet when I had time to confider the queftion more maturely, and to weigh all the confequences, I concluded, that half-pay officers neither were, nor ever ought to be included in any mutiny bill: I am still of that opinion, D and therefore must be for the queftion.

The next that spoke was C. Lælius, nubofe Speech was in Substance tbus :

Mr. Prefident,

SIR.

A M forry to hear difaffection reprefented in fach a hideous light, as it has been by feveral lords who have fpoke upon this fubject. IF am fure, we have no reason to think fo from what appeared upon a late trying occafion ; and I am afraid, that the alterations and additions that have been made to the bill now before us, will no way leffen that difaffection; for they will raife, they have G in the call, can a man, who has already railed difcontents and fears in the minds of many of his majefty's subjects. The officers of the army,

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'tis true, can never become difaffected; but they may become difcontented, and their discontents may raise disaffection in others. The loyalty and obedience of Englishmen has always been, and, I hope, always may be preferved, not by rigid laws and fevere punifhments, but by a true fense of honour, and of the duty they owe to their country; therefore, when rigid laws and fevere punishments are enacted, with regard to the gentlemen of our army, it will naturally be supposed, that they are to be employed in fuch fervices as neither honour nor duty can lead them to perform.

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I wifh, Sir, this queftion, in relation to half pay officers, had never been brought upon the carpet: I am fure, there was no necessity for it: Have we not feen them, upon all occasions, upon the first surmise of a war, an invation, or rebellion; I fay, have we not feen them flocking up to London, and offering their fervice to the government; nay, folliciting to be employed? And those who were at a great distance, and not able to bear the expense of a long journey, have they not always defired their friends here, to give notice to the administration, that they were ready, at a call, to repair E wherever ordered? Do not we know how ready they were to engage in that dangerous expedition to the Weft-Indice, at the beginning of the last war, where they had more to fear from the climate than from the enemy? Can we have forgot how many of them loft their lives in that fatal expedition ? It has, upon all occations, appeared, that more of them have offered their fervice, than could be employed; and I do not at all wonder at it, for where duty, honour, interest, and glory unito any thing of the fpirit of a foldier refule to obey ? If any fhould hereafter refuse, would you force such men, ¥ 4 inte

PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c.

into your army, and leave those at . home, who would rejoice at being employed ?

These things, Sir, are so well known, that we are at a loss to find out a reason for a minister's defiring to fubject half pay officers to the pe- A nalties and punishments of this bill: No good one can be affigned; and therefore people are apt to fuggeft to themselves a bad one : They are apt to suppose, that our ministers have fome wicked fchemes in view, and army as well as the half-pay officers in fervices, which no man of honour will engage in, unless he be compelled by rigorous laws and fevere punishments. The doctrine of palfive obedience, Sir, had, I thought. been long fince almost entirely rooted C out of this kingdom; but by our mutiny bills we are step by step going farther than that doctrine ever went; for we are going to establish not only paffive but active obedience among a very confiderable part of his majel. ty's fubjects. As I was always against D the doctrine of paffive obedience, fo I shall be against any extention of this new doctrine of active obedience.

But we are told, Sir, that the words now proposed to be left out, contain no extention of the military E that, in my opinion, it is an argulaw, because half-pay officers always were comprehended in the first clause of every mutiny bill, and thereby fubjected to military law. I am fure, no one of them I have conversed with ever thought fo, and no argument I have yet heard can convince F me that it was ever fo. There may be in an act of parliament fome pretty general enacting claufes, after a particular preamble; but I cannot think, that any judge would venture to extend a penal law to perfons not defcribed either in the preamble, or in G led fea foldiers, and more properly any of the enacting clauses. For example, a man that lies in wait with a defign to murder a man, and happens only to disfigure him, certainly de-

ferves death as much as he that lies in wait with a defign only to disfigure a man, and fucceeds in his defign; yet if the former was indicted upon the Goventry all, and it should come out upon the proof, that the prifoner had no defign to difigure but really to murder, and with fuch a weapon as could not leave room for fuppoling. that he intended to murder by maiming, I doubt much, if any judge in England would, from a parity of reason, venture to condemn him to

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that they are refolved to employ the B be hanged upon that indicament; for one of the great fecurities for the lives, liberties, and properties of the people of this kingdom is, that penal laws are to be fuictly interpreted, and not, from what a judge may fancy to be parity of reafon. extended to perfons or offences not expressed or described in the flatne.

Now, Sir, as all our mutiny acts are not only highly penal, but derogatory to the common law of the kingdom. therefore they ought to be more strictly interpreted than any other fort of penal laws; consequently, they can never be understood to comprehend half-pay officers; and the flatute of the 5th of queen Elizabeth. which the noble duke was pleased to mention, is fo far from being an argument for their being fo underflood. ment flatly against it; because it fhews, that a clause in an act of parliament was necessary for extending the statute of the 18th of Heary VI. to mariners as well as foldiers retained to ferve the king in his wars.

No one doubts but that a new act may extend a former act to perfons not. before named or described ; but this act shews, that it cannot be done by interpretation; for as mariners retained to ferve the king in his wars, may properly enough be calthan half-pay officers can be called officers in pay, the 18th of Henry VI. might, by parity of reafon, have . been extended to them without a new

new act, if such a thing had eves been done, or were allowed to be done by our confliction.

Then, Sir, as to the words mustered, or in pay, I must observe. that in our first motiny acts, and, I believe, in all of them till the 7th or A 8th of Q. Anne, the words of the first enacting clause were thus: Every perfon being in their majefties fervice in the army, and being mustered and in pay as an officer; by which words a gentleman of formune who ferved in the army without receiving B any pay, could not be made subject to the mutiny act, or tried by a court-martial, at least here in England, in the time of peace ; but this, it feems, was not thought proper, and therefore the disjunctive or was afterwards put instead of the conjunctive, C and, plainly with an intention to make all gentlemen, who ferved in the army, fubject to the laws of the army, whether they received pay or no; for it is certain, it could not be done with an intention to include half-pay officers, because the altera. D tion was made during the heat of the war in Q. Anne's time, when there were none fuch in being; and the claufe thus altered has been continued ever fince, I believe, with the fame defign; for if the words, or in pay, should be again altered to, and in E pay, many gentlemen of fortune might chuse to serve as officers, without receiving any pay, to prevent their being fubject to martial law, which would not perhaps be agreeable to our ministers, tho', I think, it could not, here at home, and in F time of peace, be of any difadvantage to the fervice, and would be extremely agreeable to me; for I should be glad to fee young noblemen and gentlemen of fortune qualifying themselves to ferve their country in time of war, without being any way G This burthenfome to the publick. would add to the character and reputation of our army, and would make it much lefs dangerous to our

conflitution; becaufe the cnflom of receiving pay, may, in time, give a mercenary turn to the temper even of a man of fortune, which may prevail with him to hold his commiffion, and expect preferment or rather a greater pay, upon terms which he would not otherwife have fubmitted to.

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By fuch means, Sir, we might render our army much less expensive. than it is at prefent; and this, I am certain, we have great occasion for. We are now got into a most terrible fituation : We are not now able to bear the expence of a war, should it become ever to necessary : Nay, we cannot bear even the expence of peace. without neglecting the fea fervice. which is our fheet-anchor; and what adds to our misfortune is, that our circumstances are well known to all our neighbours, which of course will incline our friends to neglect us. and our enemies to infult us; fo that the lefs able we are to bear the expence of a new war, the more we are in danger of being forced into one; for in publick life it is the fame as in private, those that are known not to have courage or ability to revenge the wrongs they meet with, are but the more exposed to be wronged : Nay, in publick life this maxim holds more certain than in private, becaufe compation may operate in favour of an innocent weak man, but among flates and princes compation was never allowed. to have admittance. Va victis effe, was the aniwer of the infolent Gauls to the just complaints of the Romans." who were with gold redeeming the poor remains of their pillaged and, burnt city : Heaven avert their having it ever in their power to make fuch an answer to this nation.

If they ever have, Sir, it will be occafioned by our neglecting our true ftrength, which confifts in our militia and navy, and trufting for our defence to a mercenary army, taught

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to observe all the punctilios of a review, and kept in obedience by fanguinary laws and quick executions. For my own part, I never thought that fuch laws, or fuch executions, were necessary for keeping the officers and foldiers, even of a stand. A law, he is to be shot if he refuses. ing army, to their duty in time of peace ; but I am fure, I shall never be for extending their dreadful operation to gentlemen who have been difmiffed the fervice, and are allowed, by their country, only a fmall pittance to fubfift on, that they B deferves to be hanged. may be ready, whenever their country shall again have occasion for their fervice; and I am the more against it, because of the two new doctrines I have heard fupported in our debates upon this bill; one of which is, that the government C to full pay ; and I admit this, beis not absolutely bound to reftore our half pay officers to full pay, even when they call them out to fervice : and the other is, that no man, who once accepts of a commission in the army, can refign his commission, and leave the fervice, without leave D fome passed fervice : I mean militafrom his majefty or the chief general. Thefe I call new doctrines. for I confess they are fo to me ; and they add confiderably to my apprehenfions of a regular flanding army. I never thought that a gentleman, who has the honour to bear his E enacting, That every commission ofmajesty's commission, was, like a common foldier, bound to ferve during life, whether he would or no; nor did I think, that the government could call a gentleman on half pay from living at free coft, with a father or brother in the country, F commission, other than the usual fees. and fend him to the West Indies. without reftoring him to full pay. It fignifies nothing to tell me, that fuch things are never done: If they can be done, I must look upon every gentleman in the army as a flave flaves only by the nature of his fervice. But if this bill paffes, as it now flands, half-pay officers will be in a still worse condition. As the

mutiny laws formerly stood, a halfpay officer might have refused to ferve, unless restored to full pay, without incurring any other punishment than that of loung his half pay; but if made fubject to military fo that he is made a flave for life, without any certainty of a fufficient fubfistence, which is a condition, to which I shall never agree to reduce any fellow fubject, unless he has committed fome crime for which he

I shall admit, Sir, that it would be wrong in a half-pay officer to refuse ferving when called on, if the fervice required be no way inconfiftent with his honour or confcience. and an offer made of reftoring him cause I look upon half pay as a fort of retainer for future, as well as a reward for past service. I fay, Sir. a reward as well as retainer; for, I hope, no commission in the army is ever given, without the merit of

ry fervice. I hope commiffions are never put up to fale, and given to the highest bidder : I am certain, they should never be fo; and I remember. that in one of the mutiny acts in king William's time, there was a claufe ficer should, before being mustered, or his commission registered, make oath, that he had neither directly nor indirectly given nor promifed any fum of money, prefent, gift or reward, to any perfon whatfoever for obtaining his Such an oath, I am told, is ftill required in the Dutch fervice; and I with it had been fill continued in ours; for the fale of commissions in the army ought, I think, to be abfolutely prohibited, except in one finfor life, and preferable to other G gle cafe alone, which is that of an old superannuated officer, who has ferved long and faithfully, and has a family to provide for. In fuch a cafe, indeed, a fale might be allowed :

ed; and if it were, the purchaser could not be faid to have no merit to plead for being put upon half pay, even tho' the regiment should be broke the next moment ; because he purchases, and consequently may plead the merit of his predecessor.

For this reason, I fay, Sir, that half pay ought to be looked on as a reward as well as retainer ; but fuppofe it were to be look'd on as a retainer only, and that it was a crime in a half-pay officer to refule ferving again when called on, I think, his B loss of half pay, for the future, is a punishment severe enough for that crime, and even too fevere when he has a good reason to plead for such refulal, which too frequently happens; because they are often shouldered favourites; and when they are, they have a good reason for refusing to ferve, unlefs they be reftored to that rank which justly belongs to them. But to put their refusal in the worst light, death furely is too fevere a punishment, and a punishment, D which, for another reason, ought not to be inflicted, because it may compel them to go upon fervices, and execute orders, that are inconfistent both with honour and conficence.

These services I need not explain to you, Sir, as they have been fo E fully fet forth already by the noble lord who fpoke first in this debate ; but I must observe, that it is no fufficient answer to fay, the bill is an annual bill, and if a bad use be made of the powers now granted, we may leave them out, or provide F a remedy against them, in the bill to be passed next year. Sir, a very bad and dangerous use may be made of almost any power, and yet it may be very difficult, if not impofible, to prove it. If you cannot prove it, the advocates for power have a pre-G made, because it was not supposed vailing argument, No bad use has been made of this power, why fhould it not be continued ? I shall always, therefore, be against grant-

ing any new power, but what appears to be abfolutely necessary, quia me vestigia terrent; for I must observe, that in the course of our mutiny bills from their first original, many good claufes have from time

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A to time been introduced, which, like meteors, have disappeared in a fef. fion or two, but no one bad claufe, for fuch I call every increase of military power or punishment, or very few, could ever be got rid of after it was once introduced.

The bill's being an annual bill can, therefore, Sir, be no excuse for giving way to the introduction of any claufe that may be of dangerous consequence to our constitution, and is no way necessary for the good government of our army. out of their rank in the army by C Such, I think, the claufe now under confideration would be, should it país into a law as it now stands; and for this reason I shall be for the amendment proposed.

> The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Claudius Marcellus, which was to this Effect :

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

HERE are two forts of to be diffinctly confidered in our deliberations upon this bill; I mean those who have nothing but their half pay to sublist on, and those who have an estate of their own, or some other employment, fufficient for fupporting them like gentlemen. Now I am To far from looking upon the half pay as a reward for past fervices, that when it was first established, I believe, it was defigned for the first fort of gentlemen only; and that the diffinction was not then that any man would be fo avaritious as to defire pay from his country, when he could do his country no E- of S----

fervice,

fervice, and could support himself without any fuch affiftance. The practice is fo fcandalous in itfelf, that nothing but cuftom could ever have given it a countenance; but the practice has fo long obtained, that a gentleman of a large land A eftate is not now ashamed of receiving half pay from his country in time of peace: Nay, he infifts upon it as his right, and thinks the government do him injustice if they refufe it.

first fort of half-pay officers, I join with the noble lord who fpoke laft in thinking, that a suspension from half pay would be punifhment enough upon them, for refufing to ferve their country when called on ; and, I believe, should this clause pass as C it now flands, the government would never inflict any other; but with regard to the last fort of half-pay gentlemen, a fuspension from half pay is hardly any punishment at all, tho' they are, by far, the most criminal. I am therefore, Sir, for leav-D ing this claufe as it now flands, becaufe it will put it in the power of the government, to inflict fuch a punishment upon this fort of gentlemen as they deferve; for, I think, all half-pay officers ought to be put upon the fame footing, all equally E an act of parliament? And this is obliged to ferve the government when wanted, and all equally punished if they refuse, which is far from being the cafe at prefent; for to take half pay from a gentleman who has no other mean of subfiftence, is a punishment, in my opi-F nion, worfe than death itfelf; but to take from a man, of opulent fortune, the trifle he receives yearly as half pay, can fcarcely deferve the name of punishment; for which reason the government ought to be impowered to inflict fome other.

This, Sir, will be one good effect of continuing all half-pay officers in the fame flate they were in last year, and when it is feen, that they will

probably be continued in the fame itate for the future, that is to fay, as much fubject to martial law as any other officers in the army, it may produce another good effect. by making all those who never ought to have had half pay, throw it up : I mean all fuch gentlemen as can live comfortably without it; which will be a confiderable faving to the publick ; and this we have, certainly, great occasion for at prefent. if we be in fuch a melancholy state Now, Sir, with respect to the B as the noble lord, who spoke last, has reprefented.

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But the principal good effect, Sir, will be that of preventing any halfpay officer from joining the enemies of his country in any rebellion or invation that may hereafter happen ; for whether the military punifhment of the four half-pay officers in 1715 was legal or no, it had fo good an effect, that no one half or whole pay officer joined in the last rebellion, tho' it had, foon after its first appearance, a much more inviting afpect than the other ever could put on. If this effect was produced when it was a doubt, whether half-pay officers were subject to martial law or no. will not the effect be much more certain, after the question is put out of all doubt by an express clause in an effect, which, I think, we ought at all times to aim at as much as poffible; for tho' I do not think difaffection is now much to be apprehended, yet it ought always to be guarded against, especially in the present circumstances of Europe, when our narural allies are all more 'likely to be forced to call upon us for affiltance, than to be able to fend us any, in cafe we should have occafion for it.

Having thus, I hope, fhewn, Sir, G that whether half-pay officers were formerly liable to the penalties and punishments of the mutiny act, or no, they ought, for the future, to be made liable, I have no great occalion

occasion to examine the question, whether they were fo formerly, therefore, I shall only touch upon an argument or two that have occurred to me, and have not yet been That mentioned in this debate. officers in half pay are deemed to be A officers, by all their brethren in full pay, is without queilion; becaufe, fuch an officer may be fent with the king's letter to command a garifon or a party, and the inferior or younger officers of that garifon or party, will, without fcruple, fubmit B made fubject to the penalties and to his command ; but a man that never had a commission cannot be fent with fuch a letter to command any garifon or party; becaufe the officers would certainly refuse to submit to his command. So likewife it is plain, that half pay officers are C deemed to be officers by the other house of parliament; for if any gentleman of that house should accept of a commission in the army, suppose it be but an enfign's, he must be reelected; but when an officer, a member of that house, accepts of a new D and higher commission, it is not judg.

 ed neceffary for him to be re-elected, because preferment in the army, or navy, is not deemed to be a new place or employment; and for the fame reason, if a half-pay officer, a member of that house, be put E upon whole pay, or receives a new and higher commission, it is not judged necessary for him to be reelected. From whence it is evident, that they look upon a half-pay officer as an officer in the army; which is fo ftrong an argument for F whether they were ever officers liathe affirmative fide of the question, that I wonder it was not mentioned before, by fome lord better acquainted with the cuftoms of that house than I can pretend to.

But, Sir, I shall infift no longer upon this question, because it is not G ny bills, the first clause run thus. the proper question in debate. The only proper question is, whether half-pay officers ought to be made liable to the penalties and punifa-

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ments of this bill : and as I am clearly of opinion they fhould, I am for leaving the clause as it now flands.

To this C. Lælius replied in Substance as follows:

Mr. Prefident,

SIR.

Shall admit, that the only proper guestion now before us is, whether half-pay officers ought to be punishments of this bill; but to that question, furely, it is of fome importance to know, whether they ever were made fo before last year; for if they have remained free from any fuch subjection for three or four and thirty years, without any bad consequence, there can be no reason for us now to strip them of the chief privilege of Englishmen, which is that of profecuting or being tried by a judge and jury, who mult be fuppoled to be impartial, because they have no connection with, or dependance upon those, who carry on or patronize either the profecution or defence. We ought, therefore, to confider this question, before we determine the other; and I was furprifed to hear the noble lord talk to us of the cultom of officers in the army, or the practice of the other houle, in matters of election, efpecially in a debate where a nice point of law is to be determined.

The question is not, Sir, whether half-pay officers are officers, but ble to be tried by martial law before Lady-day last: And this question feems to have been determined in the negative, even by thôfe who were the draughtimen of the bill now before us. In all former muti-Every officer in bis majefty's fervice in the army, but the gentlemen who drew up this bill, and who, I be-L---- V---- L-----

lieve.

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lieve, were fome of the best lawyers in the other house, considered, that it would be ridiculous to fay, that half pay officers are officers in the army, fince they belong to no regiment, troop, or company, of as they were refolved to include half-pay officers in their bill, they have therefore altered the first clause thus, If any perfon being mustered, or in pay as an officer; fo that by thinking themfelves obliged to leave out the army, in order to include halfpay officers, they have plainly declared their opinion, that no fuch officers were ever included in any clause which had these words in it, and confequently were never fubject to the penalties and punifhments of any C mutiny bill before that of last year. when they were subjected, as they are now, by an express clause at the end of it.

The first question must, therefore, I think, Sir, be determined in the negative, and as no inconvenience Devery man of honour out of our enfued, for to long a time, it is the firongest argument that can be urged against the necessity of including fuch officers in any mutiny bill for the future. Besides, the noble lord who fpoke laft, did himfelf furnish us with another strong argument, E by observing, that no half-pay officer joined in the late rebellion, notwithstanding the inviting aspect it foon acquired. As they were not then fubject to any mutiny law, it is a proof that no fuch law is necessary for preventing their joining in F any future rebellion. I am fure, the noble lord did not defign any reflection; but I must look upon it as a reflection to suppose, that any officer was then prevented from joining by the terror of what happened to the four half-pay officers in G the year 1715. Can any gentleman be more afraid of being fhot than of being hanged ? I hope, we have not an officer in our army, that would not chuse to be shot rather

than hanged : I hope, we have not many that could be prevented by any terrors from following the dictates of their honour and confcience. But as this is too fevere a trial. I am against subjecting them to any such ; which that army was compoled; and A becaule fuch terrors may more probably operate against our constitution, than against any future rebellion or invation.

I shall allow, Sir, that a man of fortune, who takes his country's pay in time of peace, and skulks the words, in bis majefty's fervice in B from its fervice in time of war, deferves a more fevere punishment than being fuspended from his half pay; but fuch a behaviour will always carry its punifhment along with it, the contempt and reproach of his country; and I am afraid of trufting any administration with a power to inflict a higher punishment, if any higher can be, left that power fhould be made use of for engaging officers in fervices which no man of honour would undertake; and left the fufpicion of this might, in time, drive

army, which, I am confident, is not the defign, tho' it may be the effect, of rendering our military punifhments fo fevere, and extending their influence beyond its usual bounds.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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The WHIMSICAL PHI-LOSOPHER, &c.

DISSERT. III.

Wherein the general Observations upon publick Liberty, in Differt. I. in our Magazine for May laft. p. 206. are applied to our own Constitution.

•O apply what I have faid to our own constitution of government, which is a free government, because the absolute power of the fociety is lodged in king and parliament, one house of which con-

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fitts of reprefentatives feptennially at least chosen by the people. This will conftitutionally as well as naturally fecure to us the enjoyment of publick liberty, fo long as the people continue virtuous and brave; for even supposing that our nobility A being long kept in pay; and in orand the members of the then house of commons should become generally felfish and corrupt, and that the then administration should be possessed of fuch a revenue, and fo many lucrative pofts and employments, as to be able to get a cor- B rupt majority in both, to confent to dangerous laws, or to approve of oppressive measures; yet as a new general election must come on in *feven* years, the people would reject with fcorn those candidates that had betrayed them in the former parlia- C ment, and chuse such a house of commons, as with a brave people at their back, would rectify all that had been done amifs in the former parliament, provide for the fecurity of our constitution in time to come, and bring many of the corruptors as D with them, though not with any well as the corrupted to condign punishment.

But if the people in general lofe either their virtue or their courage, we are undone; if both, we are irrecoverably loft. I shall first suppose, that the body of the people, includ. E ing lords as well as commons, have loft their courage, and are in their nature become indolent and cowardly, which is the certain confequence of a people's being long kept unaccultomed to arms, and unacquainted In this F with military difcipline. case, even a virtuous parliament must either make proper regulations for reftoring the people to their wonted courage and military difcipline, or tacy must confent to the keeping up of a numerous mercenary army to defend us against invasi. G If by miltake they fatally ons. chuse the latter, the next thing an ambitious king or wicked minister has to do, in order to deprive us of our liberties, is to render the officers

and foldiers regardless of every thing but their pay and preferment, and the people generally felfish and cor-The former he may eafily rupt. fucceed in, becaufe it is the certain confequence of a mercenary army's der to fucceed in the latter, he will begin with the members of both houses of parliament, and then with the electors at every election.

Suppose he should not fucceed in this: Suppose the people should have virtue enough to take the alarum. and that both houses of parliament should begin to take measures for guarding against his fecret defigns. to as to oblige him to diffolve or prorogue them before paffing the mutiny bill; yet if he has fucceeded in the former, he has done his bufinefs. Can we think the army would difband upon the expiration of the former mutiny bill? A declaration of war against any state in Europe, or even against the emperor of Morocco, or the pirates of Algiers, would

other man of fense in the kingdom. be a falvo for that noble, wife, and well contriv'd boon we got by the revolution, call'd A declaration of our rights and liberties. Perhaps two or three, or two or three fcore of officers might relign their commiffions, but their places would be immediately fupplied by others, and a number of ferjeants advanced to be officers, which would fecure the affection as well as obedience of all the common men, because they would all expect to be made officers in their turn. This would fecure the fidelity of the army to the king, which is the only fidelity they are by their oath obliged to; and a imall well-difciplin'd army would be fufficient for holding a cowardly, unarmed, and undifciplined people in fubjection.

Thus it is apparent, that if the people be not in their nature brave as well as virtuous, it will be easy C 2 for

for an ambitious king or wicked minister to deprive us of our liberties : And I am forry to observe, that the mercenary army fo long kept up by authority of parliament, the treaties we have made for the affiftance of foreign troops approved of by par-A liament, and our calling in those foreign mercenaries with the approbation of parliament, upon every infurrection of a few of our own people, feems to be a parliamentary concession, that our people are in cowardly, as not to be trufted to upon any occasion.

I therefore think I have a parliamentary authority for concluding, that if our people are still virtuous, they are not brave; and if they fhould next be deprived of their C virtue, a despotick and arbitrary sway not only may, but necessarily mult be fet up; for should our people become generally felfish and corrupt, no administration could keep the wheels of government in motion, according to our prefent conflictation, D without bribery and corruption, because every member of parliament, who neither had nor expected any felfifh advantage from the then prefent administration, would be for a new one, and would therefore neither confent to nor approve of any mea- E fure under the prefent ; the necessary consequence of which would be a diffolution of that parliament, or a change in that administration.

If the latter expedient flould be refolved on, the fame necessity would return in a year or two; becaule a F new opposition would be formed by the friends of the old administration. which, would foon be joined by all those, who had found themselves difappointed in their expectations under the new; and by this coalition a majority would be formed, which would force a new change, unless prevent-G ed by the powerful influence of bribery and corruption.

I fhall, indeed, grant, that a frequent change of miniflers or magiftrates, when it is conflictutional, is

far from being a political evil; but frequent changes brought about by. felfish majorities in parliament would be fatal; becaule every change of ministers would produce a change in our publick measures; for an oppofition in parliament must always be formed by condemning the meafures of the ministers then in power; and when the leaders of the oppofition became ministers, they could not with any countenance purfue those very measures they had before their nature become fo indolent and B condemned : If they did, two or three fuch changes would render the very name of parliament not only contemptible but hateful to the people, which would enable a justly provoked fovereign to lay parliaments entirely afide.

But instead of a change in the administration, suppose the king, from a conviction of the wildom and integrity of his then ministers, should difiolve the parliament; if the people were in their nature felfish and corrupt, would it be possible for him, without the aid of bribery and corruption at the elections, to get a new. parliament of a different complexion from the former? On the contrary, the opposition would probably be ftronger and more violent in the new than it was in the old; because men of a felfifh and corrupt nature do not judge of miniflers, magistrates, or measures, from any motives of a publick nature, but from the advantages they enjoy or expect, which was my reafon for faying, that publick liberty confifts in no freeman's being obliged to jubmit to any laws or magiltrates, but fuch as are, from motives, of a publick nature, approved by a majority of the people; and as men of a felfifh and corrupt nature do not judge from fuch motives, but, as I have faid, from the advantages they enjoy, or expect, therefore, when a people are become generally felfifth and corrupt, those who are, or expect to be, in any lucrative post or employment under the government, will approve of the then prefent administration,

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ministration, however weak, however wicked; and those who neither are, nor expect to be, in any post or employment, will always, in hopes of a change, murmur and exclaim against the then prefent administration, let it be never so wise and just; especially as the weakness of human nature, even under the best administration, must furnish sufficient matter for complaint.

Now, as these last must in this as well as in every other country be by far the most numerous, it is evident, that neither the king nor his ministers could expect, without the aid of bribery and corruption at elections, to get a new parliament of a different complexion from the former ; confequently, if the people of this kingdom fhould become generally felfifh and corrupt. no administration could keep the wheels of government in motion, without bribery and corruption. Our minifters could expect no concurrence in parliament but by corruption, their friends could expect no fuccefs at any election but by corruption ; and C this they would practife, this they would be forced to practife, till they had got power enough to do hy compulsion and terror, what they before did with bribery and corruption ; which power a fucceffion of corrupt parliaments would certainly furnish them with by degrees, if the nation fhould in the mean time efcape being conquered D by fome foreign potentate; which is a danger every nation must be, and this nation in particular would be exposed to, during the turbulent and dreadful interval between the people's becoming generally corrupt, and the fovereign's obtaining a power to do by compulsion and terror what he was before obliged to do by bribery and corruption; as I shall prefently demon- E ftrate : But first I shall explain what I mean by fuch a power.

By fuch a power I do not mean a power eftablished by law, fuch as that of declaring. it high treafon, milprision of treafon or a premunire, for any man to give his vote in parliament contrary to the directions he recieves from court, or to give his vote at F an election against the candidate who comes provided with the minifter's or the king's recommendatory letter, as is now the cafe with regard to the election of our bifhops ; for the' such a power be in itself more eligible than that I am going to defcribe, I do not think that even a corrupt parliament could by comuption alone be brought to confent to it, because it would put an G end to all future hopes of bringing their votes to a good market; but the power I mean is that which is eftablished by a multitude of penal laws, a corrupt judicature, and a flavifh mercenary, and abandoned foldiery,

By a multitude of penal laws, the lower rank of people may be kept in fuch terror of profecutions, that few of them will chufe to render themfelves obnoxious to a minifter, by oppofing his friend at any election; and a jacobite or republican plot, whether real or artfully cooked up, will always be of great fervice for preventing men of fuperior rank from being very troublefome either in parliament or at elections. In both thefe refpects our government is already furnifhed with a greater variety of weapons than ever belonged to the tyrannical emperors of Rome; and confcience, I beleve, is as little regarded by our Britith informers as it ever was by

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B the Roman Delatores. We have a greater number of penal laws relating to our cuftoms and excife, than ever subfisted in the Roman empire ; with this additional terror, that no Coffie bonorum, no AS of Infollowncy can ever be pleaded by those unfortunate wretches, who by these penal laws become debtors to the crown. And our plot makers have two engines to work with, whereas the Roman artifts had but one, which was that of a pretended defign to dethrone the emperor and reftore the commonwealth ; but in this country, either a Jacobite or a republican plot may be contrived, according to the character of those who are defigned to be made the facrifices.

Thus with regard to weapons or engines. of which a tyrannical use may be made. our government is already better provided than the imperial government of Rome ever was; but, thank God I our judicatures are not yet to corrupt, nor our foldiery fo abandoned. However, it cannot be faid, that we are abfolutely fecure against the future existence of both these evils. Nemo repente fit turpiffimus, may be applied to nations as well as private men. A people never become at once fuperlatively wicked, no more than a private man. Tho' corruption be a weed of quick growth, it is not a mulhroom. It generally begins at court, and fpreads among the fribbles, the flashes, and other butterflies which balk in that funshine; but when it has taken root among the people, it foon mounts up to the bench, and covers the feats of juffice as well as legislature. The terror of being removed upon the demife of the fovereign, may prevent a judge's being zealous in fupporting the privileges of the people, and a fecret additional falary may make him obedient to the directions of the court. This with a felect jury, and a well-disciplined tribe of informers, may fubject the life and fortune of every man in the kingdom to the refentment of a minister; and then he will want nothing but a flavish, mercenary and

and abandoned foldiery, for eftablifting his power of doing by computition and terror, what he was before obliged to do by bribery and corruption.

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For this purpole fuch claufes will by degrees be introduced, and made part of the mutiny bill, as must render the life of every man in the army absolutely dependent upon \underline{A} the pleafure of the chief commander; and care will be taken to eradicate, as much as poffible, all principles of religion, virtue and humanity from the minds of the officers and foldiers. They will be taught so believe, that implicit obedience to the orders of their commanding officers, and courage in the execution, are the only virtues of a good foldier; and at the fame time Bcare will be taken to make our army refemble the lion's den, Vefligia nulla retrorfum, where any man may enter, but none shall retreat without leave of the fovereign. By fuch means as these the army may be prepared to execute the most unjust fentence of a corrupt judicature, the most unlawful and cruel orders of a wicked minister, and C then will that power be fully established, which must render corruption in a great measure unnecessary, hecause no man will dare to vote against the court candidate, much lefs to stand in opposition to such a candidate.

This, I fay, would certainly be the confequence of the people's becoming gene-rally felfish and corrupt, should the nation D in the mean time efcape being conquered by a foreign power; but this is a danger which every nation in fuch circumstances must be exposed to, and this nation more than any other, because it is fo much the interest of France to make a conquest of us, at leaft to far as to render our court abfolutely dependent upon the court of Verfailles. To E render this danger manifeft, let us confider what must necessarily be our publick conduct during the interval of our ministers being obliged to keep the wheels of government in motion by means of bribery and corruption. As foon as this fcheme of government is refolved on, the first thing they must do is to lay a plan for getting such F a publick revenue as may be neceffary for this purpofe; and as taxes can neither be multiplied nor increased in time of peace, the nation must be involved in foreign wars, that they may have an opportunity to get new taxes imposed. As to all projects for new taxes, those will be most greedily embraced by our ministers, which affect our commerce, our manufactures, and our G poor, for these two reasons : 1ft, Because fuch taxes will not at first he fensibly felt by our nobility and landed gentlemen, who make up the whole of one houle of parliament, and a great majority of the other,

confequently their confent to fuch taxes will be the more eafily obtained. And, adly, Because fuch taxes are the moft expensive in the collection, and require the greate(); number of officers; and as the crown has not only the nomination of all fuch officers, but the appointment of their falaries, fuch taxes muft neceffarily furnish our ministers with a plentiful fund for corruption.

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So much for the ministerial choice of taxes, but then if those taxes were to expire with the war, it would put an end to their (cheme of government ; therefore they will take care not to propole fuch taxes, or fuch a number of them at once, as may by their yearly produce aniwer all the expences of the war; but they will every year propole a tax as a fund for borrowing a fum of money fufficient for the fervice of the enfuing year, and that the faid tax shall continue till that fum of money with the growing interest be paid off, that is to fay, for ever. By this means they gain two fignal advantages, viz. that of preventing the people's being fenfible of the expence of the war which they have unneceffarily begun, or unneceffarily continued; and that of establishing a perpetual fund for corruption.

But now let us examine the confequences of this conduct in our ministers : As publick liberty is more strongly founded in the conftitution of our government, than in that of any government I ever read of, it would be many years before our ministers could gain from our parliaments fuch a power as might enable them to do by compullion and terror, what they were before forced to do by bribery and corruption ; confequently, the nation must be involved in war after war ; in every war new taxes must be imposed upon our commerce, manufactures and poor ; and all those taxes must be mortgaged for ever. From hence these three fatal confequences must necesfarily enfue : 1ft, A great part of our foreign commerce would be transferred to the French, which would at laft render them an overmatch for us at fea. 2dly, Our publick revenue would by degrees be to deeply mortgaged, that we should not be able to carry on any war either offenfive And, 3dly, Our common or defensive. people would become fo difcontented and difpirited, that even an invading French army would from them meet with very little refiftance. And in fuch circumftances, I am afraid, our minifters would bafely fubmit to the dictates of the court of Verfailles, upon the fingle condition of allowing then to hold possession of their places, and of plundering the people under pretence of the penfions, falaries and perquifites annexed to those places.

During fuch a bale fubmiffion, would shis nation be a free and independent nation ? No man who understands the terms will fay fo. But suppose, that before our being reduced to fuch a wretched condition, fome man of fpirit should get the ear of his fovereign, and thould advife him to affert the independency of his crown, be- A fore it was too late; a war would be the neceffary confequence, and for the carrying on of this war with fuccels, not only money must be had, but proper perfons must be employed in all stations, and the mail eract occonomy observed : Would this be poffible for a minister who had a felfish people and a corrupt parliament to deal with ? In order to preferve a majority B in parliament, all pofts and places, not only in our civil government, but even in our fleets and armies, must be bestowed upon those, or the friends of those, who have an interest in parliament or at elections, without any regard to their knowledge or capacity for performing the duty of the office to which they are preferred, C merit and fervice must in every case be neglected, and fraud, oppreffion, and mifbehaviour in many inftances overlooked or connived at. If the minister does not do this, he will foon lofe his interest in such a parliament, after which he can expect no money for carrying on the war he has begun, nor a concurrence in any measure he proposes for rendering it successful; and if D he does by such means preferve his interest in parliament, he may form excellent schemes, he may project glorious enterprizes ; but as the execution of them muft be trufled to weak, ignorant, or cowardly officers, he can expect no fuccefs. Such a war therefore would only ferve to precipitate our ruin, and if it did not end in our E total overthrow, it would at least destroy the little foreign commerce we had left, and expose us to be over-run by the armies of France, as foon as any future prince or minister should dare to disobey her most imperious commands.

Confequently, I think, I may with the higheft probability conclude, that if the property of this nation should become generally fells in and corrupt, and thereupon a fclieme should be refolved on for keeping the wheels of government in motion by bribery and corruption, till our fovereign, or rather his ministers, could obtain from parliament such a power as I have defcribed, for doing by compution and terror what they were before obliged to do by bribery G and corruption : I fay, I may with the higheft probability conclude, that before this effect could be produced, we should be in the utmost danger of being conquered er reduced to a state of Savish dependency by France.

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But now suppose that, during this dreadful interval, we should escape this danger. and that our ministers should at last obtain fuch a power as I have mentioned. I shall grant, that in this cafe our government would be more vigorous, and better able to defend itfelf as well as the nation against a foreign enemy; but would the people be free ? Should we have any publick or focial liberty left ? Such a government, in order to deceive the vulgar, and to furnish their tools with a pretence for haranguing at coffee-houfes, upon the fecurity of our liberties, and the juffice and moderation of our ministers, who acted in every thing according to law : Such a government, I fay, might for this end do as the Roman emperors did : They might, nay, probably would preferve the outward forms of our constitution : The parliament would meet annually : The chancellor would go in his great coach to the houfe of peers : The fpeaker in his to the houfe of commons ; and once in feven years the people would be entertained with the raree-shew of a general election : But we should have just as much liberty left as the Romans had under a Caligula, a Nero, or a Domitian ; and if it should ever be our unlucky fate to have a prince upon the throne of the fame complexion, we fhould be made to feel the fame tyranny and oppreffion.

How careful then ought we to be in the prefervation of our liberties? And as I have fhewn, that it will be impossible to preferve publick or focial liberty, if the people fhould become generally felfish, corrupt, and cowardly, methods must be taken to propagate a true publick (pirit among them, and to cultivate a military fpirit as well as military discipline among all those that are allowed to have any thare in our government; for as to all other methods, they will prove to be but quackish remedies, which may pleafe for a time, but will end in the destruction of our happy constitution, as I shall endeavour to demonstrate in my next differtation.

A Pamphlet bas lately been published under the following Ticle, viz. Free and important Disquisitions concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; wherein is made appear, that the Writers of the Old and New Testiment were not inspired by the Holy Ghost, in the Sense, generally undifood; the Difficulies of the Learned concerning the Test of the holy Scriptures ingenuously acknowledged; the pretended Necessary of oral Traditions sufficiently overthrown; and, such a middle Way pointed out,

out, as is conceived most proper to fix in Mens Minds, a just Esteem of the facred Writings, on a folid Foundation.

Translated from the original French of the celebrated M. Le Clerc.

A S this was the work of fo great a man in the learned world, we think ourfelves obliged to take fome notice of it; A but not at liberty to give any more than his forft two or three conclusions, which are as follows:

' Thus much only, to let you fee that this great zeal men pretend for the letter of faipture, is little more than a cloak made use of, to hide the final efficem they have for the real religion of Jefus Chrift; which B confifts neither in criticifms, nor controverfies, but in keeping the commandments of God.

If it be asked, What authority is allowed the holy forpiure, and what μ is to be made of it according to these principles? I answer, to begin with the New Teftament, which is the main foundation of our faith, in the first place, Jefus Chrift, in whom were hidden all the treasfures of wisdom and knowledge, and whom Gcd has expressive commanded us to hear, was absolutely infallible. We are to believe without hefitation whatever he fays, because he fays it, and because God has teffished that he speaks nothing but truth.

In the fccond place, fince we have no-D thing writ by Chrift himfelf, we are to believe what his apoftles have faid concerning his life and doctrine ; fince God has given refimony to them by the miracles he enabled them to do ; and fince they themfelves fealed the truth of their deposition with their own blood. As they tell us only what they faw and heard, it was im- B poffible for them to be deceived in the fubftance of the hiftory and doctrine. It may happen that in a circumftance of fmall importance they relate things not fo exactly as they happened, and agree therein not exactly together. But in the hiftorical facts, whereon our faith in Jelus Chrift is ground. ed ; his being born of a virgin, his miracles, his death, his refurrection, and his F afcenfion into heaven, they all agree, though fome difference may be found among them in particular circumstances, which is nothing to the fubftance of the hiltory. It is no ways necessary for the foundation of our faith, as I before obferved, that they fhould agree exactly in every circumstance to the leaft tittle; and G of what use is the trouble the learned have given themfelves to reconcile thefe fort of contradictions? It is better to own ingenuoufly that there are fome, than to ftrain the fenfe of their writings, to make them

agree with one another ; which inflead of converting libertines, excites only their raillery, and confirms them in their impiety. As to what concerns the doctrine of Jefus Chrift, not the least contradiction appears among the evangelifts, although expressed in different terms, and related out different occasions. We must observe there. fore, that they confine themfelves only to the fenfe, and not exactly to the fame order in which Chrift preached it ; nor are we rigoroufly to infift upon their expression ons, as if they made choice of fome words rather than others, that we may infinuate certain niceties which are ordinarily attributed to them without the leaft probability ; nor thould we lay fuch firefs upon the order they make use of in their writings, as to colour thereby inferences, otherwife not in the leaft obvious in the fenfe of our Saviour's words. A man of very (mall obfervation will find, that popular expressions are every where made use of, without ever aiming at elegancy, or fpeaking with that exactness, philosophers or geometricians use in their writings. Why thould we then, as is commonly the cafe, infift fo much upon the manner of their expressing Chrift's doctrine ? Let us endeavour to understand the genius of the language they ule, and to adhere to the fubitance of effentials; which are expressed to frequently, and in fuch a variety of ways, that there is no difficulty in framing to our felves an idea thereof, fufficiently clear to inftruct us perfectly in our duty."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the hiftorical regifter for the year 1722, there is an account of the death of the following nobility, that died the latter end of the year 1721, and in the year 1722, which I look upon as an extraordinary thing, and what feldom happens, that fuch a number of quality fhould die in fo fhort a time. If you are of the fame opinion, and think it worth a place in the next Magazine, it is at your fervice.

I am, Sir, your humble fervant,

R. W.

Dec. 16, 1721. Lord George Manners. —17. Earl of Scarborough.—21. Earl of Exeter.—23. Lady Cadogan.—25. Lord Johnfonne.—Jan. 8, 1722. Lady of the lord Ruffell.—14. Duke of Holftein.—16. Lady of the lord Newbourg.—20. Lord Cornwallis, Duke of Manchefter, Earl of Holdernefs.—21. Duke of Bolton.—25. Duchefs of Zefl.—19. Countefs of Gainfborough.—Feb. 4. Duchefs of Beau(ort. —3. Earl of Suffolk.—12. Lady Cavendifta.

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difh .--- March r. Marquifs of Lothian .--12. Counters of Clanrickard, Lady of the lord Polwarth .- 19. Lord vifcount Sonds .- 28. Earl of Suffelk's daughter .- 31. L. Brere. ton .- April 9. Earl of Exeter .- 19. Earl of Sunderland,-iday 1. Duke de Merceur. -8. Earl of Rothes.-16. Countels of Suffex .---- 18. Marchionels of Kingfton .-ar. Earl of Tankerville .- June 16. Duke of Marlborough .--- sq. Counters of Suffolk. -26. Viscounters Falkland .- July 3. Lady Lockart, daughter of the lord Wharton .---4. Lord St. John .--- 30. Countefs of Darnley .- August 1. Counters of Pembroke .-4. Duke of Leeds's daughter. -- 7. Countels of Scarborough .- 10. Hon. Mr. Howard, brother to the duke of Norfolk .--- 15. Earl of Bradford's daughter .-- Sept. 24. Earl of Leicefter's fifter. Oct. 3. Lord Hinchin-broke.-17. Earl of Clanrickard.-18. Hon. Mr. Lumley, uncle to the earl of Scarborough .- Nov. 9. Counters of Stamford .-23. Dutcheis of Somerfet .- 27. Marchioncis of Carmarthen .- Dec. 9. Dutcheis of Richmond.

There also died the fame year, 1722, the following baronets and perfons of diffinetion, viz.

Sir John Shaw, Sir Paul Whichcote, Sir Jahn Rous, Sir John Wittwrong, Sir John Houfton, Sir Edward Boughton, Sir Mountague Nelthorpe, Sir John Hartop, Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, Sir John Walter, Sir Charles Holt, Sir Robert Nightengale, Sir John Lauder, Sir Robert Davers, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Sir James Grey, Sir George Thorold, alderman of London, Sir Martmaduke Wyvill, Sir Juftus Beck, Barts.--

Sir William Scawen, Kt.-Lady of Sir John Keyle, Lady of Sir Robert Nightengale. Barts .- Lady of Sir John Bennett, Lady of Sir Edw. Wood, Kis .- Bishop of Leighlin and Fornes .- Sir Tho. Abney, alderman of London .- Lady of Sir Rob. Heyfham, ald. of London .- Col. Blackstone. - Sir George Matthews, Sir William Lewen, alderman of London, Sir Joseph Hodges, Knts .-Lady of Sir Robert Furness, Bart. Lady of Sir John Shadwell, Knt.-Colonel Stanley's lady.-Brigadier general Hamilton.-Lady of Sir William Leman, Bart. Lady of Sir George Mertins, alderman of London. -Lady of the bilhop of Rochefter .- Lord chief baron Bury .- Lady of Sir George Lockart, Lady of Sir Thomas Stapylton, -Lady of Sir Ralph Afhton, Lady of Sir Charles Pye, Barts .- Lady of Sir Samuel Dod, Knt .- Bishop of Clonfert .- Lady of Sir William Thompson, Knt. recorder of London .- Doctor Manningham, bifhop of Chichefter .--- Colonel Markham .--- Lady of Sir John Deiley, Bart .- Major general Wightman .- Lady of Sir David Mitchel, Knt .- Lady of Sir Robert Davers, Bart .-Lady of Sir Richard Levet, Knt.-Brigadier general Bowles .- Lady of Sir Edward Lutwyche, Knt.-Lady of admiral Bembow .- Lady Giffard, fifter to Sir William Temple, Bart.

These all died in the year 1722, befides a great many others of inferior rank, fuch as efquires, &c. that I have taken no notice of. And I believe it never was known in the memory of man, that fo many great perfonages died in to fmall a time as one year.

Extracts from a famous Latin ANSWER to Dr. K-'s SPEECH at opening the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, with an exact Translation *.

He certainly offends against good Manners and the Dicipline of the University, who is so walgar, as to coll names and give abustive Language.

Contra Mores bonos et Academia Difeiplinam peccat, quifquis ad Contumelias ot Opprobria des feenderit. Epift. ad Edw. Bentham, S. T. P. Pag. 6.

DOCTOR K-G

Hath difgrated his gown, Profiluted his character, Loft the refpect due to his age, Is grown a mere child again, Become a common laughing flock, And endeavours to make all the young gentlemen of the univerfity mad, who, between friends, are fools afteady. Epifi. ad E. B. Pag. Doctoralem purpuram dehoneftavit, 12 Profivuit atque perdidit Senectutis reverentiam, Repueralcens, In ludibrium transit, Et adolefcentes ex stultis infanos facit. 13

* See London Magazine for laft year, p. 559.

January, 1750.

[This facer I borrowed from Terence.]

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He

Extracts from a famous Latin Answer, &c. Jan.

HE IS LIKEWISE

		Pag.
A factious cirlzen.	Civis factiofus.	6
A thoroughly impudent fellow.	Gnaviter impudens.	
A jack o' both fides.	Prævaricans.	
A common town cryer.	Przco.	
An inconfiderable malicious creature.	Levis et malignus.	1
A croaking tefty old fellow.	Senex querulus et iracundus.	
A diforderly, intemperate, audacious, kna-	Intemperans, andax, fraudulentus.	8
vifh fellow.		
A trifling pettish orator.	Levis et iracundus orator.	9
A lyar and an enemy to his country.	Fallax et reipublicæ inimicus.	Io
A spunger, hanger on or sootman.	Affecia.	11
An impertinent medler or buly-body.	Ardelio.	
A fharp cenfor of political principles;	Dogmatum politicorum cenfor ;	
and	atque	
A dictator in politics.	Dictator.	
A catcher at popular applause.	Popularis auræ captator.	12
	[I ftole this from Livy.]	
A hatchet-face.	Vultūs mucro.	13
An immoderate joker.	Vehemens derilor.	
A foolifh prater.	Ineptiens.	
A pert faucy buffoon.	Scurra procax.	
A fourrilous old fellow.	Γελατοποιός fenex.	
A scoffer.	Derifor.	
An officious declaimer.	Orator officiolus.	
A filthy, forry, rafcally, bloody, difhoneft	Spurcus.	13
fellow.		
A doating old man.	Senex delirans.	34
A momus.	Momus.	16
A novice in all kind of literature.	In republica literaria novus homo.	17
A man of no note among us learned.	Nullius inter literatos notæ.	•
A tacker-together of bad rhymes.	Pfeudo-rhythmorum confarcinator.	
A writer for a day.	Brevis ævi fcriptor.	
A fcholar only among blockheads.	Inter illiteratos literatus.	13
An orator only in a factious difaffected mob.	Inter factiofos orator.	
A Latin Icholar only among those who un-	Inter Angliciantes Latinifimus.	
derstand nothing but English.	Ū	
A stage-player.	Hiftrio.	23
A flage-player or hypocrite.	Towner The.	
A turbulent fellow.	Turbulentus.	21
A wrangling pettyfogger and glutton.	Rabula.	-
An actor.	Comcedus.	26
An impertinent, diffolute, fool-hardy, over-	Petulans, licentiofus, temerarius,	feditio-
bearing fellow.	fus, arrogans.	
A falle acculer.	Calumniator.	28
A bug or wall-loufe.	Cimex.	
An out-law.	Proferiptus.	
A prize-fighter.	Gladiator.	30
A writer of barbarous Latin.	Latinitatis impuræ fcriptor.	J -
A mutinous abufive citizen.	Turbulentus et petulans civis.	
A fool.	Ineptus.	
An arrogant flanderer.	Obtrectator.	₽ø∬im
-		
Out upon 't !	Vah !	31
Out upon 't !	Vah !	12
Out upon 't !	Vah!	
Out upon *t !	Vah !	23
I bave more.	Habeo alia multa-	
And can answer a bill at fgbt-	Que proferentur post, si	32
		-

EFRATA. Ardelio Pag. 11. Affecia. 11. Not applied to Dr. K-g, but to the v-ce-ch-llor, the R-ffe truftees, many others of the nobility, gentry, and nine tenths of the U-ty.

Bu

•

But

I WHO ANSWER

ΑΜ

- A man of good extraction, ingenuous, honeft, courteous, and good-natured.
- An impartial judge of all things, and a critick in good manners, efpecially the τè σεέπο.
- A fincere, confcientious and generous man.

A nice observer of every thing polite and delicate.

- The only true judge of the Latin tongue. Very fond of retirement, and the most peaceable man in the world.
- Judicious, prudent, difcreet, and full of wifdom.
- Not one who would create any trouble to myfelf, or uncafinels to any other perfon.
- Neither envious, rash, unadvised, or malicious.
 - And let it be ramembered,
- That I have done all this for the fake of the university :
- That I always prefer the good of the publick to my own private intereft or advantage.
- With pleafure I recollect, that I was bred in a bee-hive:

A honey bee amongst honey bees :

Not an abfurd, officious and arrogant bee ;

Nor an idle unprofitable drone :

Not an angry implacable bee, that flings without fear or wit;

Nor yet a bee that can't fting at all.

Do thou pardon my honeft pride ;

For it is I alone that must defend and maintain the honour of the university.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Mongft the variety of machines that have been erected for the raifing of water, there is none comparable to the fire engine, which was first found out, and now perfected by modern philosophy. The chief reason which prevents its being used fo universally as otherwise it would be, is the great charge of working it, which tho' it is inconfiderable where fuel is plenty, as particularly in coal-mines, or but little felt is any publick work, where the expence is

Rerum cenfor æquus & decori arbiter.	5
Vir bonus & liberalis. Elegantiarum (pectator elegans.	10
Judex vere Romanus. Homo otii atque pacis amantiffimus.	23 25
Vir sapiens atque cordatus.	29
Non is fum, qui moleftias aut mihi, aut aliis ultro facefferem.	30
Neque malignus neque temerarius.	41

Epif. ed E. B. Pag.

Meminerint,

Hæc fecifie me ipfius rei academicæ caufa :

Utilitati publicæ potius quam privatæ confulentem, 33

FOR

Ego me in alveatio innutritum lubens recognolco : 33

Apes inter mellificas apem : Haud importune officiolam aut arrogan-

- tem;
- Sed neque prorfus ignavam aut inutilem :

Non fane irritabilem aut iracundam ;

Sed neque stupidam, neque inermen.

READER

Venia mdabis arrogantiæ non inhoneftæ ; 3 A me academiæ rè ažlana defendi debeat.

defray'd by a company, as at Chelfea, York-buildings, &c. where the profits outbalance the coft; yet, to a private gentleman, who only intends it for his pleafure and amufement, to play fountains and cafcades, &c. the confant expence is too great to make it fuit the generality.

Now, was it poffible to fubfilitute the fire of the fun inftead of common fire, by collecting its rays into a focus, and reflecting them on the copper of the fire engine, by means of a common burning glafs, or a large concave reflecting mirrour of polified metal, or, perhaps more conveniently, by the newly reviv'd method of Archimedes, D a which

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which by throwing the focal point to a greater diftance, may be capable of many advantages that the others are not. this would in a great measure answer the purpole.

I am fenfible, many objections will arife, particularly these three following : First, that the focus will vary according to the A count Teffin. motion of the fun. Secondly, that the heat in the focal point will be too extream. And, thirdly, that the fun does not confantly fhine. As to the regulation of the first, I allow it is difficult, but I think not impoffible; for the mirror not being fixed, might be moveable by a fmall piece of machinery, regulated by the engine itfelf. The second objection, of the heat's being B too intenfe, may be removed by placing the mirror nearer to the copper, and by that means enlarging the focus, and mode-As to the third objection. rating the heat. that the fun does not fhine conftantly, it lays this intended improvement under no other difadvantages, than what a windforce is equally liable to; for in the hot C months, when water is more particularly wanted, there is commonly more fun than wind.

I am fenfible, the above fcheme will not answer where there must be always a conftant fupply; but fhould imagine it would he very fufficient to raile water enough from a well, to replenish (as opportunity D ferv'd) what water a pond lost by the heat D of the feafon, and other accidents.

As feveral very uleful inventions have owed their improvement to very fmall beginnings, I fubmit thefe hints (immature as they are) to the confideration of the learn-'Tis not my being preposses in ed. their favour, that induces me to beg them a place in your Magazine; but that they E Sweden. From these articles arise the conmay be more univerfally confidered, and by that means receive more prabability of improvement. Yours,

HYBRAULICUS. Bedioid - Row, Nov. 3.

Westminster Journal, Jan. 6.

Prefest State of the Northern Powers.

CWeden, upon the death of Charles XII, The fucceffion of his fifter Ulrica, but more upon the transfer of the crown to the prince of Heffe Caffel, hufband of Ulrica, and now king and landgrave, recovered monarchs. The authority of the crown is more limited in that kingdom, than perhaps in any other, Poland only excepted. An affembly, fomewhat in the nature of our parliament, and composed of four states, the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peafants, enjoys the legiflative power, and enacts laws with the royal affent. The fenate has the administration of affairs; and the chief minister is the prefident of the chancery, who at this time is

The word Chancery, in most of the northern countries, means fomething different from the court called by that name in England. It includes the feveral offices belonging to the administration, and in particular those which with us are under the secretaries of flate. Hence it is, that the prefident of the chancery in Sweden is virtually, as well as nominally, prime minister of the kingdom. The great chancellor of Ruffia has much the fame authority.

It is well known, what a long, bloody, and obstinate war was carried on betwixt Charles XII. and the Czar Peter I; and that fome years after the death of the former, a peace was concluded betwixt the two crowns. This hath been once interrupted by a fhort breach, which occafioned two campaigns, and was healed by the treaty of Abo, the terms of which are the prefent conditions of the peace betwixt Ruffia and Sweden. This treaty entered not only into the difputes betwixt the two crowns, but into the domeflick and interior flate of Sweden. It flipulated, that the Swedift conflitution, as it now flands, and was fettled at the acceffion of his prefent majefty king Frederick, should be preferved inviolable, and that Ruffia should guarantee this prefervation : Yet, at the fame time, by a fort of contradiction in terms, it provided, that Ruffia should not concern herfelf in the domeflick affairs of

troversy, that has of late threatned the peace of the North.

It is the interest of the Russian fovereign, tho' defpotick at home, to prevent the reftoration of defpotifm in Sweden. Such authority, in a prince at the head of a warlike and vindictive people, a people exal-

p perated against the Russians by old animofiles, and more particularly by the loffes fustained from them in the two last wars. might one time or other become dangerous to the growing greatness of the Ruffian empire; a greatness which chiefly depends upon the acquisitions made from Sweden upon the Baltick, and the gulph of Finland.

The heirs to both crowns are of the the liberty the had loft under her two last G fame house, were elected to their present expectations in the fame year, and had before their election all the natural ties to each other that could fubfift betwixt two princes. The fuccesfor of Sweden is in the

the prime of manhood, and had been administrator to the grand duke of Ruffia, when only duke of Holftein Gottorp, during his minority. This young prince, who is the eldeft branch of the family, and just now become of age to obtain a feat in that conncil over which he is one day to prefide, relinguish'd his claim to Sweden, upon his A call to the fucceffion of Ruffia, to this re-Lation.

The prince fucceffor of Sweden, tho' raifed to that honour by the Ruffian intereft, was thought foon after to have gone over to the other party, which, under the influence of France, cherifhes the natural hatred of the Swedish nation against Rufsia, and that fondness for the glory of their B monarch, which necessarily tends to render him absolute. It is no wonder, if an adlive and afpiring prince has liftened to the flattery of fuch doctrines : But whether any regular defign of feizing fuch abfolute power, together with the crown, when the latter may laple to him by the king's death, was actually formed betwixt C him and his favourites, at the head of whom flands count Teffin the prefident, is more than any private perion can pretend in determine. We only know, that the court of Ruffia fulpected fuch a defign ; that it made remonfirances on that head at Stockholm, and to the Swedish minister at its own court ; and that it endeavoured to perfuse the reft of Europe into the D have had no hand in, or knowledge of fame apprehenfions.

Thro' an entertainment of this jealoufy on one fide, and a dread of the confequences of it on the other, both powers prepared to be upon their guard in 1748. They drew troops to their frontiers, fitted up their thips of war, and thewed a face as if hostilities were immediately to enfue : E Yet we were at the fame time told, that the king of Sweden, growing pacifick in the decline of his life, and difapproving the measures of the prince successor and his friends, would exert all the authority he had to ward off the ftorm during his own reign : But as this was then expected to be very thost, and the monarch's influence F was known to be imall, the prefervation of peace in the north was judged, at the best, to be very precarious.

Another year, however, has paffed, and no war is yet begun in those countries. The great powers in the fouth and weft of Europe, difengaged from hoftilities among themselves, have interposed to prevent them betwixt their northern allies. France was known to have great interest at Stockholm, which the hath increased by a new treaty; to part of which, relating to the general state of the north, Denmark and Fruffia have acceded. The fublidy France

takes on herfelf; as the hath alfo done in refpect to Denmark, in a new particular treaty with that crown. France and Great Britain feem the two only powers, which make a cuftom of paying fubfidies to foreign princes.

But Great Britain, it is supposed, can have little influence at Stockholm, fince the difference which occasioned the recal of her minister Mr. Guy Dickens, who is now gone in a publick character to the court of Ruffia. This court therefore, and the court of Vienna, have endeavoured, in the course of their mediation, to throw their weight into the Ruffian fcale, as a counterbalance to France, and the other close allies of Sweden. What has been actually done, in the way of negotiation, we do not fully know : But all parties, principals and allies on both fixles, have professed a defire to preferve the publick tranquillity.

The only authentick acts on this fubject, that have been given to the world, are those that have passed betwixt Russia and Sweden themfelves. The former proclaimed aloud her fuspicions, and demanded a categorical explanation, on the matter of them, from the court of Stockholm. She hath even feemed extremely difficult in receiving the fatisfaction fhe required. The king of Sweden, his prime minister count Teffin, and laft of all the prince fucceffor himfelf, have folemnly declared, that they fuch a defign as the Ruffian ministry had

fuggested : They forbad the propagation of fuch reports in Sweden, and threatned the authors of them as ill defigning perfons, and enemies to the peace of their country, Yet still Ruffia infists on another difavowal, which, as the conftitution of Sweden now is, may be deemed of more authority than either of the former; the requires, that the states of the kingdom should disclaim. any intention of the kind fuggested, and a refolution to oppose such an intention in any other. These states must be assembled, and then probably we shall hear more on the fubject.

In the mean time, the troops and fleets, on both fides have appeared ready for action, in cafe action should be required : But the fleets have been long fince returned into port, and the troops into winter quarters. And we must not omit, what our last advices have told us, that an adjustment of all disputed points is far advanced in fome mediatorial court, and will, in all probability, put a peaceful end to a quarrel, which, for more than twelve months part, has furnished the principal fubject of convertation to the politicians of Europe.

The principal concerns of Ruffia, which are not intermixed with those of Sweden. or already mentioned, may be reduced to these few particulars : The journey of the empress to Moscow, her long residence there, and the acts of devotion the has performed, after the rites of the Greek church : The complimental speeches made A to her, and to the grand duke and duchefs, by the ministers of several powers, and the answers made in the name of those princes by the chancellor or vice chancellor; which pieces those ministers usually communicate at large to the publick, and they may, perhaps, be valuable compositions in the Ruffian original : Some few alarms, which quickly blew over, from the fide of Blittle Tartary : Great wealth acquired from new mines in Siberia, and the country of the Kingis Cafan, which not many years fince submitted to the Ruffian power : Projects for the extension of commerce, particularly from the north eaft of Afia, as we attempt the fame thing by the north weft of America: And the promotion of all C ufeful and ornamental fciences among the natives of that empire.

His Danish majefty feems to purfue fleadfafily his own interest, and that of his fubjects in conjunction with it. The trade of Denmark, though fmall in comparison with that of Holland, is yet more confiderable than most perfons in England fulpect. The Norwegians had formerly a trade to D Greenland, which they deferted, and it lay neglected for fome centuries : But the Danes now frequent that country again, and find their account in the whale fifthery. They have long had a fettlement at Tranquebar in the East Indies, from which many Protestant miffionaries have been fent to propagate the christian faith among the E natives : That East Indian trade they feem now to profecute with more zeal and fuccefs than ever. Among the West India iflands they have a fmall fhare, though lefs confiderable than that of any other European proprietors; and lately they have made peace with the powers of Barbary, in order to come in for a proportion of the trade in Thefe F the Mediterranean and Levant. confiderations render the claims, which his Danish majefly is faid to have made to the Orkney and Shetland illands, in order to traverle the project of carrying on a fishery there from Great Britain, the more worthy of notice : But as we have heard no more of this claim fince it was first promulg'd, and it feemed at the time aG very weak foundation, probably it may be either drop'd or fulpended.

As Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is a city of no great extent, and, being inclofed within firong fortifications, which are again furrounded with lakes, is incapable of farther extension, the inhabitants,

upon the increase of their trade, were of late very much crouded. In fome measure to remedy this defect, his Danish majefty has given his fine gardens of Amalienbourgh, within the faid inclosure, to the citizens, which will afford them space for several convenient freets. Here it is obvious to remark, that the kings of Denmark, while their subjects were free, used to relide much in their chief city : And it was by drawing thither the nobility, in 1660, that Fredrick III. rendered himfelf abfolute. It was the fame in France before the power of the crown quite oppressed that of the ftates. But now both the kings of Denmark and the kings of France, chule rather to fpend their time in their palaces in the country. Their Danish majesties, hitherto, feem to have made fuch a ufe of their power, as has much endeared them to their fubjects, and the difuse of the royal gardens in the city, in the initance now before us, appears to be of great benefit to the citizens.

The king of Pruffia, contrary to the expectation of many, has observed a ftrict neutrality, as to arms, ever fince the peace of Dreiden at Christmas 1745: Yet the number of his troops has been kept up, and improvements have been making in their discipline, all this time.

He fill folicits the guarantee of the empire for Silefia; and promiles, we are told, to pay off the loans on that province, as foon as he has obtained that folemn act of the Germanick body.

We have often mentioned this prince as the fole depositary of his own councils ; which, as courts are in general now formed, feems the only way of keeping them fecret. This is fo religiously done at Potfdam, that no reports of the marches or encampments of Pruffian troops, or indeed of any other publick affairs in that monarchy, deferve much credit, till it is given them by royal edicts or declarations, or by the execution of the things themfelves. What the views of his Pruffian majefty are with regard to the flate of the north, and particularly of Courland, we must be obliged, therefore, to permit time to inform us.

In the mean while we are certain, that no duke of Courland is yet cholen, tho's, befides the late duke count Eiron, and the famous marthal count Maurice of Saxony, a brother of his Pruffian majefty, a fon of the king of Poland (who hath feveral fong to difpofe of) and fome others, have been talked of for that dignity.

And as to the king of Pruffia, we know, from the authority of his own acts, and the effects of them, that he is not only labouring to render his fubjects peaceable towards each other, by a reformation in the laws.

1750.

Advantages of inclosing LAND.

A

laws, but to increase the number of them. by inviting foreigners, with very tempting immunities, to come and fettle in his dominions; and to augment the wealth of individuals, and confequently of the whole community, by encouraging arts, manufactures, and commerce.

These are imperial works, and worthy kings !

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAŽINE.

S I R.

HAT the happine's of the people, with regard to the supports of life, principally depends on the products of our B own nation, I believe, will be readily admitted by all, and prefume, if what I have to offer tends to increase that product (which I hope to make appear by and by) I may, without further apology, proceed to submit to publick confideration the foltowing thoughts, hoping they may be improved by fome better hand, and be there-by recommended to the legislative powers. C Suppose it were enacted by authority, That any perfon having or occupying land lying in an open or common field, might have power to inclose and keep in any part of the fame, at all times, finking all claim of common, &c. for fach inclosed land : A law to this purpose, I will endeavour to make appear from arguments de- D large quantities of land to make pastures. dused from the plaineft principles and maxims in hufbandry and agriculture, would in a few years very much contribute to the improvement of every farm or effate, confifting of tillage land, in the kingdom, and confequently to the good of landlord and tenant in particular, and of the pub-For no tillage land, be it E lick in general. ever to good, will support itself in plight ; that is, 'tis impossible to keep a ftock upon it, fufficient to manure and till it, without a confiderable quantity of meadow and grafa ground to support a proper flock for that purpose; and there are few or no farms but are in fome degree more or lefs wanting of grais ground to fupport proper flocks of cattle for them. All this is F to plain and notorious, that none without forfeiting all pretence to any knowledge in hufbandry can deny it. And 'tis eafy to infer, that, had the farmer power (by making fuch inclosures as wou'd fupply his wants, and enable him to keep a good and proper flock of cattle upon his farm) . he wou'd from fuch a power derive the G greatest advantages; for by his keeping more cattle, and thereby making more manure and tilling lefs land, than before, he will be enabled to to force and manure the fame, that though he has inclos'd a

third or fourth part, the remainder will produce crops equal in quantity and goodnefs to what the whole does at prefent ; the greatest difference he will find will be in his expences, by plowing and feeding a third or fourth part lefs land. And though these advantages of getting as good crops with lefs charge, and lefs danger of miffing a crop (the land that is best manur'd being always the fureft) be very confiderable. yet those arifing from his flock of cattle will be more fo; for he may then keep not only more, but better ; he will not then be neceffitated, as most now are, to keep cattle for little other profit then that of making muck of their firaw to manure their land with, by reafon of their being flarv'd on bad commons and pastures, but he will then have it in his power to raife and fupport a good ftock, as well as a large one. the profits of which may be almost equal to that of his grain, and this he may do without the charge and inconveniency of giving an extravagant rent for incloiures at a

great diftance from him, as our best farmers are now obliged to do. All these advantages, and many more, that wou'd accrue to the farmer by putting the above fcheme in practice, the curious may be better informed of, by applying to those perfons that have the happiness to live where the inhabitants could unanimoufly agree to advance their own intereft, by laying down

and regulating their fields and pastures by proper flints : They have in some measure attained the falutary ends I am recommend-And here I must caution the curious ing. enquirer, to beware of being deceived by fuch perfons as are fo prejudiced, fo faitned and riveted to the way they have been uled to, as not to be realoned out of it : Such there are and always will be, who ftand in the way of all improvement. Hence appears the necessity of a law for that purpole.

As to the publick good, with regard to grain, it appears by what has been observed. that though lefs land may be tilled, than at present, the annual product of corn will not be lefs, but more certain. Belides, inclosures are, as it were, a referve, always ready to fupply us with grain in our greatest need ; for whenever that advances the usual price, inclosures are converted into tillage to supply the want, which, by reason of their rest and fertility, they never fail to do. And as to the good of the publick arifing from the increase and improvement of cattle, &c. that must be plain to all, for what can tend more to that end, then the well flocking our fhambles with meat, our markets with cheefe and butter, our tan-fats with leather, and OUF

our clothiers and combers with better wool than we can do at prefent ?—I am fenfible, there are many plaufible objections made againft inclofing of fields, but need not expose the weakness of them, because they don't thwart what I contend for, which is not the inclofing of whole fields, but only fuch a part of them, as is abfolutely needfary in order to the improvement and good management of the reft.

And if here be real and confiderable advantages propos'd, which cannot be incumber'd with complaints of injuffice or oppreffion (for what can be more just and reasonable, than for men to make the best of their own properties, in fuch a manner that the publick will be benefited by it ?) B And if fuch schemes can never be more agreeable than at prefent, the landlords being loaded with taxes, the tenants with levies and impositions, besides the great straits they are now reduced to, by loss of cattle, &c. I hope the above thoughts, though ill degested, may be as agreeable as, I conceive them, feafonable. However, I C flatter myfelf I have done a duty, in recommending what I imagine might promore the publick good.

Extracts from an Account of a Treatife concorning the Art of making common Salt, &c.

THE author, Dr. Brownrigg, treating of falt in general, takes notice of the D excellence and ulefulnels thereof ; and that it hath pleafed the author of nature to provide mankind therewith in fuch abundance, that there are few countries which do not afford vaft quantities of rock or foffil falt. Mines of it have been long difcovered and E wrought in England, Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Polard, and other coun-tries in Europe. Moreover, the fea af-fords such vaft plenty thereof, that all mankind might thence be supplied with quantities fufficient for their occasions. There are alfo innumerable fprings, ponds, lakes, and rivers impregnated with common falt, F from which the inhabitants of many countries are plentifully supplied herewith.

In fome countries, which are remote from the (ea, and have little commerce, and which are not bleffed with mines of falt, or falt waters, the neceffities of the inhabitants have forced them to invent a method of extracting their common falt from the after of vegetables.

In fhort, this falt is difperfed all over nature ; it is treafured up in the bowels of the earth ; it impregnates the ocean ; it defcends in rains; it fertilizes the foil; it arifes in vegetables; and from them is convey'd into animals; fo that it may well be effected the universal condiment of nature.

Naturalifts, observing the great variety of forms under which this falt appears, have thought fit to rank the feveral kinds of it under certain general claffes, diftinguishing it most usually into rock or fossil falt, fea-falt, and brine or fountain-falt : To which may be added others of those muriatick falts. which are found in vegetable or animal Thefe feveral kinds of comfubitances. mon falt often differ from each other in their outward form and appearance, or in fuch accidental properties as they derive from the heterogeneous substances with which they are mixed ; but, when perfectly pure, they have all the fame qualities ; fo that chemists, by the exactest inquiries, have not been able to difcover any effential difference between them. It may, however, be more proper for the prefent purpole, to diftinguish common falt into the three following kinds, viz. into rock or native falt, bay-falt, and white falt.

By rock-falt *, or native falt, is underflood all falt dug out of the earth, which hath not undergene any artificial preparation.

Under the title of bay-falt may be ranked all kinds of common falt extracted from the water, wherein it is diffolved, by means of the fun's heat, and the operation of the air; whether the water, from which it is extracted, be fea water, or natural brine drawn from wells and forings, or falt water' flagnated in ponds and lakes.

Under the title of white falt, or boiled falt, may be included all kinds of common falt extracted by coclion from the water wherein it was diffolved; whether this water be fea-water, or the falt water of wells, fountains, lakes, or rivers; or water of any fort impregnated with rock-falt, or other kinds of common falt.

F The first of these kinds of salt is in several countries sound to pure, that it serves for most domestick uses, without any previous preparation, triture excepted. But the Eaglish fossil salt is unfit for the uses of the kitchen, until by folution and coction it is freed from several impurities, and reduced to white falt. The British white fait also is not fo proper as several kinds of bay-salt for curing fußh, and such shells meats as are intended for sea provisions, or for exportation into hot countries. So that, for these purposes, we are

• By Rock-Salt, or Sal Rupium, the antient Chemifts mean falt adhering to the rocks about the high water mark, being there lolged by the foray of the fea, evaporated by the beat of the fun; which is the puref falt of all for chemical uses, and is to be had off the rocks of Sicily, and feveral iflands in the Weft Indics. C. Mortimer.

aré obliged, either wholly or in part, to be hay-falt, which we purchase in France, Spain, and other foreign countries.

1750.

Bay falt in general may be divided into two kinds : Firft, bay-falt, drawn from fea-water, as it is practifed in France, Spain, Portugal, and many other countries. Secondly, bay-falt extracted from falt A fprings, ponds, and lakes, at Cape do Verd illands, Tortuga, and other places. Of thefe the firft is imported in large quantities into Great Britain and Ireland : Our American colonies, in times of peace, are chiefly fupplied with the latter ; but in time of War they have large quantities of bay-falt from Lubon, and other parts of Portugal. B

Bay-falt is prepared in a manner the mont fimple and eafy, when the water of ponds and lakes impregnated with falt is textally exhaled by the force of the fun and air, and the falt is left concreted into a hard cruft at the bottom of the lake or pond. 'Of falt thus prepared we have inflances in many parts of the world, as in the Podolian defert near the river Borifthenes on the Ruffian frontiers towards Crim Tartary, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in other parts of the world.

Bay-fait is also drawn from the brine of ponds and lakes: But every kind of bayfait is prepared without artificial heat, and by only exposing the brine under a large furface to the action of the fun and air, D by which, in proportion to the fitterent of the brine, and to the different temparature of climate and feasion, the fait cryfallizes into what we call bay-fait and comes under different appearances to us from different places, which arise principalby from the cleanlines and care of the arzish.

Our author, when treating of white falt in general, acquaints us, that although fate is made, in warm climates, with the greateft cafe, and at the leaft expence, by the heat of the fun, after the methods already described ; yet, in feveral countries. where bey-falt might be conveniently made, they prepare all their falt by culinary fires. Thus p in Auftria, Bavaria, and many other parts of Germany, and alfo in Hungary, and even in fome parts of Italy, they conftantly boil the water of their falt fprings into white falt. But in other parts of Europe, as in Britain, and in the northern parts of France and Germany, an erroneous opinion long prevailed, that the heat of the fun was not there fufficiently intenfe; even in the G femaner fealon, to reduce fea-water, or brine, into bay falt. And all arguments would probably have been infufficient to romove this prejudice from the English, had not the contrary been fully proved by ex-. January, 1750.

periments, which were first accidentally made in Hampfhire. However, the method of making falt by coclion will probably.ftilf continue to be prachifed in Brizain; as the falt fo prepared is for feveral uses preferable to hay.falt; and when prepared after a particular manner, is preferable to common bay.falt, even for curing provisions, as the practice of the Hollanders fufficiently zeflifies : So that the due and right preparation of white falt feems very deferving of the notice and regard of the publick.

White falt, as it is prepared from various falme liquors, may therefore be diftinguished into the following kinds:

z. Marine boiled falt, which is extracted B from fea-water by coftien. 2. Brine or fountain falt, prepared by coction from natural brine, whether of ponds or fountains. 3. That prepared from fea-water, or any other kind of falt-water, first heightened into a ftrong brine by the heat of the fun, and the operation of the air. 4. That prepared from a ftrong brine or lixivium drawn from earths, fands, or ftones impregnated with common falt. 5, Refined. rock-falt, which is boiled from a folution of foffil falt in fea-water, or any other kind of fait water, or pure water. 6. Laftly, salt upon falt, which is bay-falt diffolved in fea-water, or any other fait water, and with it boiled into white falt, This is a ftrong and pure kind of falt, with which the Dutch cure herrings, and all other provitions for long keeping ; which gives them a great advantage over all other nations in the herring-fiftery; fince fifth preferved with this fait look much cleaner and fairer than those that are cured with bay-falt. and keep much better than those preferved with any other kind of white falt.

From the procefs whereby white falt is made from fea-water by coftion, it appears, that fea-water, belides common falt, contains feveral other ingredients; fome of which are feparated before the common falt falls, and others remain in the bittern, after all the falt is extracted.

The fait-boilers, and particularly those who prepare brine-falt, have long been accuftomed to make use of various substances which they call additions or feafonings, and mix them with the brine while it is boiling. either when they first observe the falt begin to form, or elfs afterwards during the time of granulation. Thele additions they uls for various purpoles. First, to make the falt grain better, or more quickly form into crystals. Secondly, to make it of a small fine grain. Thirdly, to make it of a large firm and hard grain, and lefs apt to imbibe the moifture of the air. Fourthly, to render it more pure. And, laftly, to make it ftronger, and fitter for preferving provin-Thefe 40s. 2

These additions, most commonly used to answer the above-mentioned purposes, are wheat flour, refin, butter, tallow. new ale, stale beer, bottoms or lees of ale and beer, wine-lees and alum. Wheat-flour and refin are used for the property they poffefs, of making the falt a fmall grain. Botter, tallow, and other unclucus bodies are commonly applied, as they are faid to make the brine crystallize more readily; for which end fome falt boilers more particularly prefer the fat of dogs : But others have little to plead for their using these fubflances, but immemorial cuftom : How far they have the effects afcribed to them, can only be determined by experiments, as several boilers, who formerly used them, B now find they can make as good falt without them. Wine-lees, new ale, stale ale, the lees of ale and beer are now generally rejected by the marine falt-boilers ; except in the weft of England, where the briners, who use them, affirm that they raise a large grain, and make their fait more hard and firm, and fome fay that they make it cry- C Hoffman prefers stallize more readily. the strongest ale; and Plot assures us, that It makes the falt of a larger or imalier grain, according to the degree of its staleness. The only good effects that fermented liquors can have as an addition, are probably owing to their acid fpirit, which may correct the alcaline faits of the brine, and fo render the common falt more dry and hard, and D bay-falt, rather than to defile their providsels apt to diffolve in moift air. If therefore it should be thought necessary to use any of these additions, in order to correct the alcaline quality of the brine, stale ale, or Rhenish wine, ought to be chosen, as new ale contains but little acid.

Alum is an addition long known and used in Cheshire, together with butter, to R make the falt precipitate from fome forts of brine, as we are affured by Dr. Leigh in his natural hiftory of Lancashire, Cheshire, Sc. who first taught the Chefhire falt-boilers the art of refining rock falt. As the bad properties of their falt proceeded from hard boiling, they found every method ineffectual, antil they had recourse to a more R mild and gentle heat. And as alum hath been long difused amongst them, it is not likely, that they found any extraordinary benefit from it; otherwife they would scarce have neglected it, and continued the ufe of butter. However, Mr. Lowndes hath lately endeavour'd to revive its ufe : afferting, that brine-falt hath evermore two main defects, flakinefs and foftnefs; G iwering to these characteristicks. and to remedy these imperfections, he tried alum, which fully answered every thing he proposed ; for it reftored the falt to its natural cubical fhoot, end gave it a proper bardness; nor had it any bad effect what-

But our author is of opinion, that ever. whoever confiders the nature of alum, will fcarce expect fuch extraordinary effects from it. Neither does it here feem wanted ; for the grains of common falt will always be fufficiently hard, and of their natural figure, large fize, and no ways disposed to run by the moifture of the air, if formed by a gentle heat, and perfectly free from heterogeneous mixtures : So that the goodnefs of Mr. Lowndes's falt does not feem owing to the alum, with which it is mixed, but chiefly to the gentle heat, uled in its preparation.

The Dutch, who have long flewn the greatest skill and dexterity in the art of boiling falt, make use of another addition, which they efteen the greatest secret of This is whey, kept feveral their art. years till it is extremely acid; which renders theirs stronger, more durable, and fitter to preferve herrings, and other provifions.

Bay-falt, as well as white falt, is of different kinds, and poffeffed of different qualities : With the different kinds of these provisions must be cured, according to the uses for which they are defigned. The Dutch indeed use no falt for curing providi-With ons, befides their own refined falt. it they can preferve fleth and fish of all kinds as well as with the ftrongeft bay-falt; and chufe to be at the expence of refining ons with the dirt and other impurities, with which it commonly abounds.

Salt, efteemed the best for curing provifinns, and for preferving them the longest time, is that which is the ftrongeft and the pureft. This may be known by the following characteristicks, viz. it is usually concreted into large grains or cryftals, which are firm and hard, and in respect to those of other kinds of common fait, the most folid and ponderous ; it is not difpofed to grow moift in a moderately dry air, to which it has been exposed a confiderable time; its colour is white, and fomewhat diaphanous; it hath no fmell; its tafte is truly muriatick, and more fharp and pungent than that of other kinds of common falt. It has, besides these, foveral other diftinguishing properties mentioned by our author. The falts, which approach nearest to this degree of perfection, are the beft kinds of bay-falt, and the ftrong Dutch refined fait ; but most of the fait now made for fale is very far from an-

The author then proceeds to fnew, that the want of a firong falt of British manufacture proceeds not from any defect in nature, but of art; and that, if proper fkill and induitry be used in the British dominions,

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by the legiflature, fuch improvements may he made in this art, that not only Great Britain, but Ireland allo, and the British colonies in America, may be supplied with falt of their own manufacture, proper for curing all kinds of provisions, in quantity . fufficient for all their occasions, in quality A equal, if not superior, to any foreign falt now made, and at a moderate price.

· A CATALOGUE of PICTURES at Houghton, 1748. Common Parlour

NIBBONS the carver, by Kneller .-G King William on horfeback, Do .--King George I. Do.-Mrs. Ann Lee, Lely. B -Mrs. Jane Dearing, Do.-Horfes, Woverman .- Sheep and cows, Teniers .- Diana and Endymion, Solimeni .- Architecture, Stenwick .- A cook's thop, Teniers .- A Bacchanal, Rubens, -- Nativity, Carlo Cygnani .-- Sir William Chaloner, Vandyke .-- Sir Thomas Grefham, Ant. More.-Apollo. , Cantarini .- A head (a cartoon) Raphael .-An old man's head, Rembrant-A cook's thop, De Vos .- School of Athens (after Rephael) Le Brun .- Holy family with St. Francis and St. Catherine, by Raphael a Regio .- Ulurer and his wife, Quintin Matri. -Carlo Mara's portrait, by himfelf .- Erafmus, Holbein .- Rubens's wife, Rubens .-A frier's head, Do .- Two boys with fruit. D

In the Study.

King George I. Sir Godf. Kneller. In Lord Orford's Bed-Chamber.

1st. Lady, Doll .- 2d. Lady, Vanloe.

In the blue Dreffing Room, Lord Walpole's Bed-Chamber.

Lord Orford, Vanloe .- Landicapes. Yellow Drawing Room.

Lord Wharton's 2 daughters, Vandyke .- E King Charles I. Do .- His queen, Do .- Lord Wharton, Do .- Archbp. Laud, Do .- Lord chief baron Wandsford, Do .- Lady Wharton, Do .- Mrs. Jane Wenman, Do .- Judgment of Paris, Luca Jordano,-Bacchus, nymphs and cattle, Do.

Salon.

Chrift baptized by St. John, Albano.-St. Stephen stoned, Le Seur .- Holy family F with a dance of angels, Vandyke.--Magdalen washing Christ's feet, Rubens. Hely family in a round, Cantarini .- Do. Titian .- Simeon and the child, Guido .-Virgin and child, Aug. Carracci.-Old woman and boy, Titian.-Holy family, Andr. del Sarto .- Alcension of the virgin, Morellio. - Adoration of the shepherds, G 'Do .- Cyclop's forge, Luca Jordano.- Dzdalus and Icarus, Le Brun.

Beft Drawing Room.

Pope Clement 1X. Carl. Maratt .- Judgment of Paris, Do .- Galatea, Do .- Holy family, Do.-Do. mall. Do.-Marriage of St. Catharine, Do .- Afcenfion of the virgin, Do.-Do. Nicola Beretini.-Virgin teaching the child to read, Carl. Maratt .-St. Cecilia and angels, Do .- Two faints, Do .- St. John, Do .- Holy family, Nicola Beretini .- Virgin prefented in the temple, Luc. Jordani.-Apollo (Crayons) Rofalba. -Diana (Do.) Do .- Pool of Bethelda, Jofeph Chiari .-- Sermon on the mount, Do. Apollo and Daphne, Do. - Bacchus and Ariadne, Do .- Chrift appearing to Mary Magdalon, Pet di Cortona.-Head of St. Catharine (Profile) Guido,-The crucifixion, Morellio .- Flight into Egypt, Do .-Venus and Cupid, Carlo Maratt.-Hercules and Omphale, Aomanelli.

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Green Velvet Bed-Chamber.

Alexander adorning Achilles's tomb, La Aire-A Landicape, Griffier.-A fea port, Do.

Vandyke's Dreffing-Room.

Finding the Sybills books, La Hire .--Two pieces of architecture, Viviano.

Wrought Bed-Chamber.

Rubens's family, Jourdan of Antwerp .---Two pieces of cattle, Rofa di Tiroli. In the Cabinet.

Rubens's wife, Vandyke.-Holy family. Pouffin .- Winter piece Baffan .- Summer piece, Do .- The falutation, Alliano.- Chrift laid in the fupulchre, Parmegiano .- Wife mens offering, Velvet Brughell .--- Virgin and child, Barocci.-NakedVenus, Annib.Caracci.-Landicape with waterfall and theep, Galper Poulfin .- Venus and Cupids with a carr, Andrea Sacchi.-Friers giving meat to the poor, John Miel .-- Its companion, Do. -Boors at cards, Teniers. - Its companion. Do .- Chrift laid in the sepulchre, Bassan. -Boors at eards, Teniers. Boors drinking, Oftade .- Holy family, Rotenhamer .-Three foldiers, Salvator Rofa .- Landfcape with figures, Bourgignon .--- Do. with foldiers, Do .- Virgin and child, Morellio, -Do. with child afleep, Sebaft. Couch .- Holy family with St. John on a lamb, Wilfberh -Virgin and child ftanding Alex. Veronefe. King Edward VI. Holbein .- Jacob and chel, Sebaft. Bourdon Ceiling of banqueting-houle, Rubens .-- Six drawings, defigite for the entry of Philip IV. into Bruffels, Do .- Bathfheba bringing Abifhag to king David, Vanderwert -Two flower-pieces, Vanhyfum.-Judgment of Paris, Andrea Schavoni.-Midas judging between Pan and Apollo, Do .- Chrift appearing to Mary Magdalen in the garden, Philippo Lauro .-Holy family, John Bellino .- Two Landfcapes, Galper Pouffin .- Holy family, Matheo Pouzoni .--- Murder of the innocents, Sebaft, Bourdon .- The death of Jofeph, Velafco,-Head of Innocent X. Do.-Old man's head. Dobion .- Boy with a flute, Caviliar, Luti .- St. Jolin, Carlo Dolci: E 2 Įø,

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In the Marble Parlour.

Earl of Danby in garter robes, Vandyke. Sir Thomas Whaton, Kt. of the Bath, Do. —Two fruit pieces, Mich. Angelo Campidilio.—The afcenfion, Paul Veroneie.— The apofiles after the afcention, Do.

In the Gallery.

Solomon's idolatry, Stella .- A dying of- A ficer at confession, Bourgignon.-Adoration of the shepherds, old Palma .- Wife men offering, Carlo Maratt.-Fruit market, Snyder, Figures, Rubens.-Two women, Par, Bourdon .- A landscape, Caftilione .-The Jocunda, a imith's wife, miltrefs to Francis I. Leonardo da Vino.-Landícape by moonfhine, with a cart overturning, Rubens .--- Landfcape of Africa, Paul Brill. B -Cocles defending the bridge, Mola .--An old woman fitting, Rubens .--- Cupid burning armour, Eliz. Fixani .- Eagle and Ganymede, Mich. Angelo .- Architecture, Julio Romano. - Lioneis, with a lions. Rubens. - An old woman reading, Poll. -Holy family, Procacino .- Job's friends bringing prefents, Guido.—Landfcape of Europe, Paul Brill.—Dives and Lazarus, Paul Vero- C nefe .--- Van Trump .-- Curtius leaping into

the gulph, Mola .- Fowl market, Snyder and Rubens .- Expedition of Cyrus, Caffiglione. Shepherd and thepherdels, Carlo Cygniani. -Scipio's abitinence, Nich. Pouffin .-Child in the manger, Guido .--- Mofes Ariking the rock. Nich. Poufin .-- Abraham's facrifice, Rembrans .- Abraham, Sarah and Hagar, Pietro Cortona .- Old man and fons, with bundle of flicks, Salvator Rofa. -Fifth market, Snyder and Rubens .- Seaport with the fun playing on the water, Claude Lorain .- Landscape, Gasper Poulfin .- The doctors of the church, Guido. -Mr. John Locke, Kneller, ---- Inigo Jones, Vandyke .- Rembrant's wife, Rembrant.-Meleager and Atalants, boar-hunting (a cartoon) Rubens.-A Spanith poet, Kneller .- Fra. Hall, (Kneller's mafter) Fra. Halls .- A man's head, Salvator Ros .- Prodigal fon, Do .- Herb market, Snyder and Rubens -- Landicape, Gaiper Pouffin .- A calm, Claude Lor .- A bettle piece, Bourgignon .- Last supper, Raphael. -Holy family, old Palma .--- Mofes in the rushes, La Seur .- A dead Chrift, Ludovico Caracci.

Poetical Essays in JANUARY, 1750.

- PROLOGUE and EFILOGUE to the new Tragedy of Edward the Black Pince, by William Shirley, Efg; lately acted with great Applaufe, at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.
 - The P R O L O G U E, Sooken by Mr. HAVARD.
- T HE fons of genius fearch, thro' ev'ry age,
- For proper heroes to adorn the flage :
- Here Greeks and Romans rife again to view.
- Again fight bravely, and their fame renew.
- The great unshaken Cato here you fee,
- And Cæfar falls for English liberty.

No ftandard virtue ripen'd yet on earth,

- But you behold it in a fecond birth ;
- To Arike, imprefs----- impel the vig*rous mind,
- And give ye all the boafts of all mankind.
- Such fpurs to glory------lf they glory raife, [praife.
- Deferve protection _____ nay, demand your Our bard to night, no doubtful ftory brings;
- Of native, genuine English feats he fings s Here no falle varnish glitters to surprize,
- But just historic truths in order rife;
- And fure that tale must have for Britons charms, [arms:

That shews you France subdu'd by British Our lions traversing their ravag'd plains,

- Their armiesbroken, and theirking in chains. Our post fir'd by England's antient fame, [fame!]
- (And humbly aiming at great Shakefpear's

- On candour's judgment bids his hopes repole,
- Alike difdaining partial friends and foes.
- If his warm glow excites a patriot-zeal,
- If from your eyes foft drops of pity fteal ;
- If fears, h pes, forrows, rife with vary'd art,
- And by the hand of nature touch the heart ; There let him reign-be there his
- pow'r confefs'd, And gen'rous judges will o'erlook the reft ! With the humane and the exalted mind,
- The abfent, and the dead, indulgence find.
- Know then-----a parent breathing foreign air,
- This night commits his darling to your care. No faction's form'd to profitute applaufe. No art, no int'reft, to fupport his caufe : The publick honour 'tis his pride to truft, Nor can he think your voice will be unjuft.

Attentive hear, unprejudic'd explore,

- E P I LOG U E, fpoken by Mrs. CLIVE. A G A I N ST fuch odds if Edward could fucceed, [deed : Our Englifh warriors once were great in-But, mournful thought ! we furely muft complain, [reign : They're fadly alter'd from king Edward's Yet fome there are, who merit ev'ry praife, [days 3 Stems of that flock, and worthy of thole Illuftrious herces !----How unlike to thole. [their clothes ?

thole, [their clothes ? Whole valour, like their wit, lies only in Such

- Such arrant beaux, fo trim, fo degagée, That ev'n French ladies wou'd not run and fwear, away. They'll huff, indeed, and ftrut, look proud, And all this they can do----becaufe [no merit, they dare. But know, poor fouls, all this implies Ev'n women foon difcern a man of fpirit ; Judges alike of warriors and of wooers : The mightiest talkers, are the poorest doers. Such to subdue, requires no martial firo, One Joan of Arc wou'd make 'em all retire. (my ftory, -Poictiens be But hold-I wander, -And warm my breast with British love of glory; [part,
- When each bold Briton took his country's And wore her freedom blazon'd on his heart. [difgrace]
- Such were our fires-But now, O dire Lo, half their offspring loft in filk and lace.

Ye Britons, from this lethargy arife,

- Burft forth from folly's bondage, and be wife:
- Once more let virtue, dignity, be priz'd :

Nor copy what your anceftors defpis'd.

Each falle refinement fludy to difdain,

And harden into manhood back again :

So thall our Britain's honours mount on high.

And future fields with that of Poictiers vie. 0.

WINT E R. HAT pictures now thall wanton

fancy bring ?

Or how the mule to Artemisia fing ?

Now thiv'ring nature mourns her ravish'd charms,

And finks fupine in winter's frozen arms. No gaudy banks delight the ravifh'd eye, But northern breezes whiftle thro' the fky. No joyful choirs hail the rifing day,

But the froze cryftal wraps the leaflefs fpray: Brown look the meadows, that were late for

fine, [fhine : And cap'd with ice the diftant mountains The filent linnet views the gloomy fky, Sculks to his hawthorn, nor attempts to

[fnow ; fly : Then heavy clouds fend down the feather'd

Through naked trees the hollow tempefts blow ;

The mepherd fight, but not his fight prevail ; To the foft fnow fucceeds the rushing hail ; And these white prospects soon refign their room

To melting thewers or unpleating gloom ;

The nymphs and fwains their aking fingers blow, [inow;

Shun the cold rains, and blefs the kinder While the faint travellers around them fee, Here feas of mud, and there a leaflefs tree ; No budding leaves nor honeyfuckles gay,

No yellow crow-foots paint the dirty way ; The lark fits mournful as afraid to rife, And the fad finch his fofter fong denies,

Poor daggled Urs'la stalks from cow to cow,

Who to her fighs return a mournful low a While their full udders her broad hands affail, [pail.

And her tharp note hangs dropping o'er the With garments trickling like a fhallow (pring,

And his wet locks all twifted in a ftring. Afflicted Cymon waddles thro' the mire-And rails at Win'fred creeping o'er the fire,

Say, gentle mules, fay, is this a time To fport with pooly and laugh in rhyme :

While the chill'd blood, that hath forgot to zlide,

Steals thro' its channels in a lazy tide : And how can Phoebus, who the mule re-

fines, dom things ? Smooth the dull numbers when he fel-

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 17:0.

Written by Colley Cibber, E/g:

AIR by Mr. WASS.

WHILE votive lays, awake the year. And roofs with cordial Io's ring a What nobler founds can fwell the cheer,

Than - long, and glorious, live the king] CHŎRUS,

- Long and glorious, &c. RECITATIVE by Mr. BEARD,

Tho' (ages paft) the mule preferr'd Her high fung hero to the fkies,

Yet now, revers'd the rapture flies, And Ciefar's fame fublimes the bard.

AIR.

So, on the tow'ring eagle's wing,

The lowly limnet foars, to fing.

RECITATIVE by Mr. SAVAGE.

Not the prolifick freams

That nature's thirft fupply ;

Or burnish'd gold, that beams On gorgeous luxury,

Can brighter glory boaft,

Or greater good contain,

Than radiant round our coaft.

Breaks forth, from Celar's reign. AIR.

There ! the fmiling fields of peace, There ! imperial virtues fhine,

There ! the lucid ftreams of blifs

Rife, from springs of grace divine.

RECITATIVE by Mr. BEARD. While patriot princes thus delight,

No hymns they need of claffick flight, Paternal virtues to endear;

To found alone our Cmfar's name

Speaks every requifite to fame.

And firikes with fense fublime, the ear. AIR

When the race of true glory

Calls heroes to ftart,

There the mult meets a flory,

Well worthy her art a

Had

Had her Pindar of old Known her Czefar to fing, More rapid his raptures had roll'd But - never had Greece fuch a king. DUET by Mr. BAILY and a BOY. No! never had Greece fuch a king. CHORUS. Strike then the British lyre ! Attun'd to Roman lays, And be, what those defire,

Our own Augustus praise.

Late may he pais, to heaven refign'd, And long below, rejoice mankind.

A MAN in LOVE.

L'Homme qui ne fe trouve point & ne fe trouvera jamais.

By Lody Mary Wortley Montagu.

¬ H E man who feels the dear difeafe, Forgets himfelf, neglects to pleafe s The crowd avoids and feeks the groves, And much he thinks when much he loves : Prefs'd with alternate hope and fear. Sighs in her abfence, fighs when the is near. The gay, the fond, the fair, the young, Thole trifles pais unleen along ; To him a pert infipid throng. But most he shuns the vain coquet ; Contemns her falle affected wit : The minftrels found, the flowing bowl Oppress and hurt the am'rous soul. 'Tis folitude alone can pleafe, And give fome intervals of eafe. He feeds the foft diftemper there, And fondly courts the diftant fair ; To balls, the filent fhade prefers, And hates all other charms but here. When thus your abfent fwain can do, Molly, you may believe him true.

Hymnus Velpertinus.

Ex Anglico ----

DSIS, fomne, precor, descendens zthere ab alto,

Et mea cum molli lumina claude manu: Somniculi adfitis dulces, nugafque diei

Pellite : non equidem vana videre volo : Me finité in vestro ut gremio mea membra reponam,

Et patiens discam mortis adire viam.

O pater omnipotens, placidis circumvolet torum, alis

Angelus, atque homilem protegat umbra Dum sopor altus haber, procul à me sit cacodæmon,

Tutus in æterno fim maneamque finu !

Sunt folium fpiffæ nubes triplicesque tapebræ;

Vox tua de nihilo grande creavit opus a

Illinc, namque potes, radium jaculare benignum, [diem. Deinde erit in subitam nox mihi verfa Tunc cum mane rubet, croceo velamine fulgens.

Et primum Eois pervigil exit aquis.

- Et hymni laudefque meze tibi thuris ad in-[rent. ítar,
 - Rerum magne parens, te super aftra se-Poole. H. PAICE.

- in the Country, occasion'd by seeing To ---Mi/s M.

T A V E you obferv'd Aurora's ray Gaily falute the rifing fpring Gild the fresh blosfoms of the May,

And bid the feather'd warblers fing ? You'll think it gloomy when you fee The fmile of fweet Penelope.

Have you the opening role-bud feen Smelt various fweets from various flowers ?

In florid fummer's fragrant green ers ? Fresh odours cull'd from woodbine bow-You'll fcorn their odours, when you fee The lips of fweet Penelope.

The virgin lily's native white That artlefs in the valley fprings,

With chafte and modeft charms bedight Yet worthy well the court of kings,

Fit femblance of the fair may be The modest, bright Penelope.

Her shape, her air, her lovely mein, Ah what can paint ! ah what express ! In easy innocence ferene

She flights the aid of gaudy drefs a Simplex munditiis-best you'll see Explain'd in fweet Penelope.

Hopeleis to gain I'll yet admire The beauty I must ne'er possies,

And blefs the youth whole happier fire Penelope shall deign to bles.

Happieft of happy mortals he, That gains the bright Penelope.

ODE. For the New Year, 1750.

OW half the century is paft (Prior with fpirit clos'd the laft •) Janus, shall we invoke thy name,

With Prior's British heart, the' far inferior flame ?

Or, left poetick, leaving thee,

Invoke the chiftian Deity ?

He gives the years their delegated round ; -

The God of nature, he; thou, but an empty found.

Fiction, evanish ! Canft thou please In philofophick times, like thefe ; When truth purfu'd, as mortals may purfue, New (cenes of wonder open to the view ?

Yet thro' all nature tho' we run,

All nature points to that Eternal One s No fecondary gods are wanted here : In those supendous works, He only one appear.

Qm

· Sie bis Carmen Seculare, Digitized by GOOGLC Omnifick pow'r ! the fun, the fars we fee: The fun, the ftars direct to thee !

From time's original these are the fame, Tho' time hath (wept off each beroick name. And have shole creatures names pretence. (Familiat fupplements to humble fenfe !) That kindred men fhould them adore,

Who role, who blaz'd, who let, and are so more ?

Far hence, thou fupideft of crimes. Idolatry, the fcandal of all times ! Nor let bold incredulity fucceed ;

But firm, tho' fimple, be the human creed ! He, God alone, the fout can fill ;

All wonder ceases when we quote his will.

Yes, living Caule | Effects in thes combine, The mov'd, the moving, and the motion,

thine !

To thee we look, that this beginning round, The great to us, yet nothing in shy hand,

With peace, with plenty may be crown'd,

And roll in beffings on our native land !

- This year, Q God! and each fucceeding year,
- Till thy completion fall appear,
- O'er Britain's happinels prefide,
- And favour whom thy favours long have try'd !

In isbour'd phrafe, and polith'd turns of art, Too oft the post fpeaks, without the heart. But article piety may rife to heav'n ;

And blefs thy aid-for all occations given.

Shall man exhibit at thy feet

- What kind, what measure thou that ftbine ; mete ?
- " Be gracious Lord !' is ours; the reft is Enough ev'n this, if gracious thou incline.
- To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, the Noble Patron and Director of the Bridge at Westminster; written on the Day of his Lordfoip's Death, but before the News of it was received.

THO e'er this mighty frame furveys, Must join in Pembroke's cesselets praife,

His flendy care, his achive heart, Produc'd this nobleft work of art. The fair approach to him we owe, Oppos'd by every wile of law. Vexatious claims he caus'd to ceafe, And legal feuds to end in peace. All these and more are lower fame, To higher praise how just his claim ? Untainted honour, zeal for troth, Adorn'd his life from early youth. His friends his country's good in view, A feifift end he never knew. Eager and warm in virtue's caule Unmov'd by fear or vain applaufe :

When time this fabrick shall deface. And move its pillars from their place, True worth, like his, thall then remain, And verdant luftre ftill retain.

The FATAL SLEEPER. To Mifs A. M. of Imbid Sent.

Cangia, cangia, configlia, pazzerella che fei. BEneath a myrtle's verdant shade Taffo's Amynta The young Amyntas fleeping laid, Nor Laura heard pais by ; Aloud the cries; wake, fleeper, wake, Thy fhafts I'll fleal, thy bow I'll break; And then away I'll fly. But first I'll pierce thy youthful breaft, And rob shee of thy wonted reft, Thou bane of all my joy ; Yes. I'll avenge me of my foe, And teach thee what thou ought 'ft to know, Cruel, ungenerous boy.

Sudden he bent th' elaftick yew, Away the winged arrow flew,

And quick transfix'd his heart a Yet free from love and anxious care, He flept, nor faw the charming fair.

Nor felt the bearded dart. She broke the bow, and laughing faid,

Behold the trophies of a maid, O love ! by thes undone ;

But from this fmiling lucky hour, I fcorn thy darts, I brave thy pow'r,

And fwift away the run. Amyntas rais'd his drowzy head,

Rubbing his eyes, and yawning faid, ...

Zouks, is it all a dream ?

Methought I faw the lovely fair, Young Laura with her flowing hair,

Stand by the crystal stream. But who can fpeak the youth's furprize ! The tears ran trickling from his eyes,

The feather'd fhaft to find.

No, no, Amyntas, 'twas no dream, The beauteous thief pafs'd by the fiream, And ftole thy peace of mind.

To a young LADY.

WHEN Rome's brave fons, by mighty Julius led,

O'er daring rebels fear and wonder fpread, The trembling sations of aftonish'd Gaul Proferate before his dread tribunal fall !

- Thence, the' reinclant, they receive their doom,
- And own the far superior force of Roma. Thus do thy charms, my lovely Celia, prove

The pow'rful empire of that tyrant, love, Tyrant ? too harthly I express his fway :

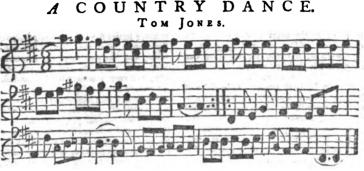
His power in thee 'tis pleafure to obey !

With art thecunning hoy has fix'd his throne, . Where well he knew the youth wou'd crowd [flics,

to own How great's his force, how fwift his arrow How keen it firikes, when darted from thy To eyes !

TO CELIA. A New Song. 40 Set to MUSICE by Mifs TURNER. give, thou. of thy kind, Forfair For tr fwain, Who, while thy th wrete charms dif. his mind. -fumes to his pain : Pretell other beauties Ver 'd mule ment me ; For ftill fome kind pear'd, And to de feet ap free, 1 gain was gain free. was With

Thou, Celia, only art defign'd With wonder Silvia's eyes I view'd. To keep a lover true, But felt not long the imart ; Thy ev'ry charm of face and mind For when I found the fullen prude, Must ev'ry heart fubdue. I foon recall'd my heart. To fome a beauteous form is given, I bleft her voice when Sapho fung: To others wit or air ; Can only mulick kill? But thou, O why fo partial heaven ?-Paftora's beauty pleaded firong, Do'ft all together fhare. But love was wanting ftill.



First couple turn right hands fingle and cast off in turn right hands fingle with the third couple and left partners in the fecond couple's place "first couple whole figure at top 🕂 right and left with the top couple 🛱

JEALOUSY. A PASTORAL.

N woods and groves, the dreary haunts of care.

A fimple shepherd fought to footh despair : O'er each green hill fol fhot a fmiling ray ; Gilt ev'ry blooming flow'r, and leafy fpray : All nature laugh'd-each warbler on the wing

Left his foft neft, and tun'd his voice to fing; But William from his foster couch arose, Uncherish'd by the balm of fweet repose : To jealoufy's corroding griefs a prey, Whither for comfort shall a fufferer stray ? He feeks, alas ! fequefter'd fcenes in vain !

Sequefter'd fcenes but more indulge his pain ! Still faithlefs Lucia to his foul appears ; Swells the big figh-and baths his eyes in

tears !

Still new furmiles make him more accurft ; And the last thought stabs deeper than the firft!

Oh jealoufy ! thou cruel foe to joy ! Thou earlieft fkill'd our bleffings to deftroy, Say, if thou can'ft, invidious,-fatal pain, (Ordain'd the lafting bane alone-of man;) Where shall thy felf-tormented victims find An antidote to heal the poifon'd mind ? Can no diffrefs or torturing woes abate, No pity mollify thy ranc'rous hate ?

Some little from our punifhments excuse ? But fly where'er we will thy plague purfues! -Inexorable fiend !--Ill-fated (wain !

Whom beauty dooms to drag thy galling chain !

In vain the groans of anguish rend the air i And Williamiondlytellsthe groves hiscare: No friendly pow'r-no Lucia lends an ear! The ftreams alone in murm'ring ftrains reply,

And pitying zephyrs yield him figh for figh. The NEWYEAR.

E months foredoom'd to form th' enfuing year,

With ev'ry happy omen fraught appear :

Each week, day, hour, in all the annual round.

With ev'ry profperous event be crown'd ; Nor let one fwiftly-flying minute move, That fhall not Britain's happines improve: Oppreffiveschemes let disappointment brand, Nor let one tyrant in the battle ftand : Let bigotry and perfecution ceafe,

And facred truth and charity increase. Let fludy and experience make us wife; And as our years extend, our virtues rife : Let reafon's light gild life's extrement gloom, And virtue's lamp attend us to the tomb; And the memorial that we leave behind,

To us be glorious, ----- uleful to mankind.

January, 1750. F N. B. Since the publication of our laft, we have received certain information, that the wirfes emitled Polyphemus and Acis, inferted Page 568, were written by Mr. Pope at the age of 14.

тне

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.



HIS morning, at 9 a clock, began the ballot at the India house, which ended at 6 in the evening; and, on cafting up the fame, there appeared a majority of 87 against the question

proposed by the court of directors to the general court of Dec. 19; 396 being against the question, and 209 for it. (See our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 576.)

FRIDAY, 5.

Captain Hallwall arrived at the duke of Bedford's office, with difpatches from governor Grenville to his grace, containing the copy of a treaty figned at Martinico the 27th of November Laft, between commodore Holburn (who wa deputed and authorized by the governor of Barbadoes for that purpole) and the marquefs de Caylus, governor of Martinico, for the reciprocal evacuation of the ifland of Tobago, as well as for the immediate demolition of all the works and fortrefies which the French have raifed on Rockley bay, or in any other part of the faid ifland.

People having been alarmed, about this time, by a rumour of the plague's being broke out at Briftol, the terror was foon removed by feveral letters from thence, and particularly by the following, viz.

Extrast of a Letter to the Postmafter-General by Express from Baistol, Jan. 8.

I am furprized at the current report prevaling in London, that this city is fickly; it is abfolutely falfe and groundlefs, for the city was never to healthy as at prefent. Signed, Tho. Payne, pokmafter.

Litter from Thomas Curtis, E/q; Mayer of Builtol, to bis Grace the Duke of New. caftle.

My Lord, Briffol, Jan. 8, 1749.

I was greatly furprized to hear, by a I letter which I this day received from Mr. Juftice Fofter, that it had been inferted in the London Gazetteer of Saturday laft, that there was certain advice, by letters from this place, that the plague was broke out on board a fhip in Kingroad, arrived from Smyrna, feveral of the people having died within thefe few days. On receipt of this letter, 1 immediately apply'd to the collector of the cuftoms here, who directly ordered the proper officers to make diligent fearch and inquiry, whether any diftemper is, or lately had been, on board any thip arrived at this port, and those officers have certified under their hands, that no fickness whatfoever has been on board any fuch thips.

Altho' there is not the **leaft foundation** for this rumour, nor has any fhip arrived here from Smyrna for many years paft, yet I find by (everal gentlemen, who have received letters from their correspondents in the country, that the alarm is become general, and likely to be of the greateft detriment to the trade and intereft of this city, and very alarming to the publick in general, if not fpeedily put a ftop to.

I therefore take this liberty of informing your grace of it, by express, not doubting but you will take all proper methods, that this false and villainous report be contradicted in the most publick and authentick manner, as foon as possible, and the publishers of it be brought to their due punishment.

The collector of the cultoms has, by the fame conveyance, wrote to the commiffioners, and certified to them, that there is not, nor has been any ficknels on board any fhip, lately arrived at this port. I am, &c.

Thomas Curtis.

TUESDAY, 9.

At a general meeting of the electors of the city and liberty of Weltminfter, at the crown and anchor tavern in the Strand, Sir George Vandeput, bart, being in the chair, the chairman of their committee made his report, in fubftance as follows.—It was infifted, on the part of Sir George Vandeput, that the right of election was in the inhabitants, houlcholders, within the city and liberty of Weftminfter, paying fcot and lot; and occupiers of chambers in the feveral inns of chancery within the faid liberty.

Our adverfaries defpairing of fuccels under the known and invariable rule hitherto obferv'd, as to the right of voting, would have introduced a new right, which (as the high bailiff very jultly obferv'd) was never heard of till now ; for it was alledged, on the part of lord Trentham, that the right of election was in the inhabitants, houleholders, within the city and liberty of Weftminfter.

The high bailiff, after hearing both fides feveral days, and two days confideration of his notes, declared as follows :

"That the right of election for the city and liberty of Weftminfter, is in the inhabitants, householders, within the faid city and

and liberty, paying, or being liable to pay. foot and lot ; and in the occupiers of chambers, in the feveral inns of chancery, in the faid liberty; and in the inhabitants, householders, of Whitehall, Scotland yard, the Meufe, and Stable-yard, St. James's, (not being the king's menial fervants); and in the feveral watermen belonging to the cheft, and living in the parifies of St. Margaret and St. John the evangelift : But declared, that nothing in the above opinion is intended to extend to, or affect, the right of voting for the city and liberty of Westminster, claim'd by the inhibitants of St. Martin le grand ; but fuch right is left open to future confideration."

Your committee are determined and refolved to follow the beft examples; to do juffice to the beft of caufes, that of liberty ; they therefore have thought themfelves in duty bound to come to the following refolution : " Refolved, that the feveral members of the committee for each parish be defired, at the fame time that they make an enquiry into the bad votes, to collect and take account of the feveral male practices mide use of, in order to obtain such votes, and to interrupt the freedom of this election, and likewife the offenders names. the encouragers and abettors, and the evidence to fupport the fame, for the farther notice of this committee." Which refolution was confirm'd by the general meeting. (See Mag. for Dec. laft, p. 575.)

FRIDAY, 12. An order of council was issued, purporting, That whereas, fince the publication of his majefty's order in council, of she 14th of Dec. laft, (See Mag. for that month, p. 576.) for the prohibiting the removal of any of the horned cattle for the fpace of two months, divers informations have been received, whereby it appears, that great inconveniencies are likely to happen from the faid prohibition to the cities of London and Weftminster, and many other parts of the kingdom ; the fame having been taken into confideration, his majefty doth order, by and with the advice of his privy council, that the faid order of council of the 14th of Dec. laft he repealed ; and that the order of council of the 22d of March 1747; and all the rules and regulations therein contained, shall be observed in every part thereof until further order.

MONDAY, 15.

This day the fifh market at Weftminster was opened near Cannon-row, on one fide of Bridge-ftreet, appointed for the temporary use thereof, until the ground allotted by parliament can be fpared from the works of Westminster-bridge, for the constant ule of the faid market.

THURSDAY, 18.

The churchwardens of the parish of St.

Giles's in the fields indicted one Thomas Hayes at Hicks's-Hall, for taking dead bodies out of the feveral church-yards in and about town, and felling them to furgeons. He was fentenced to he confined fix months in Newgate, and to pay a certain fine.

At a general court of the South Sea company, a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's intereft due on their capital flock at Christmas laft, was declared to be payable on Feb. 9.

The court marial at Deptford, which try'd admiral Knowles, (as in our laft, p. 576.) fat on the 13th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inft. to enquire into the conduct and behaviout of Capt. Charles Holmes, upon a charge exhibited againft him by admiral Knowles, for had conduct, breach of orders, difubedience to tignals, and not doing his utmost against the Spanish squadron, in an engagement off the Havannah, on Oct. 1. 1748 ; and having heard and confidered the witneffes on both fides, unanimoufly agreed, that Cap. Holmes had behaved like a good and gallant officer, during the whole action, &c. Accordingly they acquitted him with honour of every part of the charge.

SATURDAY, 20.

The anniverfary of the birth of the prince of Wales was celebrated, when his royal highness entered into the 44th year of his age.

At night the feffions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following malefactors received fentence of death, viz. Dennis Brannan and William Purcell, for a freetrobbery ; Henry Woolfington, for the highway; James Hammond, for stealing 6 pair of stockings; John Waller, for divers robberies ; Laurence Savage, for stealing a filver watch ; and Mary Wood, for defrauding Tho. Maifey of 91. by a forged and counterfeit letter, and likewife for defrauding Robert Baylis of 5 guineas.

THURSDAY, 25.

At a court of common council at Guild-Hall, the affair between the mafter freemen and journeymen mentioned in our last, was taken into confideration, and after some debates refer'd to a committee of 6 aldermen and 12 commoners.

Sheriffs appointed by his majefty in council for the year enfuing, viz. For Berks, John Aller, Efq;-Bedf. Tho. Cave, Efq; -Bucks, Alex. Townshend, Esq;-Cumb. Sir Ri. Hilton, Bart .- Cheshire, James Croxton, Efq ;- Camb. and Hunt. Beft Pearce, Efq;-Devon. Dennis Rolle, Efq; -Dorfet. Azariah Pinney, Efg;-Derb. John Rotherham, Efq;-Effex, Sir John Terril, Bart .- Glouc. Henry Toy Bildgman, Eiq;-Hertf. John Cheshyre, Eiq; -Heref. Tho. Legge, Eiq;-Kent. Ri F 2 Merry

Merry, Elq;-Leicest. Tho. Babbington, Efq; Linc. Sir John De la Fountaine Tyrwhitt, Bart -- Monm. Philip Fisher, Elq; -Northumberland, William Car, Efg; -Northamp. Harvey Sparkes, Efg; Nor-Leonard Mapes, Efg;-Notting. folk. Will. Westcombe, Efg; -Oxf. John Coker, of Bicefter, Elq;-Rutlard. Ro. Hotchkin, Efq;-Shrop. Will. Lutwiche, Efq; Somerf. Henry William Portman, Elq;-Suffolk, Ro. Oneby, Elq;-Southamp. Ri. Taunton, Elq;-Surrey, Jacob Tonion, Elq;-Suffex, Peckham Williams, Elq;-Warw. Paul Bane, Elq;-Worc. Hump. Low, Elq;-Wilts, James Barclett, Elq;-York. Sir Will. Pennyman, Bart .- For South Wales : Brecon, John Price, Efq;-Carmar. Ri. Davies, E(q;-Cardig. John Morgan, E(q; -Glam. R. Jenkins, E(q;-Pem. Sparks Martin, Efq;-Radnor, Hugh Gough, Efg;-For North Wales,-Anglefea, Cha. Allaníon, Eíq;-Carnar. Owen Holland, Eíq;-Denb. Tho. Jones, Eíq;-Flint, Ellis Yonge, Eíq;-Merion. Will. Wynne, Elq;-Montg. Bagot Read, Elq;

Admiralty Office, Jan. 29, 1749. Letter is received from the Hon. rearadmiral Boscawen, dated at Fort St. David's the 2cth of April laft, g ving an account, that a ftorm of wind came on at N. N. W. in the night of the 1sth of the fame month, which continued all the next day, but the height of it was between eight at night on the 13th, and two the next morning, fhifting all, around to the eastward till it came to fouth, where it ended : That in the faid ftorm his majefty's fhips the Namur of 74 guns, and Pembroke of 60 guns, were entirely loft, with almost all their people, there being only two midshipmen and 24 men out of those who were on board the former, and 12 from the latter faved by fwimming afhore from the wrecks. Of the former about 40, with the admiral, Captain Marshal, &c. were happily on thore and on duty, and near 70 tick at the holpital. That the Namur foundered, and the Pembroke was loft on a place called Calderon-Ledge, a little to the fouthward of Porto Novo : That he had luckily the day before fent his majefty's flups Tartar, Apollo, Dealcaftle, Swallow, and Edgbafton Eaft-India thip, to a place called Davacota, to the foutliward of Poiro Novo, but they being at fea, and more to the fouthward, are all lav'd, and return'd to fort St. David, tho' wi hout their mafts, and in a moft miferable fratter'd condition, except the Apollo of 40 guns, which thip was not heard of, and he was greatly apprechentive the was likewife ioit, wun ail her people on board, being the That at the time the florm began there were in that road, hendes his majofvy sillips afore-mentioned, the Lincoln and

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Winchelfea, eaft-india fhips; the St. Francis tender, and 19 country fhips and veffels, every one of which was loft, but their crews almoft all in general happily fav'd, as they drove on fhore; the St. Francis went to fea at four o'clock in the afternoon, but had not been heard of fince: That the number drowned in the Namur was 5:0, including the 1ft, 2d and 4th lieutenants, mafter, gunner, and 2 lieutenants of marines; and in the Pembroke about 3:0, among whom were the captain of marines and purfer, who were afhore with leive.

He farther gives an account, that the French have been likewife fharers in that calamity, having loft two fhips and feveral veffels at Pondicherry, and two more fhips at Madrafs, which were all they had on the coaft; and there were 11 country veffels founder'd in St. Thorme road : That nothing had efcaped the ftorm that was at anchor any where nigh fort St. David; and that all along the coaft was the moft terrible and fhocking fcene that could be imagined, the fea and fhore being cover'd with wrecks and dead bodies.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. DUDLEY Baxter, Efq; folicitor to the excife, to Mifs Elizabeth Ryder, niece to Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney general.

Thomas Mackworth, Efq; of Herefordfhire, to Mifs Jane Howard.

Hon. Thomas Birmingham, Efq; fon and heir of the lord Athunry, first baron of Ireland, to Mifs Daly.

3. James Thurston, E(q; an eminent merchant, to Mils Betty Burgels, of Newington.

4. Mr. James Johnston, an eminent merchant of Laurence-lane, to Mils Debfey Snee, a 20,000l. fortune.

6. Mr. John Lupton, an eminent apothecary in Chancery-lane, to Mils Smitheft, of Effex.

John Parry, Efq; fecretary to the archb. of Canterbury, to Mils Bale.

Mr. Thomas Selwin, an Italian merchant, to Mis Fanny Bird, of Coventry.

Jan. 5. The lady of the Hon. John Talbot, Efq; delivered of a fon and heir.

7. The lady of the Hon. John Boscawrn, Esq; member for Truro, of a son and heir.

21. The lady of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. knight of the thire for Middlefex, of a fon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. J OHN Yeo, Efq; chief clerk to Christ's hospital.

2. Dr. Richard Tylun, prefident of the college of phylicians, and fenior phylician of St. Bartholomew's holpital.

3. John Cole, Efq; one of the deputy registers to the high court of Chancery.

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6. Mrs. Wynne, fister to the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.

The late Earl of Wintoun, at Rome, on Dec. 10. He was condemned to die for the rebellion in 1715, but escap'd out of the Tower.

 John Walker, E/q; alderman and formerly lord mayor of Dublin, a great encourager of manufaQures, especially brocades and velvets.

9. Rt. Hon. Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, baron Herbert of Caerdiff, Rofs and Kendal, Parr, Fitz-Hugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland, lord-lieutenant of Wiltihire, and high fleward of Salifbury, Col. of the king's royal regiment of horfe, and groom of the flole to his majefly. His lordfhip was one of the commiffioners for building the new bridge at Weftminfler, and attended at the bridge office on the moraing of the day that he died in the evening. (See p. 39.)

Dean Poyntz, Efq; Capt. of a company in Guife's reg. of foot, and nephew to the Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Efq.

12. Dame Mary Abney, relict of the late Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. and alderman of London, who was lord mayor in 1701.

Benjamin Hoare, Efq; uncle to Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and alderman.

Rt. Hon. lady Elizabeth Aylmer, wife of Henry lord Aylmer.

Hon. John Trevor, Elq; member for Woodstock.

15. Rt. Hon. Elizabeth countefs dowager of. Northampton, mother-in-law to the prefent earl.

16. Joliah Wordsworth, Elq; a Ruffia merchant.

17. Sir William Morrice, of Werrington, in Devonthire, Bart. member for Launcefton in Cornwall.

18. The lady of the Hon. John Bofcawen, Efg; brother to the lord vifcount Falmouth.

Sir William Abdy, of Felix-Hall, in Effex, Bart.

20. Mr. John Applebee, an eminent printer, in Bolt-court, Fleet-ftreet.

23. Hon. — Howard, Efq; brother to his grace the duke of Norfolk.

Lady Margaret Percival, youngest daughter to the earl of Egmont.

24. Col. Corbett, Col. of the 2d reg. of foot guards.

Ecclefiafical PREFERMENTS.

MR. David Barclay, of Magdalen college Oxon, prefented to the rectory of St. Peter's in Worcefter.—Mr. Charles Jackfon, to the rectory of St. Mary's in Bedford, and vicarage of Coppam in that county.—Henry Sampfon, M. A. to the vicarage of Sherborne in Dorfetthire.—Mr. Hale, fellow of king's college, Cambridge, and Ibrarian to the late and prefent archbihop of Canterbury, to the living of Worthcot, near that city.—Mr. Luke Leake, to the vicarage of Offron-cum-Bricett, in Suffolk.—Mr. John Brownrigg Leake, to the rectory of Nettleftead, in Suffolk.—Mr. James Pawfey, to the rectory of Brainfworth, in the fame county. —Dr. Frederirk Cornwallis prebendary of Windfor, made biftop, of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of biftop Smallbroke, deceafed.—Mr. William Wilmot, chofen lecturer of St. Athelburga, in Biftopfgate-ftreet.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JR John Strange, Knt. appointed mafter S of the rolls, in the room of William Fortescue, Esq; deceased .- Thomas Robinfon, Efg; mide deputy-mafter of the great wardrobe, by his uncle Sir Thomas Robinfon, master of the faid office,-Mr. John Draper, made chief clerk in the fame office .- Thomas Bennet, Elg; made deputy governor of Guernley .- Mr. Bowden, cholen chief clerk to Chrift's holpital. Hon. captain Thomas Dalrymple, made major of the reg. of dragoons, late lord Rothes's .- Mr. John Patterlon, made naval officer at Jamaica .- Earl of Rothes, made Col. of the royal reg. of north Britifh dragoons, lately commanded by the earl of Crawford, deceafed .- James Cholmondeley, Elq; major-gen. made Col. of the reg, of dragoons, lately commanded by the earl of Rothes .- John Douglas, Eiq; made adjutant of the reg. of Scots-grey dragoons .- Tho. Denton, Eiq; of Gray's-Inn, made deputy clerk of the pipe office, in the room of Robert Gardiner, Efq: deceased. - George Sackville, Elq; commonly called lord George Sackville, made colonel of the regiment of carabineers, late Cholmondeley's .- Sir John Whiteford, Bart. col. of the reg. of dragoons, late Sackville's.—George Monro, Elq; made lieut. Col. to the reg. of foot, cammanded by lieut. gen. Charles Otway .- Henry Bernard, Efg: major; and Edward Goldimith. Efq; captain to the faid regiment.-Mr. Ifaac Delaport, made one of the clerks of the army accounts, in the room of Mr. Elway, prefer'd.

Whitehall, Jan. 19. The king has been pleafed to appoint William Shirley. Efq; governor of his majefly's province of Matfachufet's bay, in New-England, and Wil Jiam Mildmay, Efq; to be his majefly's commiffaries to fettle and determine with the commiffaries of his most Christian majefly, the points remaining to be adjusted hetween the two crowns in America, as well as all prizes taken at fea fince holtilities schould have ceafed according to the preliminary articles.

[Bankrupts in our next, as also fome Account of the Journals.]

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T H E populace in Holland do not as yet feem quite eafy under their new government, as appears from the following account from the Hague, dated January 6, N. S. and published in our Gazette here, viz. The diffurbances at Haerlem have been greater than were apprehended. Upon the first appearance of a tumult, a party of about fifty dragoons marched into the town, but were foon difmiffed by the magistrates. Immediately after their departure, the mob role, thut the gates of the town, where they kept guard, and allembled to a very great number in the market-place, befieging the magistrates in the town house, and making very extravagant demands, amounting in effect to a refolution of paying no taxes at all. The prince of Orange, upon this notice, ordered general Cornabe, with a ftrong detachment of Dutch and Swifs guards, and fome cavalry, to march to Haerlem, and support the collectors in the execution of their office. The general found the gate faut, which baving ordered his men to force open, the burghers fired at them, and wounded one ferjeant ; the foldiers then were ordered to return the fire, which immediately drove the meb from the post. The gate was foon forced open, and the troops marched up to the market place, where another fkirmith enfued, in which four or five burghers being killed, and ten or twelve wounded, the reft retired. The fame day a deputation came from Haerlem to the prince, demanding the abolition of the taxes, with many other ridiculous propofals; but the prince gave no answer thereto, and committed the deputies, who are eight in number, to prifon. Several of the ringleaders are taken, and the prince feems to be rigorous in the puniforment of those offenders, and a ftrict inquiry will be made into the conduct of the magistrates.

This military execution at Haerlem has produced fo good an effect, that at all the other towns in Holland they continue quiet, and the collectors proceed in raifing the taxes, without any opposition.

The 7th inftant N. S. The deputies from the directors of the Weft India company had a particular audience of his ferene highnefs the prince ftadtholder, and prefented to him a diploma, by which he is declared governor and director general of that company. And on the aoth their high mightineffes the ftates general were pleafed to confer the place of high treafurcr, vacant by the death of the late M. Vander Does, on M. Baffecourt, the fecond Greffier; and likewife to appoint M. Fagel, who for fome years paft has been firft greffier, to act folely in that office.

From Bruffels we hear, that instead of

making any reduction in the fix national regiments of those provinces, as had been talked of, they are to be augmented with 30co men, for which purpole recruits are raifing, who are to be inlifted only for four years, in order to prevent defertion, which, according to the accounts of fome deferters lately taken, was chiefly occasioned by the length of the time they were engaged for, and the difficulties which attended their discharge. They are likewife preparing to have in those provinces a good body of militia always on foor, towards which Brabant is to furnish, 6000, Flanders, 7000, and Hainault 5000 men.

From Paris we hear, that an arret of the council of flate has been lately published, for exempting wood, cotton, hemp, flax, and camels and goats hair, coming into that kingdom from foreign countries, from paying any duty, in order to encourage their home manufactures made up in whole or in part of those foreign materials. That the marquis de St. Germain, ambaffador from the king of Sardinia, had notified to his most christian majesty, the marriage of the duke of Savoy with the princefs Maria Antoinetta of Spain. That the That the pregnancy of her royal highness the dauphinefs was towards the end of laft month publickly notified at court. And that a courier from the marquis de Mirepoix. their ambaffador at the British court, had brought the duke of Bedford's answer to the memorial prefented by the Marquis, demanding, that his Britannick majesty would give orders for delivering up M. Moynier, quarter-master of one of their regiments, who had escaped to Jersey with the money defigned for the pay of the regiment ; which answer was in substance, " That as no cartel or convention fubfifts between the two nations for returning deferters or fugitives, the king had declined giving orders for arrefting M. Moynier."

A fhip lately arrived in Spain from the Caracca coaft in America, has brought advice, that the inhabitants of that country perfifted in their recellion, and to fupport themfelves had armed all the negroes they could poffible get together, amounting to about 6000 men, with which force they defigned to oppofe the troops lately fent from Spain, for reducing them to their duty; and that upon thefe advices his catholick majefty had ordered a new body of troops to be fent from Spain to that country.

From Berlin we are told, that the king of Pruffia waits only for the empire's guaranty in form, of Silefia, to pay off the capitals and intereft of the monies advanced by the English and Dutch on the credit of that province, while it was in possellion of the boufe of Austria. BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

2. SOME account of the late lord bishop of London, price 6d. Knapton.

2. A collection of regal and ecclefiaftical antiquities of France. By Bernard de Mountfaucon, in 2 vols. folio, price 31. 35. in fheets. Innys, Knapton, Manby.

3. * The lives and characters of the Greek and Roman poets, &c. in 2 vols. 12m^o. The 2d. edit. pr. 6s. Browne.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

4. A critical differtation on Genefis ii. r. price 1s. Owen.

5. An enquiry into the principal fcope and defign of the book of Job. By W. Hodges, D. D. pr. 125. Hodges.

6. A creed founded on truth and common fense. By J. Dove, pr. 25. Spavan.

7. An effay concerning the natu: e of the priefthood. By the Right Rev. Jofiah Story, lord bifhop of Killmore, pr. 18. 6d. Hitch, Davis.

8. The plan and supplement to Dr. Middleton's free enquiry, pr. 4d. Payne.

9. A letter from a gentleman to the minifter of his parifh, price 6d. Baker.

10. An examination of the lord bifhop of London's difcouries on prophecy. By C. Middleton, D. D. pr. 28. 6d. Manby.

11. Divine wildom display'd, price 18. Jefferies.

12. Effay concerning divine prefcience, pr. 18. Owen.

13. A brief discovery of some of the arts of the popish protestant missioners in England. By the late Rev. Mr. J. Lewis, price 4d. Griffiths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. England's path to wealth and honeur, price 18. Cogan.

15. An effay on the national debt, &c. By A. Hooke, Efq; pr. 18. Owen.

16. An epitome of the history of Algiers, price is. Meyer.

17. A new discovery of a little fort of people called Pigmies. By the late Rev. J. Barnes, pr. 18. 6d. Griffiths.

18. An effay on virtue and harmony. By W. Jamefon, M. A. pr. 3. Wilfon.

19. Youth's instructive kalendar for the jubilee year 1750, pr. 18. Owen.

20. Chururgical observations on the diforders of the urethra. By T. Tomkins, pr. 58. Millar.

21. The kitchen groanings to the parlour, pr. 6d.

22. Three effays, on elocution, poetick, and profack numbers. By J. Mafon, M. A. price 38. 6d. Cooper.

23. Great Britain's deplorable state, &c. Part I, price 3d. Fuller.

24. A ferious address to the thinking part of the inhabitants of Westminster, pr. 6d. Corbet.

25. Three letters to the proprietors of the East-India flock, pr. 6d. Cooper.

26. Confiderations on the proposal for

the reduction of intereft, pr. 6d. Corbett. 27. The complaints of Dublin. By C.

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interrogatories 73 Solution of a geometrical queftion -6 Provisions spent in London in a year, month, week, &c. 77 The ruin of Rome, a warning to all king-78 doms and ftates A quotation from Rowe's Lucan 70 The whimfical philosopher, differt. IV. 79 The feveral methods formerly proposed for preventing corruption ibid. Of the triennial bill ibid. D. Of the place bill 80 ibid. B. Of the penfion bill A new law for preventing corruption propofed 82 A comparison between the trade of the Britifh and French fugar colonies ibid. F. POETRY. Marriage, a fong 84 The butterfly and boy, a fable ibid. Verfes on patching ibid. The veries in the frontispiece to the last vol. of the London Magazine, attempted in English 85 Tobacco and ale, a new ballad ibid. 86 Pax Georgii auspiciis Europæ reddita A favourite new fong from the Chaplet, fet 87 to mufick Ranger's wedding, a country dance 88 An hymn to the morning ibid. The grand catholicon ibid. A love letter, written by the late lord Hervey 89 Chloe to Strephon, a fong ibid. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 90 ibid. A remarkable aurora borealis Trial in an important cafe relating to ibid. bankruptcy General court of the Bank ibid. Lady Cooke fues for a divorce ibid. Proceedings relating to the mafters and journeymen freemen 90, 91, 92 Storms at Briftol 90 A particular account of the execution of the nine malefactors ibid. Earthquake at London, &c. Q1 Caufe of earthquakes, and an account of fome remarkable ones ibid. State of the Weftminfter fcrutiny 92 Subfeription towards the reduction of intereft ibid. A new alderman chofen ibid. Marriages and births ibid. Deaths ibid. Ecclefiaftical Preferments 93 ibid. Promotions civil and military ibid. Perions declar'd bankrupts Prices of flocks ; wind, weather 94 Monthly bill of mortality ibid. FOREIGN AFFAIRS 95 Catalogue of books 95

Line 8 of the Hymnus Velpertinus in our laft, p. 38, for homilem r. humilem. In the left line but one, for Et hymni r. Hymnique. In the laft line, for ter. fe super astra. "We have received the Latin werfion of part of the 3d chapter of Habakkuk and Balaam's propiety.



т Н F. LONDON MAGAZINE. FEBRUARY, 1750.

A Collection of Serious EPITAPHS . I. On Mr. GAY. By Mr. POPE.



F manners gentle, of affections mild, [a child ; In wit a man, fimplicity With native humour tempering virtuous rage, orm'd to delight at once

GF and lash the age : Above temptation in a low eftate, And uncorrupted even among the great. A fafe companion, and an eafy friend, Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in his end. These are thy honours, not that here thy buft Is mixt with heroes, or with kings thy duft :

But that the worthy and the good shall fay, Striking their penfive bofoms ;-here lies GAY.

2. Mr. Gay's Epitaph for bimself. Life is a jeft, and all things fhow it ; I thought to once, and now I know it.

3. For Sir Ifaac Newton.

Look on the grave, and on the fkies, you'll find

The measure of his body and his mind.

4. On Sir Hen. Wotton. By bimfelf. Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus author, Diffutandi pruritus ecclefiarum scabies : Nomen alias quære.

5. On Lord Cartaret's Son. In Westminster Abbey.

On a Scroll beld by Time. Quid breves te delicias tuorum. Naniis Pheebi cherus omnis urget, Et meæ falcis fubito recifum Vulnere plangit ?

En, puer, vitæ pretium caducæ ! Hic tuam cuftos vigil ad favillam Semper affaho ; et memori tuebor Marmore famam.

Audies clarus pietate, morum Integer, multæ ftudiofus aitis; Hac frequens olim leger, hac fequetur Æmula pubes.

* See a collection of humorous Epitaphs, in our Mag. for October laft, p. 463. And of ridiculous ones, in December, p. 557.

- February, 1750.

6. In Haddington Church Yard.

If chaftity commends a wife, And providence a mother, Grave modefty a widdow's life, You'll nà find fic another In Haddington, as Marion Gray, Who here does lie till doomis day.

7.

Hic jacet Wilhelmus Mews ; Qui, quodcunque alii videri volunt, Revera fuit.

8.

Hic lacet R. C. In expectatione Diei fupremi : Qualis erat Dies iste indicabit.

9. In Waltham Abbey. May 12. 1999.

Learn, curious reader, e'er you país, That once Sir Edward Denny was

A courtier of the chamber, A foldier of the field, Whole tongue could never flatter, Whofe heart could never yield.

10. On Nicholas Daniel, Efq; of Wilts."

From gout and pox and plague and women frce ;

Prom law, and phyfick, and divinity; And tools of every degree :

From care, fear, pain, and hard neceffity. I'm freed :

In what a happy flate am I !

11. On a Young Lady. By Een Johnson,

Underneath this ftone does lie As much virtue as could die; Which, when alive, did vigour give To as much virtue as could live.

12. By Sir Philip Sydney.

Underneath this marble herfe, Lies the jubject of all verie ;

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Sidney's

Sidney's fifter, Pembrook's mother, Death, e're thou shalt find another, Good and wife and fair as she, Tune shall throw a dart at thee.

13. On a Valetudinarian.

Stavo ben ; ma per star meglio, sto qui.

14. Ar Rome.

Probus Valerius, Conjugi dilectiffimæ ; Cum qua vixit triginta annos Sine ulla querela.

15. On the Duke of Buckingham. By bimfelf.

Pro rege fæpe, pro republicâ femper. Dubius, non improbus vixi ; Incertus, non perturbatus morior. Humanum eft nefcire et errare. In Deo folo confido, Omnipotente, benevolentifimo ; Chriftum adveneror. Ens entimm Miferere mei.

16. On Sir Allen Cotton.

When he left earth rich bounty dy'd Mild courtefy gave place to pride; Soft mercy to bright juftice faid, O fifter, we are both betray'd ! 'White innocence lay on the ground By truth, and wept each other's wound.

17. On Mrs. Berry.

Come, ladies, you that would appear Like angels fair, come drefs you here; Come drefs you at this marble fitne, And make that humble grace your own, Which once adon'd as fair a mind As e'er yet lodg'd in womenkind. So was fhe dreft, whofe humble life Was free from care, was free from ftrife; Free from all envious brawls and jarrs, Of human hife the civil wars. Thefe ne'er difturb'd her peaceful mind, Which faill was gentle, fkill was kind. Her very looks, her garb, her mein, Diftoo'd the humble foul within : The fame in low and high eftate, Ne'er vext with this, ne'er mov'd with

that. Co, ladies, now, and if you'd be

As fair, as great, as good as fhe, Go, learn of her, humility.

18. On Katherine Montague.

What epitaph thail we afford this thrine? Words cannot grace this pyramid of thine. Religious zeal did thy pure heart command, Pily thine eye, and charity thy hand ; These graces join'd with more of like de-

gree, Make each man's word an epitaph for theo.

٦,

Calm was thy death, well order'd was thy life,

A careful mother, and a loving wife : Afk any, how thefe virtues in thee grew ? Thou wert a Spencer and a Montague.

19. In Sr. Bennet's.

Grace and religion, with the best of nature, All firing to excel, yet all agreeing

To make one abfolutely perfect creature : Would any fee a fight fo worth the

feeing? He comes too late ! Here fhe lies buryed, With whom they lately liv'd, and now are dead.

20. On Sir Ifaac Newton.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night ; God faid, Let Newton be, and all was light.

11. Mr. Pope's Epiteph for bimfelf.

Under this marble, or under this hill,

Or under this turf, or e'en what they will,

Whatever my heir, or some friend in his ftead,

Or any good christian lays over my head,

- Lies one who ne'er car'd, and ftill cares not a pin, [tal within ;
- What they faid, or may fay, of the mor-But who living and dying, refign'd faill and free, [fhall be.
- Trufts in God that as well as he was he
- 22. Bifbop Parker's Epitoph. By bimfelf.
- Hic jacet Samuelis Oxonienfis epifcopi depofitum,
- Qui hoc clogio pofteris innotescere voluit.

Omnes fimultates & privatas inimicitias Non modo non fovi, fed contempli. Sola integritate fretus

- Nec vivere erubeico, nec mori reformido.
- Fide non infelix, fpe felicior; Præfentem vitam uteunque fullinen ; Meliorem expecto.
- Divinam providentiam tam credo, quam opto.
 - Multa legi, cogitavi, fcripfi; Omnia ex cujulque rei principiis exorfus:
 - Et tamen nulla magis feire videor Quam quæ per fidem accepi.

Which was thus converted, or perverted, into English.

All private quarrels, and intefline jarrs, You all can tell how much my foul abhors, My honeity what party can deny? And for an inftance of my modefly, I neither bluft to live, nor fear to die. Pretty firong in faitli, in hope much fironger,

I'd gladly die when I can live no longer. That That there's a providence, Sir, what think von ?

I do believe't-but with it may be true.

Much I have read and wrote, it is confest, And from first principles each subject trac'd :

Yet after all, mark what Sam Parker faith ! My knowledge is no larger than my faith.

> 21. On a certain Nobleman. Here lies one. Who liv'd with pleafure.

And dy'd without regret. Life well manag'd is a good, And death may be a bleffing.

You who live in health !

And you who are to die ! things,

For both.

24. On Mrs. Lyttleton. By ber Hufband. Born to engage all hearts, and charm all

eyes ; [wile ; Tho' meek, magnanimous ; tho' witty, -Polite, as all her life in courts had been, Yet good, as the the court had never feen; The nobleft fire of an exalted mind, With gentleft female tendernefs combin'd. Her fpeech was the melodious voice of love, Her fong the warbling of the vernal grove; Her eloquence was fweeter than her fong, Soft as her heart, and as her reafon ftrong ; Her form each beauty of her mind exprest; Her mind was virtue by the graces dreft.

25. On Lady Dorothy B ---- . By ber Mother. Lady Dorothy B-

Once the joy, the pride, the comfort of her parents :

The admiration of all that faw her,

The delight of all that knew her,

Wasborn 1724.

Married, alas! 1741,

And delivered from extream milery 1742.

26. On a Monument of Twin Infants ; whereof the last born dy'd first; the older foints to a lighted Taper, the Younger to a Death's-Head. The Younger is supposed to Speak.

Life's taper thou prefent'ft to me, Death's emblem I prefent to thee. I grant the first kind office thine : But fure the nobler gift was mine. By life we gain'd but mortal breath. But gain immortal life by death.

PROP Ο S А L

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION, An ESSAY to prove,

Bat Gammar Gurton's Cheefe is the Man in the Moon : From this poculiar Circumfance, that it has neither Eyes, Nofe, nor Mouth upon it. In feveral Parts.

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PART I. Shewing the opinion of antient aftronomers concerning the eyes, nofe, and mouth upon the moon ; with a demonstration that they themselves believ'd no fuch matter.

Part II. A map of the moon ; with a A demonstration of the eyes, nofe, and mouth upon it; and the fentiments of anatomifts on those features in the human face.-In this part will be a refutation of a famous Dutch writer's judgment concerning founting.

Part III. A description of the cheefe. The life birth, parentage, &c. of Gammar And you who are to use: Thank the great Creator and governor of all B Gurton. An exact plan of the paftures things, where the cows fed, whole milk the cheels was made of : With the amours of Doll the dairy-maid; and the true interpretation of that excellent old allegorical play, This is the boufe that Jack built.

Part IV. An argument to show, that no cheefe can be good that is not exactly round ; and the shape of a dolphin particularly prov'd to he highly propofterous to make cheele in. With a philosophical differtation on rotundity; and a new attempt to fquare the circle.

Part V. An eulogium in praife of cream : with medical observations on butter-milk ; and a new way of making runnet. A digreffion concerning potatoes; and an inquiry whether they are of the original growth of Ireland ; with a lamentation on Dr. Swift.

Part VI. The exact difference between Gloftershire, Chefhire, Cottenham, and Stilton cheefe, Parmazan, Sec. In which the author gives his opinion in favour of that of Suffolk.

Part VII. The microcofm of a cheele ; in which, is demonstrated, that mites are not really mites, but porpoises. A differtation on the fluids of cheele ; with a natural transition to a new theory of tides a fnewing that they have not the leaft dependence upon, or connection with the motions of the moon. Wherein will be expressed a thorough contempt of what Sir Ifaac Newton and others have taught on that fubjet.

Part VIII. The structure, wfe, and occonomy of a Maufe-trap. A criticism on a poem published fome years ago under that title at Oxford. A demonfiration that the author had not read the Barganousopaxia of Homer; that the S G Barganouvoua Xia was not written by Homer ; and that Barganos never fignifies a frog. That the author intended it as a fatire on the Iliad; with a probable conjecture that it was written by the great Zoilus

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Zoilus himfelf. Concluding with fome account of Mr. Pope's translation of the Iliad. and of Colley Cibber's Odes. Together with a vindication of the divine poet from the alperfions of the laureats and an argument to prove that he was no tom-tit.

The fubjects of the other parts of this work are not yet determined ; but the author promifes to write a fheet at a time, A as they are printed off; and to confute every book, whether he reads it or not, that shall be published in the mean time.

The price to fubfcribers will be five, ten, or fifteen guineas, as materials shall arife.

N. B. If the author thould grow tired before this voluminous work is compleated, tleman, or lady, that will do him the honour to finish it, or publish any thing rehting to it.

From the REMEMBRANCER, Feb. 3.

→HIS writer begins with a paffage from Milton's introduction to the history of England, part of which runs thus :

" Certainly, oft-times we fee, that wife men, and of beft abilities, have forborn to write the acts of their own days, while they beheld, with a just loathing and difdain, not only how unworthy, how perverfe, how corrupt ; but often, how ignoble, how petty, how below all hiftory, the perfons and their actions were, who, D either by fortune, or fome rude election, had attain'd, as a fore judgment and ignominy upon the land, to have chief fway in managing the commonwealth."

He then draws the following inference : And who that fees the actions, and knows the characters of the perfons, who, for our fins, have been fuffered to be she visitation and curfe of this commonwealth, can help E applying to them the keeneft of thefe exprefions ? can forbear despiting the political pygmies that ride him ? can forbear defpifing himfelf for being fo rid ? or can forbear lamenting the opprobrious fate of a country. to fitted by nature to be the inheritance of prosperity, to be the feed-plot of genius and publick spirit, to be the citadel of liberty, and to be the eternal refidence of virtue and glory; and yet fo notorioufly made the prey of its own vermin ?

Under our own eyes we have feen the prerogative of mercy abfurdly reftrain'd ; and a poor wretch ferv'd up in terrorim, for his first transgression ; a transgression capable of many extenuations, as appears by the documents fet forth after his death, to justi- G fy the rigour exercifed upon him, againft the general cry of the people, and the particular applications of hundreds of his m-y's heges, as well as the jury on whole verdick

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he was condemn'd. (See Mag. for 1749. p. (19.)

And yet we have heard of a imurgler convicted of murder, and yet fnatch'd from the gallows, by the command of an elect--n-ring headborough; who had the infolence to pronounce, in the language of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, he should not die : In confequence of which unjustifiable lenity, those banditti look on themselves as lieensed to commit every kind of rapine and outrage with impunity. And it is growing into a maxim, that their allies dare not make a facrifice of any more of them to the peace of the country.

We have feen a company of French he will at leaft write prefaces for any gen . B players, for being put under the protection of an act of parliament, implicitly encouraged, to propagate the French language amongft us, and thereby render us fo much the more reconcileable to the French mode of government; and then exposed to starve in a foreign country, by being as weak'y depriv'd of that protection. (See Mag. for laft year, p. 527.)

To put a flop to the contagious diffemper raging among the horned cattle, we took such methods as could scarce fail to produce a famine : And to avoid the famine we had thus befpoke, we fuffer the contagion to rage on, and connive at the havock it continues to make as before. (See p. 12.) The author, after touching very empha-

tically on the finking fund, and the bounties paid on corn exported, goes on thus :---Again, with the word oconomy always in our months, we go on in the fame courfe of profusion from year to year, without one thought of retrenchment, without even looking into our accompts, or queflioning our flewards on fuch items, as, becaufe ot their enormity, cannot escape our notice : As for example, the intended expedition to Canada, fo often touch'd upon in this paper: An army railed in America, by the authority of a fe-----y of f---te for the carrying it on ; and fuffer'd to mutiny and difband themfelves, for want of orders and want of pay : The fums taken up on that account : The acknowledgments laid before p-t: The demands ftill undifcharged. I fay, this intended expedition to Canada, &c. a procefs which his no parallel in our flory, who attends to ? who enquires about ?

Mr. Cadwallader concludes his reflections thus :--- As to the actual expedition to the East-Indies, which we have fo much reason to deplore, who recollects that a neutrality for those parts was offer'd by the French and refus'd by us? How long Mr. Boscawen's defination was publickly known in every court of Europe ? How many times, with failing orders in his poelint_

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ket, he was prevented from failing? At how ftrange a crifis he was at last permitted to fail; that is to fay, at the eve of a feilion, which was open'd with a f-h from the t-ne, fignifying, that overtures of peace had been made, a congress would be held, &c. On how many occations, in the courfe of that feffion, our m-s did not fcrupie A to tell the whole world, that we fhould be obliged to accept of a peace on any terms ? What irrefiftible conviction they confequently had, that they were neither wantonly or wickedly foorting away the wealth of the nation, and the lives of the most valuable of their fellow fubjects ?

1750

From the Westminster Journal, Jan. 3. Eformations in a flate are not to be ef-R fected without great refolution, felfdenial, perfeverance, and, in a word, determined virtue : But how much of these vigorous qualities we can expect in, a depraved age, when prodigality and corruption are the interest of fo many, and intereft feems to be the prevailing motive with most. I am confounded, and almost in defpair, when I attempt to think.

After having given fome inftances of this, and the reafon of his fo often repeating his cautions, Mr. Touchit proceeds thus :

Fabulous hiftory gives us a Caffandra, a woman of fagacity equal to her birth, and for that reason called a prophetels, who capital, cried out for the adultrefs to be delivered up, as the only means to fave her country. Her warnings were always of the fame kind, and always fuch as ought to have been given : There way no reason for variation, where the caufe was one, was defperate, was univerfal. The ftory tells us, that Apollo had infatuated the minds of her E fellow citizens, fo that none of them believed her predictions. May no fuch infatuation prevail in O-t B---n, while we cry, Out with the forcerefs corruption ! out with the fiend felf-intereft ! away with every thing but publick fpirit, or we are undone !

That there is room for repentance, for the recovery of favour, before the divine F fentence is actually executed, we learn from the facred ftory of the Ninevites. Jonah's cry too was uniform : Yet forty days and Ninevch shall be overthrown! There was no falutary condition annexed in his denunciation : Yet the king and people of Nineweh understood one in the divine mercy. Their virtue revived, it grew vigorous; G it wreftled with the corruptions of the times, and overthrew them before the fentence againft the city was to take place; it wreftled, we may venture to fay, with God, and prevailed. Mercy triumph'd, and Nine-

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veh was faved, tho' the prophet was an-

We have an instance of the like invariable denunciation, attended with the fate, not of Nineveh, but of Troy, in that history which Christians have always effeemed next to the facred. Josephus in-forms us, in his wars of the Jews, that during the diffress of their city from the Romans, a man went about continually, for a confiderable time, proclaiming, woe to Jerufalem ! to the temple ! to the people ! and at laft to himfelf ! But the doom of the Jews, for their abule of the favours peculiarly bestowed on them, seems to have been irrevocably fixed: They did not repent. B and providence, forefeeing they would not, does not appear to have left a condition fo much as imply'd. Their cafe, however, was fo very fingular in this circumftance, as it has been in all others, that we have no reason to despair on their account.

If we can but effectually awake, and roule ourfelves into the practice of publick virtue, every one of us, from the greatest man in the ftate to the leaft in the dregs of the community, we may still hope to retrieve what we have loft. Nothing is wanting among us but a virtuous union, a union againft our own vices and follies. And as to myfelf, I have the vanity to think, that if my preaching could have the fame efficacy as Jonah's, I should not, like him, be angry. continually, during the fiege of her father's D but enter into the full enjoyment of my country's felicity.

From the Remembrancer, Feb. 10.

W E pay intereft for 80 millions, which, at 4 per cent. and the ways of collecting it, must be more than double the whole revenue of the crown; or, to fpeak more accurately, double to the whole expence of the court, navy, army, great officers and penfioners of all denominations, &c. as they were distributed 60 years ago. We pay, befides this interest-money, the ordinary revenue of the crown, in time of peace; and extraordinary taxes in time of war : But still with this difference, that the ordinary revenue of the crown formerly fupplied all branches of the government; but now means only the royal houshold, or civil lift, exclutive of all other expences. And our extraordinary payments in time of war, which were formerly fpent on our own army and fleet, are now dealt out in fubfidies (as they are called) to foreign princes, or given for the hire of foreign troops .- All this may be good policy, and for the interest of the nation. To murmur at things I do not understand, is not my temper; but one thing I do understand, and think I have, or thal!, put it in fuch a light that others may fee it too : That a country

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country farmer, who liv'd upon an effate of his own, of 2001. a year, 60 years ago, and then died, would, upon trial of a year's housekeeping, if he was to be railed again, and placed at his homeftead. think his eftate funk at least one half in value. And yet this man's fon, or grandfon, calls his estate 2001. a year, as before ; tho' in fact, he enjoys but half of it. His payments out of it are heavy; but many of them have been paid, as now, ever fince he was born, and, he is used to them ; or, tho' real in fact, are not apparently taxes in his eyes, and therefore he does not perceive them.

All taxes are not like the land tax, where the fum actually paid by the people may be B Produce thy profe, and fhame all verfe as known with a little trouble, as well as the clear money paid from it into the Exchequer. But in many, nay, most other cafes, the tax is concealed from publick view at leaft. Some goods, of foreign growth, are taxed before they come afhore, and fome of our own_pay duty in a different shape from which they appear in when they are used. A cup of ale, for instance, does not feem to be very dear at the rate of two pence, to a thirfty farmer, when he receives the money for his grain at the publick houfe : The cup fmiles in his face when brought in ; and yet the poor creature has run the gauntlet of the land tax, the malt tax, the excife, and the hop tax. Here are three payments for a thing, which, D 6c years'ago made but one. And if we fuppofe, that in this, and many other articles, the price is only double now to what it was then, I think it is not out of the way.

An Epitoph for the Rev. Mr. Mordecal Andrews.

TERE refts the friend and fervant of E his God, [he trod, Whose truths he witness'd, and whose ways Endow'd with talents to inftruct and charm. Sincere with prudence, and with candour, [not vain ; warm;

Tho' young, mature; tho' chearful, yet Learn'd without pride ; and without meannes plain,

Too early fummon'd to receive the prize, And join the high railed worship of the skies. C. B.

To a Gentleman, on the Death of A. Hill, Bfq;

Paulum sepulta diftat inertia Celata wirtus- Hor. Carm. iv. ix. 29.

HEN Hill ascended to the blifsful reigns, plains, Where worth, like his, in just diffinction The confcious winds * refponfive figh'd his [brous weight ! fate, And groans convultive heav'd earth's* cum-As, when vex'd Ifrael to defpair is flung,

Her useless harps were on the willows hung,

A gen'ral fadnels fwell'd each patriot breaft, And only mournful dirges were express'd a Each private forrow vanish'd into imoke, Nor Hebrew bards themfelves could footh

the complicated ftroke. Then how can we, in these degenerate [thunder of his lay .. days,

But, like Salmoneus, faintly mock the Whole numbers only could his fame advance, [Gideon's flaming lanoc.

When in ftrong verfe he brandifh'd high his That lance now fhiver'd, and fnapp'd thort, must lie,

And with a people's tafte, neglected, die. O thou, his friend ! most worthy him to fpeak, weak.

What tho' thy tender nerves refuse the talk, 'Tis all he needs, and more than he can afk a Pain never urg'd thee from its thorny way, Nor flow'ry pleafure led thy fteps aftray.

Sacred his friendship in thy breast we leave, [ing name retrieve. And from oblivion's dreary gulph his fink-

On the Refolution of a late General C-t.

X7-p-le, with all all his faults and blunders,

In money-management wrought wonders : Our creditors, his children dear, Would still be true, he did not fear: Propp'd by the companies he ftood, And nurs'd cor-tion's younger brood. But how do thele poor men project, Whole I-ws appear and want effect ? Who did not drive the nail would go ? Who now hear all their friends cry-no; What will they do without their prop ?----Push, Britons, push, and they must drop.

An Infallible Cure for the Bite of a mad Dog, brought from Tonquin by Sir George Cobb, Bart.

AKE 24 grains of native cinnabar. 24 grains of factitious cinnabar, and 16 grains of mufk ; grind all these together into an exceeding fine powder, and put it into a fmall tea.cup of arrack, rum or brandy; let it be well mixed, and give it the perfon as foon as poffible, after the bite; a fecond dofe of the fame muft be repeated thirty days after ; and a third may be taken in thirty days more : But if the fymptoms of madnels appear on the perfons, they must take one of the above doses immediately, and a fecond in an hour after ; and, if wanted, a third must be given a few hours afterwards.

N. B. The above recipe is calculated for full grown perfons, but muft be given to children in fmaller quantities, in proportion to their ages.

This medicine has been given to hundreds with fuccefs, and Sir George Cobb himfelf has cured two perfons, who had the fymptoms of madness upon them.

[O U R-

. Mr. Hill died Feb. 8, 1749-50, at the infant of the earthquake ; of the frock of which be was for fibre : and both before and after that feried there were very wielent winds.

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IOURNAL of the Proceedings and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 18.

As the last Debate was upon a particular Claufe of the Mutiny Bill. · I shall now give you a Debute we bad in our Club upon the Bill in general, which was begun by Q. she following Effect :

Mr. President,

A HE bill now read to us, has always been deemed a bill of the utmost impor-B tance, and has been often opposed by fome of the greatest men in the kingdom, and the beft judges of our constitution; but as there are feveral new claufes in this bill, which never were before in any bill of the fame nature, and as feveral new crimes C are created, or at least the punishments rendered more fevere, the bill now requires more than ever to be maturely confidered, and to be confidered in a full house. For this reason, when the bill was ordered to be read a second time, I moved for D the houfe to e fummoned, and the judges to attend, that every lord might have an opportunity to offer his objections against the bill in geperal, or against those clauses that are now, or have been lately introduced; and that, if any queftion in Elaw should arife, we might have the affiftance of the judges for determining it in the most legal and just manner.

For my own part, Sir, as I have fought many battles against fuch bills as this, under as expert leaders as, IF believe, ever appeared in this house, without any fuccess, I shall not now engage to fight the fame ground over again; therefore I shall make no objection against the bill in general,

February, 1750. Jamin Broom

but as to fome of the new claufes I have objections to make, which at present I think unanswerable: However, as those objections cannot properly be made until we go into a committee on the bill. I Fabius Maximus, in a Speech to A shall not oppose the motion for committing it; but when that is agreed to, I shall renew my motions for the house to be summoned, and the judges to attend.

This is all I shall trouble you with upon the prefent occasion; but if any other lord has an objection to the whole of the bill, now is the time to have it confidered; and if any fuch objection be made, I must referve to myfelf a power, notwithstanding what I have faid, to give my opinion candidly and freely, and to give my negative to the motion, if I approve of the objection.

Upon this P. Ventidius flood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. Prefident;

SIR.

HO' I have very little reafort to expect, that any objection I can make to the whole of this bill, will have what I may think its due weight, yet I cannot fit here and fee fuch a dangerous bill passed into a law, without declaring, that I think fuch a numerous army in time of peace altogether unneceffary, and that, were it necessary, the troops might be kept in good order by the civil magistrate, if a proper law were made for that purpose. I am therefore against the whole of the bill; and confequencly shall give my. felf very little trouble about any of the particular claufes, new or old ; for if a numerous army is to be н kept E---- of W-----

SIR,

kept up, and the officers and foldiers of that army ftript of all the privileges they ought to enjoy as English. men, by fubjecting them to military law, and not only to all the claufes of this bill, but to all articles of war which the crown may hereafter pre- A a court-martial to inflict the punififcribe, I think it of no confequence, whether the punifhments to be inflicted by that law be more or lefs feverc.

What makes the people of this country more happy and fecure than they are in any other, is, that valua- B able privilege of being tried by their peers, and by judges who understand the laws of their country, who are bound to be of counfel with the prifoner at the bar, and who are as independent as it is possible for mento be made, confistent with the na- C such a court upon a false accusation, ture of mankind, and the support. of government; but by this bill, and indced every former bill of the. fame kind, the officers and foldiers of our army are entirely deprived of this valuable privilege. If any. of them be accused of a military D as a flave to the perfon who has the crime, they are to be tried by a law. which admits of no jury, nor of any challenge, and by judges who understand nothing of the laws of their country, and who are fo far from being of counfel, if they were capable, with the prifoner at the E neral appointed by the crown ; and bar, that they are often fuch as have their daily bread depending upon the good-will of the profecutor. In short, our officers and foldiers are by this bill made as much fubject to arbitrary power as any man is in Morocco, Turkey, or any of the F Sir, of our army's being commanded despotick monarchies in the East. A certain form must, 'tis true, be here observed in putting any of them to death; but when an innocent man is condemned to die, the form and ceremony of a trial is, I think, an aggravation of his misfortune; for G I thould chufe to die by the order and bow-ftring of a bashaw, rather than by the fentence of a court martial, from whom I fhould expect aeither justice nor mercy.

Therefore, Sir, if you once ftrip our officers and foldiers of this, which I think the chief privilege of an Englissman, I shall give myself very little trouble about the other claufes of your bill; for if you impower ment of death, or a punifhment more dreadful than death, upon any crime whatfoever, it feems to me of no fignification, how many crimes you fubject to the trial of fuch a court, or what punifhment you impower it to inflict; because the danger does not lie in the multitude of crimes to be tried, or the feverity of the punifhments to be inflicted, by that court, upon the guilty, but in the little fecurity an innocent man has for his life, who is to be tried by. fpirited up, perhaps, by fome one who can command the court to condemn:

This, Sir, is the danger, and whoever is made liable to this danger, I can look on in no other light than power of appointing, and too often, I am afraid, the power of directing the court martial. By the very first chaufe of this bill, therefore, every officer as well as foldier of our army is made an abfolute flaw to the gecould we have any reason to be furprifed, if those, who have been thusby law deprived of all the privileges of Englishmen, should join in any project for enflaving thole who had first enflaved them? We may talk. by gentlemen of family and fortune, and that while it is commanded by fuch, our liberties can be in no danger ; but as this depends entirely upon the absolute unlimited will of the lovereign, who can difmils and commission whatever officers he pleafes, and at any time he pleafes, it is fuch a precarious dependence as, I am fure, no wife people will ever tsult to for the prefervation of their

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their liberties. We know by experience how fafely, and how foon an army may be modelled for any purpose. In 1659, general Monk commanded an army in Scotland, which had affifted in dethroning and murdering K. Charles I. driving his A taken up, tried by a court-martial, whole family into exile, and overturning our monarchical eftablishment; yet in a few months the general fo modelled and managed this army, that he made it his inflrument in reftoring K. Charl s II. and effablishing that form of government, B occasion for modelling our army to which molt of them were by principle averfe to; for I must observe, that most of the foldiers as well as officers of that army, were men who. had really fome principle, which is, I am afraid, what cannot be faid of the foldiers, tho', I hope, it is C of a court-martial; for a courtotherwife with regard to the officers, of our prefent army.

But, Sir, I have no occasion to talk of modelling our army, when I confider the doctrine lately effablifhed, that the officers as well as foldiers of our army are lifted for Dlawful in this part of the bill, was life, if the crown-general thinks fit to deny giving the former leave to refign, or the latter to be discharged. As to the foldiers, I know, that this has for a long time been the doctrine established in our army, or at least gularly lifted, can ever leave the fervice without a discharge from the commanding officer of the regiment; but as to the officers, it was before generally thought, that they might refign their commissions, and leave the fervice, whenever they pleased, F of the fervice. without asking or waiting for leave from the crown, or the general appointed by the crown; and I fhall grant, that fuch leave has feldom if ever been refused, because if one officer religns his commission, there is always another ready and glad Gyou expole our confliction to great to take it up. But fince our conteils upon occasion of this bill, it has been infifted, and now feems to be allowed, that after a gentleman has

accepted of a commission from the crown, he cannot refign that commiffion without the leave of the crown; and that if, without fuch leave, he throws up his commission, and leaves the fervice, he may be and shot as a deferter from his majesty's fervice.

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This, I fay, Sir, is the doctrine which now feems to be eftablished, and if it be not altered by act of parliament, no future prince can have any purpole whatever; becaule, if an officer cannot refign, let his fortune and family be never fo confiderable, he must obey the orders of the commander in chief, or be fhot for difobedience by the fentence

martial properly chosen will deem every order lawful that can be iffued by their chief commander, and from. them there is no appeal; for which reason, I think, the contest about inferting or not inferting the word

a contest of very little moment. It does, indeed, give the court martial a pretence for not condemning a disobedient officer, but it is a pretence which no court-martial will ever, I fear, make use of, when it that no foldier, after being once re- E is infinuated to them, that the prince or general expects they should condemn; for officers are not generally much conversant in any laws but those of war, and according to the laws of war, every command is lawful that feems to be for the good

> It is therefore, I think, evident, Sir, that if you fubjest officers as well as foldiers to be tried by a courtmartial, and impower that courtmartial to inflict the punishment of death upon any crime whatloever, danger, which, furely, weoug ht never to do, unless compelled by fome unavoidable necessity, for which we have not, in my opinion, at pre-H 2 " icul

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fent the least pretence; for from any late behaviour of our army there is not fo much as a fhadow of reason for faying, that a mutiny bill is now more requisite for keeping our troops in order than in the year 1717; and at that time it was the opinion of A many of the beft judges, that no fuch bill was neceffary : For this opinion they then not only gave, but have left upon record, such reafons, as gannot now be answered, no more than they were at that time *. B

The next Speaker is this Debate was M. Cato, the Purport of whole Speech was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

SIR,

AM forry I cannot, with the noble lord that fpoke laft, oppole the whole of this bill, for I think the continuance of marcial law and a standing army in time of peace, tho' but from year to year, D of the most dangerous consequence to our conftitution; and when I confider the expence, I with a lefs number of troops could be fufficient. But if we keep up any standing army, fome fort of military law is, I think, necessary for preferving or- E der and discipline in that army; and I am afraid, our circumstances will not as yet admit of a lefs number than is now propoled; for tho' we are in no danger from the difaffected while we keep fuch a number of regular troops, yet it must be allow- F ed, that difaffection is still too general among the people, and experience has shewn, that like a naughty boy at school, they return to their tricks as foon as the rod is removed from before their eyes.

This, I fhall grant, Sir, is a moft G melancholy fituation, for we are got, I think, into a fort of magick circle: Difaffection makes a fiandirg E_____ of B_____

army neceffary, a ftanding army increafes our debts and taxes, those debts and taxes ruin our trade, the ruin of our trade increafes difaffection, and this makes a more numerous ftanding army neceffary. But difaffection, Sir, is not the only reafon for our being obliged to keep up a ftanding army : Our laws cannot now be executed without the military : A fmuggler cannot be taken or conveyed to prifon without the affiftance of foldiers : A little

B riot cannot be quelled without their affiftance. But t'other day, when this bill was read a firk time, I was furprized to fee a magistrate of the great city of London come in a fright here, to demand the aid of the military for difperting a few riotous fea-

C men: That city, which was formerly fo jealous of their liberties, that they would not allow a regular party of foldiers to enter their gates, and with great difficulty could be prevailed on to allow the party for relieving the Tower to pais through :

That city, I fay, Sir, now fenda for a party of ioldiers to quell a petty riot; and a party was accordingly fena, but the officer being a man of fense, foon faw there was no danger, and therefore he prefently returned.

How our people have become for effeminate, Sir, I cannot comprehend; but nothing can fhew the necessity of keeping up a standing army more than what happened during the late rebellion : A parcel of raically highlanders marched from the nothermost parts of Scotland thro' millions of people, to within 100 miles of London, without meeting with any refultance from the people; and might, for what I know, have marched to London, and overturned our government, had we had no regular troops to prevent it; which shews either an extreme degree of effeminacy among the people, or a very general diffegard rot

^{*} See Torbuck's collection of parliamentary debases, vol. VII. p. 60.

for the fafety of the government; and let it be which it will, it is a manifeft proof, that a ftanding army is abfolutely necessary for the prefervation of our prefent happy establishment. I am forry it is fo: I am forry I cannot avoid confessing it; A for to a free flate a flanding army is like drams to a ruined constitution : They preferve the appearance of health for a while; but they prey upon the entrails, and bring certain death at last.

present situation, is to take care never to keep up a greater number of troops than is absolutely necessary for our prefervation, and to regulate those troops fo as to make them as little dangerous to our constitution as possible. What fort of peace it is that C being able to pay it, should they fee we have lately got, I do not know : but I hope, Sir, it is a good and a lasting one. At land, 'tis true, our fuccels in the war was not very good, which was not owing to any want of bravery in our troops, or of conduct in our generals, especially the D chief, but to a panick that feized fome of our allies, and an inability, or fomething worfe, in others, who never performed what they had promifed. However, a peace was become as necessary for our enemies, as it was for us, or any of our allies; for by E now refolve on, and we ought to do the diligence of our fea commanders, their trade was quite ruined, and their people reduced to a flarying condition; therefore I have good reason to hope, that we obtained good terms of peace for our allies as well as ourseives; and the uncertain state of the present royal line of France gives me ground to hope, that it will be lafting, especially as the court have fince fhewn their fincerity, by banishing the young Pretender in the manner they did. that we may foon find ourfelves in a condition to reduce our annual expence, by leffening the number of our regular troops; and I am fure,

we should do fo as soon, and as much as possible. We are now loaded with a debt of 80 millions. the greatest part of which is at 4 per cent. interest; fo that we have at least 3 millions a year to pay for intereft, and confequently must raife yearly above 7 millians, if we refolve to make no further incroachment upon the finking fund. The prefent publick expence is, therefore, what we cannot bear. We muft confine it to the produce of the All we can therefore do in our B land and malt tax, otherwife we muit apply the whole, or a great part of the finking fund, to the current fervice; and however eafy the publick creditors may now be about the payment of their principal, they would foon grow jealous of our ever the finking fund applied yearly to the current fervice, which of course would ruin the publick credit, and render it impossible for the government to borrow any money upon the most prefling emergency.

The reduction of our publick expence is, therefore, what we should refolve on as foon as possible, tho we cannot think of it at prefent; but the regulating of our army, fo as to make it as little dangerous to our liberties as possible, is what we may it by proper amendments to this bill. While we keep up a flanding army, fome fort of military law is necessary; but there is no necessity for making the punifhments to be inflicted by that law, fo fevere as they are Fmade by the bill now before us. The punishment to be inflicted upon defertion, for example, is by much. too fevere : His late majefty thought, that defertion in time of peace never deferved to be punished with death : He had great humanity and From hence I conceive hopes, G compation, joined with all that courage and increpidity fo natural te his family. This made him look upon defertion, in time of peace, as a fraud rather than a crime; for which

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which reafon he would but very feldom confent to its being punished with death; and therefore the punifhment of whipping was introduced instead of it. Mutiny or fedition, again, is what in time of peace can very feldom deferve death, or fland A tiny, or not using his utmost endeain need of being capitally punished by martial law, because if it rifes to any height it becomes treason, or by reading the proclamation against riots it may be made felony without benefit of clergy, and confequently may be capitally punished by the civil B magistrate. Then as to corresponding with, or giving intelligence to his majefly's enemies, every one knows it is treason, and liable to be punished by the civil magistrate, more feverely than it can be by a court-martial. And as to the other C direct the court-martial, especially as crimes made capital by this bill, it would be cruelty, I think, to punish any one of them with death, especially in time of peace, when fuch ftrict discipline is not required, nor can ever be neceffary; particularly post : This, I shall grant, is, in time of war, and when the enemy may be within reach, a very high crime, and may be of the most dangerous confequence, therefore it may then deferve to be punished with death; but in time of peace it never E tence, or perhaps to condemn a man, can: Suppole a poor fellow who flands fentry at the farther end of Rofamond's pond, fhould accidentally be found napping upon his post, would you put him to death for fo trivial an offence ?

I know, Sir, it is left in the pow-F er of a court-martial to inflict a milder punishment; but this is one of the most dangerous parts of the martial law; for nothing can contribute more to the establishment of flavery than fevere punifhments with a power of mitigation, especially G true, inferted in the mutiny bill of when the crimes are fuch as cannot be certainly guarded against, or fuch as may be eafily fix'd by falle witneffes upon a man perfectly inno-

cent: Of the first kind I reckon that of a man's fleeping upon his post. or using violence against a superior officer who executes his office in a brutal or infulting manner; and of the last kind are those of exciting mu-

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vours to suppress the fame, or not giving information thereof without delay.

As all these, Sir, are crimes which neither caution nor innocence can certainly prevent a man's being guilty or convicted of, a power to inflict upon them the punishment of death, or a milder punishment, muft create a molt flavish dependance in the army upon the general appointed by the crown, who must always have it very much in his power to

it feems to be now generally allowed, that the crown, or the general in chief, can order a revision of the fentence as often as he pleafes ; which revision is really, in my opinion, a fort of fecond or third trial for the

that of a foldier's fleeping upon his D fame crime, with this aggravating circumstance, that the prisoner is not allowed to be prefent at this fecond or third trial, tho' a revision must generally be with a defign to have a feverer punishment inflicted than that which was adjudged by the first fen-

> who by the first fentence was acquitted.

Thus, Sir, you must fee, that by multiplying military crimes, and inflicting upon each of them the punishment of death, or a milder punishment if the court martial thinks fit, you will reduce your army to a flavifh dependance upon the general in chief; and by the laft claufe of this bill you are to involve all our half pay officers in the fame flavery. A claufe of the fame nature was, 'tis last year, and passed both houses unobserv'd ; but now it has been taken notice of, I hope it will be rectified; for it is absolutely inconfistent with with the preamble, because it makes our army more numerous than what is mentioned in the preamble, which fays, that the whole number of the ftanding army to be kept up, shall fee no good reason for subjecting our half-pay officers to the penalties and punishments of this bill; but it is easy to suggest several bad reasons, which at prefent I shall forbear to explain.

in need of several amendments in the committee; but the chief is that which relates to the power we are to give courts-martial to inflict punifh-As every fuch power is a ments. departure from the common law, and an incroachment upon our constituti- C on, we should extend it no farther than is absolutely necessary; and experience has shewn, that the good order and discipline of an army may be preferved, without impowering a court-martial to inflict any punishment that might affect life or limb; D nay, even without any court martial at all, or any exercise of military law within the kingdom. In K. William's reign we were without any mutiny bill, or military law, from Dec. 20, 1691, to March 10, 1692.3; and yet we had then an army of near E 70,000 men on foot, and were not only engaged in a war abroad, but were in a real, not an imaginary dan. ger of being invaded at home; for it was in May, 1692, that we prevented the formidable invafion intended by France, by that glorious victory F over their fleet at La Hogue : Again, in the fame reign, peace being concluded at Ryswick, we were without any mutiny bill, or military law, from April 10, 1698, to Feb. 20, 1701-2, tho' during that whole time a body of regular troops were kept G on foot within the kingdom, and I never heard of any want of order or discipline in the army during either of those periods, at least not such a

want as was occasioned by our not having an act against mutiny and defertion.

During the war in Q. Anne's time, we had, indeed, a mutiny act confift of 18.857 effective men, in regularly passed every year, and cluding 1815 invalids; and I can A thereby courts martial were confantly impowered to inflict the punifhment of death upon fone heinous crimes; but, Sir, no fooner was peace reftored by the treaty of Utrecht, than the mutiny act then fublisting was fuffered to expire, as This bill will therefore, Sir, stand B it did on March 24, 1712-13; fo that we were without any courtsmartial, or military law, till July 25. following. However, as a imall body of regular troops was to be kept on foot, the parliament which met April 9, 1713, confidered, that fome fort of military law was necelfary for keeping those troops in order; and for this purpose a bill was brought in, and passed into a law, which was the first of the kind ever passed in this kingdom, during time of profound peace both a abroad and at home, and which, I think, ought to be a model for us at all times when we are in the fame circumstances; for, I hope, the Whigs, as a certain party amongst us are called, will never think it neceffary to arm the crown with more power, than was thought neceffary by that Tory parliament.

By this law, Sir, which, I fay, ought now to be our model, it was enacted, that any officer or foldier. that should be guilty of any of the crimes mentioned in the act, fhould fuffer fuch punishment as a courtmartial should adjudge such offence to deferve, not extending to life or limb. By this law therefore, Sir, the power of courts-martial was fo much circumscribed, that they could not inflict the punishment of death or demembration upon any crime whatloever, no not even upon mutiny or fedition; nor could they fo much as try a man for holding correspondence with her majesty's enemies a

mies; for which very good reafons may still be given, because if mutiny or fedition deferved death, that is to fay, if any man was killed in quelling it, the feditious were all guilty of murder, and as such might be tried and duly punished by the A and strict dicipline in that army. common law; and as to holding correspondence with an enemy, it was, and still is treason at common law, by which alone it ought to be tried and punished.

Thus the law continued, Sir, with very little variation, and with- B out any bad confequence, till after the acceffion of his late majefty; and as the publick tranquillity feems now to be as fully established as it was at that time, as there feems at this time to be as little reason for incroaching upon our conflictation as C there ever was at any, I think, we ought not to extend the power of courts-martial farther than it was by the law then paffed; therefore I shall conclude with moving for an instruction to the committee, To refirain courts-martial from inflicting D any puniforment extending to life or limb.

Cn. Domitius Calvinus flood up next, and spoke to this Effect:

Mr. President,

SIR,

F the two noble lords who fpoke last, one is, I find, against our having any army or any martial law, and the other is for an army, but for fuch a fort of martial F they now fland affected both with law as would render that army of very little fervice. Now I differ from both these noble lords : Notwithstanding the peace, which his majefty has fo wifely, and fo happily restored to Europe, as well as to his own kingdoms, 1 am of opinion, that G if we are refolved to be free at home and independent abroad, we muft continue to keep up a flanding army D of N

not lefs numerous than what is now proposed; and we must continue to enact yearly, for, I hope, we shall never for any longer time, fuch regulations as may be fufficient and effectual for preferving good order

As to the treaty of peace lately concluded. Sir. we have heard many objections made against it, both within doors and without, but upon a proper inquiry, I believe, it will appear to be as good a treaty as' the circumstances of Europe could then admit of, and that, to the glory of this nation, it must have been much worfe, if our national ftrength had not been exerted during the war in the most wife and vigorous manner : I believe, it will upon inquiry farther appear, that the peace was concluded as foon as poffible, and could not have been concluded fooner, without ruining that fystem of the affairs of Europe, upon which its liberties depend ; and, therefore, I shall be ready to agree to such an inquiry as foon as it shall be propofed.

Yet nevertheless, Sir, I cannot be of opinion, that we ought to reduce our army below its prefent standard, or that we ought now to form our mutiny bill apon the model E of that which was passed after concluding the peace at Utrecht, in 17133 and I hope to give such reafons for my opinion, as shall convince a great majority of this house to be of the fame. For this purpose I shall confider out circumstances as regard to foreign and domeflick affairs; and first with regard to foreign. We have now, 'tis true, a peace' with the French, and they may for the prefent feem fincere in their intention to observe every article of that peace; but we all know, they are never to be trufted, except when they are not in a condition to behave This makes a material otherwife. difference between our circumflances

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at this time, and those we were in after concluding the peace of Utrecht. At that time the French had by a long unforcefsful war been brought . to the very brink of ruin, and their country fo drained both of men and them to recover in a great number of years. They were, befides, under the government of a king, who could, by the course of nature, live but a few years, and the next fucceffor was but a mere infant; with , this additional misfortune, that the B us in the last war, and during the internal peace of their country depended upon the life of that infant; for had he died in his infancy, or without children, that kingdom would certainly have been involved in a civil war; and the confederacy, which had brought them fo near to C cumstances with regard to foreign aftheir ruin, were engaged to fet a king upon their throne, whom few if any Frenchmen would have voluntarily chosen.

Are the French now, Sir, in any fuch condition? In the late war, indeed, they fuffered a little in their D commerce and marine, but at land they were every where fucceisful, and their fufferings at lea were luch as may be repaired in a very few years of peace. As to their royal line, I shall grant, it is not very well guarded at prefent; but they E out any refistance from the people, have two very good lives to depend on, and a great probability of having foon feveral more; for the young dauphineis by age may be cured of that imbecillity which hitherto has been the caule of her milcarriage; and if both king and dauphin F should die without heirs male, confidering the prefent flate of Europe, and the power of the Spanish branch, it is not very probable that it would occasion any intestine war in France; nor does the house of Orleans seem inclined to take advantage of that G fpeculative claim which was procured them by the treaty of Utrecht.

Then, Sir, with regard to our allies, how different are their cir-February, 1750.

cumfances now, from what they were when the treaty of Utrecht was concluded ? Our chief ally in a most confused condition, and stript of almost their whole barrier: The houle of Austria dispossessed of fevemoney, that it was impossible for A ral rich provinces, and fuch feeds of difcord thrown among the princes of the empire as will probably, for a century at least, prevent their uniting in any common cause against the houle of Bourbon. And as to the king of Sardinia, tho' he joined whole course of it acted a most honourable part, yet his own intereft may induce him to join the house of Bourbon, in the next, as it did in the year 1734.

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These, Sir, are our present cirfairs, and in these circumstances can we trust to the fincerity of the French, or to their observance of treaties, when it is fo well known, that they observe them no longer than they find them felves in a condition to evade or break them? Then, Sir, as to our circumstances with regard to domestick affairs, we may talk of our militia, and of the feats, they would perform against an invading enemy, but the rapid progrefs which the late rebellion made withis a recent and manifest proof, that the people are not to be trufted to, even for their own defence, against an invading enemy; for if 4 or 5000 highlanders made fuch a progress, what might not 4 or 5000 veteran regular troops do, fhould they be landed in any part of the illand, if we had not a sufficient body of regular troops to oppole them foon after their landing ? I will not fay, that fuch a number could conquer the island, without any affiftance from our own people ; but their progress, would be marked in a different manner from the late progreis of the highlanders; for terror, difmay, and confusion would be their harbingers wherever they came,

and

and conflagrations, massacres, rapes, and pillaging, their conftant companions: And would not the people then have reason to exclaim against those ministers, that had confented to a great reduction of our army ?

I know it may be faid, Sir, that A while we are fuperior at fea, our navy will always be fufficient for protecting us against any fuch invasion; but this I cannot agree to, because I look upon fuch a dependance as more uncertain than the winds; for belides the uncertainty of the winds, B his present majefty will certainly do which may prevent our thips failing to the proper station, to prevent the invasion, it is well known, that an embarkation of fo fmall a number of troops may be fo fecretly and fo fuddenly made, that they may be landed in fome part of the island, be C fore we have had the leaft notice of their being embarked, and may do a vast deal of mischief before we can ' collect and march an army to oppose them, or fend our fhips round to prevent their reimbarking; for which reason I shall always be for D having fuch an army on foot, even in time of peace, as to fend immediately a fufficient number of regular troops for defeating fuch an invalion; for this, I think, is the only method for being fecure against any such invasion's being attempted. E

But, Sir, it is not keeping troops in continual pay that makes them regular: They must be kept to a ftrict discipline in time of peace as well as war, otherwife they will foon become nothing better than common For this purpose it is ab-F militia. folutely necessary to keep them always subject to military law, and to articles of war; and as those articles muß often be altered as circumstances change, as a very fudden alteration becomes fometimes neceffary, the crown must be veft-G ed with a power to alter them in matters of small moment, as often as it shall fee cause. The articles are now much the fame with what they have been for many years

paft; and when we pair any law for inflicting punifhments upon military crimes, we must impower the court-martial to inflict the fevereft punifhment that fuch a crime can in its most aggravating circumstances deserve; because, unless they are fo impowered, they cannot inflict fuch a punishment upon a crime. which, from fome favourable circumfances, ought to be more mildly panished; it is in the power of the crown to pardon the criminal, which as often as any fuch criminal may deferve mercy, for he has as much courage and intrepidity as any of his anceftors, and as much humanity as is confiftent with publick justice.

This, I believe, will be granted, Sir, by every one that hears me, and after granting this, no one can find fault with the punishments appointed by this bill; no one can suppose, that any of the crimes therein mentioned will ever be too feverely punished. Even that of a centinel's fleeping upon his post may, in some cases, deferve to be punished with death, in time of peace as well as war. In the cafe mentioned by the noble lord it may not, perhaps, deferve death, and in fuch a cafe, I believe, no fuch punishment would ever be inflicted; but there is a centry-poft very near to the place he mentioned, which is of the utmost importance, a post very near, perhaps in the next room, to where our fovereign may be at the very time : Would not fuch a centinel's fleeping upon fuch a post be a crime of as heinous a nature as a foldier can be guilty of? Yet fuch a crime could not be punished with death, if not made capital by the military law, even tho' our fovereign should lose his life by the centry's having been guilty of it.

In all fuch cafes therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary to appoint by law the feverest punishment that the crime can, in its most aggravating encumlances, deferve, and to have ä

it in the power of the court-martial to inflict a milder ponishment when the cafe will admit of it. But fuch a mitigating power, it is faid, is of dangerous confequence to liberty. Sir, I am as icalous of liberty as any man can be in reason, but some people A and therefore I must be against the protend to be fo jealous of liberty, that they will not admit even of those regulations that are necessary for the fupport of government; and this I think of much more dangerous confequence to liberty, becaufe it must introduce anarchy, of which B the certain confequence has always been found to be tyranny. This extravagant jealoufy of liberty has created an opposition to many excellent regulations; and from the fame caufe proceeds the prefent oppolition to what is called a revision of the fen- C tain or Irelaud shall, by the articles tence of a court-martial. This power the crown has always been vested with, and the exertion of this power has in past times often been found neceffary, as it will probably be in times to come. I am no law. yer, but, according to any notion ID have of the forms of a trial at com-, mon law, a revision is in no respect like a new trial, nor can ever by of any prejudice to the perfon that has been tried, because it is never ordered but when the court-martial have either mistaken the crime or E I was furprised to hear the noble the punishment.

I am therefore of opinion, Sir, that there is no reasonable objection can be made against any part of this bill, and as to our taking the mutiny bill passed after the peace of Utrecht, as a model for any future bill F formerly, I believe in the year 1717, of the fame nature, the misfortune that foon after happened, should be a caution to us never to think of building again according to that model; for the obedience of the army was fo ill fecured by that bill, that I am perfuaded, it was the chief G are not much acquainted with the caufe of that rebellion's being projected, which broke out foon after his late majefty's acceffion; and much greater numbers of the army would probably have joined in that

rebellion, if care had not been taken to pais a proper mutiny-bill before the rebels could come to any head. For this reason, I hope, the bill now under our confideration will pais without any material alteration. instruction proposed.

Upon this Q. Fabius Maximus flood up again, and spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R.

' Relieve my noble friend, who proposed the instruction, had overlooked a fhort claufe in the bill now before us, by which it is provided, that no perfon in Great Briof war, be adjudged to fuffer any punishment, extending to life or limb, except for fuch crimes as are expressed to be fo punishable by this act. This makes the power we give his majefly to form and establish articles of war of much less dangerous consequence than it was before; and this claufe became necessary from a practice lately introduced, of making fome crimes capital by the articles of war. which had not been declared to be for by the mutiny act then in force; but duke fay, that the articles of war are now much the fame with what they have been for many years paft. What his grace meant by many years past I do not know, but this I know, that the articles of war were but about 46, whereas they are now 113; fo that they must now be very different from what they were in that year, and must likewise be much more perplexing to those who fit as judges in courts martial, and who fcience of law; trom whence we may suppose, that their sentence will often be dictated by the judge advo-I 2 cate

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cate or his deputy, that is to fay, by the profecutor, which is a circumstance not very favourable for the prifoner.

As to what the noble duke was pleafed to fay, Sir, about the necelfity of our keeping up such a num-A ber of troops, and of our having fuch fevere military laws, I must obferve, that our keeping 7 or 8000 men, more or lefs, in pay, in time of peace, cannot furely have any effect upon the counfels of the French court : No, Sir, it is not what we do B hanged for treason by the fentence in time of peace, but what we can do in time of war, that has an effect upon their counfels; and the great-. er expence we put ourfelves to in time of peace, the lefs we shall be able to do in time of war; therefore if French fincerity is not to be de- C pended on, it is an argument for diminishing rather than for encreasing the flanding army we keep up in time of peace. And as to their invading us with 4 or 5000 men, with no other view but to plunder, burn or destroy, they will certainly never do D fo in time of peace: Even in time of of war, we may from experience presume, that they will not do fo, as they never did fo during the late three wars, notwithstanding the certainty they always had of being joined by great numbers of our own E people.

Then, Sir, as to the necessity of our having fuch fevere military laws in time of peace, I hope, we shall always be able to preferve good order and strict discipline among our foldiers, rather by their having aF true fense of their honour and duty, than by their being under a fear of fevere punishment. The former is the motive of brave men and free men, the latter the motive by which none can be influenced but cowards and flaves. I was therefore G forry to hear fuch a reflection caft upon our army in the year 1715, as to suppose, that the rebellion which then broke out, was fomented or encouraged by any of them, or

that any one of them was prevented : from joining in that rebellion by the fear of the mutiny bill paffed that fummer. Upon men who had for often and fo bravely faced death in Flanders, as most of our officers and foldiers then had, we cannot luppole, that fear had any effect; and if it were possible to suppose any fuch thing, could the fear of being fhot by the fontence of a court-mattial for defertion, have operated more strongly than the fear of being of a court of over and terminer?

But I shall add no more at prefent, Sir, as I shall have an opportunity to confider the feveral feverities of this bill, when we come to confider the particular claufes in a committee.

The next that spoke was A. Posthumius, whole Speech was to thit Effe&.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

THE noble lord who fpoke last, seems to mistake the instruction moved for; because the defign of it is not to prevent any punifhment being inflicted by the articles of war, extending to life or limb, for crimes not expressed to be fo punishable by this bill, but to prevent any fuch punishments being inflicted upon any crime, even by the bill itfelf; and as this would render our army not only ufelefs againit an invading enemy, but dangerous to the fubject, I am against it. Even with all the power. Sir, which the commanders of our army now have over the inferior officers and foldiers, and with all the fevere punifhments which a court-martial can inflict, it is difficult to hold them to their duty, and to make them be at the pains to learn all those military exercises, which are necessary for forming a regular, well

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well disciplined army, and without which, let the mon be never fo brave; they are apt to fall into con-? fusion in time of action, especially when it becomes necessary, as it often does, to alter the disposition.' It is this that makes regular troops A fo-much superior to militia, and this perfection no troops can arrive at, unlefs they have been fo long accuftomed to an exact discipline, that every part of the military exercise becomes, as it were, natural to them.

- For this reason, Sir, I am of opi- B their injured wives and children from nion, that if you should put it out of the power of courts martial to inflict any punishment extending to life or limb, our regular troops would foon become no better than our common militiz; and experience has more than once flewn, what C little dependance we can have upon our militia. Some fords may perhaps fuppole, that whipping, or fome fuch military punishment, might be effectual for holding the foldiers to their duty; but if the danger of death were removed, or made fo D diftant as the forms of common law require, the inflicting of any fach panishment might probably produce a mutiny, and that mutiny might increase so as to become an open rebellion of the army, againft their commanding officers, and the E officers of our prefent army, I shall be laws of their country.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that if we should agree to the inftruction proposed, it would render our army useless against an invading enemy; and I am fure, it would render our army of the moft dangerous F confequence to the quiet and welfare of the reft of his majefty's fubjects; for a farmer or tradefman would have a very bad time of it, should he have no other way of get. ting any punifhment inflicted upon a foldier that had affaulted him, G and which generally leads him into his wife, or daughter, or that had carried off fome part of his goods, than by bringing his action or indictment at common law. How grievous an army without firic dilci-

pline may be to the people, we may learn.Sir. from the petition prefented by the other house to K. Charles. I: in the year 1628, against billeting of foldiers; for, among other grievances, they complain, that the people in many places durft not repair to church, left in the mean time. the foldiers should rifle their houses: That the officers of justice in the performance of their duties had been refifted and . endangered : That farmers, to fecure themfelves and the infolence of the foldiers, had been forced to give up their wonted dwellings: That tradefmen and ar. tificers had been forced to leave their. trades, and employ their time in preferving themfelves and their families from cruelty; and that robberies, affaults, batteries, burglaries, rapes, rapines, murders, barbarous cruchties, and other abominable vices and outrages were complained of from all parts where foldiers had been quartered.

These were the effects, Sir, of an army without discipline ; and thefe, I am perfuaded, would again be the effects, should the instruction moved for be agreed to. Lords may talk as they please of the honour and virtue of foldiers : With regard to the as ready as any man to extol their honour and virtue ; but with regard to the common foldiers, it would be. very imprudent to truft to their honour, or to the fenfe they have of their duty: We all know how our regiments are raifed, and how. they are recruited; and we muft confess, that the common men of the army are not taken from among the best fort of people. Befides, that boldness of spirit, which makes a man fit for being a foldier, the army, is very apt to lead him into vices and outrages, if not reftrained by a better education than they have been usually bleffed with ; thereELY, and the ISLE of ELY, deforibed. Feb.

therefore, fevere punishments and fpeedy executions are abfolutely neceffary for preferving good order, as well as firict discipline, among the common men of our army.

We know the good effect of the regluations which the army has A been fubject to for many years : Under these regulations our soldiers have lived among the people, for four or five and thirty years, without any complaint, much lefs fuch grievous complaints as were brought against them in K. Charles B 1109, and the bishops were count Ift's reign; but, Sir, we do not know what might be the effect of If the new regulation proposed. any complaint had been made of the cruelty or feverity of courtsmartial: If it could be faid, that they have generally punished to the C utmost extent of their power, there might be fome reason for reftraining it; but, on the contrary, we know, that they never inflicted the fevereft punishment, unless when the crime. had been often repeated, or attended with fuch circumstances as made it of D the most atrocious kind. There is therefore no reason for introducing the reftraint upon the power of the courts-martial intended by this motion, but fo many against it, that, : I hope, the noble lord, when he confiders it more ferioully, will E withdraw his motion, or at leaft not infift upon having any question put upon it.

. [This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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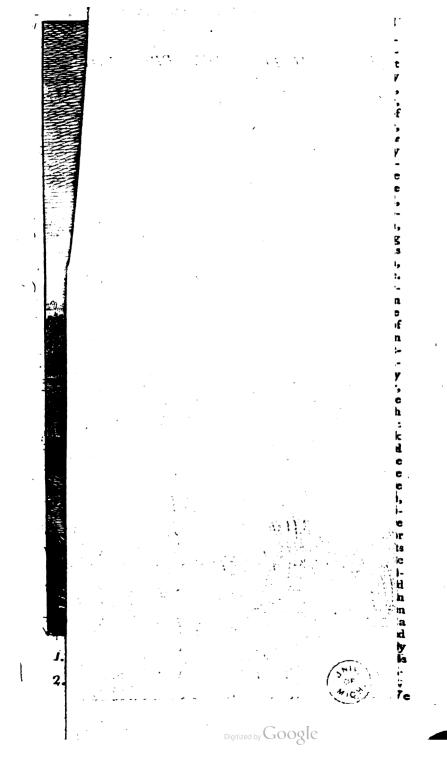
A DESCRIPTION of ELY.

With a Beautiful Folio VIIW of the same.

is the chief town of the fenny country, called the life of Ely. It is a bifhop's fee, and is therefore fometimes call'd a city, but impro-

perly, it being not fo much as a corporation, and fending no members to parliament. It is 57 computed, and 69 measured miles north from London, and about 14 miles North of Cambridge. It standson a rising ground in a fort of an illand, but is unhealthy by reason of the fens. It is an antient and pretty large town, but neither populous nor beautiful. has a market on Saturday, and a free school for 24 boys. It was made a bishop's fee by Henry I. in palatines till Henry VIII's time. The place still enjoys some peculiar privileges; for they have a chief juftice of their own to hear and determine all caufes, hold affizes, goal delivery, &c. Mr. Counfellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge, being the prefent chief justice of the Ise of Ely. It is chiefly remarkable for its cathedral church, and great plenty of Henry Harvey, the provisions, first bishop of Ely, made it his chief care to raife the grandeur of this church, and his fuccesfors brought it by degrees to the magnificence it now appears in. A stately palace has likewife, of late years, been built here for the bifhops.

We shall now give some account of this fenny country, called the life of Ely, tho' that name more properly belongs to the foutherly part of it, where Ely stands. This of it, where Ely stands. country is thus described : The north part of Cambridgeshire is all over divided into river-isles, with many ditches, channels, drains, &c. very delightful in fummer, but mostly overflowed in winter by feveral rivers, and principally the Oufe; and the ground fo abounds with grafs, that the inhabitants having fufficient for their use, have fometimes burnt the overplus. It is ob-E LY is fituate in the nothern G ferved, that when the grounds are part of Cambridgeshire, and not overflowed in the winter season. the fummer crops are not fo good ; for the waters not only fatten the earth, but kill the weeds, which these grounds



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grounds are very fubject to produce. Here are also great quantities of turf and fedge for firing, and reeds for thatching; and elders also, and other water fhrubs, especially willows in great abundance, by which the ing baskets, &c .- These sere attempted to be drained fo early as the reign of Henry VI. but opposition was made to it by Cambridge itfelf, and other places: But of late years, the duke of Bedford, Earl of on fo effectually by their joint flock, that by banks to keep the rivers in their proper currents, and drains, ditches and leams, convey-floods and wafte-waters, they have brought them to be good and profitable lands. modities, by this means, becoming cheaper; tho' the owners in the high lands, whole effates are made less valuable by it, have often endeavoured to ruin these banks and drains.

We doubt not but the following Effay D ly entertain the fight more agreeably will be very agreeable to the Female Part of our Readers, tho', perhaps, fome Correspondent of the other Sex may be ill-natured enough to attempt an Anfaver : If he does, we would causion bim to give as little subom sue are under no small Obligation.

On WOMAN.

Our grand-fire Adam, e'er of Eve poffefs'd, Alone, and ev'n in Paredife unblefs'd ; And wander'd in the folitary fliade : The Maker faw, took pity, and beflow'd

Woman, the laft, the best referve of God. S there is nothing lefs gallant, fo, it may be, is there nothing worle grounded, than those arguthe superiority of mankind over woman. If we go as far back as the · beginning of the world, and will argue confidently from the mothod

God Almighty was pleafed to prefcribe to himfelf in the creation, woman will appear the more excellent creature, fince he feem'd gradually to improve upon his own works. and to make her the first in dignity.

- inhabitants reap good profit in mak- A as the was last in the order of creation. It is faid in scripture, that the evening and the morning were the firft day; yet did never any body for that reason conclude, that darkness was better than light: Some fathers of the church, indeed, were Orford, and others, carried the work B of opinion, that before Adam fell. he had fome fort of fort of fuperiority; and others question it as much. and affert, that if afterwards any thing of that kind was allow'd him, it was rather for the punishment of her fin, than any pre-eminence of his nature.
- Cambridge has gained by it, com- C If there be any truth in that observation, that the fineft fouls inform the most beautiful bodies, there would be no room for a question of this nature. A handsome woman is not only the most beautiful spectacle in the world ; fhe does not on-

than any other object whatfoever, but the passes inperceptibly into the brain and heart, and inspires all with love and devotion at the fame time : The reason is, her eyes are quick interpreters of her thoughts, and Offence as possible to the Ladies, to E the spirituous rays of these have the fame influence upon the foul, as the beauty of her perfon has upon the fenfe. God is faid to make man, but to build woman ; and all anatomifts agree, that her interior ftructure is full of wonders; as if the Creator With mournful looks the blifsful fcenes F had contrived in her, apartments as well as for the referve of the most precious curiofities, as the entertainment of a more fublime and fpiritual effence. In a word, woman in every light feems to have been the master-piece of the creation, a ments generally made use of for G model, and abridgement of created perfection; for which reason the may be efteem'd not only the miftrels of all other creatures, but of man.

We

We must be wonderfully prejudic'd in our own fayour ; nay, we muft be downright flupid, to imagine, that a creature fo transcendent and admirably contriv'd for fo many ufes, was defigned to be made fubject to the laws of force and vio-A fpicuous in all ages, that it can adlence; or, in other words, that the strength of reason was ordained to be a flave to the mere firength of conftitution. It is with little juftice, that affuming the peculiar attribute of brutes, we pretend to an absolute dominion over angels.

If it he objected, that the tempter apply'd himfelf to Eve, because he fuppos'd her judgment to be the weaker; and that he fucceeded according to his expectation, and his withes: It may be answered, on the contrary, that he thought her best C qualify'd for an ingenious temptation, by the superiority of her understanding : He esteem'd Adam's mind, it may be, not fo capable of taking in the whole force of his artful address. Since it was his bufines to carry his point at once, he D thought it wifelt to lay fiege to the trongest place first, being confident that the weaker would fall into his hands of course. He frames his arguments therefore more to her rational, than fensitive appetites, and fays, Your eyes shall be open'd, E memory. and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil: And the accepted the forbidden fruit, not fo much for the fake of its being pleafant to the eye, as from a perfusion, that it was a tree to be defired to make one wife. Adam, for his part, look'd no far- F invention, has been to ftrong, ther than the prefent, and her that offer'd it : which fufficiently evinces. that the rational faculty was not fo firong and prevalent in the one as in the other : But the transcendency of Eve's understanding may be eafily deduc'd from the feverity of G her lentence, Thy defire shall be to thy bulband, and be ball rule over thee : Which is as much as to fay, thou shalt be passionately fond of ...

him, who, not understanding thy worth, shall pay thee with indi rence. and he that was defigned to be thy flave, shall be thy master.

As to the capacity most women have for letters, it has been to conmit of ho difpute; and did men. who have, at prefent, the power in their hands, think it fafe to truft their natural ingenuity with the advantage of education, they would foon find the difference betwixt the B activity of their genius, and the folidity, as they call it, of their It is true, indeed, that the own. fineness and delicacy of their conflitution does not feem fitted to a tedious and laborious application : But where is the occasion for this, when their apprehensions are fo lively, and memory fo retentive?

Cato's daughter made fo great advances in philosophy, and virtue, that fome authors make her a rival in glory to her father. Cicero efferm'd Cornelia's works fo much, that he call'd them the books of joy and pleasure; and the gave her own daughters to fine and extraordinary an education, that had not Cato, from a sentiment of jealousy, oppoled it, Rome, for that reafon, defigned to creft a flatue to her

Had the wit of the fair fex been cherish'd, and cultivated in all ages like that of man's, I don't question but we should have had much more valuable pieces than we have now. The fire of their imagination, and 26 of itfelf fometimes to break out, and enlighten the ungrateful world: And in return, we took care to fupprefs it, left it should put out the little splendor of our own reputation with its transcendent brilliancy. In latter times, indeed, the Italiane, and French, have abated a little of their jealouly in that respect; the first have given the ladies an academy as Padus, and the latter allow'd low'd them to form one in Provence, whole bufinels it was to give their judgment and decifions upon works of wit. When the learned lady Helen de Carnaro dy'd, who was one of the Padua fociety, fhe was fucceeded by the famous French poetels Made-A moifelle de Scudery. This gentlewoman was not only honoured by being elected without her privacy into that academy, but gratify'd, for her eminent parts and learning, by the French king, with a pention of two thoufand livres.

Every body was proud of having her picture in their closets, with these verses.

Sous le nom de Sapho, sous cet air noble & doux

L'aimable politesse habita parmi nous :

- La modeflie en elle, au favoir fut unie C Et fon cœur fut encore plus grand que fon genie.
- Under this noble, under this fweet air, And Sapho's glorious name,

Lovely politenefs did to France repair, And fix her feat of fame.

Learning in her with modefty was join'd ;

But fill her heart was greater than her D mind.

Candor unmaft'd :- Or the Authors of Free and Candid Difquifitions relating to the Church of England *, examined upon Interrogatories.

The Voice is Jacob's Voice, but the E Hands are the Hands of Esau.—Of this Sort are they which creep into Houses, &c.—Speaking Ewil of Dignistics, and of Things which they understand not. Incerti Authoris Fragm.

---- et respondere parati. Virgil. F

SIR,

Humbly fuppole, there are but very few of the clergy or laity of the church of England, who are not ready to allow (with its famous champion and defender, Dr. Rogers) G that there are fome things in its liturgy, &c. which may be altered for the better; or, who would now a-

February, 1750.

days object to the alterations, additions, &c. proposed to have been made in the year 1689, (if the fury of the times had then admitted it) according to the plan before defigned by archbishop Sancroft, and of which we have accounts in bishop Burnet's history of his own times, (Vol. 2. p. 30-34 : Conclusion, p. 634-636; - and in archbishop Wake's fpeech at Sacheverel's trial :)-Provided, that the making even those innocent alterations should not be found likely (by caufing a new schifm in favour of the unaltered liturgy, or the like,) to be the caule of more hurt than good; as the former of those prelates candidly allows would have been the cafe, had they taken place in the aforefaid year; and at-C tributes it to an especial providence, that they were then prevented. (See Burnet, ubi Supra, p. 34.) As fincerity fears no test (volet bac fub luce wideri)-As it bids defiance to all inquifitors, and declines no fcrutiny, no doubt but the worthy authors of the free and candid disquisitions, &c. (fo far from being offended at this my freedom) will think themselves obliged to me for giving them an opportunity of answering the few following queries, which I prefume to put to them in the name of the publick. with that spirit of candor, meekness and fincerity, which they prefcribe to others, and profess fo often; which when they shall have done, I may, perhaps, find leifure to propose them a few more;

Who am, Sir, Your most bumble Servant, H. Western.

The EXAMINATION.

R IRST then, I humbly afk (with all due fubmiffion to their better judgments,) Whether, tho' the particular forms of divine worfhip, and the rites and ceremonies appointed to be used therein, being things in their own nature indifferent and alte-

· See an abstral of this back in our Mag. of last year, p. 417, 460.

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alterable, and to acknowledged ; and, tho' it is but reasonable, that, upen weighty and important confiderations, according to the various exigencies of times and occafions, fuch changes and alterations should be made therein, as to those who are in place of authority should from time to time feem either necessary or expedient :-- A Yet, on the other fide, common experience hath not always thewn, that where a change hath been made of things advifedly eftablish'd (no evident necessity fo requiring) fundry inconveniencies have thereupon enfued,-and those many times more and greater than the evils that were intended to be remedied by fuch change? (See ift preface to the book of common B prayer.)

2. Whether these free and candid authors do really think, that the only proper method to convince the world that they approve the main body and effentials of the liturgy of the church of England, &c. is to revife all the antiquated books and pamphlets which have been wrote against it, C (which they feem to have done with almoft unparallel'd diligence) and to mufter up all the old objections, with the addition of fome new ones, to make the number fwell ? (ibid.)

3. Whether by leaving out the pfalms, leffons and commandments, together with the creeds and fuffrages, and using the Lord's prayer but once, (as humbly proposed by D the candid disquisitors, and the authors of the expediency and necessity of reviewing the liturgy, &c.)-the remainder of our fervice may not be found too fhort for the fufficient edification even of some of our diffenters, who have fometimes objected to the shormels of our collects.

length of our prayers only, or to the length of our fermons alfo ? Whether the diffenters of all denominations agree in these objections, and how long they have thus agreed ? For,

5. Whether, when the fects got poffellion of our churches, in the time of the great rebellion, they were not then faid to have F fometimes used long prayers and fermons?

6. Whether, (if we may judge from the brethren in our fifter kingdom) we are not told by their countryman bishop Burner, (Hiftory of his own times, vel. 1. p. 53.) -that fome of the Scotch prefbyterians did likewife, in those times, use prayers and fermons of great length, and that he himfelf was once prefent with K. Charles II. G when they had 6 fermons preached without intermition ?- And (ibid. p. 65.) that fome of the firicter fort, in preparing for the communion,-on the Wednefday before held a fait-day, with prayers and fermons

for about eight or ten hours together :--on the Saturday, they had 2 or 3 preparation fermons ;---and on the Lord's day they had fo very many, that the action continued above twelve hours in fome places? And whether their defcendants do not to this day continue about fix hours at kirk on ordinary Sundays (befides their extraor-

dinary preparations for the facrament,) viz. from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon, but with a flight refection intervening?

7. Whether the account given by these candid gentlemen, of one of the extraordinary fervices of the church (it is foppofed they mean that for the fifth of November.) is not a little aggravated, -when, I think, they tell us, it confifts of 57 parts, &c .- tho', indeed, they candidly allow that there is one good prayer in it ? For,

8. Whether all the extraordinary prayers. &c. for that day, as they fland together in the book of common prayer, can take more than 'ten minutes in the ordinary reading ? Therefore,

9. Whether every one who would be effeemed a friend to our prefent happy constitution in church and state, may not be expected to be able to reconcile himfelf, once in a twelve month, to the fpending the aforefald ten minutes extraordinary (even at the hazard of a cold, or ague, and without spending twice as many in objecting to it) in returning thanks to Almighty God for his bleffings to us in the revolution ;- to fay nothing of the other caule of our observance of that day?

10. Whether the abstaining from all manner of repetitions in our prayers, (tho' it be allowed, that they are never used by the diffenters) be, at all times, to abfolute-

4. Whether these differents object to the E ly necessary, that we may, on no occasion, be allowed to use them, in conformity to the example of a certain perfon,--of whom the disquisitors may perhaps have somewhere by what appears, in the fame hour) faying the fame words? (Matt. xxvi. 44.) 11. Whether the ceafing to use the lita-

ny on Sundays (as candidly proposed) would not effectually deprive the far greater number of our people of it entirely, --efpecially in country congregations,-at least, till the leffer livings are fo far augmented, as to render pluralities and non-refidence more truly indefenfible ?

12. Whether the famous epithet in the prayer for the high court of parliament, (which we follow the candid difquifitors in not repeating for fear of offence) may not perhaps at the time of its infertion, viz. after the Savoy conference, in the reign of Charles II. (See Burnet's hiftory of his times,

times, vol. 1. p. 181.)-have been meant as a gentle admonition to those then in high places, (according to the antient adage, Ho that offereth me praife, chafteneth me ;) without enough confidering what they truly were? Or.

13. Whether, as it was inferted in the beginning of that reign (in the year 1661) and to before that prince's life was to no torious,-it might not have paffed at first. A on the principles of that charity, which hopeth all things, &c?

14. Whether fome offenfive paffages in the funeral fervice might not likewife be, in fome fort, explain'd, and rendered tolerable to Christian ears and candid friends. upon fuch principles as those last mention-В ed ? And whether the preparing a new office, and leaving a difcretionary power with the miniflers, of using it, or not, may not, in some cases, be a cause of disputes between such ministers and their parishiomens?

Ic. Whether the people, as well as the clergy, are no way concerned in that other prayer, which the disquisitors and all the C wits indeed observe, begins to very oddly, viz. with these words,-O Almighty and everlasting God, who alone workest great marvels ?

16. Whether the evening collect,-Lighten our darknefs, &c. (notwithftanding its mentioning the perils and dangers of the night) may not, as fome think, D be explained by the introduction to the D collect for the following Sunday after Advent, (viz. Almighty God, give us grace that we may caft away the works of darknefs, and put upon us the armour of light, &c.) which is appointed for the daily use of that folemn season,-and that as well at morning, as at evening fervice ?-And how the difquifitors came to pais over E that celebrated and often repeated criticifm on that favourite collect of the church of England clergy, in which they in their pulpits fo frequently pray to God to prevent and further them, at the fame time, and in the fame breath ?-- Or that other on that part of the Litany where both prieft and people join in this backward prayer, F viz. (Prieft) O Lord, deal not with us after our fins .- (People) Neither reward us after our iniquities ?

17. Whether that pitiful, and almost unintelligible little prayer, (the authors of the free and candid disquisitions will excuse me, if the objections to this prayer should be found in the neceffity, &c. of reviewing, &c. and not in their more perfect work)- G more new diffenters, in favour of the unwhich flands immediately before the general thankigiving, may not be in fome fort explained, by using the collect for the 24th Sunday after Trinity as a comment on it?

-If not, what they think to be the meaning of the laft mentioned collect ?

18. Whether Biffe's beauty of holinefs (I mention it only as the fhortest book upon the fubject of the liturgy, &c. and as the 10th edition of it is just now published ;for it is acknowledg'd to be wrote in too declamatory a ftyle, and fome things are over-rated in it) does not furnish us with answers to almost all the objections in the free and condid difquifitions, tho' it was extant more than forty years before them ?-And if these authors over faw that book, why they fo cautioufly avoid to let us know it ?

P. S.-A rough old country friend hanpening to come in, defires to add a few interrogatories, more immediately relating to the difguisitors themselves .-

-It's hoped, their candor will the more eafily excuse his rufticity and plainness of address, as they have, towards the close of their work, introduced a country-friend themfelves. His queries are.

1. Whether the's authors have fufficient authority for hinting, that they are favoured with the approbation of many of our clergy, and fome of our prelates ?---And who those prelates, and clergy are ?

2. Whether they are really fo warmly patrionized by fome of the most learned of the laity ;-especially, by those most able defenders of the christian cause,-the great writers on the refurrection of Jefus,--and the conversion of St. Paul?--- Or whether this is fuffer'd to be published by their under agents, only in order to the raifing our efteem of the principal difquifitors ?

1. Whether the affected variation from the common way of fpelling, observable throughout the disquisitions, be defigned only as an humble imitation of the late famous treatife on miraculous powers i-And whether, in particular, the very frequent repetitions of their professions of candor, &c. (which are fo evidently not of a piece with the body of it, and which would indeed be furfeiting in any common author) -were not added by fome able hand ?

4. Whether, on the convocation, &c. making all the concessions, &c. proposed by the difquifitors,-they can engage, that the body, or any number, of the diffenters would conform, and of what denomination fuch diffenters are ? Or, whether only fome few of their teachers, of fome fort or other, would fo far conform, as to accept preferments ?- And whether, upon the whole, we should not be likely to make altered liturgy, &c. than we fhould bring over of the old ones by making fuch conceffions, &c.

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5. Whether they think it poffible, (in fuch variety of apprehenfions, humours, and interefts, as are in the world) to pleafe all?—Or whether we can expect that men of more factious, peevifh, and perverfe fpirits than the difquifitors, (as perhaps, they'll candidly allow there may be fuch) fhould be fatisfied with any thing A that can be done in this kind by any other, but themfelves ?

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(See pref. to Common Prayer.) 6. Whether these authors really think it fair, and envirely confistent with their numberless professions of candor, and fincerity, to take to themselves the liberty of publishing any part of a book which feems to favour them,---and of passing over all B Scheme.

parts of the fame book (however connected with what they published) which any way make against them, as they infist on, in their use of Dr. Rogers, bishop Burnet, and others?

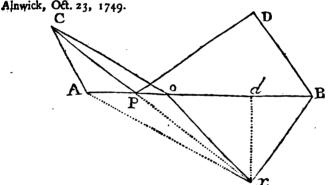
Valete, scriptores benevoli, & quod dextrá mann perrigitur, vos ne finifirá accipiatis, precor.

> I am, good Gentlemen, Your most free and candid bumble fervant, H. Weftern.

As we always endeawner, as much as poffible, to avoid perfonal reflections, we hope our correspondent will excuse us for not inferting his Scheme.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE. SIR,

A S I doubt not but the following eafy folution to the geometrical queftion in your *Magazine* for June laft, will meet with a favourable reception from feveral of your mathematical friends; by inferting it, you'll Jikewife oblige your conftant reader and humble fervant, Alnwick, Oct. 23, 1740. D. H.



Confruction. LET AB, AC, and BD, be the given lines, draw Bx of the fame magnitude of BD, and position with AB; Iafly, draw the right line Cx, and where it interfects AB at P, is the point fought. For if we take any other point σ , the fum of $C \sigma$ and Oxis greater than Cx; and fince the angles BAC, and ABx, are given by the queftion, but Bx = BD, BA, and AC, are allo given; from hence (by trigonometry) we get dx, and dB, and confequently dA; therefore Axis found (by 47, 1. E.) Again, in the triangle CAx there is given the fides CA, and Ax, with the included angle CAx to find Cx. Laftly, in the ΔACP , there is known AC, and the A's ACP and CAP, confequently APC, to find AP, or PC.

P. S. It were to be wished, that those gentlemen who have a turn for mathematical knowledge, would always confider the application of such questions to the common affairs of life, and the folutions to them in the most simple terms possible. The above problem may easily be applied in several useful parts of mathematical learning; but more especially in navigation, as will appear from the following example.

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Suppole

Suppose a fhip fets fail from Cape St. Ann, on the coafts of Guinea, to Staben's-land, near the Streights of Magellan, in the Great South Sea, reprefented by D in the above figure; but when fhe arrives to the latitude of $20^{\circ} 00'$ S. and longitude of $30^{\circ} 00'$ W. from London, or C, it's found expedient to put afhore fomewhere upon the continent A B for a fupply of wood, water, and provision for the remainder of the voyage. Now it's plain from the nature of the queftion, that no where is more convenient than when the fum of C P and P D, or the distance run, is a minimum.

A moderate Computation former	n made	of the	In milk, butter, cheefe, γ l. s. d.
Expences in Provisions in			&c. at id. a day, for a
London and Weftminfter,			million of people, for a 29166 13 04
within the Weekly Bills of M.			week J
Tear, Month, Week, Day,			In fruit, of all forts, at 7
nute, founded upon this mod			one farthing a day, for
tbat there may be but a M	illion of I	People	one million of people, 7291 13 04
within the faid Cities and W	eekly Bill	s. ob-	A for a week J
ferved by a fcrutinous Enquir			In eggs of hens, ducks,
the Particulars. By John S			geele, &c. at half a far-
			thing a day for a set 1
Provisions Spent in one Week at	t the afo	rejan a	
Places.			lion of people, for a
•	_ I s	. d.	week
1000 D Ullocks, at 61. a-			In beer and ale, firong and 7
D piece	6000 0	0 00	fmall at 2d. a day, for
6000 Sheep, at 125. a-piece	3600 0		p a million of people, for (58333 of es
2000 Calves at 11. 45. a-Z	3000 0		a week
2000 Calves at 11. 40. a.	1400 0	00 00	In fugar, plumbs and spice, 7
piece S	•		and all forts of grocery,
3000 Lambs, at 8s. a-7	1200 0	m 10	
piece, for fix months S		~ ,0	
1500 Hogs in pork and			of people, for a week J
bacon, at 205, a-piece	1500 0	00 00	In wheat-flour, for pies
for fix months	- ,		and puddings, oatmeal
2000 Pigs, at 28. 6d. a- 2			and rice, &c. at half a > 3645 II 08
piece	250 6	20 00	C farthing a day, for a mil-
	-		lion of people, for a week
1000 Turkies, at 35. 6d.	375 0	00 00	
a-piece for fix months 3			In falt, oil, vinegar, ca-
1000 Geefe at 25. 6d. a- 2	120 0	00 00	pers, olives, and other
piece for fix months 5)		fautes, at half a far- > 3645 II c8
2000 Capons, at 18. 8d.7	- 46		thing a day, for a milli-
a-piece	100	13 02	on of people, for a week J
3000 Pullets, at 15. ad. 2			In roots and herbs, of all
a piece S	175 (00 00	D forts, both for food and
			phyfick, at half a far- > 3645 11 08
500 Dozen of chickens?	156 (b5 00	thing a day, for a milli-
at 9s. per dozen S		-	
4300 Ducks at 9d. a-piece	101 (os co	
1500 Do. of rabbits, at 75. 2	191	00 00	In fea coal, charcoal, can-
per doz. for 8 months 5	2.2		dles, and firewood, of
2000 Doz. of pigeons at 28. L			all forts, at 1d. a day, 🏲 29166 23 c4
per doz. for 8 months	200	00 00	for a million of people,
			for a week
700 Doz. of wild fowl,			E In paper of all forts (a great
of feveral forts, for fix	230 0		
months J			quantity being ufed in
In falt and fresh fish, at			printing) quills, pens,
Id. a day, for half a	14583 0	50. 61	ink and wax, at a far- > 7291 13 04
million of people for		JY 00	thing a day, for a mil-
one week			lion of people for a
In bread of all forts, white			week
and brown, at 1d. a	29166 6	00 00	D Gruff as half a family and
uay, ioi a minimum of			
people for a week			a day, for a minion of
joo Tons of wine, of all y			people for a week
forts, at scl. a ton, one	15000 0	0 00	In
fort with another, for	- 3000 6	e yu	
pne weck			
Line and and			Caadla

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1

Causes and Symptoms of the Ruin of States.

	•				•
1	cloathing, as linen and woollen, for men, women and children,	Ι.	s.	d.	
1	hoes, flockings, &c. at s. 6d. per week, for million of people, for week	175000	0 0	0 0	
Exp i v c l	veek, at 4cs. a load, week, at 4cs. a load, week, at 4cs. a load, week a	4000	00	ЪФ	A
	der, mum, brandy, frong waters, coffee, shocolate, tea, and other fuerbets, at 1d. a day for a million of people	> 29 166	13	04	B

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The Computation of thefe Expenses.

For one year is 2317490	58 0 7	04
For one month 17120		
For one week 44567		
For one day 6366		
For one hour		
For one minute		

Note, That in this computation there is allowed 7 days in a week, and 4 weeks, or 28 days, to a month, and 13 of thefe months to a year, confifting of 364 days, D the odd day not reckoned.

And you are allo to underftand, that in these computations every thing is reckoned rather lower than higher in each computation, as may appear in these two instances.

r. As to the number of people, which is computed at a million in London and Weffminfter, and within the compass of the weekly bills of mortality; but it is gene- E rally supposed to be a far greater number.

2. There is computed only 1000 beeves fpent weekly; but it is rationally fuppoled, that there are a great many more fpent in a week, which has been plainly made out by fome of the tanners in Leaden-hall, that fuppole that, one week with another in the whole year, there are p bought 1500 raw hides from butchers in a week, most of which are fold by London butchers.

The fame method hath been observed throughout the whole hypothesis; for, in a thing of this nature, it is impossible to some to exactness in the computation; therefore it is better to reckon under than over; for you must note, that this is but Gan effimate, made according to the best informations that could be collected from tome of the best knowing perfons in every particular.

We may note, in this estimate, the fingular providence of the Almighty, to make fuch a wonderful provision for the fupport of fuch a prodigious number of people; and to be fupplied with plenty of all things for the life of man, in fuch great and populous places at thefe two cities are; and this confideration is fufficient to excite both our praife and thankfulaefs.

The Ruin of Rome, a Warning to all Kingdoms and States.

E MPIRES have the fame fate as private families; and they fall gradually by the indolence and vices of fucceffors, as they rife by the virtue and induftry of their founders: For no fooner did the noble (pirit of the Camilli, the Fabricii, and

the Scipio's expire, which propagated the Roman greatness, and carry'd it to that valt height in which it flourished at the time of Augustus, but we meet with a mean and degenerate race of Caligula's, Nero's, and Vitellius's, and thefe attended with a bafe and contemptible train of lycophants and flatterers, who being confcious of their own want of merit, were glad to give into all the vices and follies of their fuperiors, and to raile their own fortunes out of the ruins of the commonwealth ; every brave patriot, or perfon of eminent virtue, was deemed tacitly to reproach others with a contrary conduct ; and a fcandalous informer never failed of encouragement and reward : At

laft, when the riches of that numerous nobility had changed hands, the whole bufinels of the miftrels of the world was little more than to build with the greateft magnificence, to feed with the greatest huxury, to attend the theatres, and other flows exhibited at incredible expences, and in managing a commerce of flattery and deceit ; till at last this mighty people, foftened into a delicacy and effeminacy, and their genius ftifled in all manner of debauchery, they languish'd some time in a fort of national confumption, and at last expired : As they had vanquished the whole world by their refolution and virtue, fo did they fubdue themfelves by all the practices of a mean and vicious fpirit; and Rome now stands a monument as well of her own people's folly, vice, and ruin, as the does of their wildom, virtue, and power.

When once vice has, like a plague, fpread its contagion over any nation, and dees not only walk barefaced in all fhapes and figures, but rides triumphant, and tramples under its feet every thing that bears the name of virtue and religion, it is no hard matter to forefee the moft terrible avents, in caufes to prolifick ard big with ruin and defolation. Lucan, in quality of prophet as well as poet, read the deftruction a

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of the Roman empire in its corrupted manners, as plainly as if he had lived to fee the fad catafirophe.

Most fatal feeds luxurious vices fow, Which ever lay a mighty people low. To Rome the vanquilh'd earth her tribute

- paid
- And deadly treasures to her view display'd: Then truth and fimple manners left the place,
- While riot rear'd her lewd, difhoneft face ; Virtue to full profperity gave way,
- And fied from rapine, and the luft of prey :
- On ev'ry fide proud palaces arife,
- Their fathers frugal tables ftand abhorr'd, And Afia now, and Africk are explor'd,
- For high-priz'd dainties, and the citron board.
- In filken robes the minion men appear,
- Which maids and youthful brides should blush to wear :
- That age by honeft poverty adorn'd,
- Which brought the manly Romans forth, is fcorn'd ;
- Where-everought permicious does abound, '
- For luxury all lands are ranfack'd round, And dear bought deaths the finking
- flate confound.
- The Curii's and Camilli's little field,
- To vaft extended territories yield ;
- D And foreign tenants reap the harveft now, Where once the great dictator held the plow.
 - Rome, ever fond of war, was tir'd with cale ;
- Ev'n liberty had loft the power to pleafe :
- Hence rage and wrath their ready minds invade,
- And want could ev'ry wickednefs perfuade ; Hence impious pow'r was first esteem'd a
- good, [with blood :
- Worth being fought with arms, and hought With glory tyrants did their country awe.
- And violence prefcrib'd the rule to law : Hence pliant fervile voices were constrain'd, F And force in popular affemblies reign'd; Confuls, and tribunes, with oppofing might, Join'd to confound, and overturn the right : Hence shameful magistrates were made for gold,
- And a base people by themselves were fold : Hence flaughter in the venal field returns, And Rome her yearly competitions mourns: Hence debt unthrifty, careless to repay, And ufury ftill watching for its day : Hence perjuries in ev'ry wrangling court ; And war, the needy bankrupt's laft refort. Rowz's Lucan. Book I.

The WRINSICAL PRILOSOPHER, Cr.

DISSERT. IV.

The Efficacy of the Methods bisherts proposed for preventing Corruption examined, and a new Merbod Juggefied.

HAVING in my last differtation, (p. 18.) shewn, that it is impossible to preferve our liberties without preferving a true spirit of virtue among the people in general, I shall now examine those methods that have been hitherto proposed, for fecuring our conflicution against the danger arifing from that fpirit of felf-intereft, ve-And lavish gold each common use supplies. B nality and corruption, which now, I fear. too generally prevails.

The existence of this danger has always, I know, been difputed by those who are themfelves the chief caule of it : I mean, the tools of ministers; for what will not fuch tools difpute, affert, or deny ? But the majority of the nation will, I believe, join with me in fuppofing, that our conftitution С is at prefent in fome fuch danger ; and for preventing it, three bills have been proposed in parliament, namely, a triennial bill, a place bill, and a penfion bill,

By the triennial bill was meant, the repealing of the prefent law for feptennial parliaments, and reftoring the old law for having a new parliament cholen at the end of every three years *. By this regulation, it was faid, and truly faid, that ministers would have lefs time to practife upon the members; and neither the minifters nor candidates would think it fo much worth their while to bribe voters at elections. But would this alter the nature of the people ? Would it any way contribute E

towards rendering them more virtuous or lefs venal in their natural disposition ? I am afraid, it would have a quite contrary effect, both upon the electors and the elected; for a voter either in parliament or at elections, who has no regard for the publick good, but is refolved to make the most he can of his vote, if he cannot get a high price, he will certainly fell at a low one; therefore, I think, we have reafon to fear, that triennial parliaments, inftead of preventing, would increase our corruption, by making it more frequent, and confequently more familiar to the people.

Let us confider, that it is not abfolutely neceffary for a country gentleman, who is truly in his heart a patriot, to be in parliament : G but it is abfolutely neceffary for a minifter to have the concurrence of parliament. The former therefore will not fo much as offer himfelf a candidate, especially when he knows he is to be chosen but for three years,

* See London Magazine for 1742, p. 199. Annals of Europe 1742, p. 195.

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Former Methods for preventing Corruption.

years, if he forefees, that it will coft him any confiderable fum of money ; but the latter must be at any expense in money, places, and preferments, in order to have a majority of his friends cholen; and the thorter the parliament is to be, the lefs time he is to have to practile upon the members, the more neceffary it will be for him to have fuch a majority at first cholen. There must therefore always be a market, there must be a purchaser at almost every election where there is an oppolition to the court candidate; and if we suppose a great majority of the electors to be venal and corrupt, the minister will certainly be the highest bidder, and confequently will fucceed at almost every eloc- B tion, where he thinks it necessary to interfere; to that our administration for the time being would always, I believe, have more influence upon the choice of a triennial, than they now have upon the choice of a feptennial parliament; and when a majority of their friends are chosen, they do not want time to practife upon the C members.

Then as to the place bill : That which was paffed by the commons in the year 1740-11, and rejected by the lords ", would have had very little effect ; because there were fo many exceptions in it, that by increasing the lifts of our admirals, gemerals, committioners, king's counfel, &c. Do none of which are limited by law, nor were limited by the bill, the crown might, notwithstanding that bill's being patied into a law, have ftill had a majority of placemen in the house of commons. And with regard to elections, that bill could have had no affect at all; for no place-man or officer was thereby excluded from voting and making intereft at elections. F

But now, suppose a place bill passed into a law, without any exception ; and that it extended to the electors as well as the elected : Suppose it enacted, that no place-man or officer who held a lucrative place or office during pleafure, fhould be capable of having a feat in the houle of commons, or of voting at any election of members of parliament, or of the magistrates of any city or borough ; F and even suppose they were prohibited under fevere penalties, as our excife officers are now, the' without effect, to make interest at any election : Could this alter the nature of the people ? Could it prevent corruption in any cafe where there was no great danger of a difcovery ? If the voters were in their nature venal and corrupt, they would G take money privately; or they would truth to the promiles of a minister or his agent. which for his own fake he would perform

to the utmost of his power; or they would flipulate for places to their fons, brothers, or other near relations: In short, it is impossible to prevent a man of a corrupt heart from felling his vote; for if you prevent his felling it in one shape, he will fall upon fome method to fell it in another; therefore fuch a bill should really be intitled, A bill for rendering corruption more fecret and expensive.

Lafly, as to the penfion bills What was proposed by this bill, which has been to often brought in, and as often rejected, was, That every member of the house of commons should, at the time of his taking the other oaths appointed by law, folemply and fincerely fwear, that he had not, dirocily or indirectly, any pension during pleafure, or for any number of years, from the crown, or any office in part or in the whole from the crown, held for him, or for his benefit, by any perfor whatfoever; and that he would not receive, accept or take, directly or indirective. during the time of his being a member of that parliament, any penfion during pleafure. or for any number of years, or any other gratuity or reward whatfoever, or any office from the crown, to be hold for him or for his benefit, in part or in the whole thereof. hy any perfon whatfoever, without fignifying the fame to the house, within 14 days after he had received or accepted the fame. if the parliament fhould be then fitting, or within 14 days after the next meeting of parliament †.

This, I shall grant, was a very strict oath, and yet I do not think that, with respect to any fecurity against corruption, the bill deferves a moment's confideration. We may as well think of muzzling a hungry maîtiff with a black pudding, as of binding a felfish and corrupt man by an oath, where there is fcarcely a poffibility of detecting and profecuting the perjury, which would have been the cafe with regard to this bill, had it paffed into a law; for the report from the late fecret committee has thewn us how fecret fervice money, as to the quantity of which the crown is unconfined, may be iffued, and how it may travel from hand to hand, fo as to render it as impossible to point out its course, as that of a fhip in the ccean.

I must therefore be of opinion, that this bill would have been found altogether ineffectual for preventing corruption in parliament; and thus we may be fully convinced of by what now happens at every election, notwithfanding the folemin oath appointed to be taken by the late act for preventing bribery and corruption at elections. By

• See London Magazine for 1740, p. 219, 192. Annals of Europe 1741, p. 130. † See London Magazine for 1740, p. 579, and 617, and 2742, p. 1. Annals of Europe a; 2, p. 161. that that act every elector, at any election, is obliged, if required, to (wear, that he has not received or had by himfelf, or any perfon whatfoever in truit for him, or for his ufe and benefit, directly or indirectly, any fum or fums of money, office, place, or employment, gift or reward, or any promife or fecurity for any money, office or employment, or gift, in order to give his vote at that election.

This is the oath, and this oath, we know, is often, without fcruple or hefitation, taken at elections, by men who, perhaps at that very time, have the corrupting candidate's money in their pocket. Can we in this age expect more honour. fincerity, or religion in the elected than we find in the electors? As to the former, a higher temptation may perhaps be requifite ; but the same felfish and abandoned fpirit prevails, I fear, too generally among both. Does not every one know, that all things formerly held facred, have long been the fcoff of courtiers and placemen, even openly before their fervants, by which C their libertinism has at last been communicated to, and propagated among the vulgar ?

I are from hence fully convinced, that if this bill had paffed into a law, it would foon have been found to be no fence for our liberties, or fecurity againft a corrupt dependency in parliament. It would have ferved only to add perjury to corruption, and by having the vice openly and avowedly practified by the great ones amongft us, we fhould have rendered it fashionable; fo that to boggle at perjury would in this country have been thought as tidiculous, as it is reckoned in fome countries to boggle at being guilty of a vice I dare not name. So prevalent is fashion against the most undoubted principles of reason as well as hatural religion.

Having now thewn, that the effect of every one of these bills, had they been paffed into laws, would have been, with regard to the fecurity of our liberties against corruption, extremely preoprious, 1 fhall next take notice of a very great R defect in every one of them, which is, that they related only to one branch of our leg flature. Are our liberties in no danget from corruption in the house of lords ? Or do we think, the ugly monfter can never enter that august assembly ? Honour and confcience, her two most irreconcileable enemies, have hitherto, thank God ! prevented her daring to approach the G avenues to that house; but I can see no reason why the title of baron, viscount, &c. fhould render a man naturally more virtuous than he was before he had it. am fore, virtue has not always been the

generally more defires and ftronger paffions than perfons of a lower degree, which defires and paffions they are, by their education, taught to indulge, more than their inferiors utually are. We have, therefore, fome reafon to furped, that luxury and avarice, the two harbingers of corruption, may as eafily introduce the moniter into the house of lords, as into that of the commons; and our liberties can never be fafe, fo long as the can find accefs to either house of parliament.

only motive for advancing men to that dig.

nity; and those that are born to it, have

But now let us, for argument's fake, suppose, that these three bills had passed B into laws, and that the place bill had been exceptionless : Let us farther suppose, that a fourth bill had paffed for excluding officers and placemen from voting or making intereft at elections : and a place bill and penfion bill had paffed for excluding placemen and officers from voting in the houfe of lords : And, laftly, let us fuppofe, that these fix bills had totally banished corruption from both houses of parliament, and from all elections ; yet ftill the corrup. tion would have remained in the hearts of the people within doors as well as without. Tho' neither the members nor the electors could have enjoyed any penfion or lucrative place whilft they continued members or electors, they would full have had a longing eye towards them, and would have taken what measures they thought most proper for coming at the enjoyment.

This I must take for granted, because neither of these hills would have contributed, in the leaft, towards altering the nature of the people. What then would have been the confequence ? Such of the members of both houses as expected to be foon taken into the administration, or to get a penfion or lucrative place under the government, would in parliament fupport the measures of the administration, right or wrong; but this could never long be the dale with the majority, and as foon as it cealed to be the cafe, the majority in both houses would join in opposing the measures of the administration, let them be never fo right, in order to force the king to difmifs the old and chuie a new administration, in which every man of them would expect to come in for a fhare ; and as the electors at every election would be governed by the fame views, the new minifters might probably get fome of their friends cholen in their room, by which means they might be able to fupport themfelves for a little while ; but the majority both of the elected and electors would ne. ceffarity in a year or two And themfelves difappointed.

February, 1750.

A new Method for preventing Corruption.

appointed, and would then join in measures for forcing a new change. What could

any king do in such a cafe ? He could not but forefee, that if he difmiffed his then minifters, and choie a new fet from among those of the opposition, he would in a year or two be again brought into the fame dilemma; therefore he would, nay, he neceffarily must, for the fafety of his people as well as his own, refolve to lay parliaments entirely afide, and truft to his army for supporting his absolute power.

Thus by banishing corruption out of parliament, and from all elections, without rooting it out of the hearts of the people, instead of preferving, we should only bring on a more quick diffolution of the B shadow as well as substance of our once happy conflictution. Therefore, if we are refolved to preferve the fubitance as well as the shadow of a free government, we must introduce such regulations as may effectually prevent the people from becoming generally felfifh, venal, and corrupt; and for this purpole nothing can be fo effectual C as that of putting it out of the power of the rich and great amongst us to become fo. It is certain, and has in all ages been al-

lowed, that the manners, and even the principles or motives of a people, are formed from those of the rich and great amongst Where they are governed in all them. their actions by motives of honour and publick spirit, as they were during the first D ages of the Roman republick, the people in general will be fo; but when they come to be governed by feltifh and mercenary views, the people will foon follow their example, and the confequence will in every free government be the fame with what happened to the Roman. I shall therefore with great deference, and with no other E view but that of the publick good, fuggeft a law to be made as follows.

1. With regard to the commons: That no commoner possessed of 5001. a year in hand or money, which descended to him from any anceitor, or was given or demiled to him by any friend or relation, or accrued to him by marriage, should take, receive, or enjoy any penfion, pay, falary, perqui- F fite, or other pecuniary reward, for ferving in any place, post, or office, under the government, or for any fervice performed to the publick.

2. With regard to the lords: That the fame regulation should be made with regard to barons possessed of 10001. a year, vilcounts of 15001. earls of 20001. marqueffes G of 25001. and dukes of 30001.

3. That no man who enjoyed any penfion, pay, falary, perquifite, or other pecuniary reward from the crown or publick, should have a vote at any election, or in either house of parliament.

4. That if any man pofferfed of an eftate as above mentioned, did receive or take any fuch pension, &c. he should be obliged to repay the fame with intereft to any perfon that would fue for it, and thould be obliged to answer upon oath to any bill of difcovery filed against him for that purpose; one moiety of what might be fo recovered to go to the perion fuing for the fame, and the other to the crown.

5. Provided, neverthelefs, that for any fignal and very remarkable fervice done to the publick, the king with the confent of parliament might fettle upon the perfon performing fuch fervice, and his heirs male, a land eftate of a certain value, to remain in his family, not by way of a reward, but rather as a testimony and memorial of his merit and the publick gratitude.

Such a regulation as this would put it out of the power of the rich to have any felfish and mercenary views in serving the publick, either in parliament or in any poft or office under the government : I fay, in parliament, because by what I am hereafter to propole, it would be out of the power of any man to be in parliament, till after he had fome way ferved his country in the excecutive part of our government. By this means our great lords and rich knights or 'fquires would be compelled to follow their hounds in the country, or their whores in town, during the whole courfe of their obscure or infamous lives, or otherwise to ferve their country for nothing, but that which is the true reward, and ought to be the only reward of the rich, the honour and glory of having done to; and if honour and glory (hould once again become the fole motives of the rith for ferving their country, the fame would foon become the chief motives among the poor; but the many other advantages of fuch a regulation I shall at large explain in my future effays, and thall answer all fuch objections, as, I think, can be made against it.

A Comparison between the Trade of the Britifh and Fernch Sugar Colonies.

T is now well known, that the Britifh T is now well allowing the utmost importance, as it is found by experience, that they tend, in great measure, to the support of the traffick, navigation, wealth, and firength, of the respective nations to whom they belong.

Before the peace of Utrecht, the English fugar colonies were in a much more flourithing condition than those of the French, infomuch, that the productions and manufactures of their fugar plantations were not near to much as that of the English, and the English then supplied them with sugar. But from the care of the French council of com-

commerce, elected by their principal trading towns, together with their well-judged maxims with regard to trade and plantati. ons, the products of their fugar plantations are now more than twice as much as is raifed in the British fugar plantations; and they now spare to foreign markets in Europe and America, in fugar, indigo, ginger, melaffes, rum, and other products of their A fugar plantations, to the value of 2,000,0001. ferling money of Great Britain, per ann. whilft the English have almost lost the exportation of those commodities to any foreign European market. In purfuance of which, their East-India and Guiney trades, as well as other branches of their commerce, are greatly increased; and they are now promoting their trade and navigation in general, with the utmost attention.

This furprizing alteration in the condition of the British and French Sugar colonies, may be attributed, in great measure, to the additional fubfidies of 5 per cent. impofed on lugar and indigo in the reign of K: William, and one third of 5 per cent. C in the reign of Q. Anne, not ceasing with the war; which subfidies amount to 28. per C. on fugar, over and above another fubfidy, of 5 per cent. or 18d. per C, impoled in the reign of K. Charles II. which last mentioned fablidy, it is apprehended, . fhould be thought, in these our days, a fulficient tax on British fugar, fince there was a duty of 1 per pound granted to K. James H. D but when the mifchief to the fugar planters appeared to notorious and grievons, that act expir'd in 1693, without being continued or renewed. And in 1692 and 1704, when imposts and fublidies were laid on various commodities, fugars were excepted. And it appears the French have laid little or no duty on their lugar fince 1698, forefee- F ducts of British American foil, raifed chiefly ing that they would thereby receive the great national advantages they now enjoy.

And, as to the objection concerning the prefent application of these duties, there are various methods already pointed at, to raife new duties to answer the purposes of the faid old duties, as well as those that have been fince laid on the products of our fugar colonies, in a much eafier and more profitable manner to particulars, as well as to the publick, than to raife them on the importation of British production, or upon the first products of British foil, either in Europe or America.

And befides, the British fugar planters pay large duties and taxes in the plantations, for the support of their respective go- G in enumerated. vernments, and for their defence in time of war, and very large fees on many occasions, befides their perfonal and frequent attendance when their militia is exercised, and in cafe of alarums, and other military du-

ties; and in Barbadoes and the Leeward islands they pay a duty of 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the exportation of their products, whilft the French pay but one per cent. in their plantations on the exportation of their products.

Notwithstanding this prudent and successful conduct of the French, the duties on fpirits extracted from melaffes of the growth of the British plantations, were doubled in 3741, with a view of raifing that branch of the revenue, but inftead of advancing this duty, by fuch a measure, it is confiderably abated. And in 1747, there was another additional fublidy of 5 per cent, or 18d. per C. more laid on the importation of British B fugar into Great Britain, inflead of eafing the feveral burthens herein mentioned, in purluance of numbers of just remonstrances. Thefe two new duties are equal to above 4s. in the pound on the planters neat clearings from their fugar, as has already been observed to the publick.

The British fugar colonies labour under many other hardfhips, whilft the French are indulged with every thing they reafonably defire or require, and that without delay : Befides exemptions from duties, and other confiderable immunities, to encourage their African trade ; and they are now carrying on a confiderable trade from Old. France to the Gold coaft in Africa : And they also carry on another confiderable trade from the plantations to the British colonies in America, in melaffes, rum and fugar, of the growth of their fugar plantations in America, whereby they find a vent for the products of their American foil, rais' d by a circulation of trade, from the produce, manufactures, and navigation of Old France, to the prejudice of the vent of all the profrom the produce, manufactures, and navigation of Great Britain.

In confequence of all these melancholy circumstances, feveral of our fugar planters have purchased lands, and have lately settled fugar plantations in the Dutch fugar colonies, as well as at Sancta Cruz, belonging to the Danes ; and feem fo well contented with their purchases, that it is to be feared many more will follow their example, if not timely prevented by all due encourage. ments with regard to duties, bounties, fees, prohibitions, and otherwife : And there is no doubt but they will do the like with respect to the French fugar colonies, now in the greatest prosperity, for the reasons here-

And should this prove to be the case, the products of all those foreign fugar colonies, raifed from British substance and labour, will be transported to Europe in foreign fhips, navigated by foreign feamen a which L 3

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which will fo far advance foreign navigation, as to prejudice, in a high degree, the prefent fuperior naval force of Great Britain; in confequence of which a foreign naval force may become fuperior to ours, but perhaps not with that expedition, as muft have been the cafe, if the evacuation and neutrality of St. Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago had not been agreed on, From hence it appears, that our fugar cologies ftill fland in abfolute neceffity of being relieved in the aforefaid particulars, and fuch others as fhall be found neceffary for their fecurity, fupport and improvement, and that without delay, left all our American plantations, and confequently the whole British empire, be loft in favour of an overgrowing power.

Poetical Essays in FEBRUARY, 1750.

MARRIAGE, ASONG. WHY, dearch Betfy, fhould the fire Of fierce infaitate defire, Glow on each poet's tongue?

While every iwain, in every grove, To luckless or to lawless love,

Soft tunes the amorous fong. And fhall not joy confirm'd, the beft

And gayeft inmate of the breaft, Awake one mufe's lute ? Shall airy hope exait his ftrain, Defpair in dying notes complain,

Yet gratitude be mute? While Cupids in the face of day Their little wanton brands difplay,

And fcatter round their rays; Shall Hymen's pure unfully'd fame Supprefs in dark opprobrious fname Its heav'n-engender'd blaze?

A wifer and more virtuous rule, In nature's uncorrupted (chool,

The feather'd fongfters learn ; The linnet, nightingale and thrufh, All flutt'ring chirp from bufh to bufh, When firft with love they burn.

But when they've form'd the genial nelt, Each of his pretty mate poffeft,

Their joys then know no bound : Mufick expands their little throats, And with the fhrill extatick notes, Hills, woods, and fkies refound,

The BUTTERFLY and BOY:

4 FABLE.

The fun was bright and schere clear, The fun was bright and scher clear, The rocking winds were lull'd to reft, And ev'ry murmuring gale fuppreft; When, tempted by th' alluring heat, A fy forfoos her dark retreat To tafte the fweetnefs of the fkies, And tinge her wings with various dyes; Reftlefs the row'd her narrow tour, And borrow'd paint from ev'ry flow'r, Till, deck'd with all the infect grace, She fourkled fairst of her races In all her fplendor, pomp and pride, The winged gem, a by efpy'd, Who, pleas'd to fee how bright it fhone, Refolv'd to make the prize his own, And firait with fpeed began to trace The gilded fly from place to place; But conficious of fome danger near, The butterfly her courfe would fteer Now high, then low, now here, then there,

To balk the aim, or fhun the blow She juftly dreaded from her foe.

The lad full eager to purfue The fly that always kept in view, Thro' many a lane and meadow went, (His foul fo on the prize was bent) Undaunted ran from morn to noon, To gain the heart enchanting boon,

At length, when fweat bedew'd bis face, And almoft weary of the chace, The fly in evil hour is caught, And homewards by the conqueror brought, Who (vainly) hop'd the glorious fooil Would more than recompence his toil : But while with pleafore and furprize Her form and beauty fealts his eyes, The fly efcapes, and mounts the fkice, With rally'd force augments her flight; Then he, (deluded youth) gave o'er All hope to find the booty more, Enrag'd, condemns his cruel fate, And wept his folly — but too late.

Thus foolifh mortals wafte their days, In feeking pleafures, sweaktb and praife ; They hunt for beneurs, tutles, fame, And rifk their fouls to gain a — name : Chafe every glitt ring toy they fpy, Juft as the led purfu'd the β_7 , And e'er they grafp the bawble, die. ROBERT N-y-s.

Verfes es PATCHING.

I Sing that art of maidens fair, Which helps them in their matching; An art that fills us with defpair, With which they hide defects with care, I mean the art of patching,

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If freckle, tan, or morphew black, Or pimple hurt by foratching, Or if a graceful mole they lack, They fly to this deceitful knack,

Of covering all by patching. Near Molly's cheek, a patch has place,

To move it I've been hatching ;

She thinks it gives her fuch a grace, And adds fuch beauty to her face, She ftill perfifts in patching.

Have you ne'er at an oven feen, Our bakers put a batch in

Of rich plumb cakes, with citron green All mottled o'er, full well I ween,

They look like fome folks patching. Fair Venus rifing from the fea,

Her all the Nereids watching,

As the ftept forth divinely gay,

On beauty's fpot her fingers lay, To hint the art of patching.

Thus from fair beauty's queen the few This art have long been catching : No wonder then, that they fhou'd vex, And all mankind by turns perplex

And all mankind by turns perplex By these new charms of patching.

For beauty fpots have myflick charms Towards a fpark's difpatching ;

Hence Cupid strikes us with alarms, Beneath them he conceals his arms

And we're undone by patching.

The Verfei in the FRONTISPIECE to the laft Volume of the London Magazine, publiced with the APPENDIX, imitated in Englific.

ZON'D in gay drap'ry come the nimble Hours,

And in light flaskets cull our fav'rite flow'rs; The GRACIS strait the beauteous treasure feize, [can please.]

And with new garlands frive which most Lib. Gentius.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR;

THE innocent raillery comprifed in the inclosed forg may help, peradventure, to edify the diffolute, or to entertain the fober part of your readers. If you conceive, that it may ferve well enough for either of the faid purpofes, your long experienced impartiality will give me hopes of a favourable admittion thereof into your next Magazine. Which may not only gratify a quontam poetical correspondent, but soling feveral of your old friends, and conflant readers.

A. B. C. &c. &c. &c.

TOBACCO and ALE.

Virg,

Sirenum voces et Circes pocula nófti, Quæ fi eum Joeiis fluitus cupidusque bibisfet, Sub domina meretrice fuisse turpis et excors ; Vixisset conis immundus, vol amica luto sut. Hor.

Imbellis, iners, figuid vis, adde popino.

Idem. E drunkards !- attend to my ditty ; The fonnet may fomething avails You poifon, (and 'tis a great pity,) Yourfelves with-tobacco and ale. In order to keep out of prifon, What makes you fo glad to give bail? The plain, undeniable reafon Is-a deal of-tobacco and ale. I love to keep perfectly fober. Nor can my aversion conceal To fot-weed, and belch, and October, Vile, odious-tobacco and ale. He, that lives on a hill, may be merry, And wildom may dwell in a date : But, madmen I needs must declare yo. That delight in-tobacco and ale. To one, that abufes good-nature, Give an inch, and he'll e'en take an ell : And I fancy, fuch folks are no better, As are fond of-tobacco and als. The men, that both foher and wife are, To be faithful and true cannot fail : But of friendship a downright despifer Still doats on-tobacco and ale, Soaking fools by their bumpers are thipwreck'd ; The wife have a profperous gale : Silly fots are with debts, gout and hyp rack'd And flew'd in-tobacco and ale. On a fober, fedate man of bufinefs. Pure bleffings flow'r down thick as hail s But, an horrible ftench in a prifon, is The refult of-tobacco and ale. To a poor idle rogue, that is us'd to't, A jail, (it is faid) is no jail : But,-to render its own real dues to't-, A deal worfe are-tobacco and ale. Crab verjuice is lov'd by the needy, When pour'd upon bacon and kale: But the fwine must be furely damn'd greedy, That burfts with-tobacco and ale. A fober, genteel, clever fellow, Might falute Molly Mog, or Lepell : But they'd naufeate the fop, that's grown mellow, And flinks of-tobacco and ale. The Whigs must allow moderation To be good both in female and male: But fots, who're a fhame to the nation, Exceed in-tobacco and ale. The fons of intemp'rance and riot Each other astack tooth and nail :

Nor are quarrelfome puppies long quiet, Who arm with-tobacco and ale.

French

86 Poetical Essays in FEBRUARY, 1750.

French authors, we find, were translated Into English by plodding Ozell : As men into beasts are, when sated

With bewitching tobacco and ale. Such brutes having luftily bezzil'd,

How haggard, and meagre, and pale, How maudiin they look, or how mezzil'd !

By quenching-tobacco with ale.

Their ftomach furprizingly sqeamish Can scarce bear the leg of a quail;

But, fince it quite loaded with phlegm is, Stands all for-tobacco and ale.

The' brawling's a pot-valiant action, At me let no reprobate rail:

My pen shall give due satisfaction, For exposing-tobacco and ale.

The temp'rate, good man is oft chearful, And brifk as a fhip under fail :

But the flupid, dull fot is ftill fearful,-Or, wild with-tobacco and ale.

Of a cock, and a bull, and ram-chicken, A fuck-fpiggot tells a long tale;

But, the midit of it, oft is made fick in, By a dole of-tobacco and ale.

The fun, muck, and show'rs may make proud, Sir,

The verdant, fweet, plentiful vale :

But fruitlefs the fire, floods, and clouds are, Of roaited-mundungus and ale.

When a coxcomb is grown crying drunk, he Will weep in queer (alhion and wail :

Duly mourn, Sir, ah ! would but the monkey,

For his love of-tobacco and ale.

From a curft, fubterraneous, deep cavera, What peffilent vapours X-hale !

Yet worfe, in a tub-houfe, or tavern, Arife from-tobacco and ale.

Where of fire and brimitone the lakes are, We believe there's an horrible yell :

Noifes almost as hideous i' fecks are, Brought about by-tobacco and ale.

True patriots have shewn in each journal, For Britain a laudable zeal;

Whilft arrant poltroons would o'erturn all, For a bribe of-tobacco and ale.

We wild this gentleman would not make his pieces fo publick before we have an opportunity of inferting them : Which is the reafon of our emitting the Scrutiny.

We are much oblight to our Correspondent for the following elegant Ode on the Peace, and ean only with the bad fent it soner. Pax GEORGII aufpreis Europæreddita.

EN, nationum quæ nova gaudia ! Europa felix ridet amœnior; Horafque fol ducit ferenas, Et radio meliore fulget.

Quis vir ? quis heros, nobilis arbiter ? Dimifius alto feu deus æthere, Hanc orbis infignem ruenti

Imperio flatuit quietem ?

Fallorne ? sceptro vindice confpicor Divo jubentem pectore GEOROIUM Silere terrarum tumultus, Et gladii strepitum minacis.

Decreta dixti, maxime principium : Fugêre retrò protinùs et dolus, Et luctus, et centum furores Sanguinei comites Gradivi.

Ceffat tubarum Flandria murmure Sonare rauco, Tethys et æneá Mugire flammarum procellâ, Et pavidæ trepidare gentes.

Cefant virosum languine millium Rubere mifto flumina lugubrè, Lætalque miratur colonus Gramina luxuriare campo,

Tutoque vilens oppida fiebili Dudum ruinâ diruta, cafraque, Inquirit annales laborum Attonito peregrinus ore.

Hie vafta centum fulminis æmula Tormenta, latè mænia Belgica Stravêre, dum ingenti fragore Defuper intremuêre colles.

Quâ nìgra frondosâ afpicis ilice Durneta, fævo contudit impetu Wilhelmus hoftiles catervas, Fulmineo metuendus enfe.

His pugna campis fævitt horrida, Dum & hinc & illinc, denfa per agmina Clamore ferali cadentûm, Vulnifico pluit aura nimbo.

Quali tumentis turbine Baltici Procella Aridens fluctibus intonat ; Corulcat æther, & furenti Littora concutiuntur undå.

Heu, quanta frages ! qualis inhorruit Imago lethi ! membra, cadavera Campos catervatim tegebant.

Vulneribus lacerata diris.

Vah !---tela tandem frangite barbara ; Hiulca belli perdite fulmina : En alma PAX defcendit alto, Grande decus columenque mundi !

Videtis ! an me ludit amabilis Imago divæ ? jam videor pios Audire plaufus, et triumphi .Cæruleum per inane murmur.

Io triumphe ! ter refonabilis Refpondet Echo ; ter Thamefis caves Ripz, refultantefque colles, Et trepidæ fonuêre fylvæ.

Io ! revifunt oppida Fauftitas Et læta plenis Copia cornibus, Auroque cœperunt nitenti, En ! iterum radiare fæch.

Of***d. Det. 1748. J. R .--- ts ----- ts ------ ts

A

Digitized by GOOGLC

A Favourite New SONG from the CHAPLET, Now atting with universal Applause at the Theatre-Royal, in

Drury-Lane.



Softer than the vernal breezes Is the mild deceitful fitrain; Frowning truth our fex difpleafes, Flatt'ry never fues in vain. Soon, too foon, the happy lover Does our tendereft hopes deceive ; Man was form'd to be a rover, Foolida woman to believe,

A

88 Poetical Essays in FEBRUARY, 1750.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

RANGER'S WEDDING.



First man go the hunt on his own fide, his partner following till they come in the fecond couple's place \rightarrow ; first woman first the hunt round the third woman, her partner following; when they come to the top, change fides, clap hands, and turn fides, crofs over, and turn it out.

An HYMN to the MORNING.

S E E the fovely morning rife, See her glories paint the fkies, Half o'er the reviving globe Gaily foreads her faffron robe : See the hills with flowers crown'd, And the valleys laughing round.

Mira to Aurora fings, While the lark exulting forings High in air, and tunes her throat To a foft and merry note; The goldfinch and the linnet join s Hail Aurora, nymph divine.

See Clione's gilded car, See it blazes from afar; Here the fair one bends her way, Balmy zephyrs round her play; Now the lights upon the vale, Fond to meet the weftern gale.

May this ardefs praife be thine, Soft Clione, half divine. See her fnowy hands fhe waves, Silent fland her waiting flaves; And while they guard the filver reins, She wanders lonely o'er the plains.

See those checks of beauteous dye, Lovely as the dawning fky, Innocence that ne'er beguiles, Lips that wear eternal finiles: Beauties to the reft unknown, Shine in her and her alone.

Now the rivers fmoother flow, Now the op ing roles glow; The woodbine twines her odorous charms Round the oak's fupporting arms: Lilies paint the dewy ground, And Ambrofia breathes around.

Come, ye gales, that fan the foring ; Zephyr, with thy downy wing, Genty wait to Mira's breaft Health, content and balmy reft. Far, O far from hence semain Sorrow, care and fickly pain.

Thus fung Mira to her lyre, Till the idle numbers tire : Ah ! Sappho fweeter fings, I cry, And the fpiteful rocks reply, (Refpositive to the jarring firings) Sweeter----Sappho fweeter fags.

From the London Evening Poft.

The GRAND CATHOLICON: Being a genuine Family Receipt.

TO form a m-ft-r, the ingredients Are, a head fruitful of expedients, Each fuited to the prefent minute : (No harm if nothing elfe be in it,) The mind though much perplex'd and hafrafi'd,

The count'nance muft be unembarrais'd s High promifes for all occafions : A fet of treafons, plots, invations's Bullies; to ward off each diafter s Much impudence to brave his m-----r s The talents of a treaty-maker; The fole dipotal of th' ex----er : Of right and wrong no real feeling; Yet in the names of both much dealing. In fhort, the man muft be a mixture Of broker, fycophant, and trickfter; Who well can pack his cards, and tell 'em, And knows as much as Mr. A LOVE-LETTER.

To _____.

Written by the late Lord HERVEY.

WHAT thall I fay to fix thy wav'ring mind, [kind? To chafe thy doubts, and force thee to be What weight of argument can turn the fcale, If interceffion from a lover fail?

By what shall I conjuce thee to oney

This tender fummons, nor prolong thy flay? If unabated in thy conflant breaft,

That paffion burns which once thy vows profest;

If ablence has not chill d the languid flame, Its ardor and its purity the fame; [troul Induge thole transports, and no more con-The dictates of thy fond confenting foul: By no vain fcruple be thy purpole fway'd, And only love implicitly obey'd:

Let inclination this debate decide, [guide: Nor be thy prudence, but thy heart thy But real prudence never can oppose

What love fuggests, and gratitude avows: The warm dear raptures which thy bosom

move, [prove. 'Tis virtue to indulge, 'tis wildom to im-For think how few the joys allow'd by fate, How mix'd the cup, how flort their long-

eft date! [flows! How onward ftill the ftream of pleafure

That no reflux the rapid current knows ! Not e'en thy charms can bibe the ruthlefs

hand Of rigid time, to flay his ebbing fand ;

Fair as thou art, that beauty must decay ;

The night of age fucceeds the brightest day :

That cheek where nature's fwestelt garden blows,

Her whiteft lify, and her warmeft role; Thole eyes, the meaning ministers of love, Who, what thy lips can only utter, prove;

The's must relign their luftre, those their bloom, [down:

And find with meaner charms one common Pais but a few thort years, this change

mult be; [in me : Nor one lefs dreadful shalt thou mourn in

For tho' no chance can alienate my flame, Whilf thine, to feed the lamp, fhall burn

the fame, [firs, Yet fhall the fream of years abate that And cold efteen fucceed to warm defire:

Then on thy breath unraptur'd shall I dwell, Nor feel a low beyond what I can tall a

Nor feel a joy beyond what I can tell :

Or fay, fhould flickness antedate that woe, And intercept what time would else a low;

If pain fhould pall my tafte to all thy charms, [arms:

Or death himfelf fhould tear me from thy How would it thou then regret with fruitlets

truth, [youth?] The precious squander'd hours of health and

February, 17co

Come then, my love! nor truft the future day, [may :

Live whilft we can, be happy whilft we For what is life unlefs its joys we prove? And what is happinefs but mutual love?

Our time is wealth no frugal hand can flore,

All our possible fion is the prefent hour, And he who ipares to use it ever poor. The golden now is all that we can boast :

And that (like inow) at once is grafp'd and loft.

Hafte, wing thypeffage then, no more delay, But to thefe eyes their fole delight convey § Not thus I languish'd for thy virgin charms, When firft (urreader'd to these eager arms. When firft admitted to that heav'n, thy

breaft, [ieft 1 To mine I ftrain'd that charming foe to How leaps my confcious heart, whilit I retrace

The dear idea of that firit embrace? When on thy bolom quite entranc'd I lay, And lov'd unfated the fhort night away : Whilk half reluctant you, and half refign'd, Amidft fears, wifhes, pain and pleafure join'd: [breaft, Now holding off, now growing to my By turns reprov'd me, and by turns careft. Oh! how remembrance throbs in every vein? I pant, I ficken for that feene again : My fenfes ake, I can no word command ; And the pen totters in my trembling hands. Farewel, thou only joy on earth I know,

And all that man can tafte of heav'n below, CHLOE to STREPHON.

A SONG.

TOO plain, dear youth, these tell-tale eyes

My heart your own declare, But for heav'n's fake let it fuffice, You reign triumphant there.

Forbear your utmost power to try, Nor farther urge your fway;

Prefs not for what I must deny, For fear I should obey.

Cou'd all your arts fuccessful prove, Wou'd you a maid undo ?

Whole greatest failing is her love, And that her love for you.

Say, would you use that very pow'r, You from her fondness claim,

To ruin in one fatal hour, A life of spotles fame?

Ah ' cea'e, my dear, to do an ill, Because perhaps you may ;

But rather try your utmost skill To fave me, than betray.

Be you yourfelf my virtue's guard, Detend and not purfue ;

Since 'tis a talk for me too hard, To fight with love and you.

M

THF

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



tween fix and feven in the evening, was feen a very remarkable Aurora Borcalis : It began in the N. E. and differ'd trom other pharnomena of the

like nature in two refpects; first, in that the light was of a very deep red colour, infomuch that many thought it was the effect of fome fire; and fecondly, in that the corulcations met not in the zenith, but in a point fome degrees to the fourth.

On the 3cth, judgment was given in chancery, by the lord chancellor, affifted by lord chief juftice Lee, the lord chief baron, and Mr. Juftice Burnett, in the great caufe depending ever fince 1740, between the affignees of William Harveft, a bankrupt, and Mr. Rowlls, Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. the Rcv. Mr. Harveft, and Mr. Skip ; being a cafe of the utmoth importance in trade, viz. Whether mortgages made by the bankrupt, before his bankruptcy, to the defendants, upon his flock in trade, were good or not, againft the bankrupt's creditors? When the faid mortgages were all fet afide, in favour of the faid creditors, by the unanimous opinion of the lord charcellor and the faid judges.

The 31ft, was held a general court of the Bank of Englated, at Merchant Taylor's hall, to confider the propola's contain'd in an aft paſs'd this feffions of parliament, for reducing the feveral annuities, which now carry an intercſt of 4 per cent. per annum, to the feveral rates of intercſt therein mentioned; when it was carried by a great majority againſt the queſtion.

The fame day a libel was exhibited at doctors commons, before the worthipful Edward Simpfon, L. L. D. chancellor of London, by the light hon. lady Mary Cooke, daughter of his grace the late duke of Argyle, and wife to the right hon. the lord Cooke, fon to the earl of Leicefter; wherein fhe prayed to be divorced from her hufband, by reafon of his cruel ufage to her the faid lady Mary, by beating, confining, and otherwife treating her ill; when, after many learned arguments ufed by the counfel, for and againit the admiffion of the faid libel, the chancellor was pleafed to admit all the articles therein contained.

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THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

A committee, confifting of fix aldermen and zo commoners, appointed to hear and examine the diffutes between the mafters of the leveral trades in this city and the jours neymen freemen, met, for the first time, in the old council chamber ot Guildhall; when it was agreed to appoint next Thursday morning 9 o'clock, to admit a committee of 20 masters to make their complaints against their workmen, and to allow the fame number of journeymen to attend, to hear the fame.

Briftol, Feb. 3. On Wednefday morning laft; a little after four o'clock, the general part of the inhabitants of this city were fruck into a confternation by the moft terrib'e claps of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, that the oldeft man living can remomber at this feafon of the year. The moft fhocking time of the thunder held about a quarter of an hour; but the continuance of this dreadful tempeft, 'tis computed, lafted about half an hour, or more.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

This day the nine following malefactors, condemn'd the two laft feffions, (Hammond having obtain'd a refpite, Lidd being pardon'd, and the reft to be transported for life) were executed at Tyburn, viz. J. Edwards, for breaking open and robbing the house of Mr. Ro. Flemming ; Pat. Dempley, for alfaulting and robbing Mr. Evan Saxe of his watch, &c. Edw. Dempley for affaulting and robbing Mr. Tho. Brown, of a gold watch, diamond ring, &c. R. Hixon, for the highway; James Aldridge and Thomas Good, for divers robberies ; Lawrence Savage, for robbing Mr. Constantine Gagahan of a filver watch ; with Dennis Eranham and William Purnell, for robbing Mr. Whiffin in Shoreditch of a hat and wig. (See Mag. for Dec. laft, p. 575, and for last month, p. 43.)-The criminals fet out from Newgate about nine in the morning, in four carts, which (purfuant to antient cuftom, but by a new order made by a vigilant city magistrate) were double guarded, all the proper officers being commanded to attend. The procession clos'd with the two under sheriffs, (who had never attended an execution before) holding their white wands. Endeavours were us'd, to get the carts to ftop, in order for the criminals to drink, but this indulgence was prudently refus'd 'Twas discover'd, about Turnftile, them. that one of the criminals was untied, but he was foon made fast again. They behav'd with great decency at Tybuin. The two Dempfey's and another Irifhman, died Roman Catholicks. Near the gallows flood a Hackney coach, in which was a well drefs'd young woman, accompanied by two gentle-

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gentlemen. She wept bitterly, and afterwards took one of the executed criminals into the coach. Moft of the bodies of the reft were delivered to their friends.—The great decency and regularity with which this execution was performed, is a fecond proof, that a military force is quite unneceffary, whenever the civil power will exert its juft and proper authority *. Our anceftors executed the the laws without an unnatural aid; and fo may we, if we will but employ the fafe and laudable methods fo wifely ordain'd by them.

THURSDAY, 8.

A committee of maîlers appear'd before the committee of aldermen and commons at Guildhall, in fupport of their allegations; at the fame time the journeymen, confifting of the fame number, chofen out of their body, attended in fupport of their rights and privileges, and to hear the objections made against them by their maîters : When, after feveral hours spent in hearing each fide, they adjourn'd to Wednesday morning next.

This day, between 12 and 1 at noon, the shock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Weftmiuster and parts adjacent, the chairs shaking in the houses, and the pewter rattling on the fhelves. It was felt very fenfibly on both fides the river Thames, from Greenwich almost to Richmond, infomuch that in all the places the inhabitants were ftruck with fo great a panick, that they left their houfes, and ran into the freets, being apprehensive that the houfes were falling. The counfellors in the court of King's bench and chancery in Weftminfter Hall, were fo alarm'd, that they expected the building would be demolished. At Hampstead, Highgate, and all round, within fix miles of London, it was felt very fenfibly, at the two above-mentioned places more particu-Jarly. In London it was felt most by the ichabitants bordering near the river Thames, but was very perceptible in all parts; and at Limehoufe, Poplar, &c. it was fo violent, that fome chimneys were thrown down : Several boats and thips at their moorings in the river, received a furprizing flock therefrom. In Leadenhall-ftreet part of a chimney was thrown down; as was alfo a wooden building in Davis's rents, Southwark. In feveral parts of London the pewter fell from the fhelves to the ground. By a perion afterwards come from Hertford, we were affured, that the fame was felt very much there ; and we were also affored, that it was very fenfibly felt at Gravefend.

Earthquakes are generally believ'd to be occasioned by fulphurous, nitrous and bituminous matter in the hollow caverns or bowels of the earth, which fermenting together is at last enkindled, and breaks out into a flame like gunpowder; in which cafe, if the combustible matter be fmall, it my fpend itfelf without any opening, or any other effect than a flaking or trembling of the earth, as, thank God ! is generally the cafe in these parts : But if the quantity of these combustibles be very great, it will fometimes produce terrible effects : There will be a hideous grumbling noife in the bowels of the earth, like thunder under ground ; the earth will open and fwallow up people and houles, and even whole towns ; and the volcano's, or burning mountains, in the neighbourhood of those places will be attended with terrible eruptions, as has been the cafe with mount Vefuvius in Italy, and mount Ætna in Sicily. And indeed, there being conftantly fome difcharge of fulphurous, bituminous matter at these volcano's, makes those places be afflicted with earthquakes feldomer than otherwife they would be ; for where there is a great deal of this combuflible matter in the earth, it must have a discharge somewhere, and if it wants a vent, will force itielf one, by tearing the earth open. An earthquake happen'd at Oxford in 1665, and another in 1683, and there was one felt almost all along the western part of England about the year 1727 ; but thefe were Nor long beattended with no ill affects. fore there was a most terrible one at Palermo in Sicily, when whole fireets burft open, and swallowed up people alive, flame iffuing out of the chafms. The terrible earthquake in Jamaica in the laft century, when the whole island was like to have been deftroyed, is well known ; and of that recent one in Peru, our readers may fee a particular account in our Magazine for 1748, p. 362. By this earthquake the city of Lima and port of Callao were deflroyed, and 18,000 perfons perifhed. Earthquakes are frequent in the East Indies, and we have been told by one who was fometime governor of Fort St. George, that the houfes there are built with the timbers pinned tother loofe, to play backwards and forwards, to prevent their being fore down by the thock ; and that there is a volcano at not many miles diftance, otherwife the effects would fill be more terrible.

Briftol, Feb. 10. Laft Sunday morning, about five o'clock, there came on fuch a violent florm of wind at S. W. that the houfes in general were very much floken; as were allo feveral people in their beds, as if an earthquake had happened.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

About ten, the mailer artificers, freemen M 2 of

* See London Magazine for 1749, p. 4799.

of the city of London, and the like number of journeymen, were examined at Guildhall, betore the committee appointed for that purpofe; after which they adjudged another day to come to a final refolution, and make a report thereof to the court of aldermen and common council.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made and paffed, that, in order to fupport the dignity of the magiftracy of this city, the right hon. the lord mayor be defired to provide himfelf at the city expence, with fuch a gown as had been ufually worn by former lord mayors at publick entertainments. The laft was etimion velvet with gold tufts and embroidery.

MONDAY, 19.

The foutineers on the part of Sir George Vandeput, with regard to lord Trentham's voters, ended their forutiny this day at St. Martin's, after having gone thro' the other 8 parifhes within the city and liberty of Westminster; when the number of votors for lord Trentham objected to were 1213. The-exact flate of the foruiny was faid to be as follows. Foreigners g1 : Not found 275: Lodgers 256: Not rated 368: Alms and poor 69 : Excufed on extreme poverty 53: Live in houles, never collected tho' fland in the books 87 : Infants 7 : Left their houses before the election 13: Polled twice, as partners, &c. 17 : Wonted minomers, or come on the Windfor aft 37.

Total 1213

Deduct lord Trentham's maj. 157

Sir George Vandeput 1056 (See Mag. for Dec. laft, p. 575.)

WEDNESDAY, 21.

This day the fubfcription at the bank towards the reduction of intereft was 957,6171. 78. 5d. At the fouth fea houfe, 98',2711. 68. 2d. And before night there were fubfcribed in all 10,006,0361. 6s. 7d. Next day 108,0.01 was fubfcribed on the 4 per cent. wrought place.

The Weffminder forutiny began again at St. Anne's veftry, on the part of lord Trentham, to object to Sir George Vandeput's voters.

The committee for examining into the difputes between the mafters and free journeymen of this city, met at Guildhall, tor the fourth time, when, after examining feveral journeymen with respect to the allegations of the mafters, the court, finding it would take up too much of their time to, examine the number of journeymen who appeared in vindication of their tights and privileges, thought proper to adjourn to Thurfday, March 1.

THURSDAY, 22.

Richard Glynn, Ffq; an eminent oilman in Hatton-Garden, was unanimoully sholen alderman of Dowgate ward, in the room of Sir John Barnard, who, on the death of Sir John Thompfon, accepted the ward of bridge without, and is now fenior alderman and father of the city.

MONDAY, 26.

Was held a general court of the S. S. company, when it was a agreed not to fublicribe to the prefent terms of reduction of intereft.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. ELmes Gwillam, Elq; a capt. in the royal reg. of English fost-

liers, to Mils Spinkes, a :0,0001. ft rtune. Hon. Henry Fitz Patrick, Efq; only fom of the lord baron of upper Offery in Ire-

land, to Mifs Farran. Feb. 1. Rev. Mr. Anthony Wehfler, viear of North Myms, to Mifs Elizabeth Blucke.

5. William Thorpe, Efq; an eminent furgeon at Hastings in Sussex, to Mils Curtis, of Tenterden, in Kent.

7. Mr. Abraham Levi Kimenes, eldeft fon of Mr. Levi, of Bury-fireet near St. Mary Axe, an eminent broker of the Eafl-India company, to Mi's Kathar.ne Mendez, youngeft daughter of the late Mr. Alverius Mendez, a Portuguele Jew merchant.

8. Dr. Baker, of Richmond in Surrey, to Mils Wood.

Edward Spragge, Efq; to Mils Betly Mulgrave.

13. Sir John Shaw, Bart. to Miss Hodges of Bath.

Hon. William Windham, of Felbrigg, in Noriolk, Eig; to Mrs. Sarah Lukin.

14. William Bankes, of Winflanley, Efq; to Mifs Meredith.

15. Rev. Mr. Tatterschall, of Gatton, in Surrey, to Mrs. Tuncks, of Gloucesterfreet.

17. Mr. Charles Riboriere, an eminerat merchant, to Mifs Guinard.

Mr. John Irith, an eminent cotton merchant in Nicholas-lane, and Mr. William Gines, of Lombard fireet, to two fifters, the former to Mifs Mary, and the latter to Mifs Elizabeth Elliot.

21. William Chamneys, Efq; one of the commiffioners of the revenue in Ireland, to Mifs Sophia D'Acth.

The queen of Denmark, youngeft daughter to his majefty king George, delivered of a princes.

Feb. 3. The lady of Fulk Greville, Elq; member for Monmouth, of a fen.

c. The lady of Sir Everard Fawkener, chief fecretary to his royal highness the duke, of a daughter.

ro. The lady Charlotta Johnson, fifter to the earl of Halifax, of a son.

11. Countels of Egmont of a fon. DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Jan. 21. L Ady Huffey, relict of Sir Edward Huffey, Bart.

24. Capt. Alexander Gaddes, who had been 54 years an officer in the royal navy, and 34 a captain, and in the laft war was a committioner of the navy.

25. Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, Bart.

26. Dame Elizabeth Hare, relict of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. aged 90.

Feb. 1. John Haines, Efq; principal regifter of the diocefe and province of Canterbury-

Henry Hall, Elq; of a large estate in Eltev.

3. George Wright, Efq; who was commiffary of the forces in Scotland, during the late rebellion.

Mr. Lacofta, in St. Martin's ftreet, Leicefter-Fields, aged 106.

c. Rev. Dr. Berriman; rector of the united parifhes of St. Andrew's Underhaft, and St. Mary Axe.

6. Captain Sabine Chandler, an eminent Weft-India merchant, and a governor of the London affurance.

7. In the fixty-fixth year of his age, the most noble Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerfet, Earl of Hertford, Baron Warkworth, in Northumherland, and earl of Northumberland, and haron of Cockermouth in Cumberland, and earl of Egremont, in the faid county; a general of borfe, colonel of the royal reg. of horfeguards blue, governor of the island of Guernley, and of Tinmouth-caffle, lord lieutenant and cuftos rotulorum of Suffex, and cuftos rotulorum of Wiltfhire. His grace had one fon, the lord Beauchamp, who died in 1744; and one daughter, married to Sir Hngh Smithfon, Bart. By his grace's death the title of baron Warkworth and earl of Northumberland devolves to the faid Sir H. Smithfon, knt. of the fhire for Middlefex; and that of baron of Cockermouth and earl of Egremont, to Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. member of parliament for Taunton,

8. Aaron Hill, Eq; author of the tragedy of Merope, and feveral other pieces. (See Pi 56,)

9. Rev. Mr. John Banfon, vicar of St. Barholomew's the lefs, and lecturer of Chrift-church.

11. The countefs of Harborough, wife to the prient earl.

16. Hon. Mri. Fitzroy Scudamore, lady of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Efg; and firft merried to the late duke of Beaufort, by whom the had no iffue.

17. Sir John Thompton, knt. alderman of bridge ward without, and governour of the Ruffia company, aged 80.

so. Mr. Batt. Pidgeon, the oldeft and most noted hur-cytter in England,

Ecclefiafical PREFERMENTS.

R. John Barker, to the rectory of Trefton, in Suffolk.-Mr. Morgan, to the vicarage of Leigh in Effex .- Mr. William Pateman, to the rectory of Longford in Bedfordshire .- Mr. Robert Broughton, to the rectory of Pilham in Lincolnfhire.-Henry Burrough, M. A. to the vlcarage of Wilbech, St. Peter's, in the Ide of Ely .- Samuel Squire, M. A. to the vicarage of Cutcombe, with the chapel of Luxborough, in Somerfetshire .- Mr. Sandiford, cholen by the governors of St. Bartholomew's holpital, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the lefs, who is always chaplain to the faid hospital : The other candidates were Mr. Banfon, fon of the deceafed vicar, and Mr. Sclater.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

R light Hon. the earl Gower, choicn one of the governors of the Charterhouse, in the room of the earl of Pembroke, deceafed .- Cornet Singleton, made a lieut. in the royal dragoons; and Mr. George Hooper, made cornet in his room .--- Dr. William Pitcairn, chofen phyfician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of Dr. Tyfon, deceafed .-- Counfellor Vivian, cholen recorder of Launcefton in Cornwall. - J. Ellis, Efq; made principal tally cutter of the Exchequer, in the room of Hopton Haynes, Elq; deceased .- Charles William Toryn, Efg; made lieut. col. to major gen. Cholmonde'ey's reg. of dragoons .--Capt. Campbell Dalrymple, fon to the lord Dromore, made major to the faid reg. -Lieut. Lostus Cliffe, made a caut. in col. Dejean's reg. enfign Francis Hutchinson, a lieut. and Mr. John Blagniers an enfign in the faid reg .- Duke of Richmond, made col. of his majefty's roval reg. of horfe guards, in the room of the duke of Somerfet, deceased. - Sir Andrew Agnew, barte made governor of Tinmou h.caffle, in in Northumberland, in the room of the faid duke of Somerfet .- Alexander Mackay, E(q; made major of his majefty's reg, of foot, commanded by col. George Howard.-Eyrus Trapaud, Efq; made Leut, col. of the faid regiment.

Perfons declared BANKRUPTS.

A Lexander Campbell, of St. Martin's in the fields, taylor.—Martin Smith, of Alhallows Staining, hiberdafher.— Robert Wation of the Strand, gtafs feller. —John Edmonfon, late of Liverpool, merchant.—William Watking, late of Wolverhampton, incholder and dealer.—'tenry Denifon, late of St. Martin's in the fields, dealer.—Thomas Bailey, of Liquor Jond Greet, brewer.—Thomas Cafe of Pakenham in Nørfolk, metcer and grocer.— James Cornor, of Brift'sl, merchagt.

[The reft in our next.]

PAICES

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Price of corn	
Bear-Key. Wheat 34 to 379 qu Barley 14 to 165 td Oatt 115 to 145 Beans 18t to 205.	S T C
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Bafingfloke. 6L 106 lead 16s to 19 qr 15s to 16 \$3s to 16	
Reading. 71. 158 load 175 to 20 gr 158 to 18 6d 815 to 14	
Farnham. 71 175 load 165 to 21 qr 155 6d to 185 225 to 285	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{B}_{1} \textbf{I}_{1} \textbf{I}_{2} \textbf{I}_$
Henley. 71 : 55 load 1,75 to :9 qr 1,56 dto 13 2.21 to 2.5	B : L. L. M IndiaBonda, B. Cir. prem. 198: a 30 333: a 30 333
to 13	ORT Wind at S.W. S.W. S.W. Hard S.W.
Guildford, 71 175 load 135 61 to 1 135 to 15 135 to 24	ORTALI Wind at Weater Deal. London. S. W. Inrd fair S. W. Inrd fair W. S. W. Inrd fair W. S. W. Inrd Invind W. S. W. Inr Warm S. W. Inr W
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	Marting M_{12} is Feb. 30. Males 693 133 "email. 603 133 "email. 981 499 1 and 5 4 162 2 and 20 - 162 3 and 40 - 162 3 and 50 - 162 3 and 60 - 174 70 and 80 - 188 80 and 90 - 1993 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 199
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H E states of Holland and Westfriefland, that their subjects may not be obliged to put their money in the foreign funds, (as is faid in the preamble) have refolved to raife fix millions of florins by way of lottery, which is to begin drawing the 13th of June next; and the capital of the prizes to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. from the 1st of March to be paid regularly, without any charge whatever.

The impofition of the 20th penny, or one shilling in the pound, meets with fo great opposition in France, that the flates of Languedoc, in their laft affembly, resolved to fend a deputation to the king, to intreat his majefty to preferve them in The their antient rights and privileges. Marquis de Heronville having proposed to drain a large marsh, lying near Dunkirk, which has been covered with water ever fince the year 1709, the king has made him a grant of it. His most christian majefty has nominated the marquis de la Gliffoniere, commandant general of New France, and M. Silhuette, his commiffaries for regulating with the two nominated by his Britannick majefty, all the respective pretensions of the two nations in America, and the contests stull remaining on some prizes made on both fides during the war; which four commiffaries are immediately to affemble at Paris; but as this happens to be a very improper time for England to enter into any difcuffions relating to our rights in America, it is thought our commiffaries will avoid coming to any determination. Wa are further told from Paris, that his most Chriftian majefty has just formed a body of light marine troops, the command whereof he has given to M. de la Morliere, marseschal de camp. This body is to be divided into feveral companies, fome of which will be placed in the ports, and upon the coaft, and others will be fent to the colonies in America : And that according to a lift handed about they have already in their feveral ports 60 line of battle faips fit for fervice, and 20 others are speedily to be bailt.

All the letters from Spain agree that they are making (uch preparations in that kingdom both by land and fea, as if they were at the very eve of a war, 120co trees have been cut down in the principality of Catalonia alone, and fent to their ports to be employed in the conftruction of flups, and all their regiments are ordered to be compleated by the 15th of March next.

From Florence we hear, that a body of Auftrian troops are to come to take poft at Pontremoli on the frontiers of that duchy; and that the court has demanded of the duke of Parms a paffoge for those troops through his territories.

And from Turin we are told, that the Chevalier Offorio, his Sardinian majefly's minifter at the court of Madrid, has finishied the negotiation with which he was charged, for a treaty of alliance between the two courts; and further that the king was about borrowing a confiderable fum of money from the Swifs cantons.

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At Parma it is faid, that the infanta is with child; and it is observed, that the repairs which were making to the ducil palace there have been put a flop to all at once, and that none of the bales of the infant duke's furniture, &c. have been yet opened; from whence it is conjectured, that he is going to refide in Corfica, in confequence of his Catholick majerfy's purchafe of that ifland for feven millions and a half of piafters, which is near 1,700,0001. fterling.

Feb. 5, N. S. The emprefs queen of Hungary was in the morning brought to bed of a daughter at Vienna, to whom, it was faid, the king of Great Britain was to ftand God-father, by his proxy pribbe Lewis of Brunfwick.

Letters from Warfaw, of the first inst. N. S. fay, that they had just received from Dreiden the king's circular letters for the convocation of a fenatus confilium, which is to be opened the 4th of May next : That the contagious differaper, which had raged for fome time in that kingdom, was entirely ceafed; and that it was hoped the king's prefence would put an end to the diffures between fome of the great families there, which might otherwife come to an open rupture and occasion much blood.fhed.

From Ruffia we hear, that according to, a flate of the marine which her Ruffian majefty has caufed to be laid before her, they have now a navy of So men of war and frigates, befides gallies and other light veffels; and above 25000 failors regiftered.

From Stockholm, That M. Panin, the Ruffian minifter there, had now delivered a new declaration to their court, importing, that her imperial majefty of Ruffia was dffpoled to conclude a frefit convention with the crown of Sweden, provided that it would give her the affurance demanded, and that it would guaranty the fucceffion to the throne of that kingdom in fuch manner as had been regulated.

From Tripoli we hear, that upon complaint made of the infult committed by their cruizers on two English thips, first orders had been given to the captains of all their cruizers not to moleft the thips belonging to any prince or flate in amity with that republick, and that the captain who had committed this infult thould make full fatistation for the damays, and be difinitied from his command. DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

96

A N examination of the confequences of Dr. Middleton's free inquiry, dec. price 6d. Owen.

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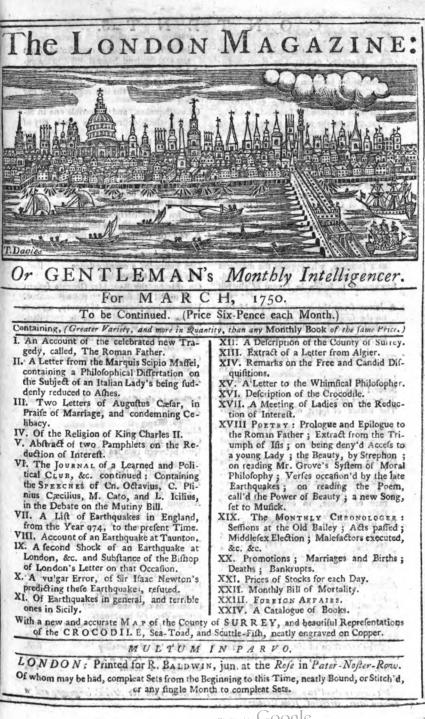
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fitions, and on the interrogatories in our 130 Of earthquakes, and a terrible one in Sicily, which destroyed the whole city of Catanea 111 Prologue and epilogue to the new tragedy, call'd, The Roman Father 132, 133 On being deny'd access to a young lady 133 Extract from a poem lately publish'd, entitled, The Triumph of Ins 134 Written immediately after the fecond shock of an earthquake, on the 8th inft. 735 A call to repentance on these warnings ihid. A new long, let to mulick 136 ibid. Don Jumpedo, a country dance The beauty, by Strephon 117 On reading the Rev. Mr. Grove's fyftem of moral philolophy ibid. Upon reading the power of beauty, a poem ibid. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 178 Total of the subscription for the reduction ibid. of intereft Capt. Digby Dent tried by a court martial, and acquitted. ibid. An extraordinary phænomenon at Salifbury ibid. ibid. Soffions at the Old-Bailey A fecond fhock of an earthquake at London, &c. ibid. 138 Middlefex election Country Affizes 139, 140 Duel between two fea officers 1 39 Acts paffed ibid. General court of the Bank ibid. Earl of Marchmont chofen one of the 16 peers for Scotland ihiđ. Account of the bishop of London's letter to the clergy and people of London and Westminster, on occasion of the late ibid. earthquakes Earthquake at Portfmouth, and in the Ifle of Wight ibid. Malefactors executed 140 ibid. Marriages and births 141 Ecclefiaftical Preferments ibid. Promotions civil and military ibid. Perfons declar'd bankrupts ibid. Prices of flocks and grain ; wind, weather 142 Monthly bill of mortality ibid. FOREIGN AFFAIRS 141 144

ibid.

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MAGAZINE. LONDON MARCH,

The Plan and Hiftory of the new Tragedy, this Month brought upon the Stage at Drury-Lane Playboufe, call d, The ROMAN FATHER : Written by W. Whitehead. (See p. 132.) HIS tragedy is founded



upon a piece of Roman . ' hiftory, of which Tirus A Livius, their chief hiftorian, gives us the following account : In the infancy of Rome, that

is to fay, in the 82d year after the building of that city, Tullus Hostilius being chosen their king, a war broke out between them and the city of Alba, which was not only in their neighbourhood, but the city from B whence their first kingRomulus, and most of them, derived their origin. On both thefe accounts there had been a continual intercourfe, and frequent marriages, between the people of the two cities, notwithstanding their being under diffinct governments ; and as both of them were looked on with a jealous eye by their neighbours the Etrufci, C therefore when the two armies were drawn up, and ready to engage, the Alban general proposed a conference, in which he reprefented their mutual danger, in cafe they thould weaken one another by a general battle; and as their real quarrel was, which should be the governing city, the best way would be, to have this decided by fome method, which would not be attended D with the blood and flaughter of both.

Upon this it was agreed, that each city fhould chufe three champions to fight for it, and that the city whole champions should be victorious, fhould for ever after be the governing city ; which agreement was on both fides confirmed with great folemnity, By E and in the most religious manner. chance there were at that time in the Roman army, three brothers, called Horatii, much renowned for their firength and va-

March, 1750.

lour ; and in the Alban army, three other brothers called Curiatii, of equal age, and of equal renown for ftrength and valour. These fix were chosen, the Horatii by the Romans, and the Curiatii by the Albans : and they having readily accepted this great and important office, a place and time for the combat was appointed.

1750.

At the time and place fixed on, the fix warriors drew out, and engaged in the fight of both armies : The conflict was fierce and obstinate, occasioned by the equality and fiercenels of the combarants, as well as by the encouraging shouts from both armies : At laft two of the Horatii were killed, and the three Curiatii wound-

ed, which filled the Alban army with joy. the Roman with defpair, as thinking it impoffible for one, tho' yet untouched. to fland against three, who by this time had furrounded him : But Publius, the only furviving brother of the three Horatii, that he might feparate his three antagonists, fo as not to he attacked by more than one at once, pretended to fly, and as foon as he perceived them at a diffance from each other, he turned about fuddenly, flew the foremost of his pursuers, then the second, and at last obtained an easy and complean victory by the death of the third.

Publius Horatius returning with the Roman army in triumph to Rome, and carrying with him the (poils of his three antagonifts, was met by his fifter, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and the perceiving upon her brother's thoughters the fearf which, according to cuftorn, the had made with her own hands, and upon her espousals prefented to her lover, the began to tear her hair, to lament, and to hemoan her loft lover by name, which put Publius in fuch a rage, that he inftantly drew his fword and flabbed her, for which he was condemned to die by judges appointed for the purpose ; but upon his N 1 apinging

Plan and Hiftory of the ROMAN FATHER. March 100

appealing to the people, he was by them acquitted, principally at the request of the father, who infifted, that according to his judgment, his daughter was justly killed, otherwife, he as tather to both, fhould have punifhed his fon as he deferved *.

To the perfons mentioned by the hiftorian, the author of this play has added A only Valerius, a young Patrician, and his fifter Yaleria, the former of whom he fuppoles to he in love with Horatia, fifter to Publius Horatius, and the latter her friend and companion; and as to the several facts, he differs very little from those related by the hiftorian. The first fcene is in a room in Horatius the father's houfe, ard opens with Horatia's inquiring of a B foldier, if a battle had been refolved on ; to which he answers in the affirmative ; and as a reason for his not staying to anfwer more questions, concludes with a fentiment worthy an old Roman :

And conquest's self would lose its charms to me,

Should I not thare the danger.

Upon his going out Valeria enters, and in a dialogue between them, Horatia's espoulais to, and love for Curiatius, are opened, and the conflict in her mind upon this account, fet in a ftrong and beautiful light. Before they part, they are joined by Horatius, and by Valerius, with news from the camp, which were, that both armies being found unwilling to engage, it D was agreed to decide their quarrel by three champions of a fide, on which Horatia breaks out in an ecitaly of joy, but prefently recollects, and afks who are the champons. Valerius answers, that the Roman tia most naturally begs of him not to op-pose the agreement. Then Horatius gives the danger from neighbouring states, as a reason for approving it ; and after withing that fome of his boys might be chofen, goes out to prepare for his journey, leaving Valetius with the ladies, who tells Horatia, that her brother bade him greet F her; on which the siked first in general for the Curiatii, then in particular for Caus Curiatius her lover, and whether he montioned her; to which Valerius an-fwered, that if he did, it was flightly; and that upon her brother's afking in jeft. if he had ought to fend to footh a love-fick maid ? he fmiled, and cry'd, Glory's the G foldier's miftrefs. On this Horatia retires in confusion, and in a dialogue between Valerius and his fifter, it is discovered, that his answer was treacherous, and fug-

gefted by his love for Horatia, in order to inflame her againft Caius Curiatius.

ACT II. Scene continues.

This act begins with a fhort dialogue between Horatia and Valeria, when the latter affures Horatia, that her Curiatius ftill remained the fame. Then enters Horatius in the utmost transport of joy, and informs them of his three fons being cholen the champions of Rome, after which Publius Horatius joins them, and gives Horatia full affurance of the conflancy of her lover : Upon his father's defiring him to leave her, left her foftnefs fhould infect him, the falls upon her knees, prays for his fuccels, and curles the wretch . that could wear one mark of forrow upon his returning to Rome. Tullus Hoftilius then enters, and informs the company of the Albans having cholen the Curiatii for their champions, on which Horatia faints away, and is carried off, when there follows a fcene full of noble fentiments C between Tullus and Publius, upon a man's facrificing every thing to the good of his country : After Tullus Hoftilius and Horatius had retired, Horatia being recovered enters, which brings on a most affecting fcene between her and her brother Publius ; and the act ends with this virtuous fentiment.

-The patriot's breaft

No hopes, no fears, but for his country knows,

And in her danger lofes private woes.

ĂCT III.

Scene continues.

Horatia having fent Valerie to her brother, to defire him to carry a fearf which chiefs afked the prefence of rational for the had wrought to Curtatius, and the the face forming not to approve of trufting the fate E with him in her name, to decline the combat, this aft begins with a dialogue to three combatants, Horathe with much difficulty prevails on him to receive and obey Horatia's commands ; then the fcene changes to another apartment in the fame houfe, and difeovers Horatia with a fcarf in her hand, and Valeria, the former expressing her uneafiness at Valerius's not coming, on which Valeria goes again to haften him, and after a most tender folilequy of Horatia's upon the fcarf, they enter together, which introduces a very moving scene, in which Valerius acquaints her, that a ftop had been put to the combat by the compation of the two armies, at feeing fuch intimate friends ready to engage; and after Valerius had received her commands and left them, Valeria endeavours to comfort her with hopes, after which Valeria propofes to go. to

* By the Old Roman law the father had power of life and death over his children, while ebry remained in his family.

to the walls, to fee what happened in the camps, which Horatia confents to, and while the is reflecting upon her cruel fate, her father Horatius is brought in fick. who informs her of the champions being engaged, and a forvant brings in a letter from Curiatius, wherein he tells her that he dares not do an action would make him A unworthy of her love, which being read by her father, it opens a most natural and well adapted dialogue between them, at the end of which Valeria enters with the news, : that two of the Horatii were killed and Publius the third fled, and confequently Rome fubdued by Alba, Upon this Horatius falls into a violent paffion against his fon Publics, calls him coward, villain, B Scc. and fwears that he himfelf would pu-. nifh the traitor.

ACT IV.

Scene a room in the fame house. Horaties enters, fill exclaiming againft his fon Publius, and Valeria cadesvouring to foften him. Valerius enters with news of the Curiatii being all killed, the whole C of which scene is most artfully worked up. Upon Horatius's going out, Horatia and Valeria enter, when Horstia's grief appears. now beyond expecting, they endoavoured to perfuse her not to go to meet her " brother, and the fcone ends with a dark hint of her defign to provoke her brother to murder her. The forme changes to a ftreet of Rome, a chorus of youths and vir. D gins finging, and feattering eak-branches, flowers, Sec. before Publius : Then enters Horacius leaning on the arm of Publius : As they are going off, Horatia rathes in, and between them a most affecting feene onfues, but upon Publius's drawing his fword against her, the is forced off. - As Publius goes out, Valerius enters, and hears E from Horatius of the danger Horatia had been in, on which in a folloouy he expresses his refentment against Publius, and concludes with this reflection on Horatia's grief ;

Cannot laft long, and fuch a heart as here, So form'd for paffion, fo accellible

To tender pains, may learn once more to F prove

The pleating transports of reviving love. $\blacktriangle C T V.$

Scene the fireet.

Valeria in diforder meeting Valerius, tells him of Horatia's being murdered by her brother Publius, on which Valerius threatens revenge; then the feene changes to a room in Horatius's houle. Horatia G on a couch refusing aid, enter Horatius and Publius, file declares that it was her defign to force her brother to kill her, and that his aft was noble juffice, after Which file teams off her bundages, Then

Valeria enters in a fright, with an account, that the mob was approaching, headed by her brother Valerius, and calling for juffice on Publius's head for murdering his fifter, on which Horaria begs her father to fay, that her brother killed her by his order ; and upon hearing the mob without calling for justice, the withes to live, but foon atter expires. Prelently after her expiring, Tullus, Valerius, and citizens enter, and a debate is introduced between Valerius and Horatius, the former pleading for juffice against Publius, and the latter in his vindication : At laft the people being fomewhat pacify'd, Tullus declares, that all acts of blood must not be deemed as murders ; and that had he even been guilty of murder, in gratitude they ought to forgive him, especially as the father had that day loft fo many of his children in their caufe. Upon this the people all declare in his favour, and Tullus pronounces him free. After this the tragedy ends with a fpeech made by Tullus, which he beautifully concludes thus :

Learn hence, ye Romans, on how fure a bafe [ftroke, The patriot builds his happinefs; no No keeneft, deadlieft, fhaft of adverfe fate [defpair, Can make his generous bofom quite But that alone by which his country falls. [ceed, Grief may to grief in endlefs round fuc-

And nature fuffer when our children bleed :

Yet fill superior must that hero prove, Whole first, best passion is his Coun-TRY'S LOVE.

We cannot conclude our account of this tragedy without obferving, that those who understand French, after reading this, cannot avoid difcovering feveral blemiftes in the French tragedy, formed from the fame piece of hiftory by the famous Monf, Corneille. In this, no chief perfon of the drama is introduced, but what is warranted from hiftory : In this, we are not tired with long speeches or tedious foliloquies : In this, every incident atilgs naturally from the principal fubject; and in this, the end of every act but the laft, leaves the audience fomething very interefling to hope or to fear. In fhort, we are from the beginning to the end artfully kept in continual anxiety; and all this without introducing any one incident that does not appear probable from hiftory.

In that of Corneille the principal perfon in the drama for the three first acts, is imaginary, and fo far from being warrented from history, that it ferms certain, there could be no fuch perfon, because if there had, Livy could not have failed to mention

When we fay this, the mention her. reader must fee that we mean Sabina, the fuppoled wife of Publius Horatius, and fifter of the Curiatii. Then at the end of the first act, Corneille leaves the audience without any anxiety, except that general A one for the fate of the two cities contending for empire, whereas Mr. Whitehead has added to this an anxiety for Horatia, who retires in confusion, with the thoughts of her lover's having deferted her. Again, in Corneille's first scene, what auditor of any knowledge in hiftory can bear to hear Sabina talking of the Pyrenean mountains, B cd. 1601. of the river Rhine, or of Hercules's pillars ? And in the fourth fcene, who can bear to hear Curiatius, when in a hurry and talking to his militrefs, making a long and exact recital of the fpeech made by their dictator to Tullus Hoftilius, in order to perfuade him to have their difpute decided by champions mutually choien ? The fubitance of this speech, which confists of no less C eft, & luna versa in fanguinem. M. Westm. than 31 lines, Mr. Whitehead has put in the mouth of Horatius, who expresses the whole in two lines. Then the accufation brought by Valerius against Publius arifes naturally from our knowledge of his paffionate love for Horatia, which by Mr. Whitehead we are fully apprifed and kept in mind of, from the beginning to the D end of the piece, whereas in Mr. Corsteille's we hear nothing of it, except very flighty in the dialogue between Horatia, called by him Camilla, and Julia, in the third scene of the first act; so that the audience must have entirely forgot it, before it produces its effect in the fecond fcene of the fifth act. And we must add to this, that Mr. Whitehead has most artfully made it the chief caufe of faving Publius from E the fury of the enraged populace.

We could fnew many other beauties in the one and blemishes in the other, but these will suffice for putting the reader in a way of discovering them; and to add more is not confiftent with the defign of our collection.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, TOT doubting but the following lift N of the Eartbquakes, that have happened in England, as recorded in our ancient historians, may be of use to you, I have herewith fent it ; and am

Your humble fervant, &c.

throughout England. Sim. Dunelm. Hift. col. 159.

1048. May r. A very great earthquake in Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Derby, and many other places. A great mortality among the cattle, & ignis aerius, oulgo dietus filvaticus, in Derbegenfi provincia, & quibusdam aliis provinciis, villas & segetes S. Dunelm. col. 183. J. multas pfulavit. Brompton, col. 939.

1067 .- Terremotus ingens totam Anglian exterruit, 3º Idus Aug. borrendo miraculo ut ædificia omnia eminus refilirent, & mox priftino more refiderent. W. Malmfb. p. 125. ed. Francf.

1076. March 27. A general earthquake in England; and a froft from Nov. 1. to the middle of April. M. Wefim. p. 228.

1081. April 25. One - cum gravi terra gemitu-M, Paris, p. 11. ed. 1640.

1089. Aug. 11. About three o'clock a very great one all over England. Coron. Saxon. & Sim. Dunelm. Hift. col. 215.

1110. A very great earthquake at Shrewfbury. Ib. col. 232.

1117. Dec. 11. At midnight, terra meta p. 229.

1119, Sept. 19. An earthquake in many places in England, particularly in Glouceftershire and Worceftershire. S. Dan. col. 240. & Cbron. Sax.

1122. July 25. A great one over all. Somerfetshire, and in Gloucestershire. Cbr. Sax.

1129. A great one on St. Nicolas's day. Ibid.

1133. An earthquake in England, which threw down many houses : And fire burft out of the earth. Holis b. p. 44.

1142. Dec. 25. One felt thrice at Lincoln, and about the northern parts. S. Dun. col. 268. & Roger de Howed. p. 629.

1145. Jan. 25. At midnight a great one. Chron, Gerw. col. 1398.

1158, One in many parts of England ; and the Thames dried up at London. Cbr. Gerwaf. col. 1380.

1165. Jan. 25. One in Ely, Norfolk, and Suffolk, which threw people down, and made the bells ring. M. Paris, p. 104.

1185. April 15. A great earthquakefere per totam Angliam, qualis ab initio mundi R in terra illa non erat auditus ; petræ enim sciffa funt ; domus lapidea ceciderunt ; occlefia Lincolnienfis Metropolitana (ciffa eft à fummo deor fum. R. de Hoveden, p. 619.

1187. An universal one, great and horrible-its at etiam in Anglia, ubi raro contigit, multa adificia subverterentur. M. Paris, p. 144.

1199. May 22. A great one in Somer-A. D. 974. A very great earthquake G fetfhire, and Norfolk, -ita at flantes pro-Arárie. R. de Diceto Ymagines, col. 709. 1213. One at Huntingdon, and other places. Holinfled, p. 217.

1347, Feb. 13. An earthquake chiefly felt in the Thames. M. Paris, p. 723. 1248.

17 50. Abfurdity of Jupiter's being the Caufe of Earthquakes. 102-

. 1748. Dec. 24. A dreadful one in Sorpersetinire,-gued ab initio mundi eft inauditum. 1b. p. 756.

- 1250. Dec. 10. One at St. Albans, and parts adjacent. 1. p. 803. & Holinfb. p. 243.

1274. One in England. Holinfb. p. 277.

chiefly in the fouth and western parts, which threw down St. Michael's church at Glastonbury. Henr. de Knygbton, col. 2461. Trivet An. p. 247. Holinfb. p. 278.

1380. May 21. An earthquake all over England, which much shook and shattered some of the buildings in Canterbury. Cbr. W. Thorn. col. 2157.

1382. May. A general earthquake, which B did much milchief .- The Friday following, one lefs .- The Saturday following, one Selt mofily by water. Hen. de Knygbion, col. 2644. Holinfb. p. 440.

1561. In Septemb. One in divers places of the realm, especially in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. Holinfb. p. 1206.

1571. One in Herefordshire, which re C moved the earth. Stow's Annal. 40. Edit. p. 1131.

1575. Feb. 26. Great earthquakes at York, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, and counties adjoining. See it defcribed in Holinfb. p. 1260.

1580. April 6. A very great one in London, and almost generally throughout Eng- D land. See it described in Holinfb. p. 1311.

May 1. One in Kent. Holinfb. p. 1313.

1692. A great one within the memory of man .- Many others undoubtedly there have been, which are not mentioned by dur Hiftorians.

We are much obliged to our correspondent, for this account of earthquakes in E England, and shall take the liberty to add fome others by way of fupplement.

1665. One at Oxford. (See p. 91.)

1677. At Wolverhampton, in Staffordin.

1678. In Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

1680. In Somerfetshire.

1683. At Oxford, and in Lincolnshire. (See p. 91.)

1696. At Falmouth.

1703. In the North of England.

1727. In Cheshire and Wales, and al-

most all along the western coast. (See p.91.) 1732. In Argyleshire, Scotland, and all along the west coast of Great Britain, but to no great breadth.

1734. Oct. 25. At Portfmouth, Milton, and most parts of Hampshire; also at G Lewes in Suffex, and all along the coaft for 20 miles.

1736. April 3, and May 1. At Ochil-Hills, in Scotland.

 A cannon-bail difebarged from the earth, and proceeding with its first velocity, would not reach the prefent place of Jupiter in 100 years.

1739. Dec. 30. In the Well Riding of Yorkihire.

1747. July 1. At Taunton, and 40 miles round. (See p. 124.)

1749. In Scotland. (See Lond, Mag. for that year, p. 141.)

1750. One at London, and the neigh-1276. Sept. 11. One all over England, A bouring parts, on Feb. 8. (See p. 91.) And another very violent one on March 8. Alfo on the 18th of the fame month, one at Portimouth, Golport, and in the Ifle of Wight. (See the Occurrences in this month.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR.

T having been fuggefted in the papers, on account of the first shock of an earthquake, that Sir Ifaac Newton had predicted (they prudently decline telling us where) that the planet Jupiter would approach fo near the earth at the beginning of the year 1750, as poffibly to bruth it ; I thought the ridiculous abfurdity of the thing, joined to a name that has always been facred to truth and demonstration, was fufficient to expole it, and that nobody would be weak enough to espouse fuch an opinion, except the perfon who had thewn his own folly by broaching it. But I was miltaken ; I have lately heard this wonderful piece of intelligence made the subject of serious conversation ; and as we have fince been vifited with another. and more alarming flock, which mifguided people may afcribe to the yet nearer approach of Jupiter, I am induced to give you this trouble.

Be it known then to all your unaffronomical readers, that the magnitude of Jupiter's body fo far exceeds that of the earth, that a brush from it, as this writer expresses himfelf, would more than shake the whole earth : It must either shatter our globe to pieces, firike it many millions of miles out of its orbit, or carry it away with itfelf by the force of attraction, like a fmall excreicence on the furface of an apple or an orange; for the earth would make lefs refiftance to Jupiter, than a F farthing ball, in the hand of a child, would make to the largest football, fluck with all the ftrength of the ftoutest country fportfman.

But that we have no reason to sear such a fhock, in the ordinary course of nature, is manifest from the Newtonians themfelves, who make the nearest approach of those two bodies to be almost 350 millions of miles, and their fartheft, diftance (from which they were not very remote on the 8th of Feb. laft, and in which they actually will be on the 21ft inft.) to be confiderably more than 500 millions of miles * :

So

104 A Defcription of the County of SURREY. March

So that the conjuring author of the paragraph in quefition, could hardly have chofen a more unlucky time, in the whole courfe of their revolutions, to bring them together, than the time of the late earthquakes. I have used these round numbers only, as more exactness would have been superfluous on such an occasion.

But while I acquit Jupiter of being the fecondary caufe of these convultions in our part of the earth, I would by no means leften those awful imprefitons, which on this operation should reft deep in our minds. Whatever was the immediate agent, (which I leave others to enquire) we know that the God of Jupiter, of the earth, and of all nature, is the primary cause of this, B and all other great effects among his works. While I remove wrong impreffions, therefore, relating to the instrument, I would direct the piety of your readers up to the Author.

I am, &c. Astrophil.

A Defcription of the County of SURREY. C With a new and accurate MAP of the fame. **CURREY**, or Suthrey, fignifies fouth of the river, and this county is fo denominated because it lies south of the river Thames. It is bounded on the east by Kent, on the weft by Hampshire and Berkshire, on the south by Sussex, and on the north by the Thames, which parts it D from Middlefex. It is about 34 miles in Dlength from east to weft, and its greateft breadth from north to fouth is 22 miles; fo that it is about 112 in circumference, being pretty much of a fquarifh form. It lies in the dioceie of Winchefter, contains 592,000 acres, and above 34,000 houles ; is divided into 13 hundreds, has 9 markettowns, and 140 parifies, and fends 14 E members to parliament. The air of this county is fweet, delightful, and wholefome; for which reafon many of our former kings crected palaces there. In the middle indeed it is not over fertile, and at and about Bagfhot Heath, is a large tract of land extremely barren of every thing but game. But in other parts, as F where it bears upon the Thames, and lies an open champaign country, it is very fruitful, and every way agreeable to the hufbandman; and more efpecially towards the fouth, where you have a continual valley, falling low by little and little, antiently called Holme dale, 'tis very pleafant and delightful, by reafon of the meadows, fields, groves, parks, rivers, and G aspiring hills. So that, upon the whole, fome have compar'd this county to a coarfe garment with a fine green border, In fome places are long ridges of hills or downs. it had formerly many ftrong

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caftles, and feveral religious houfes. The boroughs, market-towns, and other places of note, are as follows.

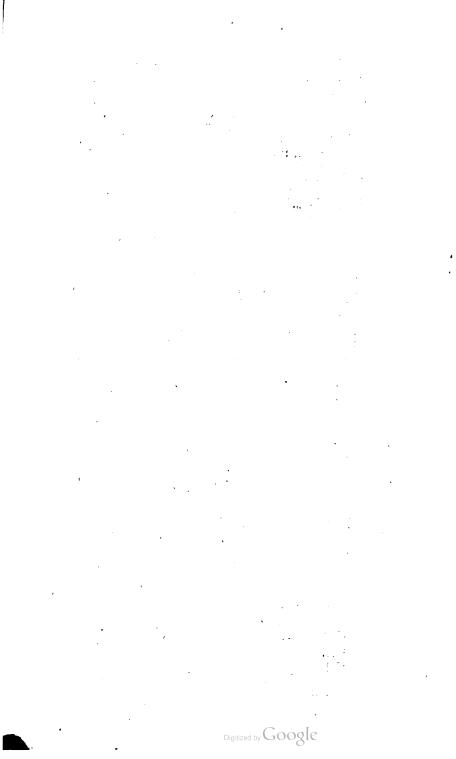
1. Chertley, 6 miles S. E. of Windlor in Berkhire, formerly the feat of one of the Saxon kings, noted for a monaftery, and the burial-place of K. Henry VI. who was cut off by the houfe of York, till Henry VII. removed his corple to Windlor. It is a market-town, and barges come up to it by the Thames, over which it has a bridge. About 3 miles E. is Oatlands, a country-feat belonging to the crown, now in ruins. Near this place Julius Cæfar paffed the Thames at Coway-Stakes.

2. Kingfton, about 7 miles E. of Chertfey, called Kingfton upon Thames, to diftinguish it from Kingfton upon Hull in Yorkshire. It has a large wooden bridge over the Thames, with many arches, leading to Hampton-Wick in Middlefex, and a good market for corn, &c. on Saturdays. It is govern'd by a bailiff, and fometime fent members to parliament. The affizes for the county are often held here, and it drives a confiderable trade in tanning and malting. Its houles are well built, among which are feveral good inns and taverns for the reception of ftrangers. It is a large and antient town, and had formerly a ftrong caftle, the refidence of the Saxon kings, fome of whom were crowned here, particularly Ethelstan, Ethelred, and Edwin; and from hence it took its name of Kingfton, being before called Moreford. At Comb-Nevil, and other places in the neighbourhood, feveral Roman coins, urns, &c. have been found. About 3 miles N. E. lies Wimbledon, a noble feat formerly belonging to the duke of Leeds.

2. Richmond, formerly called Shene, miles N. from Kingfton, one of the fineft. villages in England, where our kings formerly had a palace, which is still in being, but much changed from its former state. It is also noted for a noble royal park, and feats of the nobility in the neighbourhood ; and much frequented on account of its medicinal waters, as well as for its fine fituation. Edward III. died here, as alfo Q. Anne, wife of Richard II. daughter of the emperor Charles IV, who first taught the English women the way of riding they now use, whereas before they rid affride. Henry V. beautified it with new buildings, and sounded a monastery of Carthufians at Shene. The palace was burnt down in the time of Henry VII. but being rebuilt with much more magnificence, took the new name of Richmond, from his being earl of Richmond before he became king of Logland.

[The remainder in our next.] JOU-R--





JOURNAL of the Proceedings and Debates in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 70.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speaker was Cn. Octavius, aubose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. Prefident,

SIR.

S I never have, fo, I hope, I never shall fight under any leaders, nor allow my felf to be directed, with respect to my behaviour in this house, by any thing but my own conviction; and when I think the liberties of my B this law: I fay, they would look country in danger, I shall always do the best I can, even tho' I should fand fingle and alone, which, I hope, I never shall, in defence of fo glorious a cause. Tho' I do not trouble you often, yet I cannot fit filent when I fee a bill of fuch a C nature paffing : A bill, which was originally inconfistent with our conflitution; a bill, which grows every day the more dangerous the longer it is continued, the oftener it is revived; and a bill, which, in its present dreis, appears hideous to the D liberties of a free people. It may perhaps be faid, that the bill has been much foftened fince it first made its appearance in the other houle; but this is fo far from being an argument for its passing without any notice in this, that it should excite in us a E jealousy of the designs of those who ventured to bring fuch a bill into either house of parliament, and hould make us more attentive to what may be the confequences of thas continuing, from year to year, such a dangerous and anti constituti- F onal law.

I know, it will be faid, Sir, that by continuing the bill from year to year, we have it in our power to put an end to it at the end of every

> March, 1750. E ____ of O____d."

year, by refuling to continue it for the next; but this I must positively deny. The arguments now made use of for continuing it, will all be of equal weight at the end of every fucceeding year, with what they A are or can be at the end of the prefent; and after the army have been properly disciplined, and long accuftomed to a blind obedience, they would look upon every member of either house of parliament, who was fuspected of being against continuing upon every fuch member as an enemy to their lovereign, and every fuch member would find all the avenues to the house barred against him by files of grenadiers. That this is no vain imagination, experience itfelf has shewn. It is but an hundred years and a few months fince an English army did fo: An army raifed and maintained by the house of commons, for vindicating the liberties of the people, and preferving our conflitution, by orders from their general, took possession of the doors of the house of commons, and excluded from that house every member he fuspected : Yet the members who were thus by the general of the army allowed to take their feats, in number not an hundred, pretended fill to be the reprefentative body of the commons of England; and in lefs than two months after, imbrued their hands in the blood of their fovereign, and abolifhed the houfe of lords, as an useless and dangerous affembly.

All this, Sir, an army did under the pretence of liberty; what then may not an army do under the pretence of loyalty, especially when they have a pretence fo well founded in reason, as that would be of every man's being an enemy enemy to our prefent happy establishment, who refused to concur in continuing the law against mutiny and defertion ? For if a standing army be now abfolutely necessary for preferving our present happy establishment, and if fuch a law be now ab- A in cuftody, is there any danger in folutely neceffary for preferving difcipline in that army, is it poffible to fuggest a conjuncture when no fuch necessity can exist?

Sir, if I had always before been a friend to this bill, I fhould now be against it, for no other reason B for the purpose ? This could never but because of the late attempts to eftablish a blind fort of obedience in the officers and foldiers of the army to the orders of their commanders; and I do not think those attempts effectually defeated by any amendments that have been made C to the bill: I do not think they can be effectually defeated, whilit a court-martial has power to inflict a punifhment extending to life or limb upon any man in the army; nor can I fee any neceffity for invefting courts martial with fuch a power D in any time of profound tranquillity, or in any place not liable to be furprised by an enemy. There are several lesser punishments now cuftomary in the army, which, I am fure, would be fufficient for preferving good order among the fol-E diers, and for compelling them to learn all those military exercises, which are necessary for forming a regular, well disciplined army: Nay, we know that for such purposes no other punishments are now inflicted even by courts martial; and those punish- F ments would, in my opinion, be Jufficient for preventing defertion; for I am of the fame opinion with fome other lords who have spoke before me in this debate : I cannot think, that in time of peace defertion deferves, or ought to be punish-G cd with death.

Then as to mutiny, Sir, and the other crimes made capital by this bill, why may they not be made triable and punishable by the civil

magistrate in the ordinary course of justice? The mutiny must be quelled, the mutineers must be in custody, before they can be tried or punished by a court-martial : After the mutiny is quelled, and the mutineers

- keeping them a few days in close prifon, till they can be tried by due courses of law, which they may very foon be by our ordinary courts of justice, or by his majesty's isfuing a commission of over and terminer
- encourage a mutiny amongst foldiers, or tempt them to rebel against the laws of their country : On the contrary, it would tend to prevent mutinies, because it would prevent the foldiers being oppressed or ill ufed by their officers; for if any little mutiny fhould be occasioned by fuch means, the cause of the mutiny would appear upon the trial, and the judges would, in fuch cafe. recommend the condemned criminals to mercy, and the officers, who had been the cause of their crime, to justice. Could fuch a recommendation be expected from a court martial? Would not a court of brother officers endeavour to flifle, or perhaps refuse to hear any evidence a foldier could give, of his being ill used by his officer ? I have as good an opinion of the officers of our army as of any fet of men whatever; but from the nature of mankind we must expect, that men will be a little partial in favour of those of the same rank or denomination with themselves; whereas no reafon can be affigned, why a judge and jury should be partial either to the officer or foldier ; and I am fure, they would be much lefs under the influence of any general of our army.

Befides, Sir, if foldiers were made fubject to be tried by the civil magistrate, even for military crimes, it would preferve among them that respect and reverence which is due to the

the conflicution and civil laws of the kingdom: From them they would expect protection as well as punishment: By them they would often find themfelves protected : By them they would never find themfelves punished but when they deferved it. A confider, what light his character This would prevent its being polfible to induce them to join in the fupport of any ambitious project for overturning the confliction of their country ; and as no foldier could be put to death, no more than any other fubject, but by due course of B law, they could not be compell-On the other hand, whilk ed. they are by fuch a bill as this, I may fay, outlaw'd : Whilft they are deprived of all the valuable privileges of other subjects; and whilst their lives are made to depend upon a C chief commander, and a court-martial under his direction, what regard can they have for the laws or the conflication of their country? What should induce them to expose them. felves to certain death, by refuling to obey the most unjust, the most un. D courts martial to inflict what punishhawful orders of their commander in chief ? I fay, certain death, Sir; for no general will ever think of fuch a project till he has made fure of being supported by a great majority of his army; and in that cafe a court-martizl of his chufing will certainly con- E demn to be shot any man who dares difpute his orders, even fuppoling it were to turn this august assembly out of doors, as has been once done already by an army, and their affociates in the other house.

The fate of this affembly at that F time, I shall grant, Sir, contributed greatly to our honour, because it thewed it to be the opinion of most of us, that when vice prevails and wickedness bears sway, the post of honour is a private station ; but did it contribute to shew either prudence G yond its due bounds, so they advised or forefight in those who concurred in many of the previous measures that were necessary for bringing on that fatal cataftrophe? I am perfuad-

ed, every lord that hears me, has a due regard to his future fame and character; and if ever our conflitution fhould be overturned by an army kept up and governed by fuch a law as this, I hope, every one will will appear in to the eyes of polterity. If this be rightly confidered, I am fure, it will not be eafy to convince a majority of this house, that fuch a bill as this is necessary for preferving good order or discipline in the army, especially as we have reiterated experience of the contrary, as was fully shewn by the noble lord who moved for the inftruction *.

And as to the petition, Sir, or rather remonstrance, presented by the other house to king Charles I. the noble duke who spoke last, was , a little unlucky in applying that to the prefent cafe; for if the foldiers were guilty of the outrages therein complained of it was not owing to want of military laws or courts-mar. tial, or to a want of power in those

ments they thought fit. By our constitution, Sir, our kings have always had by their prerogative, a power, in time of war, to establish military laws, called articles of war, and to appoint courts-martial for carrying those laws into execution, which power by our conflication cealed as foon as the war was over: That is to fay, as foon as the army returned from abroad, if it was a foreign war; and as foon as our courts of juffice were again open and able to distribute justice to all his majesty's subjects, in the case of an intestine war.

This, I fay, Sir, was our antient conflitution ; but as ministers are always advising their fovereign to extend every branch of the prerogative bethem to extend this to every riot or little difturbance that happened in the kingdom, and to call it a time of 02 war;

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* See our Mag. for las month, p. 63.

war; fo that long before king Charles I. our kings affumed a power to raile forces, and to iffue commissions for the exercise of military law, whenever they pleafed; and that unfortunate king took care to extend this prerogative as far as A idleness is the mother of expence as any of his predecessors had ever done ; therefore we cannot suppose, that in the year 1628, the troops he had then on foot were not fubject to articles of war, and liable to be punished even with death by a court martial: Nay, by the petition B of right passed in the fame parlia-, ment, we are informed, that foldiers were not only liable to be tried and punished by a court-martial, but that they pretended, and the fycophant or cowardly magiltrates of those days admitted, that they could not C be tried or punished by any civil judicature, even for crimes committed against those who were not in, nor had any thing to do with the army.

Therefore, Sir, if any fuch outrages were at that time committed by foldiers with impunity, it was D power courts martial have of innot owing to a want of power in courts-martial to punish, but to their negligence or wickedness; and who can fay, that commanding officers maynot hereafter become as negligent or wicked as they were at that time? for if this fhould ever happen, a E farmer or tradefman would have no way of getting any punishment inflicted upon a foldier who had robbed or affaulted him, but by an action or profecution at common law, which the noble duke has confessed would render his cafe extremely F hard, and would, indeed, with refpect to fuch farmer or tradefman, be the fame as if we had no military law of any kind.

Thus, Sir, if any argument can be drawn from the petition or remonstrance mentioned by the noble G duke, it must be an argument against keeping up any army at all in time of peace, becaule we from thence find, that we cannot depend either upon military laws or courts-martial,

for preventing their being guilty of abominable vices and outrages; and indeed, it adds greatly to the honour of the prefent officers of our army, that we have not now many complaints of the fame kind; for as well as vice, I am furprised, that many of our foldiers, who have but 6d. a day for there support, do not rob or feal for fupplying those extravagances which their idleneis is apt to lead them into; but as death neither is nor can be inflicted by martial law for fuch crimes, it cannot be faid, that the power of inflicting capital punishments for military crimes is necellary for preferving good order in the army, or for preventing their being guilty of crimes, which may be capitally punished by common law, and can be fo punished by no other.

For this reafon, Sir, if the foldiers have lived among the people for fo many years without any grievous complaints, it is not owing to the flicting the puniforment of death for military crimes; but to the diligence of the officers in delivering foldiers up to the justice of the common law for heinous crimes, and punishing them with rigour when guilty of any little offence or irregularity, for which the person injured did not think it worth his while to profecute at common law. And as I think, this diligence will be rather increased than diminished by restraining courtsmartial from inflicting any punishment affecting life or limb, fince we must have a standing army and a military law, I shall be for the inftruction moved for.

The next Speech I shall give you was that made by C. Plinius Czcilius, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

Mr. Prefident, S I.R.

THE bill now before us has, I shall admit, been often oppoled

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poled in this house, but never with lefs reason, I think, than at this prefent time. We have fo lately had convincing proof of the little a dependance we can have upon the people for the defence either of our religion or liberties, that I am fur. A of fome of those, who were the prifed to hear any doubt made of its being necellary to keep up a standing army even in time of peace. When the late rebellion first broke out, I believe, most men were convinced, that if those rebels had fucceeded in their attempt, popery as B well as flavery would have been the certain confequence; and yet what a faint reliftance did the people make in any part of the kingdom ? fo faint, that had we not been fo lucky as to get a number of regular troops from abroad, time enough to C oppose their approach, they might have got possession of our capital without any opposition, except from the few troops we had here at London; fo that the fate of the kingdom would have depended upon a battle fought within a few miles of this D well as hopes of the Jacobites for city. Whilft the people, therefore, remain in their prefent unarmed and undifciplined condition, let the confequence be what it will, we must keep up a ftanding force; and no one ever heard of an army's being long kept up in any country in the E world, without military laws and courts-martial for holding the officers and foldiers to their duty; nor was it ever known, I believe, that in any other country fuch courts had not a power to inflict the punishment of death upon those who deserved F it.

As to the times that have been mentioned, Sir, when we kept up in this country an army without military laws, or courts-martial, or without those courts having a power to inflice capital punishments, it did G not proceed from choice but neceffity; and the confequences at every time were fo fatal, that they ought to be a warning to us, never to

fubmit again to the fame neceffity, if it can be possibly avoided: Nay, I am apt to believe, and hope to give good reasons for my belief. that upon every one of those occafions there was treason in the hearts chief causes of reducing us to that neceffity. From our journals we may learn, that in the feffion 1601 2. a mutiny bill was brought in as ufual. which passed both houses; but fome amendments having been made to it in this house, which were difagreed to by the other, the bill was thereby loft; and as it is well known what complexion the then house of commons was of, it is highly probable, that this difagreement was by fome amongst them fomented in concert with the court of France, who were then meditating an invation in favour of the late king James, which in May following was disappointed by the glorious victory we obtained over their fleet at la Hogue ; and as this put an end to the influence as that year at leaft, a mutiny bill was next feffion passed as usual.

From that time, Sir, the bill was paffed annually during the war, but as the peace concluded at Ryfe wick did not answer the expectations of the people, as indeed, I believe, no peace ever can, a spirit of Jacobitism revived in the nation, and produced a violent opposition to every measure projected by the court. It was this that forced king William to difband fo many of his troops after the conclusion of that peace, that he and our allies the Dutch found it necessary foon after to agree to the partition treaty, which gave the French faction in Spain, an opportunity to prevail with the then king of Spain to make that will, by which a younger branch of the house of Bourbon was called to the fucceffion, and actually got peaceable possession of the throne of that monarchy. Whereas, if K. William had

had been enabled to keep up a fufficient flanding army in this kingdom, and had been provided with a proper law for preferving order and difcipline in that army, no fuch treaty nor will would probably have ever been made, or if made, we should have A would then have been taken to have been in a condition to have prevented any of the house of Bourbon's getting possession of the crown of Spain; for if we had been in a condition to fend to or 15,000 men to Spain, directly upon the death of their K. Charles II. for the support B of the Austrian or true Spanish party in that kingdom, they would not have submitted, as they did, to the French, nor would the latter have ever got possession of the Spanish Weft-Indies; therefore we may juftly conclude, that the house of Bourbon's C getting possession of the Spanish monarchy was owing to the opposition made to K. William's measures after the peace of Ryfwick; and this opposition, with respect to some at leaft concerned in it, was certainly fomented by Jacobites, who thought, D force. that by the house of Bourbon's getting possession of that monarchy, it would be enabled to bring about what they called a reftoration in England.

Then as to what happened after concluding the peace of Utrecht, I E military difcipline among our troops; believe, no one doubts, that the great reduction of our army made at that time, and the ineffectual mutiny bill then paffed, were both owing to a defign not very favourable to the protestant fuccession. That defign was, measure disappointed by the death of the then queen, but the penfioms paid to the chiefs of the difaffected clans, and the rebellion 'that afterwards broke out, shewed plainly what the defign was; for tho' the rebellion did not immediately break G but, yet the defign of it was certainly laid before the queen's death : and as the principles of most of the officers and foldiers of the army were known to be directly contrary to that

defign, it was refolved to difband the greatest part of it, and to render the remaining part as ufelefs as poffible. This was well enough known at the time of his late majefty's happy accefion to the throne; and an opportunity augmented our army, and to have paffed a proper law, for rendering it useful; but as the keeping up of a flanding army in time of peace, however necessary, has always been unpopular in this kingdom, and has always been made a ground of clamour by the discontented as well as disaffected, it was refolved not to farnish either with fuch a handle against the new government, unless the deligns of the latter fhould become fo manifelt, as to deprive the former of any pretence for joining in the popular outcry, which accordingly happened before his late majefty had been a year upon the throne, and which, we may from the last rebellion be convinced, will happen, as often as this nation is deprived of a fufficient military

.* I therefore think, Sir, that no former precedent can furnish us with the least pretence, either for diminishing the prefent number of our troops, or for not establishing such regulations as are necessary for preferving and I am really furprized at its being fuggested, that death is a punishment too fevere for defertion, as it is the punishment which by our old laws was inflicted upon that crime. Those laws are indeed now become obfo-

'tis true, in a great Flete, or rather the modern method of inlifting foldiers has rendered it impoffible to carry them into execution; for lord chief justice Holt long fince declared, that foldiers, as now lifted, could not be tried or punished by those laws; therefore it is now become abfolutely necessary to have a new law for that purpose; and by that law, furely, the fame punifhment fhould be inflicted, that fuch a long experience has shewn to be necessary. ſ

I am equally surprized, Sir, at the objection made against what is called a revision of the featence of a courtmartial. Can we suppose, that the judges of a court-martial are infallible ? Can we suppose them less liable to err in their judgment than a A jury, or than any of our courts at common law? Do not we know, that when a jury upon any trial at common law, brings in a verdict which the judge thinks unjust or improper, he may order them out again to reconfider their verdict? And do B not we know, that juries have often, upon fuch occasions, altered their verdict? So likewife, the judgment of any court at common law may be altered at any time within the fame term. Why then should we not allow the judges of a court- Claft, had been aware of this confemartial to alter their featence or opinion, especially when the crown, or the commander in chief, thinks that they have given an unjust or improper fentence? for a revision is never ordered in any other cafe ; but as the gentlemen of the army are not much D passed after the peace of Utrecht. acquainted with law proceedings of any kind, we must prefume, that fuch a cafe will often happen hereafter, as it has done heretofore; and in every fuch cafe, the crown, or crown general ought to have a power to order them to revise, that is, to re- E per military discipline preserved in confider the fentence they have givon; fo that a revision is really nothing more than a judge's fending out a jury to reconfider their verdict; and in proceedings according to martial law, it is more proper than in those according to common law, because B in the former the whole evidence is taken down in writing, which is never done in any trial at common law.

Upon this, M. Cato flood up again, and spoke to this Effect:

Mr. President,

SIR,

T has been a practice of late years too common, to represent E----- of B-----.

every man as a Jacobite who oppofed the measures of the court, and to pretend that every firuggle, for the prefervation of our antient conflitution, was founded upon fome fecret defign in favour of the pretender. This may be of fervice to the ministers for the time being, and may contribute to the fuccess of some of their temporary expedients; but I am fure, it is of very great prejudice to the il. haftrions family now upon our throne. because it may propagate a belief among the people, that the Jacobites are now become the only friends to liberty, and that nothing but a re-Roration can preferve us from being governed by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary standing army. If the noble and learned lord who fpoke quence ; I am perfuaded, he would not have fifted to deep for treafonable defigns, in the opposition made to the court in king William's time. or in the moderation of the minifters, with respect to the mutiny bill

But, Sir, whatever were the defigns at either of those times, it is very little to our prefent purpose to inquire. Our only inquiry ought to be, was the army at those times kept in good order, was there a proit? for if this was the cafe, it is plain, that both these ends may be answered without any military laws, or, at leaft, without fuch a fevere haw as this now before us; and that this was the cafe, not only the hiftories of those times, but the behaviour of our troops, as foon as they were afterwards led to action, must clearly evince. Were our troops here at home more diforderly in the year 1692, than they had been for two or three years before, or were G afterwards at any time during the war? Did fuch of them, as were ient abroad, shew less courage, or lefs military discipline ? There were; 'tis true, in that year fome complaints

plaints about preffing, but fuch complaints had been made every year before, and were never fo much as attempted to be removed by a claufe in any mutiny bill, because the crime is punishable, and properly cognizable by our courts at common A law ; to that if any officer or foldier was diforderly in this respect, it did not proceed from the want of a mutiny bill, but from a neglect of the government in putting the laws in execution. And as to the behaviour Steenkirk, fought that fummer, will be a lafting teftimony, that the courage and discipline of British troops do not depend upon their being fubjected to fevere military laws.

Then, Sir, as to the behaviour the peace at Ryfwick to the beginning of the next war, there was not the least complaint of their being any more diforderly than they had been before; and tho' they were, during that whole time, without any military law, yet fuch of them as D were fent to Flanders under the duke of Marlborough, and fuch as were fent to Spain under the duke of Ormond, in the very first year of the war, gave convincing proofs, that military discipline had been preferved having been to long without any military law.

I therefore think, Sir, it is evident from experience, that order and difcipline may be kept up in the army without any mutiny bill at all; but this is not what is now contended F very. for : We are willing to allow fuch a mutiny bill as was passed after the treaty of Utrecht; and it is very remarkable, that those troops that had for fome time been governed by that mutiny bill, behaved better against the rebels at that time, than G tration ; and to such a man nothing our troops did at the beginning of the last rebellion, tho' they had been for 30 years under the government of a mutiny bill, equally fevere

with this now under confideration. As to the confequences that enfued after the treaty of Ryswick, it would be easy to shew, that they were not owing to the reduction we made in our army; and as to the two laft rebellions, their fate is a proof, that a numerous standing army, and severe mutiny laws, are not necellary for fecuring our prefent happy eftablishment against any rebellion set on foot by the difaffected : I believe and hope, that the fate of the two

of our troops abroad, the battle of B laft rebellions will likewife be a fecurity against our being plagued with any luch for the future; but fuppofing it were to be granted, that a rebellion of the difaffected would. always be the certain confequence of our reducing our army below its preof our troops here at home, from C fent flandard, or difcontinuing any of our prefent military regulations, are we to deftroy our conflitution, and eftablish a flavish military government, for the fake of preventing a few enthunalts from exposing themselves to be killed in battle, or hanged at Tyburn ? This will, probably, be always their fate, whill the rebellion is confined to fuch men only; but if by our military eftablishment our conflitution should be brought into any real danger, it might give a dif-, ferent turn to their fate; because the in our army, notwithstanding its E people in general, and perhaps a great part of the army, might be provoked to adopt even their cause, in order to free themfelves from their prefent danger, and to be revenged on those, who under the mask of liberty had introduced fla-

This, Sir, is what will always be carefully attended to by every man who has a greater regard for the illustrious family now upon our throne, than he has for any emoluments he enjoys or expects under the adminifcan be more terrible than that of detaching entirely the military from the civil part of our conftitution, and citablishing, in the former, a blind obe-

obedience to the orders of their chief commander. For this purpose nothing can be more effectual than that called a revision of the sentence of a court-martial, which is in fo many respects different from that of a judge's fending a jury out again, A the crown never had assumed a power that I was furprifed to hear any comparison made between them. When a judge fends a jury out again, it is done immediately whilft the looks and behaviour of the witneffes examined upon the trial are fresh in every one of their memories, and B life by judges, whole commissions, before any one can have an opportunity to converse with or influence any of them. Whereas a commander in chief, by this power of revision, may order them to revise their fentence 3 months after its having been passed, when the be-C haviour of the witneffes must be entirely forgot by most of them, and when they have been properly fpoke to, and perfuaded to alter their fentence. Befides these, there is another material difference, which is, that a judge who fends a jury out D again, and thereby fhews himfelf displeased with their verdict, has no power or compulsive influence over any one man of the jury; but a sommander in chief, who orders a court-martial to revise their fentence, and thereby shews himself displeased E punished with death, till the reign with it, has an almost irresistible influence over every member of the court-martial, fo that the order for a revision is and often proves to be an order for altering the fentence, and making it more fevere. I fay, Sir, more fevere; for this must in F was it customary to retain foldigeneral always be the defign of a revision, because when the first fentence is too fevere, there is no neceffity for a revision, as the commander in chief may remit the whole, or any part of the punishment he pleases.

may eafily fee the danger every gentleman of the army must be exposed to, if he ventures to difobey, or tefules to execute the orders of the

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chief commander of the army, let those orders be never so illegal. We know the danger which the people were exposed to before the revolution, by the judges having their commissions during pleasure, the' to make them revise any fentence or judgment they had given ; and from thence we may judge of the danger every officer must be exposed to who difobliges his chief commander, and afterwards comes to be tried for his and perhaps their daily bread, depends upon the pleafure of that commander; and this danger is greatly increased by the power that commander has to appoint fuch officers as he thinks will be most pliable to his will, to fit upon any court-martial.

Then, Sir, with regard to defertion, I was furprifed to hear the noble lord talk of that crime's being punished with death by our old laws; for in those days we never had any foldiers retained to ferve the king but in time of war, and as foon as. the war was over they were difbanded, fo that the cafe is far from being parallel to the cafe now before us; and belides, we know that even by our old laws, defertion was never of Henry VII. and the first year of that reign, when the precarioufnefs of that king's title to the crown made severe punishments necessary; but neither in that reign, nor in any future reign, till that of K. Charles I. ers till a war was at the point of breaking out, or to keep them up after the war was at an end ; therefore none of our old laws can be quoted as a precedent for making defertion a capital crime in time of When we confider this, Sir, we G peace; and as it now feems to be admitted, that even officers of all ranks may be punished as deferters. if they throw up their commissions without leave, we ought to be the P ١ more

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more cautious of inflicting fuch a fevere punishment upon defertion.

In fhort, Sir, from the whole of this debate the most certain conclufion feems to be, that an army without fuch a military law as this now before us, will be dangerous to the A were in the year 1717. At that fubject, and with fuch a military law it will be of the most dangerous con-This fequence to our constitution. is a melancholy alternative, but as the prefent unarmed, undifciplined condition of the people, is made the army, I shall rather be for making it dangerous to the people than to the conflictution; because if the people once come to feel the mifchiefs of keeping up a flanding army, it may induce them to be at the exarms, and at the pains to make themselves masters of military difcipline; and then, I hope, we should no longer have any advocates in either house of parliament, for keeping up a numerous standing army within this island in time of D it, I should be against repealing the peace; nor would fuch an army be to dangerous, because a well armed, well disciplined people could defend their liberties against a numerous army, whereas an unarmed, undifciplined people may be enflaved by a handful of regular troops, under E those military regulations, which our the absolute direction of an ambitious, tyrannical general.

The last that spoke in this Debate, was L. Icilius, whofe Speech was in Substance thus :

Mr. Prefident,

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Shall not enter into the queffion, whether good order to get a state of the state o whether good order and discipline was at any former period preferved. in our army, without a mutiny bill, G fides, there are two cales, in which or without arming courts-martial with a power to inflict punifhments extending to life or limb, because, I believe, it was and might have been Dam of A

fo to this day, if courts-martial had never in time of peace been established, or never armed with fuch a power. There is therefore a very great difference between our circumstances now, and what they time, perhaps, it was not necessary to pais any fuch bill as this into a law; but now, after our foldiers have been for above thirty years accustomed to fuch a law, I am afraid, it will be found impoffible

pretence for keeping up a standing B to keep them in any tolerable fort of order, or to preferve military difcipline among them, without it. It is the fame in this cafe as in many others : We have now punifhments inflicted by flatute upon feveral civil crimes, which I think too fevere, pence of furnishing themselves with C and consequently, if I had been prefent when the flatute was first enacted, I should have been against inflicting fuch'a fevere punifhment upon fuch a trivial crime; but now that the punishment has been fo long established, and the people accustomed to

ftatute, or leffening the punifhment, because, I am fure, it would be a temptation towards committing the crime.

For the fame reason, Sir, I am against discontinuing or mollifying foldiers have now been accustomed to for above thirty years. I shall indeed grant, that death is in time of peace too fevere a punishment for defertion, if it were to be always inflicted for the very first offence; but we

F know that it is not; and I am afraid, the crime would now become too frequent, if a court martial were not armed with a power to inflict that punishment when the crime has been often repeated, or attended with aggravating circumfances. Beeven this crime highly deferves death, and which cannot be provided for by a general law : One is, when a regiment or battalion happens to be

be ordered upon any foreign fervice, fuch as that of going to America, Gibraltar or Port Mahon ; or fuch as that of going abroad for the affiftance of any of our allies upon the continent of Europe; and the other is, when a war, foreign or domef-A tick, is every day expected to break out; which event may be fo fudden, that half the army might defert, before a new law could be passed for preventing it: And in all fuch cases, an officer who receives the pay of his country in time of peace, and B establishment, if flavery must be our refigns his commission upon the first approach of danger or fatigue, deferves to be fhot, more than any common foldier who deferts upon any fuch occasion.

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Gentlemen may terrify themselves with the danger, to which our con-C flitution may be expoled, by our keeping up a flanding army in time of peace, and keeping it under fuch regulations as are necessary for preferving good order and discipline; but while our army is commanded by gentlemen of the best families D and fortunes in the kingdom, I can apprehend no fuch danger, nor does experience furnish us with any ground for such an apprehension. On the contrary, the behaviour of our army at the time of the revolution may convince us, that an army E fo commanded, will never allow themfelves to be made the inftruments for introducing flavery, and eftablishing arbitrary power; and as to that army which overturned our constitution in the reign of that it was composed of enthusiasts in religion, and commanded by men of the lowest rank among the people, or by gentlemen who were enthuliafts in politicks as well as religion; fo that no comparison can be made between that army and the army now G contended for, nor any argument drawn from the behaviour of the one for dreading a like behaviour in the other.

But fuppoling our conflication to be in danger from the army now kept up, and the military regulations now proposed : Nay, supposing, that our constitution would by thefe means be certainly overturned; L should in that case follow the maxim, which in fuch a cafe every wife man would observe : Of two evils I should chuse the least; for as I am fully convinced, that without a regular well disciplined army there can be no fecurity for our prefent happy choice, I should be for flavery under present royal family, rather our than for flavery under the Stuart family; and if this were to be our melancholy cafe, which, I hope, it never will, I cannot think, there is any protestant, or any man who detests French infolence and tyranny, that would hefitate a moment in his choice.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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A LETTER from the Marquis Scipio Maffei, in aufaver to one from the Reverend Father Hippolito Bevilagua, upon the Subject of an extraordinary Fire, which reduced to oshes the Body of the Lady Cornelia Bandi, of the City of Celenna Translated from the in Italy. French.

F all the wonderful effects with ' which nature is plcafed fomeking Charles I. we are to confider, F times to furprise us, that whereof s you give me an account, may pais for one of the most amazing.

> You require me to tell you what I think of it; I confent to it; I will willingly venture my conjectures with you; I am going then to refume your narration; I will relate the bare matter of fact into which you have particularly entered ; I will pafs by all the proofs that you have brought to alcertain the truth of this P 2 event,

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event, and I shall preferve only the facts, which are effential and neceffary to explain the principles of it.

You tell us, in your letter, that a lady of the city of Celenna, named Cornelia Bandi, very pious, aged 62, had a cuftom of rubbing herfelf A a time. (the herfelf, without any one's help) with spirit of wine camphorated, on account of a rheumatick diforder; that the 14th of March, 1731, she retired to her chamber at her usual hour, without any thing extraordinary appearing in her, fave looking B a little dull, fatigued and dejected ; that there was no fire in her apartment; that the fky was calm and clear all the night; that nevertheles her body was found the next morning near her bed reduced to a shapeles mais of aihes, except part of her C head, three fingers of one hand, and her legs and feet with the shoes and flockings on, which were found entire; that these ashes were imbibed with a viscous liquor of a very ill fmell; that the walls, the bed, the furniture were covered with a humid D duft, which had even penetrated into thechefts of drawers in the next room, that the walls of the apartment over head were tinged with a yellowish liquor of a very disagreeable fmell; that the parts of the body, which were not confumed, were E of thunder would have been feen; blackened as if they had been burnt by common fire, without being mangled or burnt at the ends, but ending almost fmooth at the place that remained entire; that nothing was damaged in the chamber, nor in the boule, except two candles which F were near the bed, the tallow of which was found wasted without the cotton's being burnt; finally, you affert as a certain fact, that neither common fire nor lightning had any part in this accident.

of the effects of the first. It belongs to common fire to blacken, to divide, to reduce to ashes; but then, many circumstances, and particularly

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its want of activity; do not permit us to ascribe the cause of this event to it. Common fire would have confumed the bed, the chamber, the house itself, without being capable of reducing a body to ashes in so short

Wherefore I believe, that the fire in question was like that of lightning; and how could it have acted in so extraordinary a manner, had it not partaken of the nature of that meteor ?

I call lightning, every fire that is kindled in an instant, of itself, without the ministry of art; which penetrates the hardest bodies with a wonderful activity, diffolves, breaks, divides, disperses, and causes a multitude of furprizing effects, more difficult to comprehend and explain than the nature of the thing itfelf.

I have amply treated this matter in a letter I wrote to M. Valisnieri, and by the fystem that I establish in it, I maintain, that lighning is often formed in the fame place where it is feen, and where it acts: the phenomenon of Celenna confirms me in this opinion.

If this fire, the nature of which we are inquiring into, had come from without, the noise of it would have been heard, fome appearance on the contrary, you fay, the weather was calm and ferene; to which I add, that daily experience, in concert with the most antient natural philosophy, learns us, that it never thunders without clouds.

-Nam cœlo nulla fereno

Nec leviter denüs mittuntur nubibus un-LUCRETIUS. quam.

I own, at the fame time, that in clear weather lightning may be feen, and thunder heard ; but at fuchtime the cloud in which it is contained We observe in it, however, most G is hid under the horizon, and it is not to be feared.

> I am therefore firmly of opinion, that the fire of Cefenna is nothing but a lightning composed of the active

active particles of the humours, affifted by an extraordinary regimen and conflitution, kindled by the motion given to the vortex of the exhalations, which encompais the body.

1750.

You know as well I, my reverend which have happened within this little while in the magazines of gunpowder, which have blown up in fo terrible a manner.

Now, I fay, that the lightning was formed in those magazines themselves where it acted; the air B bred in the body itself which it reof those places is all filled with nitrous and fulphurous exhalations, they are perceived in going into them, and I wish the disciples of the new opinion, the Des Cartes, the Gaffendi and other moderns, would give me fome fatisfactory reasons why it C the fame matter as that of the world, fo often attacks the like buildings; we cannot ascribe it to either their elevation, or any noife which occasions the agitation of the air and the opening of the cloud; from whence I conclude, that the lightning is not only formed in the magazine D are full of fulphurous, faline, acid itself where it acts; but also, that if they neglect certain precautions for preventing fuch accidents, whereever there shall be a great quantity of gunpowder, it will take fire fooner or later, especially at those times when the most fubtle and the most E and of all vegetable and animal matvolatile particles of the fulphur and of the nitre are disposed to be put in motion.

Such are the causes of those subterraneous fires Cecinna speaks of, quoted by Seneca in his natural questions; and such is the cause of F the phenomenon of Celenna.

That of the common lightning, according to the moderns, is a mixture of fulphurous, nitrous, vitriolick, bituminous, faline exhalations, &c. loofened by the heat, raifed by the weight of the air, re. G herfelf fome time, fire was feen to united by the cold, kindled by the shock of the clouds, and by the action of the winds : These heterogeneous bodies, full of a subtle spirit and of

a thin matter, agitated rapidly every way, inflame; and the air fuddenly rarified by this inflammation, brings to us that dreadful noise which we call thunder.

This is not the place to oppose father, a multitude of accidents, A this definition, and to fay that it is not universal, that it does not fuit the fingle thing defined, and confequently that it is vicious; we shall content ourfelves with proving, that the lightning of Cefenna was not formed in this manner; that it was duced to ashes, that the exhalations which furrounded it took fire; and we shall endeavour to discover the mechanifm nature made use of to produce this phenomenon.

> The human body is composed of and the conformity of this matter. tho' differently modified, produces many the like effects; we shall confider only those which have relation to our subject.

> Every one knows, that our bodies and other the like particles; the fweat of fome no ways differs from the fmell of fulphur : Phofphorus is made with urine fermented and distilled; the burning powder is composed of excrement and allom, ters which contain a fulphur disposed to unfold itfelf.

A cat, and many other animals shew, in the dark, by means of rubbing, sparks and flames; every one knows those fires and those light fubstances which appear fometimes upon men, and often in church yards. in marshy places, and others, where any fermentation is made.

Fortunio Liceto has left us in writing, that a woman putting off her shift hastily after she had rubbed come out of it.

Ezekiel de Castro, a Veronese lew phyfician, in his book, intitled, Ignis lambens, fays, that in our city 0

of Verone, madam Caffandra Buri Ram-: balda, by rubbing her body made fparks and even flame come out of it.

There is published at Venice a letter from my friend Valifnieri, wherein he obferves. i that, according to the report of M. Mazzouchelli, a Milanefe phyfician, a woman awaking in the night faw upon A her hed, and upon her body, a flame, at which the was very much furprized, and awaking her hufband, they both of them endeavoured to beat away the flame, which yielded to the agitation of the air, gave. back and came forward, according to their different motions, which lasted above a quarter of an hour, and that then it dif-B appeared without having done any harm.

The fulphurous, faline parts, &c. loofened from their mais, difengaged from their wrappers by fermentation, form around bodies a little vortex of light and fubile exhalations; which condenfed and detained by the refiftance of the air round about them, receive a violent agitation, which produces light; this is the caufe C the fubftance of the body, that they incorof the appearance of those fires, upon which it is proper to observe, that this fingularity is feen more commonly in women than in men, becaufe their bodies contain a greater quantity of these inflammable particles.

I grant, that what I have faid hitherto, eftablishes only the reality of the Jack-a-D lanthons, and without activity; we shall now confider, whether theie fame fubitances united in a greater number and become of a more active quality, would not be capable of producing lightning itfelf.

I have read in a book, intitled, Lumen novum pholphoris accentum, printed at Amsterdam, in 1717, that a lady of Paris, who for a long time had gotten a habit of E drinking a good deal of spirit of wine, being in bed, there came out of her body a flame which reduced her to afhes and fmoke, excepting her fkull and the ends of her fingers; the accident of Cefenna, therefore, is not fingle, and perhaps there may have been others which they have neglected to transmit to posterity, or the memoirs p whereof, which mention them, are not come to my knowledge; be it as it will, it must be granted that events of this kind are very rare.

The blood, the fpirits, and all that which composes what we know by the name of humours, must have acquired in the fubjects, which they deftroy in fuch a manner, a singular disposition : It is even necessary G for fome foreign impreffions fortuitoufly to concur in the preparation of fuch a phenomenon; now this fortu-tous concourfe; though poffible, muft happen very feldom, becaufe it is contrary to order, becaufe nature labours continually to oppose it, and

becaule it requires ages of combinations, of ellays and of attempts, to make fo many bodies opposite in quality, to hang together opportunely enough and to meet exactly enough, to produce one common action.

Thus for the fulphurs and the inflammable falts of human bodies to acquire a destructive activity, they must be affisted with foreign helps; this is what is met with in the lady Cornelia, by the common use of a bath or friction of fpirit of wine camphorated.

Spirit of wine is composed of subele. light, volatile, penetrating, oily, and inflammable parts.

Camphire is a rofin compoled of a fulphur and a fals fo fubtle and fo volatile, that it is almost impossible to prevent its evaporating; and it is fo inflammable, that it burns in the water, upon the ice, and in the fnow.

It may therefore be probably faid, that the lightest parts of this remedy penetrated porated with the blood and with the fpirits, that they broke, attenuated, fubtilized them, that they charged and wrapped themfelves up in the humours, that they fermented with them, and that they made them fusceptible of a quick and total inflammation at the pleafure of the first mover capable of determining them.

The fpirits of the camphire and the fpirit of wine, fuch as we suppose them here, could not have confumed a like folid, I know; by means of their great putity and volatility they would have confumed themfelves without leaving any traces in the body to which they fhould have been applied; wherefore remember, that we have supposed the mutual concourse of the humours and of the remedy to form an agent fufficiently active.

We are also agreed, that the rubbing may make fire come out of human bodies ; now this being particularly disposed to produce fuch an effect, it is not furprizing that fome fparks should have fet fire to the nearest exhalations; the opening of the pores cauled by the rubbing must have made those exhalations very abundant and of a very inflammable quality; and the particles of the camphire fpread in the chamber may have contributed to this inflammability. Go but into a clofe room where camphire fhall have been evaporated, all the inclosed air will take fire like a flash of lightning at the approach of a lighted candle.

If the fame caufe has not former produced the fame effect, it is because all the matter had not acquired a fufficient degree becaule nature had of fermentation; need

1750. A peculiar Sort of Lightning, perpetual Fire, &c. 119

need of a longer operation and digettion to mix, exalt and fublimate all those fubftances : Befides, it was not fufficient for thole fubftances in themfelves becoming capable of inflaming, deftroying, dividing the body; there required befides an outward caufe to collect and reunite their force and their action; and the caule mult be a A pens rarely, and too little at what we fee just temper of the outward air impregnated every day: We refuse our belief to the exjust temper of the outward air impregnated with fome falts and minerals, to bring near and animate the exhalations.

These suppositions perfectly agree with the daily operations of nature : It is only by condentations, that the air, gunpowder, lightning acquire that prodigious and incomprehenfible force; and in the prefent cafe, the condensation was in respect to Bthe exhalations spread in the chamber, what the burning-glafs is in respect to the rays of the fun : In winter they can hardly warm the objects that are exposed to them ; united by the glafs they burn, they diffolve the most compact and the hardest bodies.

He that can comprehend the judden C changes of a grofs, thick, filthy matter, incapable of motion and action, into light, fubtle, burning, impalpable exhalations, will comprehend without difficulty the burning in queftion, fince it was formed in the mais of the blood itfelf, the fource and principle of the fpirits and of motion, affifted by all that is most capable of increating their agitation, and of procuring D the inflammation, the division and the diffolution of the body, which was the center of their action.

This lightning acted without noife, becaule there was in the exhalations but little or no nitre, to break with impetuofity the circumambient air.

Part of the head and the legs were not E burnt, because not having been rubbed, the corpufcles were not animated nor prepared for inflammation like the reft of the body; as to the three fingers of the hand, they may have been preferved by fome cold and contrary humour, which oppoled in that part the activity of the fire.

The afhes were fat and uncluous, be- F cau's the exhalations came from a body which has folids, liquids and viscofities.

The body was reduced to alles in a very little time, because the matter of the fire was very fubile and very penetrating : An enameler's lamp melts glafs and metals in a very little time; a piece of brimítone applied to red hot fteel, reduces it to powder.

The marks of this lightning penetrated into the chamber over head, because the flame, whole property is to rife, carried with it the most fubtle, the most oleaginous, and the most fulphurous parts of the body.

It fpared the furniture and the house, because there are substances which do not act upon the most tender bodies, and which deftroy the hardeft ; fpirit of nitre diffolves neither wood nor wax, but it changes iron into a kind of liquor.

We are too much furprized at what haptraordinary effects of nature, and we believe we comprehend those which are familiar to us : We grant, that it is very difficult to explain clearly the extraordinary force of a whirlwind : The air we breathe. the wind we feel, are they much eafier ?

Many of those who shall hear the account of the event of Celenna, will think it fhorter to deny it than to feek to give themfelves a reason how a body could be reduced to afhes without the thunder, or the action of common fire having had a fhare in it; and this common fire which is every day before your eyes, do they comprehend it well?

Sometime ago paffing the Appenine to go to Florence, I ftopped at Firenzuola to fee the perpetual fire of Pietra-mala ; with what furprize is not one ftruck in feeing flames continually come out of the earth, without there being any opening or any matter appearing to which those flames can fix? If one endeavours to put them out by covering the place where they come forth, with earth, one fees them appear more brickly fome paces off.

I had the curiofity to tafte this earth, and found it almost insipid; having smelt it. I found in it the fmell of oil of petroleum, which made me conjecture, that the mountain abounds with that matter, and conclude that the exhalations which came out of it must be of the fame quality as the burning powder, from which the air by its action shakes off and difengages the fubile matter and the corpufcles of the fire which are contained in it, from whence proceed the flame and the light.

In the mean time, the pealants of those quarters are no more ftruck with this wonder, than the natives of the Northern countries when they fee men march upon the frozen fea and rivers with the heavieft burdens; which told to the inhabitants of Pietra-mala, would be received as dreams and fables.

I do not know, my reverend father, whether you will be fatisfied with this explication, and with my reflections: Who G can flatter himfelf with penetrating the fecrets of nature ? Demonstration attends geometry, natural philosophy is forced to be contented with the probable. lf my doctrine feems to you extraordinary, the event is still more lo. I am, &c.

A DESCRIPTION of the CROCODILE. With its exact REPRESENTATION on a beautiful Copper PLATE.

THE Crocodile, which is fhaped like a lizard, and which fome confider as the largest species of that creature, is an amphibious animal, living both on land A and in the water. It is of a dark-brown, or rather faffron colour in all parts except the belly, which is whitish, and the thighs, legs and toes, where the scales are diverfified with a light yellow and a bright chefnut; his head is flat and fharp, with fmall, round, dull eyes. Others fay his eyes are large, fiery, projecting out of the head, but immoveable, so that he can only see B ftrait forward. His throat is wide, and open from ear to ear, with two, three or four terrible rows of teeth, of different fhape and length, but all fharp and keen, His legs are thort, and his feet armed with crooked, long, pointed talons, which ferve him to tear his prey; those before having 5, and those behind 4 each.

It is covered with a hard, thick, fcaly bark, or skin, all over befet with knobs like nails. Some parts of his body, as his head, back, and tail, in which last lies his chief ftrength, and which is near as long as the reft of his body, are fo hard, as to be impenetrable by any dart or fpear, or even by a mufket ball. The fcales, with D which the fkin is covered are tquare, or rather of a rhomboidal figure, clofe compacted together, and large enough to make caps, or rather helmets, for the negroes, who frequently wear them, as they are musket proof; which shews how vain it is to attack a Crccodile with fmall arms. However, the belly and under part of the throat are eafily wounded; for E which reafon they do not often expose thefe foft, fmooth parts to danger. His tail is fo ftrong, that he will overturn cances with it; but out of the water he is not fo dangerous as in it. For tho' he walks fast on level ground, notwithstanding the unweildinefs of his body, yet when he is obliged to turn out of the direct path, F men may eafily avoid him; for he is very aukward at doing this, on account of the fliffnefs of his back bone, compos'd of feveral, fome fay 60, vertebræ or joints, fo closely united as to render it immoveable. For this reason he drives down the rivers with the ftream, like a log of wood, and watches for the cattle or men who come in his way.

The crocodile is larger in fome parts of the world than in others; but the largeft are faid to be in Egypt, about the river Nile. In Guinea the length of them does not exexted ao foot : In the Sanaga and Gambra

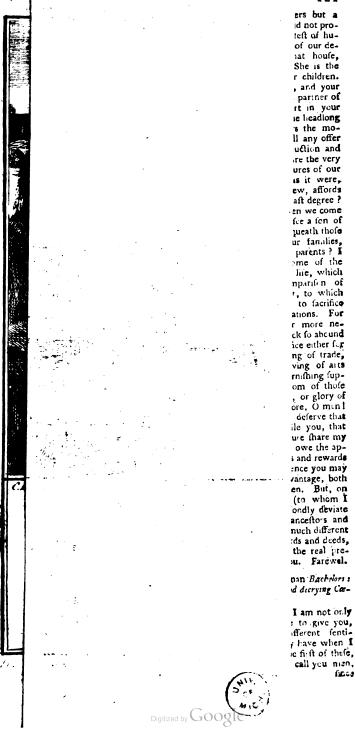
fome have been found from 25 to 30 foot long; and one writer, from the marks of the fand in the Gambra, found the length of one to be 33 foot. Most authors affirm, that it is a very voracious, dangerous creature, and that it will attack both men and beafts ; and one fays the Crocodiles of the Gambra will swallow a kid whole. The relations of travellers abound with inftances of their voraciousness; One tells us, that walking in the evening round Benfe-island, in company with a captain of a fhip, who had a large English mastiff, he faw a hope Crocodile lying on the fhore, which appear'd like the trunk of an old tree, left there by the tide : But when the dog, who walk'd a little way before them, got near the head, the creature made a spring and feiz'd it. The gentlemen were fo terrified, that they took to their heels; and the relator thinks, that had they been foremost, one of them would have met the fame fate. And yet one author represents it as an inoffentive animal; and fays, that in Guinea, on very hot days, great numbers of them balk in the funshine on the banks of the tivers, whither, on any body's approach, they feal for shelter, plunging, with great violence, under water.

However, the notion of their voracioufnefs is too well eftablift'd to be fet afde by the authority of a fingle writer; yet, notwithflanding the figreenefs of their nature, they are not altogether untractable. At a village near the mouth of the river San Domingo, thefe animals are fo tame and familiar, that they foffer the children to play with them and feed them.

The Crocodile proceeds from an egg, about the bigners of that of a goofe. During the fpace of 60 days, it lays every day an egg, and within the fame time they are hatched into young ones, the male and female fitting upon them by turns. Some fay, they lay their eggs on fhore, in the fand, to be hatched by the heat of the fun. And the young ones, as foon as they are hatched, inftantly make to the water.

The negroes foruple not to eat the fiefh of the Crocodile, which taffes like veal, but has a firong mulky fcent. They eat the eggs also with young ones in them as long as the finger, which is one of their niceft diffees.

Some reckon the Alligator to be of the fame fpecies with the Crocodile, only not arrived to its full growth. Others make them a diftind freques; but fay that G the Alligator is of much the fame nature with the Crocodile, and fhaped exactly like it, but of a much fmaller fize, the hargeft not exceeding 8 foot long, and therefore not able to do much mifchief, preying chiefly on fifh.



A DESCRIPT With its ca beautiful Co HE Crc a lizard the largest Sp amphibious and in the 👓 or rather fa 🎛 the belly, whi legs and toes, fified with a I nut; his head round, dull . large, fiery, but immove al Arait forware open from 😅 four terrible fhape and leng His legs are with crooked, ferve him to having 5, ane It is covere bark, or skir like nails. Sc head, back, ; his chief ftren as the reft of be impenetrat even by a mi which the 1 or rather of compacted u to make caps negroes, whe they are muß vain it is to a arms. HOW part of the tht which reason these soft, sm tail is fo Arg cances with is not fo dans walks faft on le the unweildin he is obliged to men may cafi aukward at d fliffnefs of h feveral, fome to closely unite For this reason with the ftre watches for L in his way.

The crocodi the world that are faid to be 1" In Guinea the sted 20 foot \$



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175Ô. Letter of Aug. Cæsar in Praise of Marriage.

- As it must afford a very fensible pleafure, and may be of great ule, to know the fentiments of the antients; and as these are no where fo well to be found, as in their epiftolary writings, we shall now and then, as we have opportunity, give our readers a tafte of them, as they are translated from the original . At prefent, the two A following letters, upon a very important and interefting fubject, both to private perfons and to the publick, shall ferve as a fpecimen. And tho' the writer was a heathen, there are some reflections in
 - them, that may fhame us Christians.

Augustus Calar, to the married Men of . Rome. In Commendation of their Condition. B

A HE fmallnefs of your number, in pro- portion to the valt extent of our city, and the abundance of criminals of the contrary perfuasion, gives you a just title to my love, my thanks, and my applause ; for fingularity of virtue, amidit a multitude of offenders, raifes the value of the merit, and makes the perfon fo C much the more illustrious. You only have had regard to my decrees ; you only have taken care to replenish your country with people, therefore to you alone will posterity be included for the Roman empire's not being left a prey to the next invader. 'On your principle, our first founders made Rome to excel all other nations ; for they D not only regarded the virtue of its inhabitants, but likewife their number. A Roman life falls fhort of the divine, only in its duration ; but you by following this example of your forelathers, make us to lofe the fated mortality of our kind, by giving us a fort of eternity in our children. Thus, without doubt, you comply with the aim and intention of that first and greatest Be- E ing, who formed us all, and who having divided mankind into two species, male and female, gave to each a mutual and ardent defire of reunion, and moreover bleffed that union with a fertility, to which we owe that immortality in our 'race, which fate has denied to our perfons. Nay, if I may build an argument of the p from the footfleps of their anceftors and excellency of marriage on our traditional theology, this fate has had its charms even for the gods themfelves, who flanding in no need of our helps for the perpetuity of their heings, have neverthelefs made ufe of them, to give a ftrong proof of the natural excellence and pleasure of a conjugal propagation. Imitating therefore thus the gods and your forefathers, you will receive G from your posterity, that honour and that deference, you now pay to your progenitors, fince they will have from you an empire, with the fame ornaments your forefathers delivered it to you. I would fain March, 1750.

hear from these marriage-haters but a fhadow of a reafon, why I fhould not pronounce a modeft wife the greateft of human bleffings, and most noble of our defires. She is the fafety of that houfe, whole affairs the administers. She is the tender and careful nur'e of your children. She is the joy of your health, and your cure and relief in fickness; the pariner of your good fortune, and comfort in your bad. She foothes and breaks the lieadiong violence of youth; and tempers the morole austerity of old age. Will any offer to perfuade us, that the production and education of children, which are the very images of our bodies, and pictures of our minds, and in whom we fee, as it were, our very felves born again anew, affords not a delight fincere to the laft degree ? Or that it is no fatisfaction, when we come to obey the laws, of fate, to fee a fen of our own, to whom we can bequeath those honours, and poffettions of our families, which we received from our parents ? I have here only touched at fome of the private benefits of a married life, which however are nothing in comparify of those the publick derives from ir, to which all good men are accuftomed to facrifico both their interests and inclinations. For what can be of greater ufe, or more neceffary, than to have the publick to abcund with people, as amply to fuffice either for manuring the ground, managing of trade, exercifing, as well as improving of arts and feiences in peace ; and furnishing fupplies to the wars, in the room of those that fall either for the defence, or glory of their country ? To this, therefore, O man 1 (for none but the married can deferve that name) and fathers (which I file you, that I may with juffice and pleafure thare my publick title with you) you owe the applaufe, the honours, dignities and rewards I have decreed you, and whence you may derive no imall profit and advantage, both for yourfelves and your children. But, on the contrary, the bachelors (to whom I shall next descend) as they fondly deviate yours, to thall they find a much different fate at my hands, both in words and deeds, and this to convince you of the real preference I shall always give you. Farewel.

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Augustus Calar, to the Roman Bachelors ; Recommending Marriage, and decrying Corlibacy.

WRITING to you, I am not only at a loss what relation but also find in myself different fentiments from those I usually have when I fpeak to Romans. As to the first of thefe, I cannot think it proper to call you nien, faces. Q

LETTER of Augustus Castar to the Bachelors. 122 March

fince you give no proofs of your manhood ; neither can I stile you citizens, inasmuch as all your endeavours are directly levelled at the destruction of the city : Nor can I name you Romans, who aim at the abolifting that very name. And for the fecond, whereas till now it has always been my defire to fpeak to full affemblies of Ro- A mans, it extreamly grieves me to think, that at prefent I am writing to fo many, who without regard either to the providence of the gods, or gratitude to the generous care, their parents had in bestowing life on them, have admitted a thought for pernicious, as that of extinguishing a polterity committed to their charge by the very breath they received from their pro- B genitors ; and fo meanly fubjecting their race to death after a manner fo fatal, as must immediately fink even the whole Roman name and glory. For confider, F befeech you, fhould your example pais into a mode, with the reft of men, what would become of the whole progeny of mankind ? And reflect, that by being the fource of C this wickednefs, you will affuredly be thought guilty of universal murder : This is the most you can hope from the success of your folly; for you have reafon to fear, if none should (as no ressonable man will) think you worthy of imitation, the inevitable centure and detertation of all men ; and furely, that must be an unaccountable principle, that, if it pleases, destroys all ; and if not, provokes the contempt and 'Tis punthment, hatred of all the world. not pardon, we give to robbers, spoilers of temples, murderers, and fuch like heinous offenders, and this for the fingufarity of their practice, against the univerfal confent and approbation of the generality of mankind. lege, murder, and the reft of the horvid Fcroll of monftrous crimes, when compared with yours, lofe more than half their black-You are guilty of a kind of parrineís, cide, in refufing that being to your children, for which the laws of nature and generation call loudly on you. You are guilty of implety towards your forefathers, F any pain, your actions muft of necessity in confpiring the abolition of their honours, give me and all true Romans no lefs. and their name. You are guilty of facrilege, by robbing the immortal gods (in Suppressing the manifestation of their power in your race) of their victim, most noble In itfelf, and most agreeable to them, buman nature ; and by that one deed overshrow all their temples, and all their altars, and utterly diffolve their cities, which are G am I the first that has taken care, that composed of men, and not of empty and defolate buildings. I would have you to reflect, O bachelors ! (if you ever give yourfelves leave to think) whether our great and holy founder, Romulus, will not have "

abundant caule of indignation against your when he shall put your resolutions of coelibacy in balance with his nativity ? And what will his companions in eftablishing this city, think you, report of you above. while the native virgins of Rome are neglected by you ? They compelled these of a foreign nation to afford them that polleriny, they owed to heaven, and themselves : What they bravely fought to obtain, you poorly refule, tho' peaceably offered you by Rome. With what affurance can your ever think of the noble Curtius, who devoted his life to preferve the wives of the Roman people ? How can you reflect on Herfilia without fname, who following her daughter to Rome, here inflituted the facred rites and duties of marriage? Rea member, that as we made war upon the Sabines for our wives, fo it was those very wives and their Sabine mothers, that thruft themfelves betwixt the two contending ne. tions, calmed their rage, and kindly compelled them to theathe their fwords, uniting and fixing them by folemn oaths into one confederate people. All these holy ties, all these facred contracts, are what you endervour to confound and diffolve : But under what specious pretext, and for what mighty end, I would fain know ? Why only to live like the veftal virgins. But litten a while, I beleech you, if you chule that virgins for the patterns of your cellibacy. you ought likewife to have their punifhment on the breach of your chaftity *. This I am perfuaded, you will centure as too fevere a judgment ; but you are at the fame time to remember, that in defperate cafes, like this of ours, the lurgeon doubts not to apply his cautticks, when necessary to the cure of his patient ; and further, that it And yet robbery, facri- E is much against my will, that I write to you after this manner, where the very motive of my discourse is the crime I object against you. If what I fay offends you, continue not in that practice, which provokes me to deliver my felf in terms to difagreeable, and be affured, that if what I now write gives you But if you are really touched with what I fay, repent, and rather be the objects of my praife, than of my reproach, whole cafy and gentle nature you have long been acquainted with ; and to you, I appeal if I have ever omitted any thing that a just lawgiver ought to have remembered. Nor marriage and procreation of children should not grow into neglect, and difuse; the Roman laws were extreamly cautious of that at the first institution of our commonwealth; and I should be too tetlious and

. imper-

To be baried al.v.,

-impertinent to fum up all the foveral laws, that have been fince made by the Senate for the same end. I have indeed augmented the penalty to the difobedient, and increased the reward to those who complied with the laws, to that degree, that no virtue belides has fuch beneficial motives to engage you to the propagation of your kind, A af all others should fail. But you, unmoved either by punishment or rewards, prefume still to purfue the falle track of life, you have long continued in, and live as if you were no part of the commonwealth. It is not, that you are inclined to renounce all commerce with womankind, but you affume the fpecious name B of collibacy, the more freely to indulge and follow the dictates of your lufts; for "tis not copulation, but the legality of it, that offends you, who prefer the lawles and deceitful embraces of a harlot to the sincere careffes of a modelt and virtuous wife. I have endeavoured to obviate all difficulties from what age and degree forver, by allowing virgins in their bloom C to your embraces, and marrying the daughters of freed men to all but the patrician order, that if love or any other profpect should make fuch matches necessary, they might be juftified by law. You that derive yourfelves from the old Roman flock, and number among your ancestors, the Valerii, Quinctii and Julii, will you leave the city to the pofferfion of the Greeks and Barbarians, or shall I set free the D flaves, and call in our allies to supply us with people, and with that pofterity you refuie to beget ? I am alhamed, I am alhamed to think of, and much more to be obliged to write what I do. Put therefore, put an end at length to this deftructive madness, which must of necessity ruin this city, while it dams up all those sources of E people, that should supply the places of thole, whom both the wars and difeafes daily carry off. I would not have any of you to think, that I am not fentible, that marriage and children have their difficulties and inconveniences attending them ; but then I would have you likewife to reflect, that there is no good, that we covet, but has its mixture of disquiet, and that the most and greatest of benefits are nearly allied to the most (ensible and afflicting of griefs, which there is no way of escaping but by purfuing no good at all, fince we can arrive at no fincere virtue or pleafure without a great deal of pain and fatigue, both in the pursuit, the attainment, or your grace's favour of Oct. 13, till the Prefervation of them. There is no neceffity G 16th of laft month, for want of an opof giving you the detail of this, which would force me on a prolixity I would avoid; granting therefore, that marriage and children bring fome uncafineffes along with

them, yet if you balance them with the advantages they afford, you will find them much more confiderable both in number and neceffity : For belides the benefits that arife from the thing it felf, the rewards I have proposed by the laws (for a very fmall part of which many a man would venture his life) methinks, should incline you to be won over to an obedience to them; for it would carry the face of a peculiar stupidity, not to be gained to the propagation of your kind, by a motive, for the fake of which others would not fcruple to embrace the greateft hazards, even of their lives. I thought my felf obliged, my fellow-citizens (for by this time I am confident I have perfuaded you to retain and preferve the name of citizens, of men, of Romans. and the the furname of fathers) I thought myfelf obliged, I fay, to expostulate with you on this point, and being prevailed on more by neceffity, than choice, imagined you would not look on me as an enemy guided by hatred to your perfons, but rather as your friend, whole unfatisfied love will not be content till you shall give it living copies of yourfelves in your offspring ; that we may, together with our wives and children, approach the gods from our lawful dwellings, replenished with a numerous progeny, and all converse together, beflowing equal benefits on the publick, and receiving equal How can I with advantages from it. juffice discharge that trust committed to me in my government, if I perpetually fuffer your numbers to be diminished ? How can I own the name of father, if I permit you to neglect giving children to the publick? Wherefore, if you would have me to believe that you do really love me, as you have often pretended, and that the title of father, which you have beftowed on me, was conferred more out of respect than flattery, apply yourfelves in earnest to become hufbands and fathers, that you may partake of that name with me, and I bear it with justice, and without blushes, Be advised, and farewel.

From the London Gazette.

Entract of a Letter arrived the 7th Inft. from Ambrole Stanyford, Elq; bis Majefty's Conful at Algier, to bis Grace the Duke of Bedford : Dated Feb. 8, 1749-50.

HAD the honour of writing to your grace on Jan. 4, but did not receive your grace's favour of OA. 13, till the portunity from Mahon ; from which time till now, there has been an embargo upon all thipping, according to the cuttom of this place, when they are careening and fitting Q2

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fitting out their veffels for fea. The ten Xeveques are gone, and the Macho and her prize will go in two or three days; however, the Dey has for this once brok thro' the rule, and has ordered a veffel for Leghorn to fail imme 'iately, in order for me to transmit the following account to your grace, and his letter to his minither.

Of the 4 thips of this place which were out on a cruize, ; retuined without any prize; but the th (thought to be loft) at last arrived on the 3d inft. and reported he had taken a thip belonging to Lubeck, laden with deals and pipe-flaves, and a Spanish snow packet boat laden with tobacco, &c. from the Havanna; but that B he had been (eparated from them by bad weather, as also from 5 English vessels he had taken, becaufe their paffes were not good : He had taken 3 or 4 people out of each veffel, and put an equal number of Moors on hoard, fo that he brought here 20 people in all, of which one of each thip is either mate or boatfwain : As foon as I found this, I applied immediatly to C the Dey, who was very much furprized at this affair, and immediately ordered examination to be made into the matter ; I accordingly took the deposition of the officer and people of each thip, who all declared upon oath, that to the best of their knowledge their respective passes were good and lawful ; that the fault the captain of the D cruizer found in one, was fome deficiency in the mizen-maît, and the reft, that fome were broader and fome fhorter than his counterpart of the fcollop, or indenture, tho' a very trifle, which the faid officer faid might happen by the paffes or their counterparts being kept in moifter or drier places, as parchment will give in the former and fhrink in the latter; and as the cap- E tain had little to fay in contradiction, the Dey immediately fent all the people to my houfe, and declared to me, that if any of the faid veffels fhould come in, they fhould be supplied with provisions, and fent away on their respective voyages ; and declared farther, that the action was rafh and stupid. Next day the Dey acquainted me, F that he had broke the captain, and that he never more thould ferve in his employ; and that he had determined to have ftrang. led him, but was prevented by the flrong interceffion of the Mufti and others of the Divan, on account of the celebration of the nativity of their prophet Mahomet. But he faid he would give fuch orders, that nothing of this fort should happen again, and then Gfwore by his prophet, that if any one controverted those orders, whether with regard to paffes, or in any other point of conduct regarding the British flag, he

would take his head; and this, I find, he has told to every one that has come before him, as he has been in a continued fret, ever fince; and indeed, all forts of people exclaim against this flupid and rash proceeding. The veffel which carries this, is dispatched by they Dey express under

A my direction, and will go to Mahon, and if the commodore has no more expeditious way of forwarding it, the veffel proceeds with it directly to Leghorn.

The following Account of an Earthquake at Taunton, in Sometfetthire, is, in forme Respects, so much like what was feit in London on the 8th Inft. that we have thought fit to give it our Readers. It is taken from the last N°. of the Philosophical Transactions, and contained in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. John Forster, so Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S.

B ETWEEN 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on July 1, 1747, being myfeif in fome company at Taunton, we we'e fuddenly furprifed with a rumbling noife like diftant thunder, which was followed immediately by fo confiderable a motion of the earth, that the chair whereon I fat rocked under me. The noise and thaking feemed to come from a diftance, and approached gradually, in fuch a manner, as if a loaded waggon had paffed along; and continued nearly the fame time as fuch a waggon would require to go about 100 The motion went from fouth-eaft yards. to north-west; which being the direction of the fireet, on one fide whereof the house stood, some of us imagined at first that a waggon had really gone along ; but, upon running out and enquiring, we found there had been no waggon : And indeed, as we were fatisfied afterwards, no waggon could have been heard or felt in the back room where we fat, on account of its too great diftance from the firest.

Notwithstanding this happened when most of the town were in bed, the shock was so feasible, that many people got up very much terrified; and they waking others, the conflernation foon became general; infomuch, that altho' it was a rainy night, numbers of people ran out into their gardens, and spent the night there, being apprehensive of other shocks. The account then newly brought us of a dreadful earthquake at Lima, being fresh in every body's mind, contributed to increase the furprize •.

A worthy dergyman, who lives ς miles from Taunton, informed me, that the china and glaffes upon the cupboards in his house rattled and fhook as if they would fall down, and the bells in his house range.

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[•] See London Magazine for 1748, p. 361.

1750. Of the Religion of King CHARLES II.

A perfon who was at that time coming on foot to Taunton likewife told me, that the noife feemed to him like the difcharge of cannon at a diffance, and came rumbing onwards, till the each moved under him in fuch a manner, that he could hardly keep upon his legs: Several others alfo that were abroad affured me, they had A much ado to fave themfelves from falling.

The extent of this earthquake, as far as I can learn, was from fea to fea; that is, from the South Channel to the Severn. It moved from fouth eaft to north-weft, and was felt in every parifh thro' this whole courfe, which is in length about 40 miles: Nor was its breadth much lefs; for it was felt at the fame time both at Exter and Crookhorn, which lie from one another about the fame diftance of 40 miles, in a line directly acrofs its beforementioned courfe.

I have heard it reported, that there were flafnes. of lightning at the time of the earthquake; but I neither faw any myfelf, nor have met with any body that could C affirm he did.

The other Articles in this N°. viz. 488, are as follows.

1. A LETTER from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. F. R. S. to the prefident, concerning the florm of thunder, which happened June 12. 1748. (Of D which we fhall give an acccunt in our next *.)

2. A letter from John Byrom, M. A. F. R. S. to the prefident, containing fome remarks on Mr. Jeak's plan for fhorthand.

3. Part of two letters from Mr. B. their religion; and Cooke, F. R. S. to Mr. Peter Collinfon, averfe to rallery, wa F. R. S. concerning the fparkling of flanel, L of a contempt for it. and the hair of animals in the dark. The company he

4. Is on the earthquake at Taunton, as above.

c. A letter from John Byrom, M. A. and F. R. S. to the prefident, containing fome remarks on Mr. Lodwick's alphabet.

6. A Roman infeription found at Bath, communicated to the Royal Sciety by the P Rev. William Stukely, M. D. fellow of the Coll. of Phyf. F. R. S. and rector of St. George the martyr, London.

7. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S. to the Rev. Mr. Wefley Hall, concerning fome electrical experiments.

8. Extract of a letter from Tho. Aery, G. M. D. to Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. G. Secret. R. S. containing the particulars of the cure of a wound in the cornea, and a laceration of the uyea in the eye of 3 woman. 9. Tables, of fpecifick gravities, extracked from various authors; with fonce obfervations upon the fame; communicated in a letter to Martin Folkes, E(q; prefident of the Royal Society, by Richard Davies, M. D.

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A Treatife bas been lately publified, entitled, The Charadter of K. Charles II. under the following Articles, viz. Of bis Religion : His difimulation : His Amours, Mifreffes, &cc. His Conduct to bis Minifers : Of bis Wit and Converfation : His Talents, Temper, Habits, &c. Written by George Savile, Margasis of Halifax. Printed for Meth. Tonion and S. Draper. We fhall give our Readers a Specimen of this mollerly Performance, in the first Article, viz. Of bis Religion.

THIS prince at his first entrance into the world had adversity for his introducer, which is generally thought to be no ill one, but in his case it proved so and laid the foundation of most of those missortunes or errors, that were the causes of the great objections made to him.

The first effect it had was in relation to his religion. The ill-bred familiarity of the Scotch divines had given him a diffafte of that part of the protestant religion. He was left then to the little remnant of the church of England in the Fauxboug St. Germain; which made fuch a kind of figure, as might eafily be turned in fuch a manner as to make him lofe his veneration for it. In a refined country where religion appeared in pomp and splendor, the outward appearance of fuch unfafhionable men was made an argument against their religion; and a young prince not averfe to rallery, was the more fufceptible

The company he kept, I mean in his pleasures, and the arguments of state that he should not appear too much a protestant, whilft he expected affiftance from a popish prince; all these, together with a habit encouraged by an application to his pleasures, did to loofen him from his first imprefions, that I take it for granted, after the first year or two, he was no more a protestant. If you ask me what he was, my answer must be, that he was of the religion of a young prince in his warm blood, whole enquiries were more applied to find arguments against believing, than to lay any fettled foundations for acknowledging providence, mysteries, &c.

In this kind of indifference or unthinkingnes, which is too natural in the beginnings of life to be heavily centured, I will suppose he might pass forme confiderable past of his youth. I must prefume too, that

* See London Magazine for June 1748, p. 282.

ahat no escafions were loft, during that sime, to minuse every thing to bend him nowards popery. Great art without intermillion, against youth and estinets, which are feldom upon their guard, souft have its effect.

I must prefume, that no man of the ting's age, and his methods of life, could A poffibly give a good reafon for changing the religion in which he was born, let it be what it will: But our paffions are much oftner convinced than our reason. He had but little reading, and that tending to his pleasures more than to his infruction. In the library of a young prince, the folemn folios are not much rumpled, books of a R lighter digertion have the dogs ears.

Some pretend to be very precife in the time of his reconciling. I will not enter into it minutely, but whenever it was, it is observable, that the government of France did not think it adviseable to discover it openly; spon which Aich obvious reflections may be made, that I will not montion them.

Such a fecret can never be put into a place which is fo clofely flopt, that there thall be no chinks. Whilpers went about. particular men had intimations : Cromwell had his advertifements in other things, and this was as well worth his paying for. There was enough faid of it to ftartle a great many, though not universally diffused; D As the Reduction of the Interest payable upon to much, that if the government here, had not crumbled of itfelf, his right alone, with that and other clogs upon it, would hardly have thrown it down. I conclude, that when he came into England, he was as certainly a Roman Catholick, as that he was a man of pleafure ; both very confiftent by visible experience.

Careless men are most subject to superflition. These who do not fludy reason enough to make it their guide, have more unevenness: As they have neglects, fo they have flarts and frights ; dreams will ferve the turn ; omens and fickneffes have violent and fudden effects upon them. Nor is the firength of an argument fo effectual from its intrinfick force, as by its F being well fuited to the temper of the party.

The genteel part of the Catholick religion might tempt a prince, that had more of the fine gentleman than his governing espacity required; and the exercise of Indulgence to linners being more frequent in it, than of inflicting penance, might G be fome recommendation. Mysteries of that faith are ftronger fpecificks in this cafe than any that are in phylick. In the mean time, it was not the leaft fkilful part

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of K. Charles's concealing himself, to make the world think he leaned towards an indifference in religion.

He had fickneffes before his death, in which he did not trouble any protestant divines; those who faw him upon his death-bed, faw a great deal.

As to his writing those * papers, he might do it. 'Tho' souther his temper nor education made him very fit to be an author, yet in this cafe, he might write it all himfelf, and yet not one word of it his own. That Church's argument doth fo agree with men unwilling to take pains, the temptation of putting an end to all the trouble of enquiring is to great, that it must be very strong reason that can refist : The king had only his mere natural faculties, without any acquisitions to improve them ; fo that it is no wonder, if an argument which gave fuch cafe and relief to his mind, made fuch an impreffion, that with thinking often of it, (as men are apt to do of every thing they like) he might, by the effect chiefly of his memory, put together a few lines with his own hand, without any help at the time; in which there was nothing extraordinary, but that one fo little inclined to write at all, should prevail with himself to do it with the folemnity of a cafuilt.

the publick Funds bes occasioned various Disputes in this City, and many other Places in the Kingdom, we fhall give our Readers an Abftratt of two Pampblets lately pub. lifted upon the Subject.

THE first was intitled, Confideration on the propofal for reducing the interest E on the National debt ; which fets out with endeavouring to remove people's prejudices against the act of parliament for this purpole, by thewing, that the parliament has a right, and is in duty bound to reduce the interest as foon as possible, either by borrowing money at a cheaper rate, to pay off the old creditors in the terms of their contract, or by getting all or forme of them to agree to accept of a lefs interest for the future; the publick being exactly in the fame cale with a mortgageor, who without doing the least injustice may borrow money at a lefs interest to pay off the mortgagee, and is not even bound to give the latter the preference, unless in civility only.

He here takes notice of the objection, that the cafe of a creditor of the publick is not altogether the fame with that of a mortgagee ; becaufe the latter has a right to demand his money when he wants it, which

* Two papers in defence of the Roman Catholick religion, found in this king's firing box, ie bis own band, and published by K. fames II. oferwards.

1750. Confiderations on the Reduction of Interest.

which the creditor of the publick cannot do. To which he answers, that this was. known to the lender at the time of lendings. and that they have always taken care to: make themfelves amends, in interest and premiums ; witzels the immente effeter which have been got, by supplying the publick with manage. He then theve, what cantion was used by the administration, to put all people upon a loude and to prevent any man's making an advantage by knowing, more than others, by which means the four per cent. anduities were hept at a lower price than they would otherwife have fold for. After this he tells us, that theeb. methods were propoled for lowering the intensit : One, to barrots money by lottery or otherwife, and pay it to the creditors: Another, for making an offer to the creditors, to a certain ex? tent, of fuch as should first come in, and the reft not to have to good terms : And the third, to make one general offer to all the creditors, who should accept thereof by a limited time.

Of these three, the last was embraced, which he flews to be the most just and equitable ; after which he comes to the principal, and indeed the only true quillion upon this Albject, viz. which is most for the interest of the publick creditors, to accept of 3 1 per cent, for leven years certain, and afterwards of 3 per cent. vill the parliament can find money to pay them off; or D to continue at 4 per cent. Inbject to the uncertainty of being paid off as foon as the parliament can by any means find money to do fo. Upon this fubject the fays, money may be borrowed and applied to pay off the unfubicilbed four percent. and nuities this very year, and during the peace, larger fums may be borrowed every E caufe if the government had atompted in fubceeding year ; fo that in very few years, the whole will be paid off.

Upon this postulatum he very cafily theves, that it is the interest of the creditors to fubicribe ; and that they will have the additional pleafure of having sontributed all that was defired of them to promote the good of their country.

Ŧ He then proceeds to shew the probability of his postulatum, among other reafons, by observing that in the year 1712, the parliament railed 3,600,000L by way of lottery, for which they gave a premium of 30 per cont. in capital, and an interest on the 1301. at the rare of 6 per cent. whereas in 1748, the parliament railed 6,300,0001. by way of annuities, G flag, and the reflitution of plunder saken. and gave for premium ten per cent. in a lottery ticket, with 4 per cent. intereft on both; which thews how much the quantity of money had increased in Europe during that period ; and if it increases as and during the next, the premium of an-

muities at 3 per cent. soult increase in men portion; from benes he fays it is not likely, that what the unfubforihed 4 per cents. Chall acceive more for interest, than the indicribed, will be Afficient so pay the premisin of annuities at g. per centa and he adds, that the longer they fault be before paid, it may be to south the sverig for them, as the funds may be expected an rife every year.

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Upon the whole he concludes with this observation, that is any annuitable arodes termined not to remain do the funder sites they come to three par sent. Such he o was have no inducement to subscribe duplet they think the subscribed annuities will fell for more than the unfubicribed :- Which is worth their confideration. The other panapliet was intitled, the notations on a late Pampblet, sutified, auto

of which we shall give only the most meets rial. He observes, that as the mond expended in the late: war swarfer the gen neral benefit of the twhole community

every individual should pay his proportions confequencly when the ones is laid on 190 or 40,000 people, instead of 8 millions. the foliame that promotes such an event may be modefully called a partial feheme or tax. To which he adds, why fhould not posts and places pay their queta? Whencas they will be augmented .in value inftend of being diminiched by this inherite, if it takes effect; for a place of 3 cok per ann. will at the end of one year belequal invalue to a place of 4001. per anni and at the end of 8 years a place of 3 ocl. per ann, be of the fame value.

In fome following annotations be endeavours to fnew, that the creditors ought to have had a tender of their money the borrew money for this purpose, it would have thewn the true value of it at marines. and would have been most agreeable its parliamentary faith. C. C. L. LOTARA

In another he observes, that the hauss of commons approving of the feheme, wine not to be wondered at, because the monthed are principally landholders, and may by this means not only borrow money cheaper on their land; but their land will she worth more years purchase.

As to the probability of a lafting peace, he denies it, becaule the fame metives for war with the Spaniards are ftill fubfifting, which induced us to commence the late war with them, viz, the credit of our from our South Sea company. And 🖛 to money's having grown plentier, he fays it has not increased in this island of late years, in proportion to the increase of the national debt ; but only feems to have done

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done to, by the increase of our funds and paper credit. Here he admits, that if peace continues, the interest of money will probably fall; but it cannot naturally do to all at once, therefore the four per cent. annuitles have no reafon to be under a panick ; for the' the parliament may borrow as much money as the market carl A. familh, yet it is certain, that the market cannot furnish 58 millions in one year ; therefore the four per cents. can be forced into a reduction of interest only by flow degrees, even with a continuance of peace. and a religious application of the finking fund, both which he very much doubts. Bur fays he, if the payment of the national debt be: really meant, let it be fet about B by plaufible measures, fucht as a tax on all property real and perfonal; and then the debt, great as it is, may be foon exeingutified, with this confoling circum-Stance; that we shall annihilate other taxes as we go on, and at laft get rid of a large army of excile and cultom-houle officers; which, like friers in Roman catholick [] countries, are a dead-weight to the community, fucking our blood like leeches, and bringing no profit to the common flock by their labours.

From the Remembrancer, March g. FIT HE subject of this paper is the mutiny-bill, of which enough has been faid in this and the preceding months, D in the Debutes of the Political Club. We . shall therefore give our readers only the following extracts.

"When Cæfar, the all-accomplifhed Cafar, entered Rome in triumph, and ins charges wheels paffed over the bofom of his parent-country, the Roman citizens durft lampoon him to his beard, with - E iout any dread of the martial laws he had stablished, or the discipline those laws drad produced. And if we had a Ciefar amongst us, as renowned for publick atschevements, as amlable for his private wirtues; I hope we should not forget, that the conquered for his country, not for himfelf; nor be afraid to mix a due regard of our own rights, with our acknowledg. F ments of his fervices. But if a Czefar in name only, should, in any distant age, happen to be the armour-bearer of Great Britain, and, proud of his military figure (without having brought home any fpoils for her capitol, any talents for her treasury, any matter of glory for her annals, or advantage for her fate,) should assume the G commitments might be productive of very port of Mars (as Shakefpear phrafes it) in time of peace; thould behave as if the fate of the country depended on the fopperies of difcipline ; and fhould betray more folicitude to extend fubjection and

vaffalage at home, than he had done to obtain victories, or make conqueits abroad g I fay, if a Castar in name only, fhould hereafter happen to advance fuck claims, and venture on fuch experiments as thefe, furely the indiguation of the publick would alone be fufficient to provide for the publick prefervation:" I

The writer concludes thus. " When this anatast bill shall again be taken into confideration, let the fame alarm be taken with it : And let us wage perpetual war with this military monster, which, as the foolifh Trojans did by the Orecian horfe, we have thrown down' the walls of our conftitution to admit, and which, like it, contains nothing but definition."

Old England, March 3.

This is a humbrous Paper, reprefenting a Meeting of Ladies an confider, whether shey found come into the Schane for reducing the Interest of the publick Funds : , Of which - Notice sous feat to Men Argus Centoculi, as follows.

Te Arghus Sentock you he a Squar. S 1 R, ÷ (

DEIN pointed fogretary for a foliety of D. ladice, I am ordered to quaint you, that there, is a general meetin of our fexe to be held at the requeste of those among us of fmal fortins about this town, on Wenfday necks at Sec, --- upon the redukthen of intreft on the puities from lower so three par fent, wheref it gives grete difpienture to the faxe. Youer company is defierd to here the debaps, as wee find by igouer paper, that you be ower frind aginft the Jewes, and the laers of aut fortes. Youer humbel farvant,

BETTY GRIGG.

Mr. Argus fays, he went accordingly, and was to conveniently placed, as to hear and fee unperceived ; and no fooner had Cathedrilla, the chairwoman, opened the affembly with a fpeech, than a buz of applause enfaced, and then half a dozen ftarted up in different parts of the affembly, and spoke all at once. In vain was order called out, and filence imposed upon them from the chair, till the black rod was called in and ordered to take the speakers into cuftody,-a perfon of bulk and itrength equal to the poft, and supported by two of three affiftants ! - But Cathedrilla, wifely confidering, that the fex is feldom gained by correction and punifhment, and that ill confequences, as the was apprehentive that the black rod would be foon pofferfed of a majority of the affembly, the rapt her fan with fuch an air of feverity, and lo loud, as shook the very foundations of the floor. 1.1

floor, and sternly overlooking the affembly, faid, " Thus far in fupport of my honour as your delegate." - But, changing her countenance into a fmiling mildnefs, according to the art of practifing faces in looking-glaffes, the courteoully entreated them to observe order and discipline in the courfe of their debates, and that they would A Tpeak according to their ranks. This unhappily produced a greater confusion, for almost all the assembly got up, and a Babel of tongues enfued, till the noife of two or three benches failing down behind, which they happily miftook for a crack in the roof, frightened them into filence, and gave Cathedrills an opportunity to prevent Speech for the future, by obtaining the confent of the affembly, that they should speak as the fecretary fhould happen to take their names out of a little box that lay at the foot of the chair, in the fame manner as the lawyers call a jury.

After Corinna a lawyer's daughter, and Pecuniana a banker's daughter, had spoken C against confenting to the scheme, the chance fell next open Confiderata, a very respectable lady, and diftinguifhed by both fexes. Says the, " If I do not wholly go into the opinion of the learned debaters who have gone before me, while at the fame time I cannot wholly approve of the m**ft***1 proposition now before us, you will excuse the irrefolution of a perfon, who comes D here rather to learn, than decide. It has been told us, without doors, that we shall gain by this reduction, and be in a better fate than we are now in ; as in charity we ought to believe, that the white wand is better skilled in accounts, than to think himfelf that 31, are preferable to 41, and confequently, that he has not fo mean an E agree, that they halt chosen a proper opinion of others, as to imagine he can impole to palpable a contradiction upon their understanding. No, ladies, there is a latent meaning in the affertion. Statefmen, like the brothers, deal frequently in mystick fayings. If we dive into their fagacity, we shall find they infinuare that, if we accept of 3 per cent, we shall gain fomething ; whereas, by infifting on 4 por F There is cent, we may probably lofe all. nothing to get by a fox but his fkin ; and the king must lose his right, where there is nothing left. Mark this well, and then perhaps you may close in with the propofition, and think 3 preferable to 4. The m****! threat to pay us off has a farther meaning in it than what occurs at first. G bidder, when it was not necessary to give As it is impracticable for them to raife money to pay off our principal, we must look for another meaning in their words, and

what to obvious as to pay us off with revenge, if we perfift in our refufal ?"

A paule enfued, and the whole affembly feemed thunderftruck, till the fecretary put her hand into the box, and pulled out the fanguine Furora in her turn, a lady of the antient British race : " Were I not fatisfied, quo' fhe, of the integrity of the lady that spoke last, I might perhaps fufpeet her of a private correspondence with the Gideonites; but, alas! great is my fear that her experience has folved our flate znigma. Is then the N*t*n become bankrupt at last ? Is the to be fligmat zed with a whereas in the Gazette? Or, to avoid this digrace, do our fuperiors prothe like contention for pre-eminence of B pole a composition to us, or a letter of licence for time to enable her to pay her just debts ? Or rather, do they think, by fuch infinuations, to intimidate us into terms, and be dictated to, as they were at the waters of beakb on the Continent? Nor war, nor peace, is the province. This became unwieldy and reflive in their hands, and that they knew not how to improve. Baffled and beaten by men abroad, they renew the war upon women at home, and replace their peculation by our spoils. Must we retrench our pleasures to make good their deficiencies ? Adieu every fourth morning at Ranclagh, every fourth night at the playhoufe, our noontide cards and midnight dice rathing befide the flowing bowl, replete with comfortable draught ;---farewel, a full and entire fourth of all our occupation's gone !

> To the WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER *. SIR,

NROM thy project communicated to H us in thy last effay, every one will character to appear in .- To propole that any man should ferve his country for ndthing is, indeed, as chimerical a project as ever entered into the head of the most whimfical fellow in this whimfical nation.

I have now in pofferfion, thank the avarice and penurioulnels of my father, and have long had an eftate of 300cl. per annum; and I have ferved my country many years as a commissioner at one of our boards, for which I have enjoyed a falary of 10001. a year, belide the advantage of providing for a favourite groom or footman, or the hufband of my wife's favourite maid, and now and then privately felling a good place in my gift to the highest it away for preferving my interest in my borough, for the use of the candidate recommended to me by the minister. R Tis

March, 1750.

* See London Magazine for left year, p. 206, 605. That for January left, p. 18, and that for left month, p. 79.

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Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions. March 130

'Tis true, I cannot fay, that the fubject has been much benefited by my fervice at the board, because I never gave myself the least trouble or thought about what was doing there, but blindly followed the directions of that one of my fellow commiffioners, who, I found, was most in the good graces of the administration for the time A being; yet still, as a certain number is neceifary to make a quorum, I think, I ferved my country by my attendance; and doft thou think, I would have done this for nothing ? --- No, --- the devil or the French king may take the country for me, if I can get nothing by ferving it. ---- And most gentlemen of my acquaintance are of the fame way of thinking, tho' all of Bthem be men of opulent fortunes; for, thank God! I have been always wife encugh to avoid commencing an acquaintance with a man in narrow circumit inces, 'or to break off as foon as he became fo.

I have heard people talk of men of merit, but I could never find any merit in poverty, if the perfon faid to be poffeifed of it, was above the condition of being a menial feivant. --- Men of courage, fidelity, knowledge, or capacity may, I fhall grant, be cf fervice to their country ; but what is that to me ? And tho' minifters may talk much of merit, and of the regard they have for it, I have always found by their actions, that they meant D the merit of the fervices done, or expected to be done to themfelves, and not that of fervices done, or expected to be done to their country.

The justness of this observation thou , may'ft thyfelf be convinced of, if thou wilt be at the pains to examine into our publick offices, and the private hiftory of E the perfons to bountifully provided for by their means. Therefore, prithee, leave off forming whimfical projects for the publick good, ---- Chufe thee out fome great man now in power, or that is foon like to come into power :---- Confider his views, confider his pattions, and employ thy whole invention, which feems to be fruitful enough, how thou may'ft beft contribute to the fucceis of the one, or the latisfaction of the other. ----- Let no fqueamish fcruples of honour or confcience obstruct thee in thy endeavours; for shoulds thou ever harbour such in thy breast, thou may'ft obtain the praife, but thou canft never expect the favour of any powerful patron. ---- Does not daily experience G being acquainted with a worthy perfor, thew, that a man who ferves his country only, without attaching himfelf to the fervice of any particular minister, is neg-Jefted by all ?---- The reason is plain; because what is every body's bufiness is

-Reflect ferioully on no body's bufinefs. --this :--- If thou doft, thou wilt without delay refolve to follow the advice of hint, who is, more than thou feemeft at prefent Thy fincere friend, to be to thylelf,

Thom. Worldlywic. St. James's, Street, March 18, 1749.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Y OU have obliged the publick more than once with fome account of the Free and Candid Difquifitions *, and with remarks upon them. It is reasonable that the proposals therein contained, being of fo much concern to religion and truth, fhould be failly examined ; and every friend to both, will ferioufly rejoice to fee all fuch matters adjusted to compleat fatiffaction. In a buinefs of this moment, nothing fhould be fought for but truth, and things that tend to peace, and mutual edification. Perfons not capable of judging

C in the affair, nor of clearing it in the manner that will be expected, by confiderate and unprejudiced men, fhould forbear writing upon it. For they will only amufe and perplex, where they fhould inftruct The authors of the difand illustrate. quifitions, whoever they are, appear to be ferious; and I firmly believe they are men of integrity and piety. Those who cannot agree with them, in any point of moment, should give their reasons, with calmnels and mildnels; and nobody will blame them. But if men are prejudiced in their inquiries, and treat proposals which they do not like, in a manner that is any way unhandfome, or not agreeable to the rules of truth and feriousness; if they do this upon fubjects of religion, or any matter that is of importance to church or flate; they deviate from the defign of fuch propofals, they abule the patience of the publick, and in the end draw upon themfelves that contempt, which by their unequitable way of writing or conversing, they may be defirous to fix upon others.

I willingly flatter myfelf that you, Sir, are one of those, who would allow fair fcope to a fair argument ; and confequently afford room, in your Mifcellany, to fome remarks in favour of the difquifitions, with the fame readinefs and justice that you do to those that are against them. - 1 have read the interrogatories in your Magazine for the month of February, and whom I take to be one of those concerned in the difquifitions (or however a real friend to the defign) I told him what I had read, and alfo fnewed him the pamphlet. He faid he was not fond of dipping into controverfice.

* See London Mag. for 1749, p. 417, 460.

troversies. But at my request, he took the piece into his hands; at the fame time affuring me that he would examine with fairne's. He walked out into my garden s He staid there a quarter of an hour, or a little more. At his return, he faid he was amazed. I asked him, why? It is of no moment, faid he, to tell you. I pref. A fed him with my usual freedom. And at last he answered, " I am forry to see this writer miftake the point fo much as he does. He first supposes the authors of the disquisitions to be, what most certainly they are not, diffenters; and argues, in his way and manner, upon that supposition. All this being gratis distum, and against the whole grain of every reasonable B evidence, must go for nothing. He next furmifes (he, or his friend, it is no matter which) that they have contrived to countenance their proposals with the authority of fome great names. This I am fure of ; that they have contrived to countenance them with no other names, than those they have actually produced in C , their treatife : Nor do they, I am equally fure, defire any other authority to favour them in their defign, but that of truth and fact, to the decision of which, they have all If the along submitted their proposals. publick has been furmifing, and even fpecifying, and miftaking upon the fubject, they cannot help it. For they have been D no way acceffary to any thing of this kind; and I am well affured, that it had been agreed amongst them from the beginning, that no names should be mentioned. "I believed him, and do, as I have the highest reason .- Then he went on to observe, that the queries were nothing to the purpole ; not one of them, he faid, in all the four and twenty, excepting the latter part of E the fourteenth ; namely this, Wbetber the preparing a new office for funerals, and leaving a diferetionary power with the ministers, of using it, or not, in some cases, be [not likely to be] a caufe of difputes between fuch minifters and their parificioners? This query, he allowed, was fairly put ; adding, that it might deferve confideration. The F reft, he taid, he gave back to the author, with the fame freedom and candour, with which he had propoled them. This was the fum of our conversation upon the fubjeft at that time; and he intimated, that he should be obliged to me, if I would never trouble him, or myfelf, hereafter, with any thing but what was of real importance concerning it. I believe I shall take his ad- G vice, with regard to himfelf at leaft ; but fhall continue to improve myfelf from your papers. I remember he occasionally dropt a word about Dr. Biffe's performance : Which, he faid, they were very well ac-

quainted with, and had, fome of them, formerly admired ; but that the admiration is now over, fince harangues appear to them in a different light from facts, and they justly give the preference to the latter. Nor would he in the leaft allow, that the authors of the disquisitions had not quoted fairly. For, faid he, they tell us plainly what their defign is in quoting ; which is a very just one; and they keep religioufly to their rule. The point here was, to thew what concessions had been made, and to argue from them. This they did ; and of their manner of doing it, they leave all that will examine honeftly, to judge. As to the fcheme you mention, he faid he knew not what to make of it, nor what could be its defign; and therefore choic to be as cautious about it, as you have been ; observing to your credit, that you have acted a prudent and an honourable part in suppressing it, is it contained any thing ungenerous and unhandiome. For furely, as he added, nothing of that fors ought to be made publick, in a paper defigned for the benefit of mankind.

March 19, 1749. PHILANDER.

Westminster Journal, March 17.

10 talk of the fhocks of national credita occasioned by the schemes of projectors; of the shocks of our honour, from the ignominious terms upon which we have been accepted into the friendship of our mighty neighbours; cr of any other flocks proceeding from human error, and that may be amended by human prudence; how neceffary foever fuch difcourfe may be in the general, must appear too infignificant. in the moment when the God of nature thakes his own work, and warns us how much it is in his power to overfet not only. our policies and projects, but to bury us and our devices at once in the bowels of earth that from which we were made.

Philosophers may well fay, that earthquakes are the greateft and most formidable phænomena of nature. There is no fe-. curity against their effects, when they come with the last degree of violence. Of this we are certain, tho' perhaps we reafon in vain about their causes. That my readers may have a true fenfe of what they have hitherto elcaped, and what we are to expect, if God should please to visit us with thocks of a more tremendous kind, I fhall give a brief account of one of the most remarkable that has happened in Europe.

That in Sicily, in 1692.3, fhook the whole illand, and was communicated to the ille of Malta on one fide, and the continent of Maples on the other. It was of the pullatory kind, or a feries of per-R 3 pendicular

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Poetical Essays in MARCH, 1750. 171

pendicular fuccuillons. Vincentius Bonajutus, who felt it, and has deferibed it in the Philosophical Transactions, fays, it was impoffible for any body, in that country, to keep on their less upon the dancing earth : Nay, those that lay on the ground, were toffed from fide to fide, as on a rolling billow. Even high walls leaped from their A foundation feveral paces. In open places the fea funk down confiderably, and in the Same proportion in the ports, and inclosed bays. The earth opened in feveral places in very long clefts, fome of an hand's breadth, others of half a palm, and others like great gulphs. From these openings in the valleys there iffued out fuch a quantity B of water, as overflowed a great space of Bground, which to those that were near it had a fensible sulphureous fmell.

The milchief it did is molt amazing : Almost all the buildings in the country were thrown down. Fifty-four cities and towns, befides a great number of villages, were either deftroyed or greatly damaged, In the city of Noto, a firset half a mile C in length, and built of ftone, was fettled in the ground, and hung quite on one fide like a declining wall. In another Areet was an opening big enough to fwallow a man and horfe.

But we shall be particular only in regard to Catanea, one of the most famous, antient, and flourishing cities in Sicily ; the Drefidence of feveral monarchs, and an university. This city, by its near situation to Mount Ætna, or Gibel, had feveral times before fuffered from the like caufes : And it had now a great thare in that defolation, which was inftantaneoufly fpread over the whole island.

Father Antonio Serrovita, being on his way thither, and at the diftance of a few Emiles, observed a black cloud, like night,

hovering over the city; and from the mouth of Mon-Gibello.arole great fpires of flame, which spread all around. The fea of a fudden began to roar, and rife in billows; and there was a blow, he faid, as if all the artillery in the world had been at once discharged. The birds flew about aftonished; the cattle in the fields ran crying from place to place : His and his companions horfes ftopped fhort, and ftood trembling, which obliged them to alight, They were no fooner off, but they were lifted from the ground above two palms ; At which inftant cafting his eyes towards Catanea, he with amazement faw nothing but a thick cloud of duft in the air. This was the last scene, the fatal catastrophe of Catanea : For of that magnificent city, there was not afterwards the leaft footiten to be feen.

Signor Bonajutus affures us, that of 18,914 inhabitants, 1800p then perished. The fame author, from a computation of the people, in the feveral cities and towns. before and after the earthquake, found that, near 60,000 perified out of 254,900.

I will just add to this account, that Palermo, another large city in the fame ifland. and frequently called the capital, fuffered a calamity nearly approaching to this of Catanea, and from the fame caufe, no longer ago than the year 1726. (See p. 91.)

But what are the number of people in either Catanea or Palermo, when compared with those in the great city of London ? The computation just quoted may inform. us, that in all the cities and towns in Sicily, the inhabitants are but a fourth part of. what we generally effeem to be in the metropolis of the British dominions. Yet this metropolis has been twice thook, violently thock, within the compats of a fingle month.

Poetical Essays in MARCH, 1750.

Pologue and Epilogue to the new Tragedy, calld, The ROMAN FATHER: Written by Mr. W. Whitehead, and now effing, with univerfal Applause, at the Theatie Royal, in Drury-Lane.

PROLOGUE

Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

BRITONS, to-night in native pomp we come True heroes all, from virtuous ancient In those far distant times when Romans knew

The fweets of guarded liberty, like you ; And, fafe from ills which force or faction

brings, kings. Saw freedom reign beneath the fmile of

Yet from fuch times, and fuch plain chiefs as theic, [pleafe ? What can we frame a polish'd age to

Say, can you liften to the artlefs woes Of an old tale, which every school-boy

knows ?

Where to your hearts alone the fcenes apply

No merit theirs but pure fimplicity.

Our bard has play'd a most adventurous part,

And turn'd upon himfelf the critic's art :

Stripp'd each luxuriant plume from fancy's wings,

And torn up fimilies like vulgar things.

Nay, even each moral, fontimental, ftrake, Where not the character but poet spoke,

He

He lopp'd, as foreign to his chafte defign; Nor spar'd an useles the a golden line.

Thefe are his arts; if thefe cannot atone. For all those nameless errors yet unknown, If shunning faults which nobler bards commit, [pit,

He wants their force to firike th' attentive. Be just and tell him fo ; he asks advice,

Willing to learn, and would not afk it twice. [baware Your kind applause may bid him write------Or kinder censure teach him to forbear.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

LADIES, by me our courteous author fends

His compliments to all his female friends : And thanks them from his foul for every

bright [night.] Indulgent tear, which they have thed to-Sorrow in virtue's caufe proclaims a mind, And gives to beauty graces more refin'd.

O who could bear the lovelieft form of art,

A Cherub's face, without a feeling heart !

'Tis there alone, whatever charms we boaft, [toaft,

Tho' men may flatter, and tho' men will 'Tis there alone they find the joy fincere,

The wife, the parent, and the friend are there.

All elfe, the verieft rakes themfelves muft own, [town;

Are but the pakry play-things of the The painted clouds, which glittering tempt

the chace, [brace.

Then melt in sir, and mock the vain em-Well then ; the private virtues, 'tis confect,

Are the foit inmates of the female breaft.

But then, they fill fo full that crouded fpace,

That the poor publick feldom finds a place.

And I fuspedt there's many a fair-one here,

Who pour'd her forrows on Horatia's bier,

- That ftill retains to much of fieth and blood,
- She'd fairly hang the brother, if the could. Why, ladies, to be fure, if that be all,

At your tribunal he must stand or fall.

Whate'er his country, or his fire decreed,

You are his judges now, and he must plead. Like other culprit youths, he wanted grace;

But could have no felf-intereft in the cafe.

Had fhe been wife, or miftrefs, or a friend, It might have answer'd fome convenient

end : [take But a mere fifter, whom he lov'd — to Her life away, — and for his country's fake ! Faith, heies, you may perdon him ; indeed, There's very little fear the crigne fhould

foread.

True patriots are but rare among the men. And really might be useful now and then. Then do not check, by your disappro-

bation, [nation, A fpirit which once rul'd the British And still might rule -would you but set the fashion.

On being deny'd Access to a young LADY.

YES, I must part, and part, alas! from you;

Oh! how it galls to give the last adien !

Not all the shocks expiring mortals feel, ... When death inflicts the long expected

- fteel; Not all the panes reflection's torments cafe On fouls deny'd the heav'n they long to
- taste, [fin,) Can half express, (yet love is, fore, no
- The hell of pain that gnaws my heard within.

Like Antony, I call each facred name,

- Days, nights and hours, to witness to myflame :
- Like his my vows in one fair circle ran,
- And love ftill clos'd the round that love began. [mourn,

Brave, haplefs chief ! for him kind maidens And wet with annual tears his faithful urn ; By charms like thine the gen'rous hero fell, But firft enjoy'd the fair he low'd fo well :

While I, in vain implore one chearful ray

From eyes that far outfhine the noon of day.

Cou'd Cleopatra half thy merit boaft,

Wife were the bargain, and the world well loft;

Like paltry ore, that moits at ev'ry flame,

She wore the ftamp of each new lord that came. [fmile,

'Tis true, the wity fair cou'd blufn, and And weep falle tears, Nile's fubtleft crocodile;

On each fluth'd check there glow'd a deeper Than virtue aiks, or modelt matrons need. But had (weet innocence, the virgin's heaft, And watchful honour kept the facred poft; Had chafte defire in fuch a garb been dreft, And truth, the lawful monarch, fway'd her breaft;

Then had we all ador'd what all had feen,

And lov'd the cafket for the gem within :

Bat what fond flave wou'd ferve a forfeit throne,

Or prize the temple, when the god is gone ? Adieu !-- tho' heav'n has each warm

with deny'd, [vide ; Tho' bolts obstruct us, and tho' bars di-

Tho' Flandria, fchool of Mars, a while detain

The groffer body on her diftant plain,

My foul, that's free as thin pervading sir, Shall ever haunt the place where dwells my fair ;

AL,

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134 At morning orifons, at midnight hymns, While the blue wafting taper dimly gleams, Still, like thy genius, shall it fondly stay, To hedge thee round, and chace each fprite [I fly, away. Mean time, where George and glory calls, To fight the battles of fair liberty ; Secure 'mid ftorms of death I'll tread the [Inield. fjeld, For love shall sence me with his fev'nfold But thee, Ophelia, milder tafks become, To ply the guiltlefs needle fafe at home ; Pen kind epiftles to thy ablent fwain, And foothe with vows of truth a lover's pain. [fort. But shou'd some golden sool besiege thy Or titled fon of dulinefs make his court ; Let not, O let, nor threats, nor bribes, combine, [mine : To make thee yield ; but think thy all is With pray'rs and tears I bought the precious prize, dies. Who dares but name a theft; by heav'n he And fhould the fulfom fop, with naufeous [near; air. Attempt a kifs, no watchful guardian Retreat, nor let him tafte that fragrant breath, But frown, and petrify the fool to death. But shou'd'st thou tamely bear the foul difgrace, [embrace, Or meet, refign'd, th' unhandy wight's Too foon, alas ! my jealous eyes wou'd find Th' indented mark, and poifon left behind ; Not ev'n fuch tears as dying patriots fhed, Whole feas of love wou'd ne'er efface the deed. No-rather drive the infect tribe away, And wait the promis'd hour, and deftin'd day. again, Three wafted months shall fend me back Enrich'd with Gallia's fpoils, and wealth of Spain. blind. Thy venal father's eyes, bright gold thall Smooth his rough front, and bribe him to be kind; Virtues, unknown before, the fire shall fee, And faithful hinges creak alone for me. Extract from a Poem, lately publified, call'd, The Triumph of Is s * : Where the Guardian Goddess of the River is supposed to Speak. 7 E venerable bow'rs, ye feats fublime, Clad in the moffy veft of fleeting time ;

Ye flately piles of old munificence,

At once the pride of learning, and defence, Where antient piety, a matron hoar,

Still feems to keep the hofpitable door ; Ye cloifters pale, that lengthning to the

fi, ht, Still ftep by ftep to musings mild invite ; Ye high arch'd walls, where oft the bad has caught

The glowing fentiment, the lofty thought Ye temples dim, where pious duty pays

Her holy hymns of ever-echoing praife;

Lo! your lov'd Ifis, from the bord'ning vale,

With all a mother's fondnets bids you hall Hail, Oxford, hail! of all that's good and great,

Of all that's fair, the guardian and the feat Nurfe of each brave purfuit, each generous aim,

By truth exalted to the throne of fame!

Like Greece in fcience and in liberty,

As Athens learn'd, as Lacedæmon free! Ev'n now confect to my addring eyes,

In awful ranks thy facred fons arife :

With ev'ry various flow'r thy temples [breath'd. wreath'd,

That in thy gardens green its fragrance Tuning to nightly tale his British reeds,

Thy crowding bards immortal Chaucer leads :

His hoary head o'erlooks the gazing choir, And beams on all around coeleftial fire.

With graceful ftep fee Additon advance,

The foreeteft child of Attick elegance:

To all but his belov'd embrace deny'd,

See Locke leads reafon, his majeflick bride: See facred Hammond, as he treads the [fhield. field,

With goldlike arm uprears his heavenly All who beneath the fhades of gentle peace, Beft plan'd the labours of domeftick eafe; Who taught with truth, or with perfusion

· mov'd ; Timprov'd; Who footh'd with numbers, or with fenfe

Who told the pow'rs of reason, or refin'd All, all that ftrengthn'd or adorn'd the

mind ; [howl, Each prieft of health, who mix'd the balmy

To rear frail man, and ftay the fleeting foul ;

All crowd around, and echoing to the fky, Hail, Oxford, hail ! with filial transport cry-And fee yon folemn band ! with virtuous

to frame a aim, 'Twas theirs in thought the glorious deed With pious plans each musing feature glows,

And well-weigh'd counfels mark their meaning brows.

Lo, these the leaders of thy patriot line, Hamden and Hooker, Hyde and Sidney caught : fhine.

Thefe from thy fource the fires of freedom How well thy fons by their example taught i While in each breaft th' hereditary flame Still blazes unextinguish'd and the fame! Nor all the toils of though ful peace engage,

'Tis thine to form the hero as the fage.

I fee the fable fuited prince advance

With lilies crown'd, the spoils of bleeding , Ed-. France,

· Occopioned by Is1s, an Elegy. See Lond. Mag. for laft year, p. 88.

Edward ----- the mufes in yon hallow'd • fhade

found on his tender thigh the martial blade :

lade him the fleel for British freedom draw, And Oxford taught the deeds that Creffy faw.

And ice, great father of the laureat band, the British king + before me feems to ftand :

He by my plenty-crowned fcenes beguil'd, And genial influence of my featons mild,

Lither of yore (forlorn, forgotten maid) The mute in prattling infancy convey'd;

- From Gothick rage the helplefs virgin bore,
- And fix'd her cradle on my friendly fhore : Soon grew the maid beneath his foft'ring Fland. hand.

Soon pour'd her bleffings o'er th' enlighten'd Tho' rude the dome, and humble the

retreat, Where first his pious care ordain'd her feat, Lo! now on high the dwells in Attick

bow'rs, [tow'rs. And proudly lifts to heav'n her hundred He first fair learning's and Britannia's caufe Adorn'd with manners, and advanc'd with laws;

He bade relent the Briton's favage heart,

And form'd his foul to focial fcenes of art; Wifeft and beft of kings ! ---- with ravifh'd gaze

Blace the long procession he furveys :

loyful he fmiles to find, that not in vain He plan'd the rudiments of learning's

. reign :

Himfelf he marks in each ingenuous breaft, With all the founder in the race express : With rapture views, fair freedom ftill furvive

In yon bright domes, ill-fated fugitive :

(Such scene, as when the goddels pour'd the beam

Unfullied, on his antient diadem)

Well pleas'd that in his own-Pierian feat

She plumes her wings, and refts her weary feet ;

That here at laft the takes her fav'rite ftand,

"Here deigns to linger, e'er the leave the land.''

Wnitten immediately after the Second Shock of an EARTHQUAKE, on the 8th Inft.

FET, while we live, what gratitude we [blow; owe! God, the provok'd, witholds the final That dreadful thock, which felt thro' ev'ry Vein,

Shall back to Chaos give this earth again.

,

He warms us now, when at the close of day, He hids the fky his fiery arch ‡ display ;

With deep convultions || makes his ocean, [bling foil. boil,

And rocks beneath our feet the trem-As yet paternal, he but shakes his rod : But who can bear th' inexorable God,

When, (fcorn'd his mercy, wearied with abule)

He quits the reins, and lets his fury loofe? Thro' fpace immense then discord will be hurl'd,

And ev'ry thock must diffipate a world. They speak, earth, ocean, air; I hear them fay,

Awake, repent, 'ere we diffolve away :

· Repent, amend your actions, grace immore." plore,

"Ere means, occafion, time shall be no.

Discite Justitiam moniti. VIRG.

BRITANNIA, 'wake! by heavens com-mand

Repeated terrors fhake our land a Revere th' almighty nod :

Let high, and low, and rich, and poor, Unite repentant, and implore

The favour of their God.

Yet may th' uplifted arm be ftay'd ; Yet mercy may with juffice plead,

And guilty man may live :

Our gracious God is always found The flowest to chastife and wound,

The readiest to forgive. No more let bafe corruption stand

The publick fcandal of our land,

Nor taint fair freedom's caule ; Ye friends of country and of c ---- t,

Appear as ready to support,

As to enact our laws.

Ye gaming tribes, whole luft of gain

When baulk'd, transports you to complain,

And rave against your God ; No more for quick damnation call, Avert his fury, left it fall,

And crush you with its load.

Ye thoughlefs revellers, who rove Difguis'd, thro' lawles scenes of love,

And malk your crimes in night 3

Think all your vicious follies lie As naked to th' Almighty's eye,

As open as the light.

Ye pious few, with zealous care Kneel to that God, who heareth pray'r,

To whom all flefh fhould come ; Some fav'rite Phineas may fucceed, And fad Augusta's tow'rs be freed

From their twice threatn'd doom.

1 Alluding to the uncommon phenomena in the air, • The Black Prince. + Alfred. 1 The many vielent. which appeared betwixt two and three weeks before each shock. forms and burricanes that have lately bappened.



When Colin is dancing, I fay, with a figh,

'Twas here first my Damon was feen.

Jates moan, In accents to piercing and clear; You fing not to (weetly, I cry, with a groan, As when my dear Damon was hear.

A garland of willows my temple thall finde, And pluck it, ye nymphs, from yon grove; For there, to her coft, was poor Laura betray'd, And Damon pretended to love.



• First man fet to the fecond woman and turn $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$, his partner the fame $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$; gallop down the middle, up again and caft off; right and left with the top couple $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$. The BEAUTY. By STREPHONE ET humble Duck, in rural firain, Deferibe the labours of the fivain 3 Or let it be a Prior's care

To paint the blooming nut-brown fair ; My mufe thall draw the fairer hue Of the lovelieft Peggy New.

I envy neither Gay his theme, Nor yet a Homer's Trojan dame : Let Horace praife, with ufual glee, His fweetly-fmiling Lalage ;

A brighter nymph do I purfue : It is the brilliant Peggy New.

Affift, ye foft, ye gentle gales! And tell thro' Berkfhire's pleafant vales, That where the filver Kennet flows, This miracle of nature role,

And Reading's envied children view The graceful charms of Peggy New.

It was upon a Sunday's mall, Where beaus and belles the breeze exhale, Apart I faw the charming maid, Beneath an elm's far fpreading thade;

I learnt, but 'twas with much ado,

The pleafing accents, —Peggy New. I heard upon a neighbouring fpray, A rival finch her charms difplay; Envying the little warbler's tongue, Who fat admiring, as he fung;

In every note, I thought, I knew The grateful found of Peggy New.

No other nymph on the parade Was equal to the fmiling maid : Had the fam'd Harriot Pitt been there, She mult have yielded to our fair :

Each fainter charm would fade in view Of the faultles Peggy New.

Juftly to paint each fparkling feature Exceeds the art of human creature ; Her flender waift, her eafy pace, And all her fymmetry of face ;

Not e'en the pencil of Vertue Can draw the ímile of Peggy New,

Ye gods, who over love prefide, Preferve this nymph, your alkar's pride a A form to finith'd and to fair, Was ne'er defign'd for mortals care a

Let Venus, and each Cupid too,

Protect the charms of Peggy New, And when the happy time thould be Flowing with nuptial mirth and glee, Let not a breaft as white as fnow, Be thought as cold and fenfelefs too 1

But rather let the words be true, That file her —kindeft Peggy New. OKONIENSIS.

On Reading the Rev. Mr. GROVE's System of Moral Philosophy.

N this judicious piece, the work of years, How rich a treature to the mind appears! March, 1750, Learning and fenfe are blended thro' the whole,

To charm the fancy, and exalt the foul.

How firong and imooth the well-turn'd periods flow,

And with a noble warmth divinely glow ! To mend the manners, fludioufly inclin'd, Our author fpreads the moral to mankind in him a thouland beauties foring to fight; In him we tafte the most refn'd delight. Ye fportive train, who flutter life away, In empty joys, the trifles of a day; What are the gay amulements which ye prize, [guile ? When fiript of all their falle and vain dif-Turn here a while, your round of mith fulpend,

And calmly weigh the diffates of a friend: Attend in time to what thefe leaves unfold, Of more intrinfick worth than mines of golds. In charms array'd, and amiably bright, Behold fair virtue blooming to the fight ! 'Tis fhe alone can make us happy here, Still ev'ry figh, and dry up ev'ry tear: 'Tis fhe alone can grant a life of cale, Whofe ways are pleafure, and whofe paths are peace.

To keep the paffions in a proper fphere, Due limits fix, and ftop their mad career; To ftem the torrent of a vicious age, Is the chief end of Grove's inftructive pages For this the pious fage, with learning fraught, Truth's such maxims to his hearers With matchlefs energy, and ftrength of thought:

For this he often touch'd the mufe's lyre, Sweet as the warblings of the feather'd choir.

Reft to thy alhes ; gentle fhade, adieu ! Be mine the tafk, thy footfleps to purfue.

Upon Reading the Power of Beauty. A Pom. PREPARE, ye fair, the lautel wreath prepare, [hair; And bind with grateful hands your poet's The gentle youth, whole fweatly flowing lay [fway. Records your charms, and vindicates your

Here beauty's power, in its full force dilplay'd,

Wakes to new triumphs the exulting maid : She views reflected every fhining grace,

And traces all the wonders of her face.

Mark, how each tender fympathetick firain Glows with the lover's joys, or weeps his pain; Beauty's foft influence guides his runeful And his heart beats refpontive to his long. E'en thy Dorinda * fhall with finiles furvey Her image drawn in thy commanding lay;

Pleas'd that her lover can transmit each charm,

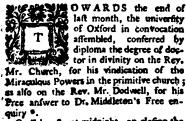
And future ages with her beauties warm. S T H #

* A charafter in the poem.

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THE

Monthly Chronologer.



On Feb. 23, at midnight, on closing the fublicription for the reduction of interest at the Bank and South-fea houfe, the whole, including what was entered in a particular book for foreigners, amounted to above 40 millions.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The courts-martial ended at Deptford on the feveral captains acculed by rearadmiral Knowles, and fentence was paffed on capt. Digby Dent, as follows, viz.

The court, purfuant to an order from the right Horr. the lords commillioners of the admiralty to Sir Edward Hawke, dated Feb. 16, 1749, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of capt. Digby Dent, in an intended attack upon the port of St. Jago de Cuba, on March 29, 1748; and having heard the witneffes produced, and maturely confidered their ovidence, the court are unanimovily of opinion, that capt. Digby Dent is not blameable for his conduct, in not attempting to force the port of St. Jago, confidering the unexpetted obftacle that prefented itfelf upon his drawing near the mouth of the harbour: And the court do therefore hereby unanimoully acquit him of any blame upon that account. (See Mag. for laft year, p. 576, .577+)

Extrati of a Letter from Salifbury, March 1.

Laft Thuriday night, between nine and fen, an extraordinary phenomenon appeared here, which engaged the attention of many (pectators. This was a very luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rockwork; and extended croß the horizon; waving like flames iffuing from fire. After a flort continuance, it difappeared all at once; the flam very clear at that time, and more enlightned than it is commonly by the flarts only.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The annual fermion for the widows and orphans of poor differing ministers was preached in the Old Jewry by the Rev. Mr. Richardfon, when upwards of 320L was collected at the doors.

At the feffions at the Old Bailey the r c following matefactors received fentence of death, viz. William Fry, for flealing a horfe ; Tho. Jones, alias Harper, for picking Gen. Sinclair's pocket of a gold watch; John Ducker, for robbing John Flugh on the highway, of a hat and wig ; John Carbold, Charles Gawen, otherwife Jana Carboid, Charles Gawen, Ginerwine the papifi of Beccles, and John Doe, 3 outlawed fmugglers ; James Young, for forging a feaman's will, with intent to defraud ; John Staunton, William Ruffef, Edward Bufbey, and Peter Oldfield, for robbing Chailes Stewart, Efq; of a gold watch, near Burlington Gardens ; James Scott, for imuggling ; Patrick Roney and John Baftow, for robbing Joseph Norfield, of a portmanteau, with wearing apparel, to a confiderable value, the property of lieut. Tho. Foley; and John Thorp, for robbing Daniel Brown near Cold-Bath fields, of a filver watch and 6s. in money. At this feffions also 41 were caft for transportation, 8 to be whipped, and 8 burnt in the hand. Tho. Jones, condemned For picking Gen. Sinclair's pocket, was the perfon who was refcued out of the Gatehouse on Jan. 1748, for which 8 men were this feffions caft for transportation.

THURSDAY, 8.

This morning, at half an hour after five o'clock, the town was again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer continuance them that which was felt this day month a (fee p. 91.) It was attended with a great ruftling noife as of wind, and numbers of people were awaked from their fleep merely by the violence of it ; tho', thank God, it did no other mifchief than throwing down feveral chimnies, and damaging fome houses. The thock was to great in fome parts that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked, being in great consternation at this unufual vifitation. In the high grounds by Grosvenor-square, &c. it is faid to have been full more than in other parts, the braffes and pewters of (everal

* See on algeral of the Free Luquiry, in our Mag, of last year, p. 27. And of Mrg. Endurely's Free Anfwer, p. 328.

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feveral kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves. In St. James's Park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noife fermed to break three times. It was observed about five o'clock, that there was a continual, tho' confused lightning, till within a minute or two of the thock being felt, which darted very low, and the flashes very great and ftrong. It was reported by a great many people, that there was a fmall fhock between one and two the fame morning. The great shock at first mentioned was felt at Copt-hall, at Loughton, and in the skirts of Epping next to London, but not in Epping freet ; likewife at Thegdon-mount and Nettfwell, It was feit also at Cheshunt, Ware, and Hertford, and very violent at Waltham a alfo at Bromley, Beckenham and Croydon, at which two laft places it occasioned the hammers of the clocks to firike upon the bells .- Ar writer in one of the papers endeavours to shew, that this was not an parthquake but an airquake, occasioned by the burfting of a great ball of fire in the air, which fome were reported to have feen who never faw it : However, the notion of its being only an airquake, has been generally, and we think defervedly exploded.

The fame day came on at Brentford the election of a knight of the faire for the county of Middlefex, in the room of Sir Hugh Smithion, bart. now earl of Norathumberland; the candidates being George Cooke, Efq; and Frafer Honeywood, Efq; when the former gentleman was choken by a majority of 416.

SATURDAY, 10.

At the affizes at Bedford, among others who received fentence of death, was Gabriel Tomkyns, for robbing the Chefter Dail on July 2, 1746; who was ordered to be hung in chains near the place where the fact was committed.

MONDAY, 12.

This morning, about feven o'clock, a duel was fought in Hyde-park at fword and piftol, between capt. Clarke and capt. Isases, both belonging to admiral Knowles's fquadron. Capt. Clarke fired his piftol first, and the ball went thro' capt. Innes's breaft into his body; of which wound ha foon after died.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

His majefty went to the houfe of peers, and gave the royal affent to the malt bill g the bill for punifning mutiny and defertion; a bill for repaining and improving the haven and pier of great Yarmouth; a bill for repaining the duties upon China raws filk, and for granting other duties in liew Wareof; the bill to render profecutions for perjury, and fubornation of perjury, more easy and effectual; to feveral road bills, and 8 private bills.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general court of the Bank of' England, when a dividend of 2 I half per cent. was agreed to for the half year ending at Lady day.

The Right Hon, the earl of Marchmont was unanimoully elected one of the 16 peers to reprefent the peerage of Scotland in parliament, in the room of the earl of Crawford, deceafed.

FRIDAY, 16.

A most excellent letter from the lord bifhop of London to the clergy and people of London and Westminster, on account of the late earthquakes, was published this day ; wherein his lordship takes notice, that it is every man's duty to give attention to all the warnings, which God in his' mercy affords to a finful people, and laments the general depravity of the times. the horrid oaths and blasphemies, and the deteftable lewdnefs and impiety, luxury and love of pleafure, that prevail among us. While I was writing this, fays he, caft my eyes upon a news-paper of the day, and counted no lefs than 15 advertilements for plays, operas, mulick and dancing, for meetings at gardens, for cockfighting, prize fighting, &c. Should this paper go abroad, what an idea muft is give there, of the manner in which Lent is kept in this protestant country ? He in the end earneftly exhorts parents and mafters of families to take care of their children and those committed to their charge. Reformation, fays he, must begin in private families ; On you therefore, fathers and mothers, your country and the church of God call for affiftance ; your endeavoura may go a great way towards faving us, and this wicked generation may be fpared, for the hope of feeing the next better. In a word, let every man, whatever his flation is, do his part towards averting the judgments of God : Let every man reform himfelf, and others, as far as his influence This is our only proper remedy : goes. For the diffolute wickedness of the age is a more dreadful fign and prognoffication of divine anger, than even the trembling of the earth under us.

SUNDAY, 18.

This day, between 5 and 6 in the evening, a flock of an earthquake was felt at Gofport, Portfmouth, and in the Ifle of Wight, to the great terror and furprize of the inhabitants.

TUESDAY, 20.

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The lord mayor and court of shlermen unanimoully ordered the thanks of that court to the Right Rev. the lord billoop of 1 S 2 London, London, for his excellent letter on occafion of the late earthquakes.

FRIDAY, 23.

The affizes ended at Maidftone for the county of Kent, which was the greateft that has been known, tho' only 7 received fentence of death, one for fetting fire to the barn of Mr. Clarke of Throwleigh, and another for being an acceffary in the faid cime; two for feveral robberies on the highway, in which they used thole they robbed with great cruelty; one for fitteling a mare, one for burglary, and the feventh for breaking open a ferutore, and robbing his mafter.—In most counties the affizes were greater than has been generally, known, and many were condemned for mpurder, robberies, and other crimes.

John Collington, the acceffary above mentioned, who procured and hired the other to fire the barn, was a gentleman farmer of about zcol. a year, of Throwleigh, and was fo potorioully wicked and malicious, and fo vexatious to all his neighbours, that when it was known that he was call for his life, there was the greateft joy imaginable, and all the bells where he a ringing in the neighbourhood where he lived.

MONDAY, 26,

Eleven of the malefactors, condemned last festions at the Old-Bailey, were executed at Tyburn, viz, Jones, Carbold, Young, Scott, Gawen, Doe, Russel, Busbey, Oldfield, Roney, and Baftow. The reft were reprieved for transportation, (fee the 7th day.) Jones and Young rode (pinioned together) in the first cart; a precaution judged absolutely necessary, as the former was a great favourite of a defperate gang, who had refcued him out of the Gatehoufe ; and the latter had like to have elcaped out of his cell in Newgate, he having fawed off his irons, &c., The other nine criminals followed in three carts, three in each. Mr. theriff Janffen attended, preceded by the two under theriffs. There were between 2 and 3 hundred conflables, with their feveral high conflables, viz. Mr. Carne, for Weftminfter; Mr. Welch, for Holbourn ; Mr. Adlington, for the Towerhamlets; and Mr. Harford, for Finfbury The attendance of the two laft derifion. and of their posses, had never been required before. The feveral carts were lined by constables within, and by civil officers on horseback without; and no perfons, either on horfeback or on foot, fuffered to mix with them ; by which means the whole preceeded regularly and without interruption. During the procession, and at the place of execution, great, numbers of the populace either threw away, or gave up (upon their being required to do

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it) their bludgeoos; a remarkable example of the influence (fuperior to any other) of the civil power, when duly exerted.

MARRIAGES and BERTHES

Feb. 24. FItzwilliams Barrington, of Lilly in Hertfordhire, Efga

to Mils Hall, of Norfolk-ftreet, a 200001.

26. Rev. Dr. Neve, archdeacon of Huntingdon, to Mils Green.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, rector of St. Maryat-Hill, and prehendary of Worcester, to Mila Gosling.

27. Robert Metry, of Hatton-garden, Efq; to Mrs. Hollings, of Red lion fquare; daughter to the lord chief justice Willes.

March 3. Arthur Gregory, Eig; to Mifs Chaplin, daughter and heirefs to the late Sir John Chaplin.

67 Peter Motteux, of Christ-church in Middlefex, Elg; to Mife West of Bishopfgate freet.

Bodychen Sparrow, of Kenfington, Efq; to Mils Arthington, of Duke-fireer, Weftminster.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Twilden, bishop of Raphon in Ireland, to Mile Carter.

8. Mr. Stee, an eminent upholder in Bartholomew-clofe, to Mifs Savage, daughter of Samuel Savage, E(q; of Rolls buildings in Fetter-lane.

9. Francis Delaval, of Seaton Delaval in Northumberland, Efq; to the lady Naffau Powlett, relict of the late lord Naffau Powlett.

Heary Somner Sedley, Elq; of Uxbridge, to Mrs. Clarke.

17. John Lloyd, of Peterwell, Elgs to Mils Leheup.

22. William Quilter, of Orpiagton in Kent, Efq; to Mila Petty, of Grafvenorfquare.

Richard Ellion, Elq; an eminent merchant of this city, to Mils Elizabeth Wyati

Feb. 27. Dutchefs of Richmond, delivered of a daughter.

March 3. The marchiouefs of Tweedale, of a daughter.

4. The lady of the Hon. William Bouverie, Eig; elder fon to the lord viscount Fokstone, of a fon and heir.

12. The lady of the bilhop of St. Alaph, of a daughter,

17. The lady of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Efg; of a daughter.

so. The lady or John Frederick, Efq; of a fon.

21. The lady of John Bond, Elq; of a fon and heir, and a daughter.

22. The lady of John Affleck, Bles. Knt. of the thire for Suffolk, of a fon.

DEATHON .

Feb. st. W ILLIAM Elfe, Elga at Warham, in Herelord Chire.

March 3. Right honourable Francis lord Athunry, the first baron of Ireland, and one of the eldest peers in his majelity's sominions.

5. Mr. Henry Sillon, fon and partner of Mr. George Sillon, an eminent druggift in Ludgate-Arcet.

Rev. Mr. William Price, rottor of St. Ethelberga, within Bifhopfgate, and lefturer of St. Luke's, in Old firest.

7. Sir William Jolliffe, many years governor of the Bank, and one of the richeft commoners in England,

Rev. Mr. Giles Eyre, dean of Kallalve, in Ireland.

12. Str Alexander Raid, of Bairas, Bart, at Aberdeen.

13. Mr. John Watten, fen. in eminent wholefals upholiterer in King-freet, and one of the common-council of Cheap-ward.

19. Sir James Hamilton, of Rofe-hall, Bart, member of parliament for the thire of Lanerk, in Scotland.

17. Samuel Vanderplank, Elq; formerly an eminent Blackwell-hall factor.

18. The lady of the late lord Boling-

broke, defcended from a family in France. 2a. Dr. Jurin, prefident of the College of phyficians.

23. Mr. Difdale Powell, a Weaver in Brick-lane, Spittle fields, aged 103.

a4. Mr. John Purcas, an entirent Italian merchant on Ludgate-bill, and matter of the mercers company.

25. Sir Samuel Dixwell, of Broome, in Kent, Bart.

Kent, Bart. 26. Lady Anne Colleton, fifter to the earl Cowper, and wife of James Colleton, Eq; member of parliament for Leftwithial in Cornwall.

Hon. Kohert Coke, Elq; brother to the Rt. Hon, the earl of Leicefter.

28. Mr. Benjamin Isaac, a wealthy and eminent Jew merchant.

Beclofiaftical PREFERMENTS.

T UCIUS Henry Hibbins, D. L. pre-I fented to the rectory of Hobbing in Effex .- William Townfund, M: A. to the vicarage of Tubberlon, in Norfolk.-The. Cooper, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln .--- Jonathan Peters, M.A. to the rectory of St. Creed in Cornwall. -Mr. John Oare, to the rectory of Ditton in Kent, --- Mr. Joseph Amphlet, to the vicarage of Alternoon in Cornwall .- Mr. Jackfon, to a prebend in the metropolitical church of York .- Mr. Richard Thomas, cholen Thurlday lecturerof St. Peter's, Cornhill, in the room of Mr. Banfon, deceafed. -Rt. Hon. and Rev. Charles lord Blany, made dean of Killaloe in Ireland .-- Samuel Kennington, M. A. prefented to the vicarage of Binham in Norfolk.—Mr. Righard Cookfon; to the vicarage of St.; Martin's, Southwald, in Cumberland.—Mr. William Sclater, chofen lecturer of the united parlfnes of Chrift-church, Newgate-firect, and St. Leonard, Fofter-lane, in the room of Mr. Banfon, deceafed.—Mr. Ellifon, chofen lecturer of St. Mary Aldermanbury, is also recent of Dr.; Bam. Nicholls whe refigned,

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military. DWARD Burby, Eq; appointed high-heriff of Staffordthire, and John Jones, Elq; of Angleles .- William Congreve, Elq; made lieut. col. of Wynyards reg. of foot. John Severn Elq; lieut. col. of St. George's dragoons; John Wynne, Eiq; capt. of a company in Braggs reg. of foot ; liout. Philip Delifie, capt. lieut. in Naizon's draroons : Cornet French, lieut. and Mr. John Ladeveze, cornet in the faid regiment.-Thomas Brudenell, Efq; made lieut. coL of the 2d reg. of dragoon guards, and Robert Stringer, Efq; major of the faid reg.-Lieur, gen. Richard Philips made col. of his majefty's reg. of foot, fate Dalzell's a and the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Efg. col. of his majefty's reg. of foot, late Philips's .- George Arnold, Elq; alderman, choien prefident of St. Thomas's hospital, in the room of the late Sir John Thompfon.-Lord Vere Beauclerk member of parliament for Plymouth, created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Vere of Hanworth in the county of Middlefex. — Waple, Efq; appointed by the court of directors of the Eaft-India company, governor of fort St. George, upon the evacuation of that place by the Franchs and — Joddrell, E(q; judge of the mayor's court there.—Earl of Plymouth, made conftable of the cafile of Flint, and comptroller of Chefhire and Flintshire .- Robert Wynne, Eiq; made prothonotary of Carnarvon, Anglefta and Marianeth .- Mr. Durant, made yeoman of the mouth to his majefty .- Dr. Barrowby, elected third phyfician of St. Bartholomew's holpital.

Perfons declared BARKRUPTS; William Welfa, of Brittol, coach and coach-harnefs-maker.—Benj. Afwood, heretofore of Mark-lane, late of White-hart-court, Bifhopfgate ftreet, merchant and broker.—Robert Barnen, late of Wapping, lighterman and dealer in coals. —Thomas Wileham, of Morton, in Surrey, calico-printer.—William Grinfell, of Bridowall, London, weaver.—Aathony Lawrence, of Briftol, cordwainer.—Sam, Alcock, late of St. Margaret's, Weftminfter, dealer.—John Overall, of Preftwick, in Lancafaire, chapman... Tho. Benton, of Birmingham, linen-draper, and haberdafter, [The reft is our next.]

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T HE proclamation iffued by the flatesgeneral for a faft on the z5th inft. N. S. has thefe remarkable words in the pramble, viz. Whereas the flates are not entirely without disquietude on the fubject of the late peace, on account of its not being fo firmly established as that they can abfolutely depend on its lasting, especially when they reflect on the fituation of affairs in the north, which are fill very far from being adjusted in the manner to be wished, and which would not fail, if unhappily they fhould come to a rupture, to embroil the flate in a new war; for these causes, ac.

The prince fladtholder has latly made a promotion in their marine, of no lefs than 18 admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals; but whether this be with a defign to reftore it to its former luftre, or that their fea-officers may call one another names, according to the joke of a late noble duke upon a promotion of general officers in this country, is as yet uncertain. There has been lately an infurrection at Helday, a little town upon the Texel, occaffoned by collecting the taxes. The rioters carried their infolence fo far, as to compet the magistrates to lay down their office, and leave the town ; but the ftadtholder having fent a party of regular troops thither, with a filcal and two commiffaries, the rioters were prefently difperfed, and the ringleaders feized. And fome of the chief men in Holland having been appointed to examine into the methods, by which the new regulations relating to the taxes have been carried into execution, and to hear and redrefs all grievances upon that head, it is hoped that all future diffurbances will be prevented.

We have from Paris an account, that the Beglifh commiffaries arrived at Pondicherry the roth of August laft, and fet out from thence the next day, in order to take poffefion of Madras. And that circular letters have been difpatched to all the diocefes in France, for convoking a general affembly of the clergy on the 15th of May next, the cardinal de la Rochefaucau being already nominated by the king to prefide in that affembly.

From Cadis they write, that the troops which failed from thence in the month of October laft, were happily arrived at the Caraccas, and had landed there without any oppofition; and that a fecond tranfportation was preparing at Cadiz for that country.

From Lifbon they write, that the equivalent which the Portugueze have obtained from Spain for the town of Sacrament upon the river la Plata in America, now caded by them to the crown of Spain, is an annual flip to trade to Buenos Ayres (that their king having broke off all commerce even with his courtiers, is wholly employed in his devotions; and that father Gafpard continues to manage all the affairs of that kingdom, with an authority of which the anaals of Portugal can hardly furnish an example.

The Genoele have lately nominated the marquis Doria to go to Baltia, in quality of governor general of the island of Coricea, which feems to contradict the report of their intending to fell that island to Spaig for Don Philip, duke of Parma.

Letters from Rome advife, that cardinal Albani had demanded a brief of the pope, to dispense with the age of the archduke Joseph, in order to his being chosen king of the Romans; to which his holine's made a favourable answer, That as princes often grant general pardons to deferting foldiers, on condition of their returning by fuch a day to their respective regiments, to the pope has granted a general pardon to all deferting priefts and friars, on condition of their returning by a certain day to their respective cloifters or functions. And that on the 8th inft. N. S. two fhocks of an earthquake were felt at Rome, and the night following fuch a violent one at Frascati and Albano, as-overturned several houfes, and damaged fome churches and convents.

From Vienna we hear, that the Pruffian minifier there has made a formal declaration, that in cafe the Czarina fhould in purfuance of her laft memorial to the court of Sweden, proceed to march a body of troops into Finland, his mafter will confider it as an aft of hoftility, and punctually fulfil the engagements he has entered into with that crown.

From Petersburgh we are advised, that the Danish envoy has lately had several conferences with the grand chancellor, and that he is likely to succeed in his negotiation for an exchange of ducal Holftein with the counties of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorft.

The answer given by the court of Sweden to the Czarina's last memorial is, that they are fincerely disposed to entertain a perfect friend/hip with the court of Ruffia, and to contribute as much as in them lies to maintain tranquillity in the north, without derogating from the honour, independency, and interest of the crown.

Nuremberg, March 13. Muhammed, emperor of Mogul, being dead at Deliy, the ufual refidence of those potent monarehs, Ahmet, a prince of about 23 years of age, and the only fon that Muhammed had had by an infinite number of concubines, has fucceeded him in the posseficient of that valt empire.

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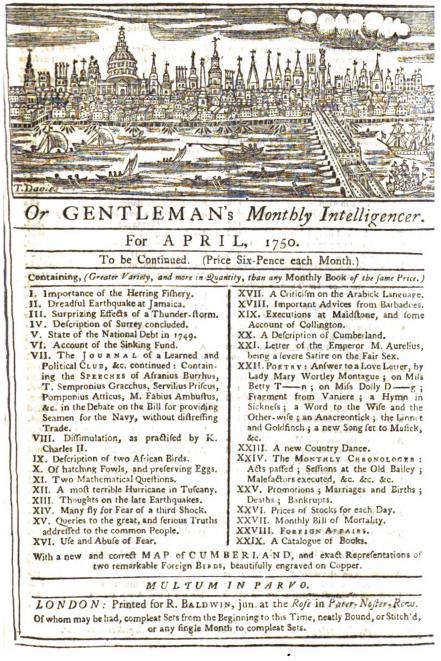
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We fall cale fome astice of Dr. flaits's pempblet on Barthquakes in our nexts

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE. APRIL, 1750.

As excellent PAMPHLET bas been latch publifie'd, institud, The THEORY and HARTORY of EARTHQUAKES. As to the Theory, our Readers may for a brief Account of it in our Magazine for February laft, p. 91. Is the bifforical Part, the Author gives a Detail of the Earthquakes in our own Country, (ice our laft, p. 102.) and deferibes that dreadful one in Sicily, of which we have given an Account in our laft, p. 131, 132, is alfo the late tremendous one at Lima, in Peru, which we have related in our Magazine for 1748, p. 362. We just mention'd the terrible Earthquake in Jampica, p. 91, and fall nove give a particular Account of B it from this Writer; which is as follows:



A M A I C A has been always remarkable for earthquakes, and indeed they are fo common, that the inhabitants expect one every year. Dr. Sloane gives us the hiftory of one C in 1687; and we have

accounts by feveral authors, of another more terrible one in 169s. In two minutes time, it thook down, and drowned 9 tenths of the town of Port Royal. The houses funk outright 30 or 40 fathoms deep. The earth opened and fwallowed up the people in one firset, and threw them up in another; fome role in the middle of the harbour, and yet were faved. While the houses on one fide of a ftreet were fwallowed up, on the other they were thrown on heaps; and the fand in the ftreet riting like waves in the fea, lifted up every body that flood on it, and then fuddenly finking into pits, and at the fame ini ftant a flood of water breaking in, solled them over and over, fome catching hold of beams and rafters, or whatever came in their way. Ships and floops in the harbour April, 1750.

were overfet and loft; and the Swan Frigate in particular, by the motion of the fea and finking of the wharf, was driven over the tops of many houses. All this was attended with a hollow rumbling noife, like that of thunder. In lefs than a minute, 3 quarters of the houfes and the ground they ftood on, with the inhabitants, were all funk under water ; and the little part left behind, was no better than a heap of rub, bifh. The flock was fo violent, that it threw people down on their knees or their faces, as they ran about to feek a place of The earth heaved and fwelled like faícty. the rolling billows, and feveral houfes ftill flanding, were shifted and moved some yards out of their places. A whole fireet was now twice as broad as before ; and in many places the earth crack'd, open'd and thut, with a motion quick and faft, and of these openings, 2 or 300 might be seen at a time; in fome of these the people were fwallowed up, in others they were caught by the middle, and preffed to death, and in others the heads only appeared. The larger of these openings (wallow'd up houses, and out of fome, whole rivers of water fpouted up a prodigious height into the air, threatning a deluge to that part spared by the earthquake. And befides, of all the wells, from one fathom to fix or feven, the water flew out at the top with a furprizing and irrefifible violence. The whole was attended with flenches and offenfive fmells, and the noife of falling mountains at a diftance, while the fky, in a minute's time, was turned dull and reddifh, like a glowing oven. Yet, as great a fufferer as Port-Royal was, more houles were left flanding in it, than on the whole island bolide, Scarce a planter's houle, or lugar-work E was left flanding in all Jamaica. A great part was swallowed up, houses, peopla trees, at one gape ; in the room of which there alterwards appeared great pools of T . water, water, which, when dried up, difcover'd nothing but fand, without any mark, that ever tree or plant had been there. Two thousand people loft their lives, and sooo acres of land were funk. One Hopkins had his plantation remov'd half a mile from its place. Yet the shocks were the most violent among the rocks and mountains, in A whole caverns the matter that produced the earthquake was supposed to be.

Not far from Yallhoufe, part of a mountain, after it had made feveral leaps or removes, overwhelm'd a whole family, and a great part of a plantation, tho' a mile diftant; and a large high mountain near Port Morant, about a day's journey over, was quite fwallow'd up, and in the place where it flood nothing remained but a lake of four or five leagues over. The tops of high mountains fwept down with them in their fall, trees and other things in their way ; and these vast pieces of mountains with all their trees thereon, falling together in a confused manner ftopp'd up maft of the rivers for near 24 hours, till fwelling up they made themfelves new channels, tearing up in their paffage every thing that oppofed them, and carrying with them into the fea feveral hundred thousand tons of timber, floating in fuch prodigious quantities that they feem'd like moving iflands. In Liguania, the fea retired from the land in fuch a manner that for 2 or 300 yards the bottom appear'd dry, and D the fifth were left behind; but in a minute or two's time it return'd again and overflow'd great part of the fhore. At Yallhouse the sca retired above a mile. After the violence of these convulsive throws was over, those who escaped in the city of Portroyal, got on board the flups in the harbour, where many continued above two R months; the shakes all that time being fo violent, and coming fo thick, fometimes two or three in an hour, attended with a frightful noife, refembling a hollow rumbling thunder, with brimftone blafts, that they durft not come on fhore. The confequence of this earthquake was a general ficknels, occasioned by the vaft quantity of noifome vapours belch'd forth, which F fwept away about 3000 perfons.

It is obferved at Jamaica, that in windy weather there never happens a flock; but when the air is extraordinary calm, it is always exrected: That after rain, the flocks are generally finarter than at other times, which may be caufed by the flotting up the pores of the earth, whereby the force is G more pent in, and hath not fo free a paffage to perfpire and fpend itfelf. That since this earthquake, the land-hreezes often fail, and, inflead of it, the fea-

breezes blow all night; a thing fcarcely known before, but fince very common. In Port-Royal, and in many places all over the ifland, much (ulphureous combuftible matter hath been found, which would fiame and burn fike a candle, upon the leaft touch of fire. St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbes Iflands, was formerly much infefted with earthquakes, but upon the eruption of a great goountain of cumbuftible matter, which fill continues burning, they have intirely ceafed, and have never fince been felt; which gave hopes that form experiment, would free that illand from earthquakes.

To this account the author adds an abftract of a letter from the minister of Port-Royal, omitting many circumstances already mention'd, to avoid repetition; which suns thus.

Dear Friend, June 22, 1692. Doubt not but you have heard of the dreadful calamity that hath befallen this island, by a terrible earthquake on the 7th inftant, which bath thrown down almost all the house, churches, sugar-works, mills and bridges in the island.

On Wednerday the 7th I had been at prayers, which I did every day fince I was rector of Port-Royal, to keep up fome fhew of religion amongft a moft ungodly and debauched people; and was gone to a place near the church, where the merchants ufed to meet, and where the prefident of the council then was.

To this gentleman's friendship, under the direction of the gracious and over-ruling will of providence, I afcribe my own happy, and I may add, miraculous efcape; for by his preffing inftances I was prevailed upon to decline an invitation, which I had before accepted, to dine with Capt. Rudend. whole houle upon the first coucuffion funk into the fea, and with it his wife, his children, himfelf, and all that were with him, who every foul perifh'd in this general, this dreadful devastation. Had I been of the number of his guefts, my fate had been involved in theirs. But, to return : We had fcarce dined at the prefident's before I felt the earth begin to heave and roll under me. Said I, " Lord, Sir, what's " this ? ' He reply'd, very composedly, " It is an earthquake, be not afraid, it will foon be over.' But it increased, and we heard the church and tower fall; upon which we ran to fave ourfelves. I quickly loft him, and made towards Morgan'a Fort, which being a wide open place, I thought to be there fecure from the falling houfes : but as I made towards it, I faw che the earth open, and fwallow up a multitude of people, and the fea mounting in upon us over the fortifications.

I then laid afide all thoughts of efcaping, and refolved to make toward my own lodging, there to meet death in as good a pofture as I could. From the place where I was, I was forced to crofs and run thro' two or three very narrow ftreets. The houses and walls fell on each fide of me ; fome bricks came rolling over my those, but none hurt me. When I came to my lodging, I found all things in the order I had left them. I then went to my balcony to view the firest in which our house flood. and faw never a house down there nor the ground to much as crack'd. The people B feeing me, cry'd out to come and pray with them. When I came into the firest, every one laid hold on my cloaths, and embraced me ; fo that I was almost fulled with their kindnefs. I perfuaded them at laft to kneel down, and make a large ring, which they did; I pray'd with them near an hour, when I was almost spent with the heat of the C fun, and the exercise. They then brought me a chair, the earth working all the while with new motions and tremblings, like the rollings of the fea, infomuch that fometimes when I was at prayers, I could hardly keep upon my knees.

By that sime I had been half an hour longer with them, in fetting before them their fins and heinous provocations, and D ferioully exhorting them to repentance, there came fome merchants of the place, who defired me to go aboard fome thip in the harbour, and refresh myself, telling me that they had a boat to carry me off. I found the fea had fwallowed up the wharf, with all the goodly brick houses upon it, most of them as fine as those in Cheapfide, and two E entire ftreets beyond that. From the tops of fome houses which lay level with the water, I got first into a canoe, and then into a long-boat, which put me aboard a thip called the Siam-Merchant. There I found the prefident fafe, who was overjoy'd to fee me; I continued in it that night, but could not fleep for the returns of the earthquake almost every hour, which made all the guns in the fhip to jar and rattle.

The next day I went from fhip to fhip, to vifit those who were bruiled and dying; likewise to do the last office at the finking of feveral corps, which came floating from the point. This, indeed, has been my forrowful employment ever fince I came aboard this fhip: we baving had nothing but G flakings of the earth, with thunder and lightning ever fince. Befides, the people being to desperately wicked, it makes me Arad to flay in the place; for every day

this terrible earthquake happened, as foon as night came on, a company of lewd rogues, whom they call privateers, fell to breaking open warehoufes, and houfes deferted, to rob and rifle their neighbours, while the earth trembled under them, and the houfes fell on fome of them in the act; and thofe audacious whores who remain full upon the place, are as impudent and drunken as ever.

I have been twice on fhore to pray with bruifed and dying people, where I met too many drunk and fwearing. I did not fpare them, nor the magistrates neither, who have fuffered wickedness to grow to fuch a height. I have, I blefs God, to the beft of my fkill and power, difcharged my duty in In the laft fermon I delivered this place. in the church, I fet before them what would be the iffue of their impenitence and wickedness fo clearly, that they have fince acknowledged it was more like a prophecy than a fermon. I had, I confeis, an impulse on me to do it ; and many times I have preached in this pulpit, things, which I never premeditated at home, and could not, methought, do otherwife.

The day when all this befel us was very clear, and afforded not the fulpicion of the leaft evil; but in the fpace of three minutes, about half an heur after eleven in the mouning, Port-Royal, the faireft town of all the Englith plantations, the beft emporium and mart of this part of the world, rich, plentiful of all good things, was fhaken and fhattered to pieces, funk into, and covered for the greater part by the fea; few of the houfes are left whole, and avery day we hear them fall.

In ensiber latter be feys, We have had accounts from feveral parts of this ifland, but none fuffered like Port-Royal, where whole firsets, with their inhabitants, were fwallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when flux in upon them, fqueezed the people to death. And in that manner feveral are left with their heads above ground; only fome heads the dogs have eaten; others are covered with the duft and earth, by the people, who yet remain in the place, to avoid the fitnch.

By a GENTLEMAN, on reading Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry.

Y OU prove all miracles are cass'd, Content, I grant it, and am pleas'd s But why, for God's fake, all this pother, Muft chriftians crucify each other ? Or help the Turk to firing the bow, Or lend the javelia to the Jew ? Then be advis'd, my deareft Conyers, Let mgtyrg set like other finners;

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STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, at it flood Dec. 37, 1748, and Dec. 31, 1749.

	mount of the natio		Paid off	Amount of the	mational
	debt on Dec. 31, 17		within	debt on Dec.	
1 the remainder of the original	Le s. d.	q. Dec. 31,	that time		s. d. q.
fum contributed and unfubfcrib-	1836275 17 10		L.	1836275	
ed to the South-Sea company J itto for lives, with the benefit of	agalance a conserve	Dec. 31,	-1	and so in the	
furvivorship, being the original	108100	1749. L.	N	001801	
fum contributed			<i>p</i>	100100	11
o for z and z lives, being the fum re-2	98347 8 3	2 3			
maining after what is fallen in bydeathe S		4	2533 6 8	61101 - J. M I	8 6 1
itto on plate act 6 George I. itto for Newis and St. Christopher ?	312000	1	Y.	312000	
debentures, at 3l. p. cent. p. ann. \$	37821 5 1	ΓĀ	 144.85 	37821	5 1 1
itto at 3%. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000	1 1		400000	
itto at 31. per cent. 1736, charged]	600000	1		600000	
on the finking fund 5 fitto 1738, charged on ditto	1 3 4 3 - 7	Charles of the	-	1 1 marts	111
lutics on falt continued 1741	300000	2 Mar	188650	300000	
Juties further, continued 1745	1000000		100030	1000000	Willia .
xchequer bills made out for inte- 2	2200		4	A	
reft of old bills 5				2200	1.5
he land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this	Ste 160, 6, 75, 11 1			1 m 1/ 2 -	
account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d, p. pound on penfions, Scc. nor the million raifed laft year and	B RAISSAN VER				
Sec. nor the million raifed laft year and	26+46 ++- = 1	1		1 1 A	
charged on the next fupplies to be them after granted in parliament.	AL AL AL T			100 2 894	1.124
EAST-INDIA Company.					
y 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. 3. ?	3200000	1 -		3200000	
and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ 5	Inst the			i mali i	
charged on the furplus of the ad-	1000000		4.1	ICODOCO	
ditional duties on low wines, Sr.	26.16.20.2	1		1 4111 61	
BANK of ENGLAND.	Carl count to more	2 Per 1 - 3		N. R. L. S. W.	
In their original fund at 3 per ?	3208000		11 3		- +
cent. from August 1, 1743.	10 12 ml 6	1		3200000	
or cancelling Exchequer bills 3 G. I. urchafed of the S. S. company	500000	1. 4		500000	
suchequer bills charged on the du- 2	4000000	1		4000000	
ties on fweets 1737	499600	1 . WIND MOD		499600	Vielki
Ann. at 4 per cent. on the duties on 7	and the second		0	1111200.000	1.000
coals, Sc. fince Lady-Day 1719 \$	1750000	a himmig a	·	1750000	
Ditto charged on the furplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000	637 .55 5	Desgecor	\$250000	
Ditto at 31. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000	P. Go a 1 3	10.010 IL	800000	
Ditto 31. per cent. 1742, charged 2	100010	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	an and the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.00
on the finking fund S	800000			800000	
Do at 31. p. c. 1743, on additional	1800000			1800000	
duties on low wines, spirits, Gc. S Ditto at 31. per cent. 1744, charged 2		1			
on the furplus of ditto	1800000	1		1800000	
Do at 3 p. cent. 1745, charged on]		1			
additional duties on all wines im-	2000000			2000000	
ported fince Lady-Day 1745					
sitto at 41. 1746, charged on duties on glafs and additional duties on fpirituous liquors ince Lady-Day 1746.	3000000			3000000	
Ditto at 41. per cent. 1746, charged					
on duties on licenfes for retailing	986800			986800	
fpirituous liquors fince ditto	950500			980808	
Ditto at 41. p. cent. for lottery 1747, 7	dise. (C	1			
charged on duties on coaches, Se.	1000000			1000000	
Ditto at 41. per cent. 1747, charged and the duties on houses, Sc.	4400000	1 . 1	1.1.1	4400000	
Ditto at 41. per cent. for lottery and	11.11	1. 311			
annuities 1748, charged on ad-	See See				
ditional fubfidy on poundage,	6930000	1.		6930000	E
Ec. fince March I, 1747					
bidy at 41. per cent. 1749, charged }		3072472 10			
		C	LT.	3072472	10
ng fund	27302203 5	gitized by GOO	RIC		
	71340107 16	21		27302203	5 0 1

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the finki	ng fund in the year 1749, and to the payment
of what debts contracted before Dec. 25	, 1716, the faid fund bas been applied.
Dr. L. s. d.g.	Per contra Cr.
THE Exchequer to	By money iffued between Dec. 31, 1748, and
ing fund on Dec. 31, ICOI4I 9 6	Dec. 31, 1749. viz.
1748	In full of one million 2 L.
To the produce of the S.	granted for the fervice 222474 8 4 of the year 1748
fund between Dec. 31,	In part of one million]
1748, and Decems 31,	granted for the fervice \$ \$49245 I
1749, viz.	of the year 1749
	To pay annuities at 31. 7
	per cent. on 600,000/. S 18000
Surplus	granted 1730, for one
of the L. s. d. q.	year due at Cbr. 1749
aggre- 669231 18 4 1	To pay ann. at 31. p. cent.
fund (009231 10 4 4)	on 300,000/. granted 9000
Gene-a	at Michaelmas 1749
	To the Ufher of the Ex-
fund	chequer for neceffaries
S. Sea)	delivered for the fervice 2 109 10 4
comp. > 97984 1 4	of the faid annuities.
fund }	To pay annuities at 1/.)
ADDIT IS A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY AND A	per cent, on Soo.oool
14 37828 9 12	granted 1742, for one
and the second sec	year due at Cbrift. 1749
	To pay interest on loans
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	charged on the duties
The states advertised in the	on falt further contin. > 3500
See Lond, Mag. for loft year, p.459.	1745, for 12 months in- tereft due at Mic. 1749
Provide the state of the state	To make good the defici-
a sti bia fiti i	ency of annu. 1720, on
41 de la contra	the plate act at Lody- 54+3 4
1	Day 1749
i di stati di	To make good the defici- 7
	ency of the lottery an- 5133 17
# Memorandum. The fubicribers of 1001. to the lot-	nu. 1731, atCbriff. 1748
They individually in the industriet of 100, to the lot- tery individually individual and annuity for one life of q. a ticket, which amounted to 2500, but is now re- duced by lives fallen into 21927. I cot, And the fub- firibers of 100, to the lottery 1746, were allowed an amanity for one life of 181, a ficket, which amounted to	To the Bank of England
duced by lives fallen in to 21937. 105. And the fub-	to make good the pre-
	circulating Exchequer > 12261 to a
450001. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 426311. 107. which annuities are an increase of the national	
webt, but cannot be zaded thereto as no money was add	ties on fweets, granted
Manued for the fama,	1737, to July 24, 1749
	To make good the defici-
	ency of the duties on
	licenfes for retailing fpi- > 5724
1	rituous liquors at Lady-
F V V	Day 1749
	To make good the defici-
τ.	ency of the duties on glafs, and additional
	duties on fpirituous li- 21564 2 10 1
	quors fince Lady-Day
	1746, at Midf. 1749
	To make good the defici-
	ency of the additional
	duties on all wines im- 5 7196 4 5 1
	ported fince Lady-Day
	1745, at Midf. 1749
	To pay annuities at 41.
6	per cent. anno 1749, for 61449 \$ 9 }
	half a year to Michael-
	-/49
*. ³	1278202 11 2
	Balance Dec. 31, 1749 159625 17 10 1
	ligitized by GOOgle 1437828 9

A DESCRIPTION of the County of CUMBERLAND.

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With a new and improved MAP of the fame.

Umberland has Scotland on the N. the I lith fea on the W. Lancashire and Westmoreland on the S. and Durham and Northumberland on the E. 'Tis 55 miles long, 38 broad, and 168 in circumference; A is divided into 5 wards, inftead of hundreds, contains 1,040,000 acres, and about 14,800 houfes, and has I city, I borough, which also fends members to parliament, (fo that the whole county fends 6,) and 12 market-towns belides, 58 parish churches, and many chapels. It has more Roman an fixong. The town is governed by a tiquities than any other county in England. B bailiff, fends 2 members to parliament, and For being the utmost limits of their poffeffions, it was always well fecured by their garifons, and defended by the famous wall, called the Picts wall, the remains of which are full to be feen a It ran crois the country, from fea to fea, being upwards of 80 miles : It was 8 foot broad and 12 foot high, and upon it was a watch tower at every mile's diffance, in which the Roman foldiers constantly did duty; besides which there were 25 caftles. This county lies in the diocefes of Chefter and Carlifle, is very mountainous, confequently not over fertile, yet there are many fruitful valleys both for

- tillage and pafturage. The air is tharp and piercing, and yet is rendered more " moderate and agreeable by the inelter of D high hills in the north. On the top of one of the foutherly mountains, called Wrynole, are 3 fiones, called thire fromes, which, tho' within a foot of each other, g are in 3 different countries, viz. one, in
- this, one in Weftmoreland, and the third in Lancashire. In some parts are rich veins of copper and black lead ; also mines of E . coal, lapis calaminaris, and common lead. Here are many lakes, which abound with . the fifh called char, and all forts of wild fowl. The coafts also have plenty of excellent fifh. The county gives title of duke to his royal higness prince William, focond fon to his majefty K. George IL. -We shall now give some account of the principal places.

1. Carlifle, a fmall but well fortified city, 235 computed, and 301 measured miles N. W. from London. It is very antient, having been one of the Roman garifons ; is well built, having ftrong walls, a caftle, and a citadel, the frontier place and key of England on that fide, in which for many ages has been kept a ftrong garifon. The G city and caffle were taken by the rebels in the late rebellion, but were foon retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It flands pleafantly betwixt the rivers Eden and Cauda,

over which it has bridges. It is populous, has 3 gates, markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a confiderable trade in fustians. Here are 2 parish churches, befides the cathedral. It was made a bifhop's fee by Henry I : 'Tis governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. fends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to a branch of the family of Howard.

2. Cockermouth, 20 miles S. W. of Carlifle, at the conflux of the Cocker and Darwent, by which it is almost furrounded. It has a bridges over the former, is populous and well built, and lies between a hills, on one of which is the church, and on the other the caffle, which is very has a market on Tuefday.

3. Longtown, about so miles N. of Carlifle, near the Scots borders, a fmal town, with a market on Thursday.-4. Bramptop, about 8 miles E. of Carlifle, another fmall rown, with a market on Tuefday. -5. Kirk-Olwald, 14 miles S. of Brampton, a poor town, with a market on Thurfday.-6. Alfton-more, N. E. of Kirk-Ofwald, on the borders of Northumberlmid, a large, ftraggling bailiwick town, built on a hill, noted for its lead mines in the neighbourhood : Its market is on Saturdays.—7. Penrith, about 7 miles S. W. of Kirk-Ofwald, feated on a hill, is a large, well built, populous town, and the fecond in the county for wealth. It has a fine fpacious church, a royal caftle, and a large handlome market-houle. Here is a confiderable trade in tanning, and a market of Carlifle, a small town, with a mean market on Tuesday. - 9. Holm, W. of Wigton, has a fmall market on Seturday .- 10. Ireby, S. W. of Wigton, an antient but mean town, with a fmall market on Thuriday .- 11. Whitehaven, 8 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, a fea-port town, of late years vaftly increased in the falt and coal trades. Here's a cuftom-houfe, and a market on Thursday.-12. Egremont, S. of Whitehaven, has a good market on Saturday. It now gives title of earl to Sir Charles Wyndham, bart. (fee p. 93.)-13. Kelwick, about 8 miles S. E. of Cockermouth, is inhabited chiefly by miners, who have a fmelting-houfe here for imelting the lead. Its market is on Saturdays, and it is the only noted place in Europe where black lead is found, --- 14. Ravenglass, S. of Egremont, a well-built maritime town, with a harbour for thips, a tolerable trade, and a good fiftery. Its market is on Saturday.



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 115.

For understanding the following Debate, the Reader maft have Recourse to your Magazine for Sept. loft, p. 412. Col. 1. As the Bill therein mentioned to have been moved for, was of great Importance, we re. A folved to have a Debate apon the Subject in our Club, and accordingly the Debate was opened by Afranius Burrhus, in a Speech to the following Purpose.

Mr. Prefident,

S I R.

T is a maxim with all wife and well governed nations, in time . of peace, to provide for war. How it comes that this maxim has always been neglected by this nation, C commerce, coafting trade and fifa-I cannot answer; but it is certain, that our prefent load of debt is chiefly owing to this neglect, as well as many other inconveniences, which we have never miffed being made fensible of at the begintting of every war, and yet have never D profited by that experience. I could mention many, Sir ; but at prefent I shall confine myself to that of the diffress we are always in, when a war first breaks out, for want of feament to man his majefty's navy. In time of peace we have always E hitherto been fo improvidently frugal, as not to keep up a greater number of feamen than what was barely fufficient to provide for our necessary guardinips at their lowest complement. The confequence of this is, that 30 or 40,000 feamen, imployed in the navy during the war, are, upon the peace, fent a grazing, and most of them forced to go into foreign fervice, or to betake themfelves to fome other employment; fo that in 3 or

April, 1750. L ----- B-----n,

4 years time, of before a new war breaks out; they are become abfolutely unfit for the fea fervice; and it is not in our power to fetch back those, that have betaken themfelves to foreign fervice ; nor is it in their power to return without leave from the flate in whole fervice they are, which they can but feldom obtain, because all our neighbours are fond of our feamen, and unwilling to part with them, after they have once got poffession.

That this must always be our mif-B fortune, Sir, while we purfue the fame frugal maxim in time of peace, is evident; for a certain definite number of able and expert feamen must be necessary in time of war as well as peace, for carrying on our eries, and no more can be necessary for these three branches in time of peace than in time of war. By way of example, I shall suppose that 80,000 men are, in time of peace, employed in these three branches, and that of this number it is absolutely neceffary that 70,000 should be able and expert feamen : Upon this fuppofition it is plain, that when a war breaks out, they may spare 10,000 for the fervice of the navy, because they may, without danger, fupply that number by taking in landmen ; but if we take any greater number from them, we bring them into diftrefs, and the greater their diffrefs will be, the greater number we take from them. Then suppose that in time of war 50,000 men are employed Fin the navy, and that of this number 30,000 must be able and expert feamen; if in time of peace we keep ro,000 able and expert seamen in pay, we shall upon the breaking out of a war stand in need of but 10,000 from our trade, which is no more than than it can fpare ; but if in time of peace we keep but 10,000 able and expert feamen in pay, we shall upon the breaking out of a war be obliged to take 20,000 fuch men from our trade for the fervice of our navy, which is 10,000 more than our trade A can spare, and consequently it must thereby be brought into vaft diffrefs.

From this example, Sir, we may fee, that the number of able and expert scamen, which in time of peace we keep in pay for the fervice of our navy, ought always to bear B when it has occasion, over and above a certain propertion to the number necessary for that service in time of war, and to the number of fuch men employed in time of peace in our commerce, coafting trade, and fiftheries; which fhews how necessary that may contribute to the increase of our feamen in every one of these branches, and to avoid every meas fure, however frugal it may feem, that may at the first breaking out of a war bring diffress upon all or any one of these branches. ther the number I have mentioned be truly the number of men.employed in these three branches, is what I will not take upon me to affert, but, I believe, it is not much over or under; and whatever number one thip or vetilel with another, that it is necessary for the fafety of the fhip, to have feven eighths of her complement able and expert feamen ; therefore admitting my supposition, as to the number of men employed, to be just, we cannot, at the break- F ing out of a war, take above 10,000 feamen from our trade, without expoling it to great diffres; and confequently in time of peace we ought never to have less than 20,000 able and expert feamen in pay for the fervice of the navy, if we are re-G folved, which, I hope, we are, never to go to war with a lefs number than 50,000 men employed in that fervice.

But, Sir, as it is not necessary in time of peace to keep fuch a number of thips in committion, as may require the fervice of 20,000 feamen, and as in our prefent circumstances we ought to be as frugal as is confiftent with our future as well as prefent fafety, an expedient has been thought of, which is, to keep a less number than 20,000 in full pay, and to make up the deficiency, by retaining and fecuring a certain number of feamen for the fervice of the government, those actually employed, by fuch an allowance of pay as shall be thought proper.

This, Sir, is the expedient that has been thought of, and I shall conclude with moving for leave to bring in a it is for us to adopt every measure C bill for this purpose; but before I do, I think it necessary to inform you, that the intention of the bill I am to move for, is only to have 3000 feamen kept in pay for next year, at the rase of 101.a man per ann. For as we have already in this feffion

Whe D voted 17,000 feamen for the fervice of the enfuing year, no more than 3000 will be wanted to make up the number 20,000; and as this is the least number, in my opinion, that can be fufficient for preventing our being obliged to diffress our trade in is employed, I am of opinion, taking E cafe of a new war, we ought the more readily to agree to what is intended by the bill I propole, as it will cost the nation but 30,0001. whereas if these 3000 were to be actually employed, they would coft the nation, at the rate always allowed by parliament, 156,0001. And an expedient which faves the nation 126,000l. per ann. without endangering our fature fafety, is, I think, an expedient that deferves the approbation of every gentleman who withes well to his country.

I am encouraged to make you this motion, Sir, not only by the reasonableness and utility of the thing, but alfo by the unanimous approbation of the board I belong 10:

1750. PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, Ge. 155

to: but at the fame time I muft acquaint you, that they approve of the expedient, they do not defign to push its being established, by having the bill passed into a law before the end of this festion: They only defire, that a bill for this purpose A may, during this feffion, be brought in, that the nation may fee what is intended; and then they will leave it entirely to gentlemens own confideration, whether it be an expedient that ought to be prefently adopted, or left till next feffion, that those B for I shall readily admit, that in time without doors, as well as within, may have time to deliberate ferioufly and maturely upon the fubject, and approve of this, or offer fome better expedient; for as to the general principle upon which it is founded, there is not a fenfible man in the C nation but must agree to it : I believe, there is not a man in the kingdom, who knows any thing of trade and navigation, that will deny its being abfolutely necessary for us to contrive fome method, for preventing our being obliged to diffress our trade at D the beginning of every war, by taking a greater number of able and expert feamen from them, than they can fupply by landmen, with any fafety to the thips or veffels they employ in trade.

I shall therefore add no more, Sir, E last two years. but conclude with moving for leave to bring in a bill, for providing feamen for his majefty's navy, in cafe of a war, without diffreffing trade.

This Motion being feconded, T. Sempronius Gracchus flood up, and F foldiers, both of our navy and army: fpake to this Effect.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

F one could be allowed, in this age, to borrow any thing from G the bible, I should observe, that when the devil has a mind to deceive, he always puts on the appearance of an angel of light; fo when any scheme

E_____ of E_____t.

is formed for the introduction of arbitrary power, the projectors always afsome the appearance of patriots, and affect a fincere concern for the fafety of the nation, or for the encouragement of our trade and navigation. When I fay this, Sir, I am far from supposing the noble lord, who made you this motion, to be one of these projectors: I am perfuaded, he has been deceived by the plaufible pretences made ule of, for our agreeing to fuch a bill as he has proposed ; of peace we ought to provide for war, and if this maxim had been ence thought of by our ministers fince the treaty of Utrecht, we fhould have been in a much better condition to carry on the war we were lately engaged in : I shall likewife admit, that in time of peace, we ought to contrive methods for preventing our being obliged to dif- · trefs our trade, upon the breaking out of a new war. But from the fketch the noble lord has given us of the bill he intends, I will aver, that it has not the least tendency towards that falutary end. On the contrary, I must look upon it as a new attempt for introducing a military government amongst us, of which we have had many within thefe

There feems, Sir, to be a fet of prejectors now at work, and have been for fome time, who have endeavoured all they could to introduce and eftablish a blind and flavish obedience among the officers and and now they are forming fchemes for increasing, as much as they can, the number of those they thus intend to make flaves. Such schemes, Sir, must give the alarum to every gentleman, who harbours in his breait the least concern for our antient and happy conflictution. If those projectors had thought, that it was necessary for us to keep in pay a body of 20,000 framen, even in

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time of peace, they should have defired a proportional lefe number of land forces; for I can see no reason why our seamen may not be taught the land exercise, and regimented for that purpose; and if they were, I am fure, they would A be as good for hunting sugglers, dispersing a mob, or opposing a sudden invasion, as any foot regiment in the fervice.

But why thould I talk of feamon, Sir? Surely, no one can imagine, that 3000 learnen kept in pay at the B tate of 101. a year, which is above 6d. a day, without ever being employed, will long continue feamen. If they can live upon that allowance, as they may do in several parts of the island, they will betake themfelves to an idle, lazy, indolent life, C to that in 2 or 3 years, we shall find them unfit eather for fea or land fervice; and if they cannot live upon that allowance, or if fome of them, do not chuse to live upon that allowance, they must apply to fome fort of manufacture or daily labour, or D they must employ themselves in our coafting trade or fiftheries : If they apply themselves to manufacture or labour, it will be attended with two inconveniences; for, first, they may, and certainly will, underwork every man that has no allowance from the E government, which, of course, will drive many, of our labouring manufacturers out of the kingdom, and confequently mult be of great prejudice to our manufactures; and, Jecondly, by being thus always employed at land, they will, in a short F time, become unfit for les fervice.

But fuppofe again, Sir, as I believe would really be the cafe, that all of them should betake themselves to our coafting trade or fisheries, we should them be at a great publick expande, without adding one fingle G man to the number of our able and expertisemen; for their employing themselves thus in the merchants fervice, would prevent an equal num-

ber of men from being bred to the fea; and our taking them from that fervice, at the beginning of a war, would bring as great a diltrefs upon our trade, as to take from thence an equal number of ieamen, that had never before cost the publick a shilling expence.

In short, Sir, the inefficacy of this scheme, with respect to what it is openly faid to be defigned for, is fo glaring, that I mult suppose, the first projectors were not insemble of it; and confequently I muft suppose, that they had a fecret delign, which is not, in my opinion, difficult to be gueffed at. Theis 3000 men they defign as an addition to the number of their intended flaves, and as a new number of penfioners, whom they are hereafter to make use of, for gaining an influence in the few remaining cinics or boroughs that fill continue refractory to a minister's congè d'elire; for we may depend upon it, that no feaman will be admitted upon this penfion, who has not a

- D vote in fome city or borough; and before a new war breaks out, unlefs it happens very foon, as it probably may, we fhall find, that of these 3000 pensioners, there is not fo much as one good seaman amongs; them.
- This, Sir, was, I am perfuaded, the fecret defign of those who were the first projectors of the bill, which the noble lord has been pleased to open to us; and I must observe, that they have chosen a most artful method for getting it introduced into this houle; for the motion is dreft up in terms fo plaufible and popular, that no gentleman can oppose it ;... but when the bill is brought in, I make no doubt of my being warranted to oppole it, by petitions from all parts of England; and I hope to give fuch reafons for my opposition, as will prevail upon this house to reject it with indignation.

Ser-

Servilius Priseus spoke next in Sub-Rance thus.

Mr. Profident,

8 I R.

WHETHER the projectors fhape of angels of light, will beft appear from the bill itself when fairly laid before you, and candidly confidered ; but I must observe, that it is not ministers only that may be ac- B cufed of putting on falle appearances in order to deceive; for I believe, most people in the nation are now convinced, that these who oppole an administration may be guilty of the fame crime, and may affome the character of patriots, of guardians of C our liberties, of friends to our happy conflication, and what not, with no other defign but to diffress the then fervants of the crown, in order thereby to force themselves into their places. I fay, Sir, as most gentlemen, both within doors and with- Dinfluence in our cities or boroughs out, are now, I believe, fully convinced of this, I hope, they will ferioully confider, that no government can be carried on, without proper powers lodged fome where or other, for the exercise of that government; and if this be feriously E confidered, no gentleman will refuie Juch powers as are ablolutely neceffary for the exercise of our government, from an apprehention that they may be made a bad use of.

Having faid this, Sir, I must obferve, that even the noble lord him- F felf allows, and indeed no gentleman can dany, that it is absolutely heceffary for us to contrive fome method for manning his majelty's navy upon the breaking out of a war, without subjecting our trade to such diffress, as it has, upon every fuch G oceasion, been hitherto exposed to. I have heard of many schemes for this purpole, and I have examined them with the utmost attention, but Mr. P--m.

upon the whole I will be bold to farthat no effectual feheme can be thought of, without keeping always a greater number of feamen in full pay, or at fome allowance, than is necellary for his majefty's navy in A time of peace. This being the cafe.

I must think it better, and more frugal, to keep the fupernumeraries at a fmall allowance yearly, than to keep them employed, and in full pay, when we have no occasion for their fervice.

As to the objection, Sir, that intwo or three years, they would become mere landmen, and quite unfit for the fea fervice, it may be prevented by a classic in the bill, for making them take their turn in the fervice of the navy, which would keep them always inured to the fea, and

fit for that fervice : and at the fame time it would prevent what the noble lord feems to much to apprehend : I mean, that of their being penfioners to an administration, and kept in pay for no other end but to gain an.

at elections for members of parliament; for I believe, it is pretty certain, that no man, who had a house and family in any of our cities or boroughs, and fuch a trade or bufinefs as enabled him to pay all parifh rates, would, for the fake of 101. a year, fubject himfelf to the necessity of leaving his trade or bufinefs at the end of 3 or 4 years, and going to ferve as a foremaft-man, on board one of his majefty's fhips of war, bound perhaps to the East or West Indies.

It is, therefore, easy, Sir, to prevent its being possible to suppose, that the bill now moved for is intended as a scheme for influencing elections; and how the noble lord could apprehend its being a scheme for increasing the number of those intended to be made flaves, I cannot imagine ; for no man ever dreamt, that the 3000 feamen, thus to be kept at a imall yearly allowance, fhould be

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PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, E. April 158

made fubject to the mutiny bill; and while they are at land and unemployed in the navy, they can be fubject to none of the regulations eftablished for the better government of the navy, except that fingle one. ters, should they abscond, and refose to answer when called out to fervice.

I can as little imagine, Sir, how the noble lord could infinuate, that any attempts have been lately made, especially within these last two years, B fure, no wife man, that could any to introduce a military government amongst us, or to establish a blind and flavish obedience among the officers and foldiers both of our navy and army: Such infinuations will, I am convinced, be looked on by every candid hearer as proceeding from C chimerical fears, rather than from any real causes. What attempts have been made towards either of these ends within these last two years ? The mutiny bill, even in the form in which it was at first brought in, was very little different from what it has been D for many years past; and nothing new was proposed to be added to the nevy bill, that could be of any dangerous confequence to our liberties. In both fome little variations were. proposed, for the more effectually preferving good order and discipline E who spoke last, of regimenting our in our army and navy; but was there any attempt made by either, to fubject any man in the nation to military law, except fuch as properly belonged to our army or navy? Was there any thing proposed in either, that could fubject any man to the arbitrary F will of the crown, or of any perion employed by the crown? No, Sir: If both had paffed in the very words in which they were first introduced, I will fay, that every foldier and failor in the fervice of the crown, who did his duty, and committed no crime, G not have a regiment of regular difwas as free, and as fafe with respect to his life, liberty and property, as any other of his majefty's fubjects, or as any subject ought to be under any government whatfoever. But

this was not all: Was not every alteration or amendment that gentlemens fears, rather than their reason, could fuggeft, readily agreed to ? And I am afraid, it will be found by experience, that too many alteraof being tried and punished as defer- A tions were made ; because, whilft we keep up an army or navy, we mult establish fuch regulations as are necessary for preferving a due subordination to their fuperior officers, from the fentinel up to the commander in chief; for without this, I am other way fubfilt, would accept of a command, either in our army or navy, even in time of peace, and much lefs in time of war.

> Therefore, Sir, as there has not been of late the least appearance of an attempt to hurt our conftitution, I must look upon the infinuations thrown out by the noble lord rather as flowers of rhetorick, than as arguments against the bill now proposed; for tho' I know no more of it, than what the noble lord who moved for it, was pleafed to explain, I may venture to fay, that no argument can be good againft it, except that of propoling a better method for preventing the evil which it is defigned to remedy. As to the remedy fuggested by the noble lord feamen, teaching them the land difcipline, and making them do the duty of land forces in time of peace. I cannot think his lordship was ferious; for as foon as a war begins. every fuch regiment must necessarily be fent to ferve in our navy, and, I hope, he will not fay, that when an invation is made, or defigned to . be made, it is a time of peace; fo that if our enemies should escape our fleet at fea, and actually land in fome part of the island, we should ciplined foot to fend against them; and how useless horse or dragoons would be in fuch a close country, every man, who understands any. ching

thing of the military, may eafily determine.

For this reason, Sir, if the motion be agreed to, I hope, the noble lord will be one of those appointed to bring in the bill, when he may offer any expedient he pleafes for rendering A it effectual; but if he offers none better than what he has now fuggested, I believe, he will find it difficult to procure petitions against the bill, or to advance fuch arguments as may prevail with this house to reject it. However, let the fate of B this bill, after it is brought in, be what it will, I think, we ought to agree to the motion, that gentlemen may have an opportunity to confider the affair maturely, and to offer the best methods they can think of, for preventing the diffrees C had : I hope, it will never have any we have always been in at the beginning of a war.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Pomponius Atticus, whole Speech was in Substance as follows.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

HAVE long had the honour of being a member of this house, and pretty closely attended to what passed here; I have also heard or E read of what passed here, before I had a feat in this august assembly; and upon the whole I must make this general observation, that our con-Aitution, or the church's being in danger, has been the constant cry of those who were disobliged by, and confequently opposed the ad-Whilft the people ministration. feemed to have a warm zeal for our national church, it was always faid to be in danger, either from popery or prefbytery, by those who, at the time, happened to have no fhare in G this gentleman's continual cry was the administration; and this cry was fo often trumped up, and upon fo many occasions made a pretence for opposing the most falutary measures H___ W____le.

of government, that the people feemed at laft to lofe all regard even for religion itself; fo that both popery and preibytery, as well as our national church, feem now to be in equal danger. When our oppofers found, that they could no longer avail themfelves of the people's zeal for religion, they took up the cry of liberty, and every necessary measure of government has, by them, been represented as an incroachment upon our conflicution, and an attack upon the liberties of the people. What effect this may have on the minds of the people. I fhall not pretend to foretell, but, I hope, it will never have fuch an effect upon their minds as that of the church's being in danger has already other effect than that of preventing the people's being rafh in believing those who tell them that their liberties are in danger; and if they confider cooly, I am fare, they will give no credit to those, who at present en. D deavour to frighten them with their liberties being in danger.

• The cry, Sir, is at prefent to void of all foundation, that it is hardly possible to treat it in a ferious manner; and, as a very famous poet has long fince observed,

-----Ridiculum acri. Fortins, et melius magnas plerumque fecat LCŞ.

I shall therefore only tell you a flory. In king William's time, there was a famous member of this house, whom you have all heard of, John How F by name, who having been refuted fomething which he had not, or at leaft which that wife prince thought he had not any title to alk, took it into his head to fet up for a patriot, and to become a violent oppofer of the administration. From that time Our liberties are in danger, our conflitution is to be overturned; and with fuch exclamations, he was always endeavouring, by his pretended fears.

fears, to raife real apprehentions in the minds of fome of the weak mea of that age. Argument fignified nothing, he still went on harping upon the fame ftring; but at laft he was filenced by a flory told the house by Sir Thomas Lyttleton, which was A thus : A, gentleman of my acquaintance, fays Sir Thomas, was lately, travelling in a coach with two ladies, who were fifters : One fat very quiet, and without being in the leaft difturbed; but the other was upon every little jolt in a fright, and al- B gentleman may love to hear himfelf ways crying out, O Lord, Sir, we shall be overturned ! For God fake, tell the coachman to drive foftly ! What's the matter, Madam, fays the gentleman? Why are you in fuch a fright ? We have a firm cafy coach, cautious coachman : There is not the leaft danger. But all fignified nothing : The lady continued as be-At laft the gentleman aiks the fore. other lady: What ails your fifter, Madam ? Is the utually of fuch a fearful semper ? To which the other D answered, Do not mind her, Sir: My fifter is really in no fright, only the thinks the has a very pretty voice, and therefore takes great delight in hearing herfelf fpeak.

This story, Sir, put the zealous that he became quite filent, fo that the house for some days, heard no more of the dauger of our liberties; and, 1 hope, it will now have the fame effect as it had at that time ; for during his prefent majefty's reign, I am fare, we shall have no occasion F for being put in mind of our liberties, or for being warned of their being exposed to danger; and if ever they should in any future reign, I hope, this house will stand in need of no common-cryer, to put them in mind of their duty.

Upon this T. Sempsonials Gracchus ford up again, and Spoke to the following Effect. E____ of E____t.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

T is very easy for those who have given up all concern for the liberties of their country, to make themfelves merry with any danger they may be exposed to; but the Hon. gentleman who spoke laft, labours under a very great mistake, if he fancies, that I love to hear myfelf speak in this assembly, or that any man in my circumstances can: A

- Ipeak, when, let him fay what he will, he is fure of a Plaudite of a great majority of the affembly so which he fpeaks; but nothing but a conviction of being in the right, and a warm zeal too for what
- a plain good road, and a careful, C be thinks right, can provoke a man to speak in an allombly where he has reason to expect, that whatever he fays, will be ridiculed or condemned by a great majority of those to whom he speaks; and if I can judge from experience, I must suppole this to be my cale. Nevertheless, Sir, the Hon. gentleman will likewise find himself mistaken, if he thinks, that by any facetious flory he
- can deter or prevent the from doing my duty, while I continue a member of this house; and I must observe, patriot fo much out of countenance, E that it was not the frequent or the caulfiels cry of the church's being in
 - danger, that produced among the people fuch a lukewarmnels for their established church, but it was her cause being neglected, and in some manner given up, by these whole duty-it was to take care of it; and I with the fame caufe may not produce the fame effect, with regard to our liberties and conflictution.

I fhall now apply myfelf to the other Hon. gentleman, and I muft tell him the reason why I talked G particularly of the last two years, when I faid, that attempts had been made to introduce a military government amongst us. But two years ago the parliament was precipitately and

and unexpectedly diffolved, and a new one as precipitately fummoned, for no oftenfible reason, at least no reason that was ever yet, or, I believe, ever will be declared. Since that time feveral fteps have been made, and more attempted, A towards introducing a military government. The articles of war have been altered in fuch a manner, that had they been in this feffion authenticated by law, as was intended, I am fure, every gentleman in our army must have confidered himself B as a Mamaluck, or flave to his fovereign. Can a man be deemed free who is obliged, under pain of death, to obey the orders of his general, without confidering whether they be confiftent with his duty as a foldier, a subject, a human creature, C or a christian? Yet this would have been the cafe of all the gentlemen of our army, had the mutiny bill paffed as it was at first intended. In confequence of fuch a bill, fuch orders might have been iffued, as would have made every man concerned in D their own coin, by depriving them the execution, liable to be hanged by the laws of his country. What a lamentable condition would fuch men have been in? If they difobeyed, they were to be fhot for their difobedience : If they obeyed, they must either put an end to the laws E of their country, or they must expect to be hanged by those laws. Of fuch an alternative, we may eafily judge, which fide they would have chosen; and was this no attempt towards introducing a military government amongst us?

Befides this, Sir, the powers of courts martial have been extended over more perfons, and made more. terrible, both for our navy and army, than ever they were heretofore. fhall grant, that in time of war the power of courts martial ought to G be very extensive, and the punishment fudden and fevere; but is this necessary in time of peace? Was there ever a wife and free nation that d pot, in this respect, make a distinc-April, 1750.

tion between a time of peace and a time of war? In this we ought to follow the example fet us by our own colonies in America: As they must all be soldiers, when they think themfelves in danger, they proclaim military law; but as foon as the danger is over, the military gives place to the civil, and thus they continue till a new danger threatens. This was formerly our cafe, and may be fo still; for his majesty has still by his prerogative the power of appointing courts martial, and conflituting articles of war, either when he fends an army abroad, or when a war happens within the island : Why then should we deprive our foldiers and feamen, in time of peace, and here at home, or upon our own coafts, of every privilege they are intitled to as Englishmen ?

Can any good reason be given for this, Sir, if it does not proceed from a latent design, some time or other. to make our foldiers and feamen repay the reft of their countrymen in

of all those privileges which they had first taken from them? And shall we contribute to this defign, by adding to the number of these inftruments of tyranny? 'Tis true, there is but 3000 afk'd for the enfuing year; but this I look upon only as a beginning, for I shall expect that 5000 will be demanded for next year, and 10,000, perhaps 15,000 for the year following. I am furprised to hear it faid, Sir, that this additional number of scamen are F not to be subject to military law. unless called to fervice in the navy; for as they are to be lifted in, and to belong to his majesty's fleet, by the navy bill now paffed, they will be fubject to be tried and punished by a court martial, for every military crime that can be committed by feamen at land, unless they are exprefly exempted by the bill now. moved for, which has not yet been

faid to be intended.

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There.

Therefore, Sir, as the objections I before made, drew from the Hon. gentleman the promise of a clause for preventing these half pay seamen from becoming mere land penfioners, I hope, what I now fay, will draw from him the promife of A another clause, for exempting them from being tried by a court martial, for any crime, except that of not answering when properly called out to fervice ; and yet when both these claufes are added, I believe, I shall be against the bill, because I still B think, it will be loading the publick with a great annual expence, without answering the purpose intended.

For fuppofing, Sir, that our halfpay feamen fliould once in z or 3 years be obliged to take their turn on board his majesty's ships of war, C yet we must suppose, that most of them, as foon as their turn was over, and they were discharged from that fervice, would enter themselves in the merchant fervice, fo that we fhould not thereby increase the number of our seamen in general; and Dupon any other plan. as all our half-pay feamen would be taken from the merchant fervice at the beginning of every war, we should thus, upon every such occasion, be obliged to diffres our trade, as much as if the nation had not put itself to the expence of giving them E half pay, or any other allowance, in time of peace.

In fhort, Sir, the house may, if it pleafes, order me to be one of those employed to draw up and bring in the bill, and if it does, I must obey; but I now declare before-hand, F that I know no possible method of preventing our being obliged to diftrefs our trade at the beginning of every war, but that of keeping in time of peace a much greater number of feamen in constant employment for: There is but one other, which in time might produce its effect, and is of all others the beft, which is that of taking care to increase our commerce, coafting trade, and fift-

eries, and thereby our number of feamen in general, to fuch a degree as not to be obliged at the beginning of any war, to take from our trade a greater number of able and expert seamen, than it can fasely and

- eafily spare. For example, if the number of feamen now employed in trade be 80,000, which I very much doubt of, because there is but about 40,000 upon the fixpenny lift, and if from this 80,000 we can at any time take 10,000 with
- eafe and fafety to our trade, then by increasing our trade, and thereby the number of our feamen in general, to double what it is now, we might at any time, take 20,000 from our trade without diffreffing it; and this with 10,000 kept in pay in time of peace, would be fufficient for manning our navy at the beginning of a war. Thefe are, in my opinion, the only two methods for attaining the end proposed by this motion, and therefore I must be against bringing in or passing a bill
 - The next Speech I fall give you in this Debate, was that made by M. Fabius Ambustus, the Purport of which was as follows :
 - Mr. Prefident,
 - SIR.

ROM the account we have had of what is intended, I must be against the motion for two reasons: first, because I think the method propoled for providing feamen for our navy, without diffreshing trade. will be of the most dangerous confequence to our conflication; and. fecondly, because the method propoled for our doing this is contrary to the most established, and what, I think, ought to be held the most facred forms of proceeding in this and full pay, than we have occasion G house. As to my first reason, I need fay no more than that it is extending the power of courts martial, by putting a new number of fubjects under : H_____ B_____t.

the

the paw of military law, and depriving them of the right they ought, in time of peace, to enjoy, which is that of being tried by God and their country.

As to my fecond reason, Sir, the method proposed is so evidently A in the printed statute. against our forms of proceeding, that I wonder it did not occur to the noble lord who made you the motion; for if it had, I am perfnaded, he would have chosen another method of proceeding. Is it not evident, Sir, that by the method B proposed, we are to grant money, without its having been ever brought before the committe of supply? Is there any one rule of proceeding better established, is there any one that ought to be more religiously obferved, than that all fums of money C to be granted by parliament for the current fervice, ought first to be confidered in, and refolved upon by the committee of fupply ? After which the refolutions of that committee are reported to, and reconfidered in the house; so that every branch of the D fupply must be twice folemnly confidered, before it can be regularly granted by parliament; confequently every member of the house must know when money is to be granted, and the house can never be surprised into any needless or extravagant grant E of money.

But, Sir, let us examine the method now proposed : A bill, with a most specious title, is moved for in a very thin house : By that bill a fum of money is to be granted to the crown, but without the least intima-F tion, in the title, of fuch a grant being intended, and confequently no fuch intimation can appear upon our journals, or in the printed votes : As to the quantum of the fum to be granted, it must remain blank till the bill be com-G ter that shall be apprehended, to be mitted; and as few gentlemen know any thing of such a grant being intended, the blank may be filled up, and the bill read a third time, when none but ministers and

their friends are prefent. Thus a very large fum of money may be very unneceffarily granted by furprife, and without its ever appearing in our printed votes, or being otherwife publickly known, till it appears

From hence every gentleman may fee the danger, Sir, of departing from our antient and established forms with respect to the granting of money; and I hope, Sir, you will give us your opinion upon the subject, before any question be put upon this motion; for in the light in which it appears to me at prefent, I must confider it as a dangerous departure from those forms; and therefore, if I had no other reason, I cannot agree to it.

Upon this Mr. Prefident flood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Know nothing farther of what is intended by the bill now proposed, than the noble lord who made the motion was pleased to inform us of; but it is my opinion, that if any money is to be granted, of which an estimate can be made, it ought to have been first refolved on in the committee of supply: If otherwife ; if it be no way poffible to make an estimate or calculation of what money may be wanted, we have precedents for granting it by bill, or by a claufe in a bill, without having it first resolved on in the committee of supply. The 5l. reward now payable to the captors of enemies thips of war, was fome years fince granted by parliament, and large fums have been paid in purfuance thereof, tho' it was never brought before, or refolved on in. the committee of fupply. So likewife in this very feffion, we have granted 20s. reward for every deferpaid out of the land tax; which was granted by a claufe in the mutiny bill, without being refolved on in the committee of supply. Хz L

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164 Diffimulation, and how practis'd by K. Charles II. April

I could mention feveral other precedents with regard to fmall fums, and in cales where no cfinate could be made of the money that might be wanted for the fervice intended : But in general I mult obferve, that when any large fum is to be granted, efpecially if the fervice be of fuch a nature as can poffibly admit of fome fort of ettimate or calculation, I hope, the houfe will always take care to have it firft refolved on in the committee of fupply.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Of Diffimulation, particularly as practifed by King Charles II. Extracted from the B Marquis of Halifax's Character of that Prince. (See p. 125;)

NE great objection made to K. Charle. II. was the concealing himfelf, and diguiding his thoughts. In this there ought a latitude to be given; it is a defect not to have it at all, and a fault to have it too much. Human nature will C not allow the mean; like all other things, as foon as ever men get to do them well, they cannot eafily hold from doing them too much. 'Tis the cafe even in the leaft things, 'as finging, &c.

In France, K. Charles was to diffemble ipjuries and neglecks, from one reation; in England, he was to diffemble too, tho' **D** for other caufes; a king upon the throne hath as great temptations (tho' of another kind) to diffemble, as a king in exile. The king of F ance might have hus trues of diffembling as much with him, as he could to do it with the king of France : So he was in a febbol.

No king can be fo little inclined to diffemble but he must needs learn it from his E subjects, who every day give him such lessons of it. Diffimulation is like most other qualities, it hath two fides ; it is neceffary, and yet it is dangerous too. To have none at all layerh a man open to contempt, to have too much exposeth him to fulpicion, which is only the lefs difhonourable inconvenience. If a man doth F not take very great precautions, he is never fo much fhewed as when he endeavoureth to hide himfelf. One man cannot take more pains to hide biunfelf, than another will do to fee into him, especially in the cafe of kings.

Diffimulation is none of the exalted faculties of the mind, fince there are chamber-maids will do it better than any prince Gin Chriftendom. Men given to diffembling are like rooks at play, they will cheat for fhillings, they are found to it. The vulgar definition of diffembling is downright lying; that kind of it which is lefs ill-bred

cometh pretty near it. Only princes and perfons of honour must have gentler words given to thoir faults, than the nature of them may in themfelves deferve.

Princes diffemble with too many, not to have it discovered; no wonder then that king Charles carried it fo far that it was discovered. Men compared notes, and got evidence; fo that those whose morality would give them leave, took it for an excufe for ferving him ill. Those who knew his face, fixed their eyes there ; and thought ii of more importance to fee, than to hear what he faid. His face was as little a blab as most mens, yet, tho' it could not be called a prattling face, it would fometimes tell tales to a good observer. When he thought fit to be angry, he had a very peevifn memory ; there was hardly a blot that escaped him. At the faget time that this shewed the strength of his diffimulation, it gave warning too ; it fitted his present purpose, but it made a difcovery that put men more upon their guard against him. Only folf-flattery furnisheth perpetual arguments to truft again : The comfortable opinion men have of them, felves keepeth up human fociety, which would be more than half deftroyed without it.

Some Account of the Effels of a Thunder-Storm, on two adjoining Houfes, at Stretham in Surrey, on June 22, 1748. In a Letter from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. F. R. S. to the Prefident. (See Lond. Mag. for that Year, p. \$81.)

T HE preceding day had been remarkably hot, and in the afternoon very cloudy, with the usual indications of an approaching florm, in the evening.

At one next morning, a perfor apprehenfive of the thunder, upon looking out at window, was furprized to find an unufual clear fky, every-where equal to what is obferved in frofty weather, or after a high wind, except that in a few places fome thunder clouds fibewed themselves juft above the horizon,

At a we heard thunder at a distance : At half an hour past 3, when I got up, I perceived the ftorm approaching apace from the fouth, where the wind then was, but the darker clouds feemed to bear off chiefly to the East and Weft of us, fo that I did not think we fhould hear of any mifchief near us. At 4 we had a fmart shower of rain, and about 5 two loud claps of thunder over our heads, but pretty high ; the lightning was very pale, and the flashes large, defcending in a spiral form, almost perpendicular to the horizon to the caffward of us, which is the fituation of Stretham, and about a miles diftant from us. · Upon

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Remarkable Effects of a Thunder Storm.

Upon hearing two houles were damaged, fituate at the foot of the hill on which the mineral wells are, fronting the eaft, by the wood fide, I went next day to view them. The house to the fouth, which is a publick house kept by Mr. Howard, Jeemed to have received the greatest shock. Some of the family being up, the front A door flood partly open, when the florm began : The upper half was of glafs, framed like a fash-window, having two Iliding shutters, one on each fide, which had not been taken down. The glass between them was thattered to pieces, but the fhutters no-ways touched, except that a nail in one of them was forced in a little. In a small garret (which is next to Mr. way. To the door-poft, on the left hand, B Howard's house) where two maid-lervants hung by an iron pin an iron bar, which ferved to fasten the door at night ; this pin was driven out of the post, and the bar confiderably bent, and in divers places melted in fmall fpots, as were the hinges of the door, chiefly upon the edges in both, and the door-post split. A sheet of lead on the pediment, or theiter over C the faid door, was raifed, and partly rolled up at one corner ; the cornice underneath being torn off without being fplit, a good part of the tiling near the eaves and over the pediment was loofened, and fome files beat off, and the lathing and fome of the mouldings of the windows had taken fire.

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In a bed-chamber fronting the road; on D the fecond floor where Mr. Howard lay, boards of the lining of the room, 'on The east fide, were driven inwards five or fix inches at one end ; but at the other the nails were a little loofened only. In the garret over his bed-chamber, the upper part of a bed-post was shivered ; and nearly over where this bed ftood, a large hole was broke in the roof, on the weft E. fide, just by where one of the chimneys goes up; the chimneys having all additional funnels of brick-work on the top, of a roundifh form, and plastered : These roundifh form, and plastered : were flruck, and inclined to the north, efpecially that which was on the fouth end of the houle, the plaster being beat off, and fome of the bricks broke down. There F were about 13 perfons in this houfe, none of which received any hurt ; tho' a lad, who was in the kitchen, into which the before mentioned, and door opened, the window of which (near where he was ftanding) had feveral panes of glafs broke, must certainly be much exposed. He informed me, among other things, that the fire flew about him in fparks, like those G which fly out of burning charcoal, but larger, and inapping as they do. Some pieces of glafs were fnewed me, which I found to have been melted.

The adjoining houfe, inhabited by Mr. Figgins, had the plastering beat off in the front in patches, and one of the chimneys cracked for a great length. In the kitchen window-frame, one 'of the crofs pieces, near the middle of the window, had a chip struck off from it about 5 inches in length, and at one end about a guarter of an inch thick, but thin at the other, and near the width of the frame, but nons of the glafs broke, nor the lead bent, tho' in a manner contiguous with the folinter beat off. The fame thing happened to a parlour window, on the other end of the house ; both the fhivers were found directly opposite to the windows, at 10 or 12 yards diftant in the road.

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lay, the plaster was broken, to appearance, inwards, on opposite fides of the room, and near the fect of the bed, which flood on each fide about 3 quarters of a yard from the wall. The breach on the east-fide, near a window (fome panes of the glafs of which were broken) was opposite to the vailings of the bed, which were finged, and a hole burnt thro' them big enough to receive the end of one's fore finger. On the opposite fide, just by the chimney, another breach was made, of the fame height, in the wall, which was continued downwards for about a yard, but the curtains not at all linged. Directly against this breach, one of the maids (who had got up) fat on the bed's fide, who was infantly flruck down, but received no hurt : Upon inquiring of her, whether the feetied to receive a blow on any particular part of her body? the replied, the was ftruck all over alike.

But the most remarkable, tho' the least terrible effect, appeared on the frame of a pannel of wainfcot, about five feet long, and about one and a half wide, in the parlour fronting the east : On this pannel a landscape is painted, and the moulding belonging to it had been gilt, but on the last painting the room, the gilding was covered with the fame paint : That which covered the gilt moulding was fripped off in irregular ragged ftreaks throughout, fo that the gilding appeared as field as it may be thought to have looked when it was painted at first: And as the gilding does not feem to have been affected, fo neither does the paint appear to have been cracked any-where, but where the gilding lay under.

If it be supposed, that the lead in the paint was melted by the lightning, it will be difficult to account for it, that it should not at all affect the paint contignous with that which was upon the gilding ; the' we fuppole a reliftance to have been made by the leaf-gold, and to have contributed to the producing the mentioned effects. A

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- As we find the two Letters of Auguftus Cafar. in our laft, p. 121, were well received, we bave thought fit to infert the following : And we hope it will not offend the female Part of our Readers, fince, the' the Writer's Referencent for baving been abus'd by fome Ladies, corried bim into Investives, scem- A ingly, against the Sex in general; yet, as be explains himfelf afterwards, be meant only the witious Part of them; and many Strakes of the perverfe Character bere given, may very well fuit Multitudes of the other Sex.
- The Emperor Marcus Aurelius, to the Ladies of Rome, that had made and play'd a B Farce upon him; being a fevere Satire on

WHILST I continue at Rhodes, im-proving myfelf in the you, I understand, have made and play'd a farce upon me at Rome, on the feast of the great Goddels Berecinthia. What you intended by this fort of, proceeding I have also learnt, which was to expose my like C and trample upon my fame. The authors of this piece of fcandal I have likewife heard to be, Avilina for the composition, Lucia Fulvia for the transcribing, and you, Toringula, for the finging part. It feems you represented me after different manners. You gave me a book turn'd upfide down, to fignify I was an ablurd philosopher : p You made me go with my tongue lolling out, to fnew I was a bold fpeaker : You planted horns upon my forehead, to make me pais for a common cuckold : You put a trayling pike into my hand, to denote me a cowardly leader: You reprefented me with no beard, as an effeminate perfon : And, laftly, bound an handkerchief about my eyes, to make me look as if I had been a E condemn'd criminal. Moreover, not contented with all this, you at another time equipp'd me after a new manner. You made me a flatue with feet of ftraw, legs of wood, thighs of brais, belly of horn, arms of pitch, hands of paste, head of plaifter, affes cars, ferpents eyes, cats teeth, a fcorpion's tongue, hair of vine-roots, and p a forehead of lead. Now after all these affronts put upon me, I cannot but wonder how you cou'd have the affurance to fend Fulvius Fabritius, to alk me a quel-tion in your names? Yet to shew you, your harmless fatire does not in the least affect me, I will gratify your requeft, tho' you have to little deferv'd it of mc. Your question is. Whether I have found in all the G blister himself among so many nettles, give course of my reading, of what, by whom, where, when, what and how the first woman was made? To which I answer, that according to the great variety of people that have been in this world, their

opinions have been likewife various. The Egyptians held, that by the overflowing of the Nile, certain fat clots of earth being thrown upon the fligre, and there left, upon the reflux, the fun, by its prolifick virtue, impregnated them, and turn'd them to worms, one of which afterwards became woman. . Now as woman was at firft irregular in her birth, fo has the been ever fince both in her life and death. 'Truly. that man has a great deal to fuffer, many wiles to find out, a long time to think, much affistance to require, many years to wait, many women to fearch amongft, before be thall meet with one that will be govern'd by reason. Bo the lion never to wild, at length he may be brought to be led by his keeper; be the bull never to fierce, at laft he may be taken by the horns : The horfe in time (ubmits to the bit, and the young colt to the faddle ; only woman, the most serverie of all animals, never lofes either her imperiousness or disobedience. The gods have made man wile, and endu'd beafts with natural inflinct, yet are neither of them able to defend themselves against the fubtilities of woman. Her oblinacy alfo, is not lefs remarkable than her cunning; for if the has a mind to ftay, no four can make her go forward; and if, on the contrary, the inclines to go, no reins can hold her in. In a word, no law can bind her, thame refirmin her, fear abath her, nor punifiment reform her. To what a hard fate is he expec'd that is oblig'd to take care of a woman's conduct ? For where once the entertains an opinion, all the arguments in the world shall not beat her out of it. If a man give her warning of any danger, the will never believe him ; if he gives her good advice, the will never take it; if he threatons her, the prefently complains; if he flatters her, the immediately grows proud ; if he bears with her, the becomes spiteful; and if he applauds her, bold. In a word, a woman never pardons an injury, nor acknowledges a benefit. Nove-a-days the most simple of the fex, will pretend to wit ; and yet the wilest of them fwerves from wifdom. They know not how little they know, and how much they are ignorant. They will determine fuddenly upon the most arduous matters, as if they had fludy'd for it 1000 years. Yet if you contradict them in their opinions, they will take you for the very worft of enemies. Let him that has not a mind to flumble among fo many flones, prick himfelf among fo many thorns, nor ear to the advice I give : When he is to promile, let him not do it fparingly; and when to perform, acquit himfelf niggardly; that is to fay, let hum do just nothing. would

would fain have divers dead heroes afk'd, how they far'd with women while they liv'd ? I'm füre they were dealt fo ill by, on their accounts, that they would never defire to return to life, for their fakes. But if you do not think fit to give credit to what these men suffer'd, demand of me how I have far'd with that fex ? Oh wo-A men, women! The very remembrance I had my being from you, makes me abhor life; and for fear of living any longer among you, with for death ; this being by much more elegible than your convertation. I have often wonder'd how a man can dote on a woman fo much, as to gaze on her all day, turable about with the thoughts of her all night, be continualy enquiring after her B when ablent, and when prefent making her offers of fervice; chufe darknefs before light, prefer folitude to company, torment himfelf inceffantly, and all about fuch a trifle as love. In this cafe he neither hearkens to the counfel of his friends, the reflections of his enemies, the danger of his life, the hazard of his honour, or the C lofs of his eftate; nor, during this enthufialm, ever fees with his eyes, hears with his ears, taftes with his mouth, or feels with his hand, All his fenfes are furrender'd up to love, and all his refolutions dedicated to folly. I would fain have these lovers know The how this love of theirs is occafion'd. bowels wherein we were conceiv'd being of flefh, the breafts we have fuck'd being of D flefh, the arms we were nourifh'd in being of fielh, the women we have always convers'd with being of flefh, our affection must naturally incline towards the flesh. Yet, ladies, I wou'd not have you vain, because I have allow'd it' natural to love you, fince I must at the fame time affirm, that ye are loofe in your thoughts, fubtile F end that other women beholding the punifiin your actions, and defigning in your words. Now let us come to the fecond opinion concerning the making of women. which was long fince pronounc'd by the Greeks after this manner. They faid, that the fun displaying his beams more in the defarts of Arabia, than in any other part of the world, at the beginning there first ap-F pear'd there one woman and one Phœnix, the one being the production of fire, and the other of water. Of the Phcenix I shall fay nothing, but as for the woman, they affirm'd her produc'd by the influence of the fun, on the dust that fell from a wormeaten tree, which when fir'd burnt till it became woman. Now tho' I am a Roman philosopher and no Grecian, yet do I not G and so many good in Greece, what wouldst much diflike this opinion, fince it is most certain that you, amorous ladies, have your tongues of the nature of fire, and your conditions not different from the rottenness of a worm-eaten tree. According to the great variety of animals, nature has plac'd

their ftrength in different parts of their The eagle has hers in her beak. bedies. the unicorn his in his horn, the ferpent in his tail, the bull in his head, the bear in his paws, the horfe in his breaft, the dog in his teeth, the boar in his tufks, the wooddove in her wings, and women in their tongue. Truly, ladies, the flight of the wood-dove, is not to lofty as your fantaftick notions : The bear does not wound more with his paws, than you do fome mens minds with your importunities : The boar does not more tire the dog that affaults him, than ye do the poor unhappy lover that courts you : He does not run fo much rifque of his life, that catches a bull by the horns, as he that falls into your unmerciful clutches : In a word, the ferpent carries not fo much poifon in his tail, as you women do in your hearts. Now tho' I have hitherto been to fevere upon the fair fex in general, yet must I except all those Roman ladies, who have any title to the character of good, whereof there are many. M٧ defign is only to expose such as are bad. than whole vicious courles no poilon is more pernicious to man. But fince the gods have ordain'd, and our deftines do permit, that we should not pass our lives without them, I advise all young men, hefeech all that are old, rouze up the faculties of the wife, and inftruct the fimple, to beware and fly from women of an ill fame, as they would do from a common peftilence. Reading the other day the laws of Plato, I obferv'd this paffage concerning ill women : " We ordain, faid that famous lawgiver, That every woman who has been publickly infamous, fhould be as publickly lafh'd out of the city, wherein fhe has behav'd herfelf fo infamoufly ; to the " ment that has been inflicted on her crime, may avoid the like vice, for fear of the like fate." Alfo, in another place of the fame law, he fays, "We farther ordain, that the woman who shall commit a fault only in her perfon, shall be forgiven, providing there be any hopes of amendment feen in her ; but as for her that fhall offend with her tongue, let her never be pardon'd; inafmuch as the former crime proceeds from a natural frailty, when this is the offspring of a fludy'd 'malice." O most divine Plato! Mirro: of understanding and prince of philosophers ! if thou mad'ft this law in the time of the golden age, when there were fo few ill women in the world, thou now have done in Rome, where we have fo many bad and fo few good ? Women are to be modeft in their countenances, fparing in their speech, wile in their under-. flandings, fober in their gait, fivset in their

their dispositions, wary in their words, They and circumspect in all their actions. are allo to be true to their promifes, and conftant in their affections. Likewife the that has a mind to be well effeem'd by all, let her truft to the wildom of wile men, and fly from the flattery of fools. Let a virtuous woman have always fo great re- A gard to her reputation, as to fulped him that makes extravagant promifes; fince when the flames of Venus are once kindled, and Cupid has deliver'd his arrows, the rich man offers all he has, and the poor all he can ; the wife man fwears he will ever be her friend, and the fool profess himself her humble fervant ; nay, both proffer to lay down their lives for her fake : The old B dotard crys he will be a friend to her friends, and the young bully vows he will be an enemy to her enemies. Some promile to pay her debts, others to revenge her injuries; but all this while the fuffers them to make their brags, and takes to the courfe the pleafes. I thall now ceafe to fay any more of the virtuous women, it being C not my intention to counfel those that have no occasion for advice, and proceed to ask you, amorous ladies, if Plato was among you, when ye play'd a farce upon me, and dragg'd a statue, representing me, about the ftreets of Rome ? No certainly, for according to what I have feen, and what others have faid of you, there are but few among you, that his laws would have D excus'd from punishment. Wife women run no fmall rifque in living near the foolifh, modeft near the fhamelefs, referv'd near the talkative, meek near the bold, chafte near the defil'd, reputable near the defam'd; for women that are infamous themfelves, either think all others fo, defire they fhould be fo, strive to make them E fo, or procure to have them fo, and then affirm they are fo ; all which they do, that they may conceal their own infamy, by exposing others to the like character, tho' undefervedly. O you ladies, 'tis now a long time fince I have known you, and you me, therefore if you are difpos'd to fpeak, I am difpos'd to do fo alto; if you know any thing, I likewife know fome- F thing; if you are filent, I am fo too; but if you think fit to divulge fecrets, I can do fo too. You know well, Avilina, you that made the farce on me, that Eumedes fold calves dearer at the market, than you did innocent virgins in your house. You must needs remember, Toringula, that whilft you were reckoning up your lovers G in my prefence, your fingers being too few to do it, you requir'd a bufhel of peas for that purpole. You cannot forget, Lucia Fulvia, that when you were with you know who, you know where, your hufhand intervening amidit your jollities, you

told him plainly, that unless he would confent you fhould lie out once a week, you would never bed with him more. You must needs own, Rotoria, that whilst you continu'd two years on board a Sicilian Corfair, you told him he need provide no other mistress, for all his thip's crew. You, Eugenia Curtia, must of necessity recollect, that at fuch time as the Cenfor vifited your quarters, he found four mens gowns, which you wore a-nights, and but one woman's gown, which you went cloath'd with in the day. You cannot deny, Peffilina Fabricia, but that after Alvinus Metellus had espous'd you before the Cenfor, he demanded his fhare of what you had got before marriage by your gallants. You must confess, Camilla, that not being contented with the stallions of your own nation, you entertain'd ftrangers, and by that means came to the knowledge of feveral languages. Thus I have only perfecuted those that first attack'd me, and only attack'd fuch as first thought fit to persecute me. As for others of your fex, I have nothing to fay to them, as not having ever been concern'd in any fcandal upon me. As I have begun my letter by refenting the injuries done to my perfon, and carried it on with fome fort of revenge, fo shall I conclude it with advising all men not lefs to dread your company, than that of a publick peftilence; for as all other harms may be escap'd by abitaining from them, women alone can be avoided by flying them. This from Marcus Aurelius the Rhodian. Farewel.

Extracts from the fecond Edition of a Pamphlet, (just published,) addressed to Stephen Theodore Jansien Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of London, Se. in-titled, The vaft Importance of the HER-RING FISHERY, &c. to thefe Kingdoms : As respecting the National Wealth, our Naval Strength, and the Highlanders. By Mr. L-

THE Herring Fifcery Bill, (a fubject which has, very juilly, long ingroffed the attention of the publick,) has at laft happily passed both houses, to the great joy of all perfons who with well to the British empire. All that now remains is, to complete the subfoription; and to set this eftablishment on to good a foot, as . may make it answer the mighty advantages, naturally expected from it, by the parliament and the whole nation. And we may justly entertain the most fanguine hopes, in this particular, from the acknowledged reputation and abilities of the gentlemen who relide over this undertaking. This

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This pamphlet; (the motto to which is, He that beth ears to hear, let him hear, Mark iv. 23.) confifts of three letters, each of which opens with a diffich. That prefixed to the first letter, (relating to the increasing of our metional weakh, by means of the herring fishery,) runs thus,

Hark ! 'tis the Fiftery !- This powerful A nome

Muft every British, patriot heart inflame.

The author begins, with observing, " that the subject of his letter is of more advantage to the welfare of these kingdoms, than any other which could be writ ; and therefore claims the frictest notice of every man who prides in being a Briton, or has. B the leaft regard for his native country." He then adds the withes of many worthy and able Englishmen, viz. " That an undertaking which, after the most deliberate, examination, both within and without doors, promifes fo mighty and new an acquifition of glory, ftrength and riches to these nations, may be put in execution with C all the fpeed confistent with care." He adds, (in order to gain the greater credit with his readers,) that " Many of the best hints now published, are extracted from. fome of the Plans, transmitted to the committee fitting lately in the city, on the Britilh filheries."

The letter-writer tells us, that " The herring filhery was fo very important an D object in the eye of our immortal Edward III, that it engrosfied the most ferious thoughts of that fagacious monarch." He adds : " That feveral of his royal fucceffors entertained the most advantageous idea poffiole of this filtery, is manifelt from acts of parliament made, and the eftablishments founded in its favour during their respective E to prove that this undertaking, is no idle reigns. And the chief caufes why the feveral undertakers of this filtery, under the fucceffors of that king, failed in their attempts, feem to have been their want of proper regulations, of care, of fitting authority to direct the whole, and especially of a due and fufficient fund." The prefent undertakers are allowed to open a fubscription for 500,000l. this being thought a fum fufficient for carrying on this icheme, and for getting the better of all obstacles it may meet with.

It appears, (adds the letter-writer,) from the moft authentick tefinimenies, fuch as Sir Walter Raleigh and penfionary de Witte, that the inhabitants of the United Provinces formerly gained, from two to five millions fterling, every year, by this fifthery. De Witte affures us, that "It was the poffeffion of this branch of commerce, which enabled his countrymen to contend fo glorioufly with their inveterate, rich, and mighty enemies the Spaniards." De Witte adds (continues the letter-writer) April, 1760, "Y more state of the spaniards."

" That the fifteeries grove subfiftance to four bundred thousand of his countymen." The author affures us, " That the Dutch, the French, the citizens of Embden, Hamburgh and Bremen got, upon a medium, out of our feas, (about the year 1600.) to the value of between fix and feven millions fterling annually." A prodigious fum to be gained by foreigners, in our circumambient leas, and a glorious proof of our former inactivity and blindness ! The letterwriter goes on thus :-- " The herring fifhery was always very justly stiled one of the main pillars of the Dutch commonwealth. That industrious nation used, when their glory was at its meridian, to employ 3000 buffes or fifting veffels (befides jaggers or tenders, &c.) with 40,000 feamen ; not to mention the prodigious multitudes of people, which this trade used to set at work, on fhore. Farther, in a Dutch placart or proclamation, published in 1624, this fifhery is called the Gold Mine of the United Provinces," as it likewife is in future placarts. And great ftress is laid on its importance, " in the instruction to the Dutch maters, dated to lately as the 23d of May, 1749." Hence the letter-writer is of opinion, " That this most extensive branch of commerce, if properly carried on, may prove of more confequence to the nation, than fome of our American fettlements. A circumstance which ought to awake us, (fays the author, with great propriety) form our furprizing lethargy is, that the greateft part of the wealth, arifing from the herring fiftery, is acquired chiefly. by foreigners, on the coafts of the British dominions."-How our government came, to be unactive, during to long a courte of years, is really a mystery. The author, chimæra, (as it was called by a perfon who ought to have known better,) obferves, " That it was executed, to the greatest advantage, by fome of our countrymen in 1738; and would certainly have been continued with all possible vigour, had it not been for the removal of the then minister. who was a friend to it. The author, after taking notice of the prodigious fums gained by the French, Dutch, &c. by their being permitted to filh on our coafts, adds very naturally, " How would it startle an Englifhman, was he to hear, that fome foreigners had come, without leave, into one of our maritime towns, and fowed corn about it, which he intended to reap ? we are told of incroachments made by fome nations more vigilant than ourfelves, on our watery dominions,"-The letterwriter then answers the objections flarred (of there not being foreign markets for us to fell our fish) by declaring, " That the Y gongentlemen concerned in the prefent noble undertaking, knew of feveral markets for the difpofal of herrings, &c. provided they be of a good fort, and well cured and peoked."-He had declared before, " That our herrings are found better, more certain, and in larger quantities, than in any other part of the world."-To excite us the A more to engage speedily in this undertaking, the author glances at the difagreeable state of our national circumstances; and, on this occasion, gives us an estimate, (copied from the fources,) of the load of taxes, brought upon the nation, during the courie of the late war. It appears, by this effimate, that the duties and impofts on wines, cosches, windows, goods B imported, &c. amount to one million sterling, (all but 2000,) and this fad-The letter condied upon us annually. cludes with the following remarks, which claim the ftricteft attention. - " A circircumftance which ought more efpecially so roule us, is the declaration which his majefty has condescended to repeat from the throne, in the gracious words following : # Let me earnestly recommend to you the advancement of our commerce, and cultivating the arts of peace, in which you may depend on my hearty concurrence *. And on another occasion : Whatever good laws you fhall propole for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging a spirit of industry, in all parts of the D hingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me + .- The letter-writer infers very naturelly as follows, from the above paffages in his majefty's fpeeches; " furely, no one will prefume to call himfelf a Briton, who thall refuse to confpire with the indulgent and beneficent views of his fovereign; and not endeavour to promote an eftablishment, whence fuch mighty things are expected for the benefit of this country."

The flatch here given, of a letter writ on a moft important fubject, has carried us to fo great a length, that we must defer what we have to fay on the other two letters, win. the increafing of our naval fittength, and employing ebe Highlanders, till our next Magazine.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A s the convertation turns to much at prefent upon earthquakes or airquakes, the following account of an air. G quake or hurricane in Tufcany, recorded by Machiavel may not be difagreeable to your readers. His account is as follows: Upon the 24th of August 1456, about an hour before day, near the upper fea

* King's Speech, Nov. 29, 1748.

towards Ancons, a thick dark doud. of about two miles wide, was feen croffing over Italy, and pointing towards Pifa 3 which being driven by an extraordinary impulfe, (whether natural or fupernatural; I cannot my) was divided into feveral parts a fometimes hurried up to the fixy ; fometimes as furioully towards the carth ; fometimes twifting round like a sylinder ; knocking and dafting one part against the other with inconceivable violence, and with great lightnings and flashes of fire before them; which concustions made a noifer more dreadful and loud, than ever any thunder or earthquake was known to have done. The terror of this tempeft was to great, that every one believed the world was at an end ; and that the heavens, the earth, the waters, and the reft of the elements, were refolving into their primitivechiaos or confision ; Nor were the effects lefs formidable where it paffed, especially about the caffle of St. Caffana. This caffle is about 8 miles from Florence; fituated? upon the mountain which parts the vales of Pila and Grieve : Between this caffle and the town of St. Andrea, (upon the fame mountain,) this whirtwind paffing, reached not to the town, and of the caffle it carried away only the battlements and chimneys; but between these two places it laid feveral houfes flat with the ground, tore up the churches from their foundations, and carried the roofs of the churches San Martino a Bagnuola, and of Santa Maria della Pace, whole and entire, above the diftance of a mile. A carrier and his mules were hurried out of the road into the neighbouring valley, and all found dead the next day. The fturdieft oaks and the largest trees, were not only blown down, but carried an incredible diftance E from the place where they grew. Infomuch that when day appeared, and the tempeft was over, the people remained flupid and in ftrange confirmation. The country was defolate and wafte : The ruins of the churches and houles terrible : The lamentation of those whole houses were overthrown, and their cattle, fervants, or friends found dead in the ruins, was not to be feen or heard without great horror and compation. But God, furely, intended rather to frighten than chaftile the Tuicans; for had this tempeft happened to fall upon any of their cities where the houles were thick, and the inhabitants numerous, as it fell upon the hills, where the oaks, trees, and houses were thin, doubtlefs the mifchief and defolation had been greater than the mind of man can comprehend : We muft conclude therefore, that God Almighty was pleafed to content himfelf with this effay, to make

April

+ King's Speech, Nov. 16, 1749.

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mankind more fensible of his power, if they perfited in offending him.

This is Machiavel's account : These are his reflections; and as he was seither a bigot nor enthulialt, they ought to make fome gentlemen in this country ashamed, who laugh at all such warnings from providence. Whether the late thocks we have had in A this country were really earthquakes, or only a violent concussion of the air, feems to be a question that cannot be decided till the facks are better attefted; for it is faid, that these who were in cellars under ground felt no fhaking of the ground under their feet, and that those who were in the fields were made fenfible of it, only by a violent agitation of the B the name of Allen, and bachelow. In trees and bulhes within their view. The only objection to its being merely a concuffion of the air, is, that it was attended with no hurricane, nor any very loud or dreadful noife; but that a concussion may be produced without a hurricane we are convinced by the blowing up of a powder magazine ; and no one can politively fay, C that fuch a concussion may not be produced by a caule that makes no remarkable report er noile.

I am, &c. April 15, 1750.

A Defeription of the County of Surrey : Continued from p. 104, and concluded. (See the new beautiful Mar of this County in our laft.)

WHERE are many large and noted villages between Rishmond and Southwark : As, Mortlack, on the banks of the Thames, flored with good feats, and noted for the making of tapeftry in the reign of K. James I .--- Banns and Barn-Elms. very pleafantly fituate, and fo denominated from the fine rows of elms growing there. -Putney, inhabited by many gentry, and B memorable for being the birth-place of the famous Thomas Cromwell, who was a blackfmith's fon here. He was created early of Effex by Honry VIII. was conflicteded his vicegerent in ecclefiaftical affairs, and had the chief hand in putting down the monasteries in that reign, tho' he afterwards loft his head .- Wandfworth, p or Wandlefworth, near the mouth of the Wandle, where it falls into the Thames, of much note now for the incomparable (carlet dyes, for which the water of the Wandle has a peculier excellency. This river also turns feveral mills, that are employed by ti e London meal-men. Here are houses salled the Frying pane, from the good ftore of those utenfils which are made here ... G &c. The lord mayor holds a court every Batterica, where Sir Walter St. John, Bart. lived many years with great splendor and hospitality ; whose son, Sir Henry St. John, K. George I. created lord vifcount St. John, and baron of Batteriea, which dignity is now enjoyed by his younger fon. His

eldelt fon was the lase lord vile. Bolingbroke, now living, who was fecretary of the in the latter and of Q. Anne's reign, and was attainted at the beginning of that of King George I. but was alterwards pardoned as to life and effate, tho' not yefored to his sitles .--- Chaphana, a little to the S. E. a ploufant village, full of fine feats of retirement for the availthy citizens of London .- Dubwich, more to the S. E. noted for a pretty cottege and fair chapel, for 6 poor men and 6 poor women, and a fchool for zz poor children, crefted and undowed by William Alben, fornetime a comodian in the reign of K. James I. The maîter and warden are obliged to be of the neighbourhood are medicinal wells, scalled Sydemaan or Dulwich wells, and there are others at Stretham; both reforted to in their proper featons .-- Lambeth, over againft Weltminfter, a large village, with a parifh church ; but chiefly moted for the palace of the archbifhop of Canterbury, a spacious, noble and antient firucture, with a large hall, chapel, convenient apartments, and fine gardens. The village is feated in a moorish ground, and by many thought unwhelefome to live in, but it is well inhabited by gentlemen and citizens, both town and marsh, which may be reckoned a hamlet to it .- We shall pafs by many other pleafant villages, as Peckham, Camberwell, Newington-butts, &c. and proceed to the description of the more noted places. We have sizeady given an account of, 1. Chertley, 2. Kingfton, 3. Richmond; and come new to,

4. Southwark, or the Borough of Southwark, the chief town in this county, and antiently a diffinet corporation in itfelf. being governed by its own bailiffs, till Edward VI. gave it to the city of London, to which it is joined by London-bridge. Being fo contiguous to London, it feems a fort of fuburbs to it, and is grown to vality large and populous, that few cities or corporations, except London, can compare with it. It contains a great many freets, of which that called the Borough is the chief, has a market every day, and z r pa-rith-churches, the principal of which is St. Mary Overy's, or St. Saviout's, an antient, noble and spacious Gothick firusture, built in form of a cathedral, and thought to be the largest parish-church in England. Here are the King's bench prifon, the Marshallen court and prifon, the New-goal, Monday at the feffions-houfe in theBorough, for caules within his limits, and annually proclaims Southwark fair, which begins on Sept. 8. Here is Sr. Thomas's holpital. founded by K. Edward VI. and Guy's Y s bolpita

hospital near it, sounded by a wealthy citizen of London of that name, who was originally a bookfeller. The' Southwark is subject to London, as above, yet it has the power of holding courts within itfelf, and fends 2 members to parliament.

5. Croydon, 10 miles S. of London, a large, handlome town, with a market on Saturdays, and a handfome parifh-church. Here is a palace belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, and a free-school and hospital founded by archbishop Whitgift. Near this place he Banfted-downs, famous for horfe-races, and good ftore of fheep, which make excellent mutton.--A little to the W. of Groydon lies Beddington, the antient feat of the Carews, with fine orchards and gardens, and particularly orange-trees, being the first that were brought into England by one of that family, which have grown there above 100 years, planted in an open ground, under a moveable cover during the winter months.

6. Ewell, 6 miles S. W. of Croydon, a market-town, E. of which flood Nonfuch, a noble palace belonging to the crown, now in ruins, but has ftill a fine park.

7. Epfom, a little S. W of Ewell, much frequented by the gentry, especially of London, in the fummer time, for its mineral waters, discovered in 1618. They D have an aluminous tafte, were uled, at firft, outwardly for healing forcs, but are now taken inwardly for feveral difeates; and there is a falt extracted from them, much used by apothecaries. The place is very delightful, has a good air, and accommodations for those that drink the waters ; fo that 'tis of late much improved .--- A few miles to the N. W. lies Ether, and near it Claremont, a feat of his grace the duke of Newcastle .- About the same distance to E the S W. stands Leatherhead, near which lived one Eleanor Rumning, celebrated by John Skelton, poet laureat to K. Henry VII. for felling good ale, in the following lines, which we give our readers as a specimen of the poetry and language of those times,

And this comeley dame, I understände het name, Is Elynoure Rumninge, At home in her wonryng ; And, as men lay, She dwelt in South-ray, In a certaine Acde By fide Lederede. She is a ronnifhe gyb The devell and fhe be fid : But to make up my tale, She brueth noppy ale And maketh thereof poorte fale, To travellers, to tinkers To flewters, to fwinkers, -And all good ale drynkers,

And bringe themfelelf bare, With nowe, awaye the mare. And let us fley care, As wife as an hare,

8. Darking, about 4 miles 5. of Lea-A therhead, is a good large town, with a market on Thursdays. Here are the remains of a large camp, near the road to Arundel, double-trench'd and deep, and containing about 10 acres of ground, Alfo, the famous Roman way, to be feen in feveral parts, paffes thro' the churchyard here .- A little to the north, is a place call'd the Swallow, on account of the river Mole's finking here and running under ground for above 2 miles, when it rifes up again, and at laft empties itfelf into the Thames .-- Near Darking, lies Deopden, or Deepden, remarkable for its fituation, having about it uniform rifings and acclivities, naturally refembling a Roman theatre : It is open at the north end, and of an oval form, and is now most delightfully improved into gardens, vineyards, &c. both on the area below, and on the fides of the invironing hills, with many grottos here and there beneath the terraffes leading to the top, from whence there is a fair profpect of that part of Surrey, and of Suffex, as far as the South-Downs, for near 30 miles.

9. Gatton, about 6 miles N. E. of Darking, formerly a large town, now a mean village, without market or fair; yet it is an antient borough by prefcription, and fends a members to parliament, elected by the inhabitants, who are about 15, and returned by the conftable, who is annually chofen at the lord of the manor's court.

10. Blechingly, a little to the S. E. of Gatton, ftanding on a hill on one fide of Holmefdale, and having a fine profpect as far as the South-Downs, is an antient borough by prefcription, and fends a members to parliament, tho' it is now very fmall, and has no market, but 2 annual fairs.

11. Rygate, about the fame diftance W. of Blechingly, a good large borough-town, p that fends 2 members to parliament, and has a very confiderable market on Tuefdays. Here is a great variety of foil, fandy, ftony and chalky, and abundance of fullers earth, with no lefs variety of medicinal plants and herbs. On the E. fide are the ruins of Holmes-caftle, and under it a wonderful subterraneous vault of arched flone, cut out with great labour .- If we G pais along Holmeidale, which reaches to the foot of that ledge of mountains, which extend and link themfelves from the utmost promontory of Kent to the Land's-End in Cornwall, we have Whitdown to the right, where is a vaft delf of chalk, which they

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carry as far as the middle of Suffex, for enriching their grounds .- Not far from the bottom of this hill ftands Wotton, the antient feat of the Evelyns, among gentle ftreams, meadows, and fmall rifings covered with wood, which with the gardens, fountains and other ornaments, make it one of the most agreeable places in England. In A opening the ground of Wotton church-yard, fome years ago, a fkeleton was found a foot 3 inches long, which, as foon as taken out of the coffin, fell all to pieces .- Leethhill rifes gradually 2 or 3 miles S. and has a declivity on the other fide, almost as far as Horfham in Suffex, 8 miles off. From hence, in a clear day, one has a prospect be-yond South-Down to the fea, and may fee B all Surrey, part of Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordihire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordihire, Middlefex, Kent and Effex, and, as 'tis believed, Wiltfhire; fo that there is not the like prospect in England, if in Europe; it being, as 'tis thought, 200 miles in circumference. But 'tis not much taken notice of, becaufe it rifes to infentibly, and is quite C out of the road .- We have 4 market towns yet to take notice of, which lie in the western part of this county ; but shall first mention Egham in the north-west corner, over-against Stains in Middlesex. famous for Running-mead, where magna charta, or the great charter of our liberties, was first fettled between K. John and the barons ; and for Cowper's-hill in this parifh, from whence there is a noble profpect, which Sir John Denham has immortalized in his poetry.

12. Farnham, on the borders of Hampfhire, tho' not very large, yet pleafantly fituate, governed by 2 bailiffs, annually chofen, and 12 burgeffes, who act under the bishop of Winchester. The market E the burgageteners, who are about fifty. is on Thursday, one of the most considerable in England for wheat. A court is held here every 3 weeks, having power of trying all actions under 40 fhillings .-Near this town is More-park, the pleafant feat of the Temple family; where the famous Sir William Temple dying, his heart, according to his express direction in his will, R was buried in a filver box, under the fundial in his garden.

13. Guilford, about 8 miles E. of Farnham, 25 computed and 30 meafured miles S. W. from London, a large, handlome, well-built town, peafantly fituate on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which empties itself into the Thames near Weybridge, and is navigable by barges G from this town, by which means great quantities of corn, wood and timber are 'Tis a very antient conveyed to London. corporation and borough, governed by a mayor, &cc. and fends 2 members to par-

liament. It had lately 3 parish-churches, but one of them is gone to decay, fo that only two are now used. It is well frequented and inhabited, and has a very confiderable market on Saturdays, efpecially for wheat. The affizes are often held here, and the election for the knights of the fhire always, fo that by many it is reckoned the county town. Here is a fine hospital and a good free-school, and the town gives title of baron to the family of North, defcended from Sir Francis North, lord-keeper, whom Charles II. created a peer, by the title of lord North and Guilford, - In the neighbourhood lies Chilworth, the feat of the Randyls, owners of the most confiderable powder-works, and best hop-gardens in England : Alfo Clandon place, a noble feat of the lord Onflow, on the edge of Clandon-down, from whence there is a very agreeable profpect : As likewife Albury, a pleafant feat, the delight of that famous antiquary, Thomas earl of Arundel,

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14. Godalming, 3 or 4 miles S. W. of Guilford, a corporation town, whole chief magistrate is a warden, to whom are joined 8 affiftants. Its market is on Wedneldays, and the manufacture of the town is cloathing, for which it is the moft eminent in all the county : The forts are mixed kerfies, and blue ones, reputed to be the best coloured of any in England.

15. Hastemere, about 7 miles S. W. of Godalming, on the borders of Suffex, an antient borough by prefoription, confifting of a bailiff and burgageteners. It lies at the entrance of a rich valley, extending to the South Downs, covered with timbertrees. It has a plentiful market on Tuefdays, and fends 2 members to parliament. elected by the bailiff and a majority of

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR.

HERE having been lately published, in a certain pamphlet, an effay conserning the use of the Arabick language, which feems to contain fome particulars by no means true, and fuch as are injurious to the christian cause, you may perhaps ferve that caufe by publishing the following remarks.

The principal. I mean, the most dangerous intimation in this performance is this, -- that one of the characteriftick words for

The following containing an ingenious Criticifu, and fome curious Obferwations on the Hebrew and Arabick Languages, we bave thought fit to infert it, not doubting but it will be agreeable to the literary Part of our Readers.

for our Lord, who was the ding of peace, cannot be explained without the help The word is of the Arabick language. SHILOH, which occurs in that illustrious prophecy of Gen. xlix. 10. The feeper fail not depart from Judah, nor a laurgiver from betrueen bis feet, until SHILOH come. From the giving out of this prophecy by A the patriarch Jacob to the fulfilling of it, which happened, I think, at or near the final destruction of Ferufalem by the Romans, fuch a valt number of years and accidents intervened, as must, one would think. convince any reasonable inquirer, that God alone could be the author of the prediction and completion. The word Shilob is rendered in the wulg. Lat. Qui mittendus off, as the word Siloam in John ix. 7. is by interpretation the fent-whence one would fup. pole, that St. Ferom or the old vulgate before him, read the word with a minitead of an , which is likewife the opinion of Grotius, as the reader may fee in his annotations in the last vol. of Walton's Polyglatt. But it may fuffice to have recourse to the com- C mentators cited by Poole upon this fcripture ; and I could with that every well-meaning chriftain would do fo much for his own fatisfaction in this cafe. R. Bechai and fome chriftians of great name, Hottinger, &c. have derived Shilob from fuch a root, or ideal noun, as must turn our eyes, I think, from viewing the perfon characterifed under this name ; tho' in a fecondary lenfe, or a fenfe of accommodation, in fignifying feed, offspring or child (as fuch a circumflance is the neceffary confequence of all common births) it may feem to have fome affinity with the primitive root. as M. Hutchinson, I think, supposes it to have, tho' this great man feems not fully to have confidered this etymology. I E high-claimed antiquity of this language, need not, perhaps, tell the reader, that this noun fignifies fecunding, and the friendly Arabick word, brought to support this derivation, according to de Dieu and Hottinger, is of much the fame import-to be rendered -Pr fuvium ventris *. But christians ought not to suppose, much less to grant, that fitch flaxes and pollutions, as atlend common births, as the supposed confequences of original fin, did accompany the nativity of our LORD, who was conceived of the Holy Ghoft, and born of a pure virgin. The enemies of christianity are therefore artful enough in recommending this interpre-, tation of the word Shikb, fince the true intent and application of this prophecy to the perion of our Saviour would be hereby G rendered doubtful, if not defeated. But even according to the prefent reading of the word with an 7, we have an Hebrew

root lignifying to make peace-which may be fufficient for our purpole, and therefore I am for rejecting the profered affiftance of the Arabick upon this occasion.

I would add to what hath been faid by others upon this text-that the word rendered come (until Shiloh came) may be translated-Gone away, or gone-Iwit, abiwit, in Marius. Upon this construction the fence of the prophecy will be-when our Lord fhould go away, i. e. When the light of his own prefence and that of his apofiles might be gone, which happened at or about the final destruction of Jerufalom, the fcepter would depart, and be entirely removed, in every true fenfe, from Judah. The Heb. verb is applied to defcribe the fetting of the Shamafb, or fun, when the light enters, as it were, upon and enlighteas the opposite hemilphere-and to is aptly used to defcribe the departure of the true Shemak, the fun of rightcoufnefs-But this last criticism being (as far as I know) my own, I would lay no greater ftrefs upon it, nor claim more authority than the learned, upon examination, are willing to allow it. If it be just, we need not be at fo much uncertainty about the time of the commencement and completion of this prophecy, or defire the fcope of 60 years and upwards for the the course of its fulfilling, which has given the adversary an occasion of objecting to the christian interpretation.

This effay-writer fays farther-as to the opinion that the Arabick is a language of but about 1100 years flanding, it is rather too trifling to be ferioully argued. The rather implies fome diffidence, and fomething more than a ferap or two of an old fong fhould be produced to prove the as it is now found in the Koran, or in any good Arabick writers.

Mahomet himfelf was called an illiterate prophet †, and fome of his principal difciples, a confiderable time after his death, could neither write nor read. No authority seed be cited to prove, that there was tome fort of religion before Mabomet, or fome fort of language, which the Arabians used in conversation and commerce-But the question is-What fore it was? that it was to perfect as fome would feem to intimate, is hitherto without proof. Its prefeat copiousness may be allowed, as one word fometimes fignifies 20 different things .- Welton observes, that they have 500 words for a lion, 200 for a ferpent, &c. But this, furely, must be an objection, instead of a recommendation-Inopen me copie fecit-may be applied here, as fuch a lan-

"Mer. Dr. Stanhopes's comment. spon the gofpel appointed for the putification. See literaife "si-p. 592, 593. - firft edie. + See Walton.

1750. KING'S SPEECH. Mathematical Quefions.

danguage mult oftner puzzle, than afford any determinate direction. A traveller; who wants to find his way in an open and fpecious plain, will not think himfelf much indebted to a pretended director, who gives him his choice of so roads.

The Mabunetan religion and language were formed or reformed by the joint ha-A bours of idolators, ranegado Jaws, and beretical Christians, upon the plan of a comprehension. And this policy was listely thought worthy of imitation Shoah fuch an Arabian mifcellany take place in this nation, and the flood of Deifm, Arismifm, herefies and immoralities of all kinds break in, or be let in upon us, we should be ripe for a deportation, and the pope might B proclaim an extraordinary jubilee upon feeing the great bulwark of the reformation taken away.

Had the effay-writer read the anfwors to Dr. Hant, he would farely have acknowledged, that one of them had observed the wfe that the Arabick might poffibly be of in explaining biblical words but once-ufed ; C and the Arabick is no other way depreeiated, than by the author's giving a preference to the infpired writings and the facred language.

This effay-writer is pleafed likewife to fay-that the Heb. language boatts of the eafiness and antiquity of her grammar rules. But the gentleman is under fome miftake in this matter, if he supposes, that Dthe affertors of the fuperior excellence of this language think it confilts in these particulars. The Heb. grammar was formed upon the plan of fome other, as the names of fome of the points demonstrate, which are not its own ; and Dr. Allix tells us, that the first Heb. grammar was wrote about the year 1100. The common gram- R mar rules are not for eafy, as they are not always true and uniform, but are clogged with many arbitrary exceptions-fo that they feem frequently calculated to ferve fome particular, and no good icheme.

Upon the whole, there is room, I think, for the gentleman to revife and correct his effay.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Nis MAJESTY's mof Gracious SPEECH to both Houfer of Parliament, April 12, 1750.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

CANNOT put an end to this feffion of parliament, without returning you G my hearty thanks for the zeal and dispatch, with which you have gone through the publick bufinels. Nothing could have afforded me more fatisfaction, than the attention you have given to those effential points of

our national intereft, which I earneftly recommended to you at the opening of the feffion. And it is with the greatest pleafure I have now given my affent to those laws, which have been the refult of your prudent deliberations, for advancing the publick credit; for promoting the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom : and for encouraging the industry of my good fubjects.

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There has been fo little alteration in the flate of affairs abroad, fince your meeting, that I have fcarce any thing to add upon that head. My refolution to adhere firicity to the engagements I have enter'd into. and to do every thing in my power to preferve the peace, which has been to happily eftablished, continues the same; and E have received the fulleft affurances from all my allies; of their difpofition to promote this great end. My fincere endeavours shall be exerted to cultivate and improve this good disposition, that my own kingdoms, as well as the reft of Europe, may long enjoy the happy fruits of the prefent tranquillity.

Goutisment of the Houfe of Commons.

I thank you in a particular manner, for the supplies you have to readily granted me ; and for the publick fpirit you have flewn. in laying hold of the very first opportunity to reduce the intereft of the national debt, without the leaft infringement of parlia. The fuccels which has almentary faith. ready attended this wife measure, is a proof of the prefent credit of this kingdom, and has laid a fure foundation for the continuance of it; and cannot fail to add ftrength and reputation to my government, both as home and abroad,

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I make no doubt but you will carry intor your respective countries, the fame good principles and affections which I have experienced from you here. Let it be your bufine is to promote peace and harmony a and to support and propagate religion, good manners, and good order, amongit my people ; whole true and lafting happinels fhall be my conftant care.

Two Mathematical Questions.

Quell. I. T F the finnt fide of the fruitum of a cone be 60 inches, and the leffer diameter is to the greater as 2 to 3; quere, the folidity when a maximum.

Queft. s. Given the ableiffh of a common parabola == 8 feet, and an ordinate rightly applied == 12 : Requit'd the ourve's length,

JOSEPH WALKER.

A DESCRIPTION of the two African Birds, represented in the annexed Plate.

"HE monoceros is of the fize of a cock, the plumage variegated, efpecially the wings. The beak is hooked like that of the eagle, the talons large and On his head are two feathers, A frong. about 3 or 4 inches long, joining in a point like a horn, which has occafioned fome to take it for a real one. This bird is thought by fome to be the fame with that called the Trumpet-bird, thus described by another author : They are black, of the fize of a Turkey-cock, and much the fame shape. They have a double beak or two bills, one on the other, of which the uppermoft B affifts in forming the found he makes, re-, fembling that of a trumpet. Froger fays, it is as big as a turkey, the plumage black, and the legs thick and ftrong.

The bird with four wings, as it is called, is as big as a Turkey-cock, the feathers black, the beak large and hooked, and its feet armed with ftrong claws. His wings, C which are large and ftrong, are well furnished with feathers; those at the tip of each wing are quite naked, and at the fame time are covered with other feathers : These latter are much longer than the former, and after shooting beyond them 4 or 5 inches, their quills affume a very long and thick beard, fo that when extended, they feem to be two wings on each fide, D one longer than the other, feparated by an empty space between the pen-feathers, and shole which make the body of the wings. As it is ftrong, it plays its wings perfectly well, and must needs fly high, as well as a long time. According to this account, this bird has properly but two wings, tho' it feems to have four. But another is de- R scribed by authors, which has 4 diffinct and feparate wings, the two foremost largest, the others a pretty distance backward, his body being borne between the two pair. He flies only an hour before night, is about the fize of a pigeon, and imagined by fome to be of the hat kind. The former is the bird reprefented in the plate.

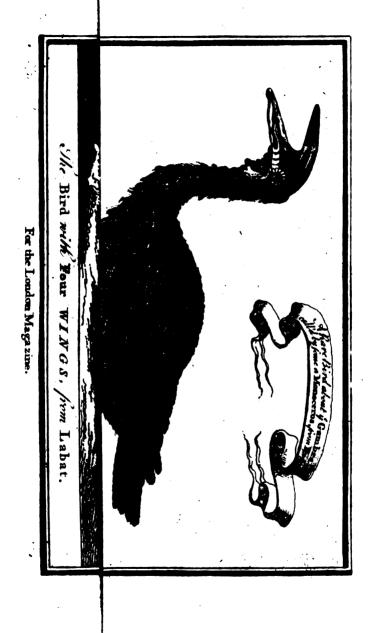
From the REMEMBRANCER, March 31. THE fubject of this paper is national magnanimity, and how neceffary it is to the well-being and fafety of a flate. The writer flews, that according to the degree of magnanimity in every flate, foit enjoys the use and benefit of its powers, G and becomes fafe, formidable and permament; and that in proportion as it is fuffered to fade, fo it becomes feeble and helplefs.—That Cromwell, fays he, was the laft of our governors, who fet a due value on magnanimity, I do not care to fugged. But, as often as I recollect that memorable faying of his, "I hope to render the English name as great and formidable as ever the Roman was," I arn almoft inclined to forgive him all his fins againft his country.--Then he gives feveral inftances of the panicks that feized us, during the late war, and the late rebellion, &cc. and mentioning the horror that was visible in almost every countenance on occaflon of the late enthquakes, proceeds thes:

Whether earthquakes are merely the natural effects of natural caules, or warnings and menaces preternatural, that they are equally alarming in their approach, and may be equally dangerous in their operation, no body, I believe, will dispute. But then, whatfoever is their origin, or whatfoever apprehenfions it may be reafenable to entertain of them, furely, fomething of a national dignity ought to be kept up, if possible, in the interval of expectation. As, on the one hand, we thould not fport with the convalions of nature, nor deside the rage of those elements which it fo far furpaffes our abilities to withstand a fo, on the other, we should not forget we are men, nor by our own distractions declare, how unworthy we hold ourselves of the divide protection.

Perhaps, even the very repentance, which is only the refult of fear, the Deity may reject like the offering of Cain: Perhaps he may diftinguilh between the abject and the humble; and prefer the temperate fubmiffion of the refigned, to all the clamorous importunities of deprecation.

If we confult philofophy, it will teach us, that fuch vifitations as thefe are not to be foretold: That their courfe is not to be defcribed: That their returns are not to be calculated: That their degree is not to be afcertained: That the village is altogether as much exposed to them as the capital : And that the very calamity we endeavoor to avoid by change of place, we may anticipate: And if religion, we thall find it written, That when Sodom was devoted to deftruction, it was only for his righte-F outfield fake, that hot was permitted to find a place of refuge at Zoar.

" In a moment, fays Elika to Job, (chap. XXXIV.) fhall they die, and the people fhall be troubled at midnight, and pafs away: And the mighty fhall be taken away without hand: For his eyes are upon the ways of men, and he feeth all their goings. There is no darknefs, hor fhadow of death, where the workers of iniquity may hide themfelves: For he will not lay upon man more than right, that he fhould enter into judgment with God: He fhall break into pieces mighty men without numters,



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and fet others in their flead ; therefore he knoweth their works ; and he overturneth them in the night, fo that they are deftroyed. He ftriketh them as wicked men in the open fight of others; because they turned back from him, and would not confider any of his ways : So that they caufe the cry of the poor to come unto him, and A he heareth the cry of the afflicted. When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble ? And when he hideth his face, who then can behold him ? Whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only : That the hypocrite reign not, left the people be enfnared. Surely, it is meet to be faid unto God, I have borne chaftifement, I will not offend any more : That which I B fée not, teach thou me : If I have done iniquity, I will do no more."

I will not be politive, that this whole paffage alludes to the vifitation of earthquakes in particular; but furely, there is scarce an expression in it, which does not favour fuch an interpretation. Of fudden, inftant, and unavoidable ruin, it manifettly C treats; of ruin brought on the great, becaufe of their wickednefs ; becaufe of their oppreffions of the poor ; becaufe examples of divine justice were proper to awaken and reform a finful world ; and becaufe reformation was the great end of fuch exemplary punifhments,

Should I draw any farther inference, or make any farther application of, or from, D this firiking paffage, it may be urged perhaps, that I have leaped the pale, and committed a trespass on holy ground. But, be it fo, as the fame Elihu, by way of apology for himfelf, fays in the fame book, " I alfo will fhew my opinion, for I am full of matter. I will fpeak that I may be refreshed. Let me not, I pray you, ac- P. cept any man's perfon, neither let me give flattering titles unto man : For I know not to give flattering titles; in fo doing my Maker would foon take me away."

If it ought to be admitted, that national fins have exposed us to national judgments, let the wicked in high places, as well ecclefiaftick as fecular ; thole who have fet, as those who have fanchified, corrupt example, and who, for that reason, stand foremost in the list of the devoted, be the foremost to make their peace with an offended Deity : Let them act as if they believed what they taught : Let them begin with a folemn acknowledgment of their own numberless transgreffions; and let them place themfelves within the reach of mercy, G effect on their own private conduct, as by thewing mercy to their fellow creatures.

Till they do this, forms of deprecations are but folemn mockeries ; and what have a much ftronger tendency to provoke, than propitiate.

April, 17;0.

The hand of God is feldom to heavy as the hand of man; and what we feel from the one, is much worfe than what we have to fear from the other.

But if we are only to reform as individuals, and as a nation are to proceed as if all obligations, divine, moral, and even political, were at an end, what is the part that would beft become an individual to act? To wean himfelf from a world he cannot help being ashamed of; and, if possible, to form fuch a balance in his own mind. as, were the foundations of the world to be loofened, neither the fhock nor the ruin fhould be able to difcompole.

Westminster Journal, Match 11.

Mr. Touchit gives bis Readers the following Queries from the London Evening Post. to which be adds others of his oven.

Queries, bumbly proposed to those Persons of Diffinition, who are game or going out of Town on Account of the late Earthquakes ; and from the Apprehension of a third Shock, which some enclusives fick Persons pretended to forstell, fixing even the Day and Hour for it, which was to have been in the Beginming of this Month.

I. WHether they can hope, by a change of place, to flee from the face of that God who is every where prefent ?

II. Whether they think the divine difpleafure, expressed in those convulsions of nature, is against the spot of ground on which London stands, or against the wickedness of the perfons who generally refide in this capital i

III. Whether their own particular vices ought not to be put in the account, when they are meditating on this motive, and confidered as the chief caufe of their particular danger ?

1V. Whether it is not their interest therefore, as well as duty, to depart from those vices, be they of a publick or private nature, rather than from their habitations ?

V. Whether publick vices, fuch as betraying the interest, or living on the spoils of their country, may not justly be thought peculiarly provoking, as the confequences of them tend to the oppreffion of the whole community i

VI. Whether the reformation of thefe, and an abhorrence conceived against all corrupt and enchroaching measures, would not have the best and most comfortable their example must necessarily have on the private conduct of their inferiors ?

Supplemental QUERIES.

Whether the buying a f-t in p----t, I,

 $p_{----}t$, or felling the v_----- acquired by that $f_{---}t$, is not one of the moft heinous and complicated crimes a man can be guilty of? Whather it does not entirely confound all ideas of right and wrong, truth and falfehood; caufe the ignorant people to doubt even of the exiftence of difinterefted virtue, and fometimes A bring on them the most permicious confequences ?

II. Whether the enjoying a lucrative place with little or no duty, or making exorbitant profits from the publick in a place that is neceflary for the administration of g_____t, be not a grievous cime? And more particularly fo at fuch a time as this, when the heavy debts B of the publick have given occasion for a fort of excision from the private property of thou?ands, who by that lofs will in a manner be rendered neceflitous?

III. Whether the fondness of an indulgent prince, in formerly giving t—les without the means for their fupport; or the extravagance of anceflors, in wafting C the fortunes that once belonged to their t—les (not to mention any more fhameful motives) be a fufficient caufe, to reafon ar conficience, for entailing a number of famillise as p—its upon their e—iny f

IV. Whether the giving of weak or wicked counfel, knowing it to be 60, or prefuming to counfel at all, when a man is conficious of his own weakness or wickedners, in affairs of the greatest importance to the well-being of a flare, be not a crime at once the most malignant, vain, perverse, foolifh, and destructive, that can be imagined ?

V. Whether any man, to whom any, or all of these cafes extend, can put them gravely to himfeld, and not either be <u>B</u> shamed into the contrary practice, or fully convicted to himfelf, as well as to the world, that his heart is most abominably bad?

By way of appendix to these Queries, fays Mr. Touchit, that it may not be thought I sim all my shafts too high, I will R beg leave to add a few

Serious Truths, addressed to the common People of England.

I. THAT every man is accountable for himfelf, and can become berter only by reforming his own particular vices.

II. That therefore the bad example of G a lord, a minister, a member of paulament, a magifirste, a fuperior of any kind, either in fortune rank or understanding; tho' it may being deathe guik on fuch affender, on account of the more configicnous light he flands in, can afford no excuse to those in a lower flate, or of inferior qualities, if they perfult in the same courses of iniquity.

ApriF

III. That the most crying fins are obvious, and cannot be midaken, being difcoverable by the light of nature, the dostrines of the gospel, and the opposite practices of good men.

IV. That the most open and fcandalousfinas, fuch as prophane fwearing, beaftly intemperance, infatiable luft, constant violations of known laws, and neglect of known duties, appear as well to others as to a man's felf, and expose him to prefent fhame and digrace, as well as to future danger.

V. That more private crimes, which in the birth, and perhaps the long growth of them, are concealed in a perion's own breaft, fuch as fraud, malice, envy, defire of what is another's property, cannot be hidden from the notice, or fheltered fromthe repreaches of the wine's within ; and ufually, fooner or later, are betrayed to the eyes of the whole world.

VI. That therefore it is as much the intereft, even in this world, as it is the duty, of every man, be his flation what it may, to be grave, fober, temperate, chafte, regular, honeft, and benevolent.

The late ingenious profetfor Maclaurin, in purfuit of the views of his great matter, concludes his account of Sir Iface Newton's philofophical difcoveries, (by which naturalcaules are the beft explained) with a chapter that bears this title: Of the fupreme Author and Governor of the univerfe, the true and living God. And I cannot more fuitably clofe the prefent fpeculation, than by transferibing the first fection of that chapter.

"Aristotle, fayshe, concludes his treatife De Mundo with observing, that to treat of the world without faying any thing of its Author, would be impious ; as there is nothing we meet with more frequently and constantly in nature, than the traces of an all governing Deity. And the philofopher that overlooks thefe, contenting himfolf with the appearance of the material universe only, and the mechanical laws of motion, neglects what is most excellent ; and prefers what is imperfect to what is fupremely perfect, finitude to infinity, what is narrow and weak to what is unlimited and almighty, and what is perifising to what endures for ever. Such who attend not to lo manifelt indications of fupreme wildom and goodness, perpetually appearing before them wherever they turn their views or enquiries, too much refemble those confident philosophers, who made

made night, matter, and chaoe, the original of all things."—And like these are the little philolophers, who, according to my lord of London, fee a little, and but very little, into natural caufes :— Not confidering that God, who made all things, never, put any thing out of his own power, but has all nature under his <u>A</u> command.

From the Remembrancer, April 7.

T HAT fear, a painful pattion, thould obtain fuch a mattery over the human mind, as, in many cafes, to prove invincible, is one of the **(trongeft proofe** which can be given, of the imbecillity of hum in nature.

When the current and the gale of appetite and paffion hvery us on from pleafure to pleafure, it is force to be wondered, that we are all acquisforance and refignation; or that we have not refolution enough to alter our freerage, and exchange the fmooth courfe of gratification, for the suffic of opposition.

But when fear foizes the helm, and every idea of joy, comfort, and even repole itfelf, takes wing, it is real matter of aftomifhment, that we do not call refolution to own sliftance, and exert all our powers to thorten fo gloomy a voyage.

But the fear is always a painful paffion, it is not always an unufeful one : On the contrary, it was meant as a bridle for the Dreft, and as an occasional prefervative from danger and mitchief; not to increase the number, and agrravate the degree of our pains, or anticipate our fuffering under, them.

A fensible, becoming, manly ufe may, therefore, be made of this usemanly paffons : And what becomes a man of fense, <u>B</u> would become a fensible nation.

We may he flupidly unconcerned, or arrogantly prefumptuous, when ruin, with all its horrors, is ready to burft upon us: And, contrariwife, we may be alarmed with our own foolifh imaginations: We may be afraid were no fear is: We may be the dupes of artful deluders: We may grow gidey in hearkening to the phrenils? of enthufiafts, an i miftake fuch occafional incidents, as are familiar to nature, tho new and firange to us, for prodigies and portents.

After expatisting upon our national fears and infatuation, with regard to the power of France, the balance of power, &c. the writer concludes thus i G

The first reflection of a nation, apparently in its decline, ought to be on its own mortality. There is a political, as well as a natural, death: The Jews, for example, are intermixed almost with every other pation, yet are no longer a nation : And those other nations which remain in a flate of valifalage to their conquerors or purchafers, having meither laws, nor regalia of sheir own, are only fuch in name.

A national diffolution ought, therefore, to be the great object of national fear : For whether proceeding from external or internal caules, the effect is the fame : And as to the immediate interposition of ormipotence in the government of the world, tho' it may be extremely fuitable to the mercy of God, to give extraordinary warnings, his judice, perhaps, may be more completely manufefted, when obstinacy and purverfenes generate their own punishmernet, as at the long run they feldom fails to da.

Such, indeed, is our natural felfiftnefs. that we are but too apt to make our own particular good and ill the measure of all good and all : But Cicero long ago laughed at those foolule Romans, who flattered themselves with a conceit, that tho' the republick were to fall, their palaces, their baths, their villas, their lakes, and, in general, all that contributed to their magnificence and luxury, would not partake of the general ruin : And when the imperial city of Conftantinople became a prey to the Turks, the fordid citizens, who had refused to contribute out of their private thock the necessary fums for its prefervation, were too late convinced, that the fate of individuals was involved in that of the community.

M. Reäumur, of the Royal Academy of Scicrees at Paris, and F. R. S. bawing latega publifb'd in France a Work, intitled, The Art of hatching and bringing up, in all Seafons, domeflick Fowls of all Sorts, by Means of the Heat of either Dung, or artificial Fires, (in Overns or Stoves prepared for that Purpole;) Mr. Trembley, F. R. S. bas made an Abfract of it, and laid it before the Royal Society s From twick we fall give our Readers the fallowing curious Extracts.

T HE truly interofting moment is that when the chickens hatch, and this moment, the fuccels of which is to reward thole who take the charge of their flove, for all sheir care and trauble, will yet require fome further attention. Some chickenewhich would other wife lofe their lives, may be fill faved by helping them to get out of their fhells, and that is a piece of affiftancethey could not receive from a hen.

The chicken is almost a round ball as it lies in its shell, the neck is bent and difposed along the belly, and the bill is turned under the wing as we often see in birds affcep. The chicken however in this situa-Z a tion is to break its shell ; and this it performs by firokes of its bill : The first effect of these strokes is a small crack, for the most part between the middle of the egg and its bigger end : The fore part of the chicken points towards that end, and The the hind part towards the leffer. chicken then, by striking the shall with its A bill, insensibly turns itself about from the left to the right, and it is accordingly always from the left to the right, that it prolongs the crack first made in the facil, till it extends almost quite round the circumference of the circle the bill has defcribed ; and it is commonly the work of near half a day, for a chicken to get out of its fhelf. B To get out, it pulhes its body forward with its feet, and thus it forces the anterior part of the shall to rise up, and so compleats the breaking away the fhivers, that ftill connect that half fhell with the inferior one. When it is thus got almost quite out, it draws its head from under the wing, where it had till then remained : It next extends its neck, but is still fre- C quently feveral minutes attempting, before it has the firength to raife itfelf; by little and little it then feems to grow ftronger, and when it has for a little while dragged its legs after it, it at laft becomes able to fland upon them, to ftretch out and creft its neck, and to carry its head upright.

Nobody is ignorant how great a part of the fultenance of the people in the D country, and even of those also who live in great towns, confifts of eggs in fome way or other; and confequently the increafe or the abundance of eggs is no lefs defirable, than that of chickens themfelves; and how can fuch an abundance be any way fo well brought about, as by increasing the number of the hens; or what comes to the fame thing, by the hatching a greater number of chickens? It has been obferved, that this affair is carried in Egypt to fuch a height, as that they are there able to fell ergs at about two and twenty pence, or at moft, half a crown a thoufand,

M. de Reäumur taught us long fince, that the way to preferve eggs is to varn ih them, and thus they may be preferved for F feveral months together, or even during the fpace of a whole year, as frefh as when they were but just laid. He now points out to us an expedient yet more fimple, and at the fame time equally efficacious : And that is only lightly to fmear over their fhells, with butter, greafe, or oil. There is also another manner to have G fidered as friends and allies in any of eggs, that may be kept a great while without fpoiling, and which cannot but be looked upon as fornewhat curious; this method confifts in the procuring of barren eggs, or fuch as have no germs, that is, fuch as

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have never been impregnated by the male's for fuch even will not at all corrupt and grow rotten, even the' they are fet for a long while together under a hen, or kept as long in a flove.

Hens, which go about freely with the cocks, do fomatimes nevertheless lay barren eggs. But one cannot be affured, that the eggs which they lay are barren, unlefs they have been kept apart from any cock for fome force of time. And experience has shewed, that the treading of a cock will be fufficient to make all thole eggs fruitful, which shall be laid afterwards for above a month together.

From the Wefiminfter Journal, April 7.

TERY few of the ancient unmixed Indian families, which the mercy of the Spaniards, or rather their inability to deftroy, have at this day left in what they call Spanish America, can with any propriety be called the fubjects of the king of Spain. For a people to be fubjects, there must be an act of acknowledged allegiance, which the race in being have either performed themfelves, or which was performed by their ancestors, and they were born under the obligations of it. But that there are no connections of this kind betwixt the Spaniards and the native Indians. I think the Spanish historians themfelves-

fufficiently inform us. And by what tenure they hold any places in the north part of South America, contrary to the will of the natives, it might be difficult to determine greatly to their credit and advantage.

If it be asked, what is the tenure, by which the British drown holds its dominions in America? I answer, of quite a different kind from that of the Spaniards ; by paction and treaty with the natives, who have voluntarily admitted us to a fhare of the lands, which to them were of no ufe, and who from time to time renew their friendship with us, not in the characher of flaves, or even of fubjects, but of humble allies. On these occasions mutual oaths are taken, and murual prefents are made, with fuch fignificant fimplicity, that, whenever I read the accounts of them, as we often do from fome part or another of our colonies. I cannot help looking back on the days of Abraham, and confidering the patriarchal fpirit as full preferved in those unpolished nations.

But, that the Spaniards are not conthe countries we have enumerated, may fufficiently appear from hiftory. The natives confider themfelves as flaves, not as fubjects, when in their power; and profels themselves enemies, when out of it.

A Fayourite New SONG from the CHAPLET. 181

Sung by Mr. BBARD and Mis NORRIS.

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While you are but by me, no danger I íear, [near ; Ye lambs, reft in fafety, my Damon is Bound on, ye blithe kids, now your gam-

[at eafe. bols may pleafe ; For my thepheid is kind, and my heart is

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Ye virgins of Britain, bright rivals of day, The wifh of each heart, and the theme of each lay : [a wife, Ne'er yeild to the fwain, till he make you For he who loves truly, will take you for life.

Laura. Ye youths, who fear nought but the frowns of the fair, 'Tis yours to relieve, not to add to their care. Then foorn to their ruin affiftance to lend, Nor betray the fweet creatures you're born to defend.

A

A COUNTRY DANCE. The FUMBLER.



First couple hey contrary fides -, the fame on your own - ; erofs over and half figure -, right and left at top -;.

AT ANSWER to & LOVE LETTER.

By Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

P82

S it to me, this fad lamenting firain? Are heaven's choiceft gifts beitow'd in vain?

A plenteous fortune, and a beauteous bride, Your love rewarded, gratify'd your pride : Yet leaving her— tis me that you purfue, Methone fore foreign charm. but heigh neur

Without one fingle charm, but being new. How vile is man ! how I deteft their ways Of artful falfhood, and defigning praife ! Taftelefs, an eafy happinefs you flight,

Ruin your joy, and mifchief your delight. Why thould poor pug (the mimic of your kind) [fin'd ?

Wear a rough chain, and be to box con-Some cup, perhaps, he breaks, or tears a fan, —

While roves unpunish'd the destroyer, man.

Not bound by vows, and unreftrain'd by fhame, Ifame.

In fport you break the heart, and rend the Not that your are can be fuccefsful here,

Th' already plunder 'd need no robber fear : Nor fighs, nor charms, nor flatteries can move,

Too well fecur'd against a fecond love.

Once, and but once, that devil charm'd my mind;

To reason deaf, to observation blind;

I idly hop'd (what cannot love perfuade ') My fondnefs equal'd, and my love repay'd; Slow to diffruit, and willing to believe,

Long hufh'd my doubts, and did myfelf deceive : [laft,

But, oh ! too foon—this tale would ever Sleep, fleep, my wrongs, and let me think 'em paft. [erief,

For you, who mourn with counterfeited And alk to boldly like a begging thief,

. .

May foon fome other nymph isflict the pain, You know to well with cruel art to feign.

Tho' long you sported have with Cupid's dart, [heart.

You may fee eyes, and you may feel a So the brick wits, who ftop the evening crach, [proach ;

Laugh at the fear that follows their ap-With idle mirth, and haughty fearn defpile The paffenger's pale check, and ftaring eyes a

But feiz'd by justice, find a fright no jest, And all the terror doubled in their break.

An ANACREONTICK.

WHEN Chloe fmiles, all nature's gay. Winter's months, refemble May 5 Sweetly fly the fleeting hours, Which endearing love devours. Shiping gold, the miler's pelf, Honour, pomp, and fplendid wealth, Are but vain and empty toys, if tompar'd with heart felt joys. Flora's cuckow loves to cry, Feather'd laiks delight to fly; But my pleafure is to find You, my charming Chloe, kind.

On Mifs Betty T-n.

L E L E N, of old, all nymphs furpafs'd in fame, By Venus felf pronounc'd the brighteft Not with lefs luftre Cleopatra fhin'd, The faireft, in her time, of woman-kind : But dear the purchafe of their favours coft; For this Troy fell, for that the world was loft: [compare, Yet they, the brighteft, can't with you

In charms fuperior, and as chafte as fair. The goddeffes themfelves, as posts fing,

Were not accomplish'd, each, in ev'ry thing.

Jamo was fam'd for her majeflick mein; Serpaffing beauty grac'd the Cyprian queen; Extensive knowledge was Minerva's boaft; And heav'nly muück pleas'd the muiesmoft.

'Tis to the mules, that the pow'rs belong Of nervous language, and harmonious long; 'Tis they I now invoke, my thoughts to

raife, [praife, And make them worthy to record, your In whom united all thefe graces meet,

To shew, that nature once has been compleat. [faint:

But vain the tafk! all numbers are too In human language heav'aly charges to paint :

Yet, what we can't deferibe, we may adore ; The gods allow us this, and aik no more.

On Mifs DOLLY D-G's alting the Part of Bevil, jun. in the Confcious Lovers.

W HEN D-g thines in her own proper drefs, [confets; Th' admiring youth her blooming charms But, when young Bevil's borrow'd form file wears, The maidens with her what the then ap-Thus born to pleafe and captivate man-

kind,

To neither fex her triumphs are confin'd.

A Fragment from Vaniere's Præd. Ruft. Lib. 5.

NOR let it check thy pains, that thou can'ft ne'er [own care Enjoy those groves of oaks, which thine Has planted, fince for this thy name will be With honour blaft by late pofterity.

- On Garonn's banks, near fam'd Tholofa, where
- Once flood a Roman amphitheatre,

(Some antique ruins of it ftill remain)

There liv'd, ah I now no more! a good old man; [fkill'd,

Than whom in physick's arts few better In innocence of life none more excell'd,

His youth was spent in anxious cares and toils,

For fortune feldom on true merit fmiles.

But his grey hairs with kinder ftars were bleft,

- And what he long had with'd he late polfeffed
- A imali citate, a pleafant country feat.

Here grown enamour'd with his dear retreat,

He quits his practice and forfakes the town, And lives to nature, and to God alone.

Yet in this folitude, if fome choice friends Their vifits pay, these he with joy attends,

These o'er his grounds with vast delight he leads, [meads,

Shows 'em his fruitful fields and flow'ry

His orchards, gardens and his nurferies, Where different plants in different orders rife [the eyes.]

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And with their various beauties charm) Each he defcribes, its nature, kinds, and ufe, [produce ;

How each we might improve, how each Unveils the focress of the gard ner's art, And feems lefs pleafed to know that to

- impart. Much he dilates upon his much low'd http://www.apart.
- theme, {ftream, His fountains, fiftponds, and his cryftal
- Whilk these he prais'd, he seem'd to S
- His never ceasing talk profulely flows,
- As fost and smooth, as free and clear as those: fing yet.
- But, Sir, faid one, there's fomothing want.
- A grove, methinks, wou'd much improve your feat.
- Rightly observed, soid he, and therefore I, As you may see, shall soon that want supply :
- ply; [laft year, See there that field, where I have fown.
- A crop of acorns, which just now appear;
- There I shall have a grove : The middle space
- Is left to form a walk of turfy grafs ;
- The trees will meet in loity verdant bow'rs,

Where I shall sweetly pais my pensive hours; The winged quire will there their musick join, fcombine.

- And in melodious notes their different fongs
- The turtle there fhall moura her abfent mate,
- And Philomel Inali Tercus' wrongs relate :
- Secur'd from ftormy winds I there that
- Nor feel the foorching beams of fammer's heat.
- Thus pleas'd, thus ravith'd, he his joys ?
- Thus with imaginary pleasures bleft,
- His fancy featls on what he ne'er fhall S tafte.
- But who wou'd wake him from a dream fo fwcet ?

Or but fuggelt his life's expiring date ?

- That ere this grove could raile its lofty head,
- The planter's own wou'd in the duft be laid ?

Joys true or falle alike divert the mind,

Greater or leffer toys are all we find.

If innocent, if free from guilty flings,

Shadows are fubitance, dreams are folid things; flieve;

If these our minds from anxious cares re-

'Tis all this vain, fantaflick world can give.

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184 Poetical Essays in APRIL, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE. SIR,

T HE following copy of verfes is a translation of part of the third chapter of the prophet Habakkuk, by the late ingenious Mr. Loveling, of Trinity-College, Oxford, which, as I doubt not of its meeting with univerfal approbation, I fhould be glad if you would infert in your Magazine for this month.

Pars tertii Capitis Propheta HABARKUR. ULGORE cinctus terribili Deus Teman relinquens, et Paran arduam, Complevit orbern dignitate, Et liquidi spatia ampla coeli. Mors multiformis prævolat, et lues Horrenda, morborum agmine lurido Stipatus incedit, voraces Sub pedibus glomerantur ignes. Emeníus orbem luminibus, gravem Mundi timorem gentibus incutit : In plana subsedere colles, Et refugi tremuere montes. Magno feroces Æthiopas metu Vidi paventes, vidi ego territos Orbes remotos, et trementem Horrifono Midian tumultu. Vidére rivi te pavidi ; juga Vidêrete, te flumina, et intimis Terrore perculfi cavernis Æquorei gemuêre fluctus. Caliginofa noce premit polum, Siftit fugaces fol pavitans equos, Nec trifte pallens luna curat Noctivagos agitare curíus. Sensêre gentes quid Deus impise Poffit Jacobi ; terribilem quatit Haftam, feruntur dum fagitte Lethiferis per inane pennis, Fluenta cursu præcipiti retrò Volvêre fluctus ; attonitus petit Jordanus undam, dum triumphans Per trepidas equitavit undas. Tantz ruinz dum fonitus minax Perstringit aures, faucibus obruta Vox hæret, imas et pavores Horrifici penetrant medullas. Si terra fructus edere definat, Natura languens fi percat, canam Te principem terræ, Jehovah. Te superi dominumque coeli. A HYMN in SICKNESS. τ. Blour'd in shades of melancholy night,

O Beer a in indaces of melancholy night, Forlorn, to thee, the only God of light,

My longing foul defires to take her flight.

A guilty criminal myfelf I own, To thee, omnifcient God, to thee alone, The black, the dreadful catalogue is known. Oppress'd at once with fickness, and with grief, I fly to thee for cure ; do thou, the chief. The true physician, grant me fome relief. Humble and profirate, unto thee I turn, Merciful God, look down and fee me mourn, Nor full for ever let thine anger burn. Once I was duft, and thall again be fo ; The clay am I, the heav nly workman thou, To thy own work thy wonted mercy flow. Confcious of guilt, my fins I do confefs, Let my confeition make thine anger lefs ; Ease, Lord, my pains, and pity my diffres. Thou art the fun to me, and thou the day ; Wils thou for ever turn thy face away ? Wilt thou not fee me weep, nor hear me pray ? 8. O could I tears in fuch abundance fhed, As if from fountains in my drooping head, With conftant streams my flowing eyes were fed. Here death's unerring dart affrights me, there finare Hell all around me fpreads a dreadfu] How can I think, great God, and not de-(pair ? Judge me not strictly, but indulgence fnew. Tho' felf condemn'd, for mercy, Lord, I íve, [too. I know thee just, but thou hast mercy 11. Upon a raging fea of troubles toft, Without Support, far from the wish'd-for coaft ; Help, Lord, I fink, O help, or I am loft. 12. Q could fome hollow rock, or yawning cave, Some covering mountain, or a filent grave, My trembling foul, from thy dread fury fave. To the foort space of life which thou haft lent, Add but an hour, in forrow to be fpent, To make my peace with thee, and to repent.

14.

Happy were man, if he were once fo wife, With conftant care, to fet before his eyes, Hell's torturing pains, and heav'ns eternal

- joys. 15. My various troubles, whilft I firive to tell,
- Grief choaks my words, and ftops the mournful tale,

For mercy, Lord, let filent tears preveil.

A Word to the Wile, and offectively to the Other wile, subo are not yet run assuay from our Metropolis *.

WHEN dread convultions thake this ball of earth,

Adore the power who gave creation birth : With deep constrition think on failings paft; And live, as tho' that fun might fibine your laft.

Yet let not wizard-tales your judgment blind. [fright mankind?

Why fhou'd feign'd, forure earthquakes Low, flupid panicks (peak a pigmy race : Let fush no more our learned iffe differace.

Dauntlefs, the good and wife in London ftay :

Wicked or weak are all who fneak away,

A Word more, (to the Other-wife only.)

R ISE from your lurking holes, each daftard fool; [fchool: Creep back to town, and go to wifdom's There learn, that heaven's decrees are hid in night; [light: Not fram'd for knaves or dupes to bring to

Learn one just fear, the fear of doing ill; Or acting to offend th' almighty will;

That will, which inftantly bid nature rife, And governs her each work, all good, all wife. [may,

Eclipfes, fhadows, dancing lights dif-And thus our mental emptinefs betray : To try our faith, lo! bottle conjurers rife;

And laft a craz'd enthusiaft blinds our eyes. Shou'd justice weigh impartial in her

fcales,

As folly triumphs, or as fense prevails ;

She'd think the palm, to those who fled not, due;

A birchen-rod to run-aways, ---- like you,

The LINNET and the GOLDFINCH.

T WAS when the morn difclos'd her roly brow,

And new-wak'd heifers in the pastures low, When little fongsters in the gales respire :

To Mira's fhades repair'd the woodland choir; [ing dew, Perch'd on a bough that fhone with morn-

The linnet thus addrefs'd the feather'd crew.

Say, my foft fifters; fay, ye tuneful throng; Who now demands the tribute of a fong? Who call'd us here? Who gave us leave to rove

And warble in this late forbidden grove ?

Not long ago, as Mira, mournful maid, All penfive fat beneath the duky fhade, Juft o'er her head I whiftled on a bough, But difcontent fat frowning on her brow : Be gone, thou too officious bird, fhe cries ; (And turn'd on me--on me her angry eyes) Go from my bowers, lead the tuneful throng ; For Artemiffa heavs no more your fong.

The flighted fhades can pleafe the fair no more ;

Ye honey-fuckles fhed your blooming flore Ye foreading trees now fet your branchesdies And ye fhrill warblers from thofe branches fly: [tree; She faid : _____the bloffoms fell from ev'ry

And we dejected from her arbours fiee; We fied all mournful to the diftant plain : Then fay, who calls us to thefe groves again?

By Mira's order to this grove we came, Mira, whole fonnets pleafe the rural dame : 'Twasyefternight the wav'd her handto me; As I fat whiftling on a chefnut tree :

Come here (the cry'd) ye foft aërial choirs; My ear no more your fprightly mulick tires: Now I can liften all the evaning long,

For Artemifia will attend your fong :

She comes: Ye trees put on your best array, And with fresh axiours greet the rising days Breathe fweet, ye woodbines, and with heads reclin'd

Court the foft whilpers of the western wind. Ye friendly zephyrs, dry the dewy ground: Shine bright, thou fun ; and laugh, ye

meads, around. [foms glow, Thus Mira fpoke.— Once more the blof-And milder breezes o'er the mountains blow.

The fmiling grove once more renews its charms, [arms;

And trees embracing twift their curling Safely to fhelter the expected fair,

From the hot fun-beams or the northern air: Here we attend, and hop from fpray to fpray,

'Till the kind fates shall bring the wish'dfor day.

When the, of whom our Mira daily fings, Whole name the whilpers to the lift'ning (prings, [throng]

Shall bleis these thades—then, ye melodious Let each prepare 'em for the sprightly song. Let the shrill thrush begin her vary'd strains, And the schall wren in softer note complains. The piercing linnet and the lark agree,

Lefs loud the red-bieaft, nightingale and me. Here ends the goldfinch, and exulting fprings; [wings.]

Her pleas'd companions clap their joyful

• This little copy of werfes, and the following, are afcribed to Mr. Lockman. The first were publified in the Daily Advertifier, on Wednefsay, April 4, last 3 to prevent, (if passible,) people from running away is shamefully from London. The feecend copy was printed in the Daily Advertifer of Friday following; a fiter multitudes had beerayed the usings weakass, by burrying out of from during the two preceding days, as if the earthquake had been at their beels, on occasion of a prophery wented by an enthus/silick Swils, who pretended to foreted a third word dreadful forchy fixing the very day and burr, wire, on the 4th or Sth day of the menth; and who was after-Wards fon ta Bediam.

April, 1750.

THE

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



E mentioned the election for a knight of the fhire for Middlefex in our laft, p. 139, with the majority in favour of George Cooke, Elq; the number of pollers

for each candidate were as follows, viz. for Mr. Cooke 1617, for Mr. Honeywood 1201 : Majority for Mr. Cooke 416.

MONDAY, April 2.

There was an account from Chefter of a very violent flock of an earthquake there on this day : But this was foon contradicted as to the violence of it; tho', according to letters from thence, and from Liverpool and Manchester, there was a shock felt at all those places, and some miles round, but not near to violent as the first shock in London, for in fome parts of Chefter it was not felt at all ; nor was there any mischief done, as at first reported.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

There had been fome contest about the choice of directors of the Eafl-India company, the proprietors having a lift against the house lift; but the latter carried it, at the election on this day, when the following gentlemen were chofen, viz. * William Braund, * Christopher Burrow, Richard Chauncey, Charles Cutts, Roger Drake, * Peter Du Cane, Samuel Freake, Abel Fonnereau, Peter Godirey, * Harry Gough, Charles Gough, John Hope, Nicholas Linwood, Nat. Newnham, jun. John Payne, * Henry Plant, Thomas Philips, Jones Raymond, William Rider, mothy Tullie, Whichcott Turner, and James Winter, Efors.

N. B. Thole marked with * are new ones.

Several of the above nam'd gentlemen were in both lifts. Sir James Creed was in the proprietors lift, but left out in the house lift.

A crazy lifeguard man having taken upon himfelf to prophefy, that a third flock of an earthquake, much more terrible than the two former, would happen on Thurfday morning, being 4 weeks after the fecond, as the fecond was just 4 weeks after the first, it is almost impossible to conceive the confternation, with which many credulous people were feized upon fuch a filly prognoffication. Great numbers on this day and fome days before, not only retired from their habitations and

bufiness into the country, themselves, but fome even locked up their houses, and took their whole families along with them ; and others fat up, not without fome terror, till the predicted time was pait, which was to have been between so and s at night. Nor was this panick yet over, because forme were fo ignorant, or foolish, as to thank. that the' the shock did not happen on Thursday, it was still to be feared on Sunday, being the eighth day of the month, becaufe the other two happened on the 8th day of the month, viz. Feb. 8. and March 8. For people to poffers themselves with fuch imaginary fears, is certainly wrong; but they would do well to remanber, that the' there was nothing in these prefumptuous predictions, they know not how foon nor how fuddenly fuch judgments may light upon us, God only knowing when it is the proper time to punifh a nation for their iniquities; and he who shook this metropolis, can with the fame cafe, not only fhake, but in a moment deflroy this whole island, by means which no human fagacity could ever forefee or foretel, Therefore the only fale way is for every one to repent and reform, that they may be prepared for every difpenfation of pro-As to the lifeguard man, he vidence. was fent to the mad-houle, as the propereft place for him, before he could fee the iffue of his prediction. (See p. 177, 185.)

SATURDAY, 7.

John Stone, for fetting fire to Mr. Clarke's burn and ricks at Throwleigh in Kent, and John Collington for procuring and hiring him to do it, (fee p. 140.) were, with two other malefactors, executed at Maidftone. Collington was carried to the place of execution in a mourning coach, and Stone with the two others in a waggon. The behaviour of the former was the same to the last, as his life had been, morofe, malicious and revengeful. He was very cruel in his family, and was thought to have occasioned the death of his first wife; and as to the children he had by her, he used them very barbarously, one fon in particular, whom he fhut down in a faw pir. and would have ftarved to death, and afterwards (tho' he was a man of fubftance) turned him out of doors : The boy ftrolled about the parish for some time, till an order came from a justice to the parish-officers, to take care of him. And Mr. Clarke being churchwarden Lad a warrant from the quarter latione

dence.

feffions to levy money on Collington's goods for maintaining his fon. From this time, by all that appears, Collington had taken a diabolical refolution to murder Clarke, and actually feat fome ruffians, who carried him by force from his houfe, but he providentially escaped, and got a warrant to take up Collington, who was fent to Canterbury goal. Here it was that he formed the defign of firing Mr. Clarke's barn, &c. and hired Stone and one Luckhurft to put it in execution ; but the latter relenting, when Stone would have carried him with him to fire the overfeer's barn, became an evi-After Stone and Collington were condemned, the latter, without thewing any remorfe, breathed out nothing but revenge, and feemed to depend on a reprieve for himfelf and Stone; but tho' he was difappointed in this, he ftill continued, for the most part, in the fame

wicked temper of mind, denying the fact, and refusing, tho' the minister earnestly preffed him to it, to fay he forgave all men and died in charity with them. Stone alfo denied the fact, but died in charity with the world. As all Collington's neighbours rejoiced at his condemnation, they were no lefs glad, when they faw no reprieve came, and he was turned off; which thews what a dangerous man they took him to be.

THURSDAY, 72.

His mijefty went to the houle of peers, and gave the royal affent to the following bills :--- A bill for granting to his majefty one million, to be railed by annuities at 31. per cent. per ann.-A bill for granting to his majelty the fum of 900,000l. out of the finking fund, for the fervice of the year 1750.-A bill for giving further time to the proprietors of annuities of al. per cent. per ann. to fubicribe the fame, and for redeeming fuch annuities as shall not be fo fubscribed, &c .- A bill for granting to his majefty certain duties upon fail-cloth, which shall be imported from Ireland into Great-Britain,-A Bill to continue feveral laws therein mentioned, --- A bill for the encouragement of the British white herring fifthery .- A bill for permitting raw filk, of the growth or produce of Perfia, purchased in Russia, to be imported into this kingdom -A bill for encouraging the growth and culture of raw filk in the American colonies or plantations,-A bill to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from the colonies of America, and to prevent the making of freel there,-A bill for affigning and improving the trade to Africa.-A bill for the effectual punifhing perfons feducing artificers in the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, out of the British Dominions, and to prevent the

187 exportation of utenfils made ule of in the woollen and filk manufactures .- A bill to continue leveral laws for preventing the fpreading of the diftemper amongst the horned cattle, and for impowering his majefty to prohibit the killing of cow calves. -A bill to explain two acts of the 14th of Charles I!. and the 13th of Q. Elizabeth, for the uniformity of publick prayers, and administration of the facrament, and that the ministers of the church may be of found religion .- A bill for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanniper in Chancery, and for preventing any future deficiency therein, and for augmenting the income of the office of mafter or keeper of the rolls. - A bill for building a bridge a crois the river of Thames, from Hampton-Court in Middlefex, to Eaft-Moulfey in Surrey .- A bill for the more effectual repairing and preferving the haven and piers of Whitby, in Yorkfhire .- A bill for affigning a proper place for holding a market in the city of Westminster, in lieu of the ancient market-place, called the Round Wool-flaple, and for regulating the faid market .--- A bill for the more eafy and fpeedy recovery of small debts within the city and liberty of Weftminster, &c .- A

bill for the more eafy and fpeedy recovery of fmall debts within the Tower-Hamlets. -A bill to prevent delays and expenses in the proceedings in the county court of Middiefex, and for the more eafy and fpeedy recovery of small debts in the faid county court .- A bill for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the poor, and for cleaning and paving the freets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the parish of St. Martin in the Fields.-A bill for enlightning the open places, fireets, lanes, passages, and courts, and for the better regulating the nightly watch within the parish of St. John, Southwark .- A bill for fettling a flipend or maintenance upon the reftor of the parifit of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, in lieu of tithes .- A bill to enable Hueli earl of Northumberland, and Elizabetha counters of Northumberland and baronets Piercy. his wife, their children, progeny and iffue, to take and use the name of Piercy, and bear and quarter the arms of the Piercy's, earls of Northumberland.----A bill to impower the guardians of Henry. earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, an infant, to make lesfes of his real eftate. during his minority .- And to feveral other publick and private bills.

After which his majefty made a most gracious speech to both houses, (which fee, p. 175.) and prorogu'd the parliament to June 14 next,

A 4 2

SUNDAY, 15.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 30th year of his age.

MONDAY, 16.

This morning, a little before 5 o'clock, his majeily fet out from St. James's for Harwich, in order to proceed for Hanover. He embarked at Harwich the next morning, and landed at Helvoetfloys on Wednelday, about 3 in the afternoon. His majetty, before his departure, appointed the following perfons to be lords juffices, . for the administration of the government, during his ablence, viz. Thomas lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Philip lord Hardwicke lord chancellor, Lionel duke of Dorset lord prefident, John earl Gower lord privy-seal, Charles Duke of Marlborough lord fleward, Charles duke of Grafton lord chamberlain, Charles duke of Richmond mafter of the herfe, John duke of Bedford one of his majefty's principal fecretaries of ftate, Archibald duke of Argyll, Thomas Holles duke of Newcaftle one of his majefty's principal fecretaries of ftare, John earl of Sandwich first commiffioner of the Admiralty, William earl of Harrington lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and Henry Pelham, Eiq; first commissioner of the Treasury.

Admiral Bofcawen arrived at Portfmouth from the East Indies, with part of the fquadron under his command.

Edinburgh, April 19. The magifrates have prefented the following gentlemen with the freedom of this city, on account of their zeal for promoting the white herring fifthery bill, viz. the Hon. lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, adm. Vernon, Stephen Theodore Jansten, Efg; Sir Richard Lloyd, the Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, Efg; and Sir James Lowther, Bart. (See p. 168.) WEDMESDAY, 25.

Peter Legh, Efq; the high bailiff for the city and liberty of Weftminfter, and council, fcrutineers, &c. in the intereft of Jord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, Bart. met in the veftry-room of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in order for the high bailiff to make declaration of the majority on the fcrutiny; and fome debates arifing, it vas further adjourned till Monday morning next: So that the refult of this affair, which has been fo long depending, mult be deferred to our next.

At the feffions at the Old-Bailey, which began on this day, the following have been already capitally convicted, viz. Andrew Carey, and Job Savage, for robbing Richard Goldington on the highway, of feven guineas and one fulling, near Hendon.— Thomas Lewis, and Thomas May, for robbing Mr. John Matthews of two gold rings,

&c. near Pancras-Church .- John Campbell Hambleton, for robbing John Motevau, in company with the two last mentioned, of one guinea and ten fhillings. - Capt. Edward Clark, for fhooting Capt. Thomas Innes in Hyde-Park, in a duel, (fee p. 139.) — Thomas Perry, for publishing a forged and counterfeit seaman's ticket, with an intent to defraud .- William Archer, for fhooting at, and wounding Anthony Higgins, in Whitecrofs-ftreet-John Andrews, a foldier, for counterteiting the current coin of this kingdom .--- John Thrift, the hangman, for the murder of David Farris .- John Giddis, and Henry Smith, for robbing William Hudd in Pancras fields. - And John Groves, for robbing Hannah, the wife of Thomas Jones, in St. James's Park, of a fhort cloth cloak, apron and handkerchief.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, March 14.

About a month ago arrived here express from England, the Jamaica floop of war, Capt. Galbreach, commander, with difpatches for our governor, which are faid to contain orders from the French king to M. Caylus, to fee the iflands of St. Lucia, Domingo, St. Vincent, and Tobago, evacuated with all poffible expedition. Upon which, as foon as preparations were made by our men of war here, Mr. Holbourne our commodore, with the Role, Capt. Bladwell, and the Jamaica floop, Capt. Galb each, failed for Martinico. At their arrival there a boat was fent off to forbid their landing ; whereupon the commodore fent his dispatches on shore by his secretary and Capt. Bladwell, charging them to inquire the reason why they were not permatted to hand; and they were answered, that it was by order of M. de Caylus, who was then gone to fome diftant part of the ifland (as was pretended, for it is now well known he was actually on the fpot) but , that, they should have their answer in 12 hours. The answer accordingly came, and that was to depart, M: de Caylus having no orders from his master about evacuations. Our commodore then holfted his flag on board the floop for the greater expedition back, and left the Taviflock to follow; which fhip touched at St. Lucia by the way, but was ordered by the French to depart in 12 hours, which the accordingly did. It is very furprizing, that the French king fhould fign an inftrument for the evacuation of those places, and that the governor of Martinico fhould not yet be acquainted with it. I must confess myfelf at a lofs to reconcile this oddity in politicks, any otherwife than by the following circumstance : That M. de Caylus having, as is faid, large perferiions in those places 5

places, is gaining time to reap his crop, it being now the height of their harveft. If these fhufflings, and this disserted to the British flag, should not be refented at home in a proper manner, we may bid adieu to our sugar colonies.

MARRIAGES and BERTHE.

April 2. THomas Delaval, Efq; to Mrs. Potter.

Richard Dillon, Efq; of Ireland, to Mifs Molly Taylor of St Edmundsbury.

Lord Napier, to Mils Johnston.

17. Mr. Bell, of Tottenham, to Mils Catherine Barclay, of Cheapside.

Capt. Pierce Dent, to Miss Esther Nicholls, of Tewksbury.

20. Rev. Cecil Willis, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to Mis Sheeles, of Louth, in Lincolnshire.

21. Jonathan Kynaston, Elq; of Golden-square, to Mils Maria Howard, of Richmond in Surrey.

24. William Bradford, Efq; to Mifs Şarah Obrian.

26. John Manly, Eíq; to Mils Nanny Hammond, a 20,0001. fortune.

28. Mr. Richard Morland, attorney in Hatton-Garden, to Mil's Molly Say, youngeft daughter of Mr. Say, undertaker in Racquet-court, Fleet-ftreet.

March 30. Countels of Dylars, delivered of a fon.

April 16. Lady Clanronald, of a fon, in Scotland.

' 19. The lady of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, of a fon.

The lady of Charles Churchill, Efq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

R.T. Hon. the earl of Tilney, in France, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

March 26. Right Hon. Francis earl of Dalkeith, fon and heir apparent to his grace the duke of Buccleugh.

30. The Rev. Dr. John Pelling, fenior canon of Windfor, prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of St. Anne's, Weftminster.

April 2. Right Hon. the lady Worfley, relict of the late Sir Robert Worfley, Bart.

3. George Ackers, E(q; yeoman of the Poultry office to his majefty.

5. Mr. Valentine Grimitead, mafter of the great toy flop at the corner of St. Paul's-church-yard.

Rev. Dr. Maurice, dean of Bangor.

6. Sir Edmund Bacon, of Gillingham in Norfolk, Bart.

7. Rt. Hon. the lord vife. Torrington,

11. Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. admiral of the fleet.

Robert Lowe, Elq; in the commission of the peace for the county of Cheffer.

15. Rt. Hon, lady vicountels Lyming-

17. Mr. William Mills, belonging to the theatre royal in Drury-lane.

Lady Elizabeth Butler, only furviving daughter of James late duke of Ormond.

22. Roger Collyson, Ele; formerly an eminent conveyancer.

Sir Henry Gray, bart. of Northumberland.

25. John Browne, Efq; one of his majefty's council learned in the law, and member for Dorchefter.

Ecclefiafical PREFERMENTS.

R EV. Richard Goodyear, prefented to the rectory of Wavenhoe, in Effex .--Thomas Murgatroyd, M. A. to the rectory of Kirkby, in Cleveland, in Yorkshire .--John Fulham, M. A. made one of the canons of Windfor. - George Ofborne, M. A. prefented to the rectory of Godmanfton, in Dorfetshire .- Henry Herring, M. A. to the rectory of Topesfield, in Effex .- Mr. Holand Coham, to the rectory of Northlew, in Devon .- William Hart, M. A. made one of the canons of Windfor .- Hugh Wynne, D. D. prefented to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul's .- Richard King, M.A. chofen chaplain to the clothworkers company, and preacher at Lamb's chapel near Cripplegate. in the room of the late Mr Banfon .- Mr. Robert Brereton, made a doctor in divinity by his grace the lord abp. of Canterbury. -John Alcocke, M. A. prefented to the vicarage of Otley, in Dorfetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

ORD Archer, made cuftos rotulorum J of the county of Flint .- John Wolfe, Efq; made lieut. col. and Robert Hart. Efq; major of the reg. of foot commanded by the lord vife. Bury; and William Wilkinfon, Efq; capt. of a company in the faid regiment. -Robert Sawyer Herbert, Efg; made his majefty's lieutenant of the county of Wilts. - Sir William Boothby, Bart. made lieut. col. to lord Loudon's reg. of foot .- Matthew Watkins, Elq; made a major to Kennedy's reg. of foot .- Sir John Rawdon, Bart. created baron Rawdon of Moytz, in the kingdom of Ireland .- Sir John Denny Vefey, of Knapton in Ireland, Bart. created baron Knapton in the faid kingdom .--- Charles Frederick, Efg; made furveyor-general of the ordnance. -- Sir John Ligonier, knight of the Bath, made governor of Guernfey.-Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. made a commissioner of the customs.-Claudius Amyand, Eig; made one of the under fecretaries to his grace the duke of Newcaftle .- His royal highnefs the duke of Cumberland, made mafter general of the ordnance, in the room of the late duke of Montague .-- Francis William Drake, Elq; made governor of Newfoundland .- William Petticraw, Elg; made conful general at Tetuan.

[Banksupts in our next.]

Digitized by GOOgle

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ROM the Hague we have the follow-F ing accounts, viz. That on the 11th inft. N. S. the prince fladtholder fet out for Bergen op-Zoom, where he had an interview with prince Charles of Lorrain, at the abbey of St. Bernard near Antwerp, and returned the 17th. That on that day, the flates of Holland published a placaert, by which they impose a duty of one duyt per theet upon all pamphlets, news-papers, and other periodical pieces, printed within that province, and double that duty upon all fuch pieces, which shall be printed in foreign parts, and imported for fale. From this duty however, they exempt all pieces published in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin. But they order, that all works printed without the real name of the printer, and place where they are printed, fhall be feized by the collectors ; and every perion attempting to dispose of any of them, shalt be fubject to a fine of 400 guilders for each That feveral lords of the prooffence. vince of Gueldres, who, according to ufual cuftom, have of late years been cholen of the council of state, or of the affembly of the flates general, have at laft election been left out, among whom are four or five names that have long made a figure in the republick. And that the commissioners appointed by the fladtholder for regulating the finances are still at Amsterdam, where every thing is very quiet; neverthele's, there is as yet no talk of withdrawing the troops, which have been cantoned ever fince the beginning of the year round that haughty city ; but on the contrary, they have been imperceptibly reinforced by fmall detachments, and fome of them pofted before the very gates; the prefent mini-flors in Holland being, it feems, fenfible of the truth of that maxim, Remove the cause, and the effect ceases.

Paris, April 6, N. S. The dauphinefs, who is entered into the 6th month of her pregnancy, continues very well. — 17th, an edich has paffed in council, and is now in the prefs. for naturalizing all the Irifh afkually in this kingdom, and all fuch of that nation as fhall hereafter come to fettle in the French dominions, or to ferve in the king's armies.

From Petersburgh we had lately the folhoving remarkable account, dated March a5, N. S. Mr. Guy Dickens, envoy extraordinary from the king of Great Britain, received a courier from England a few days ago, with orders to acquaint this court, that as his Britannick majesty had ever frace the treaty of Aix.la-Chapelle, made it his principal care to firengthen the peace of Europe, he had constantly taken the most proper measures to Auster the feeds of diffention, which feemed to be propagating in the North ; and that tho' his endeavours had not yet met with the withed-for fuccefs, he still entertained hopes they would, aided by the good offices of the interested powers; that from the confidence he placed in her Imperial majefty, he hoped, for the fake of peace, and out of regard to the follicitations of her allies, that the would not go fuch lengths as to fend troops into the territories of the crown of Sweden in Finland : That as this power could not but look upon fuch a proceeding as an act of hoftility, if it fhould unhappily occasion a rupture, the affies of the crown of Ruffia, would not think themfelves under any obligation to furnish those fuccours, which could only be demanded by the party attacked.

The chief reafons affigned by our court against these representations are, That the empress has given, and continues to give. too convincing proofs of the interest the takes in preferving the peace of the North, to leave any room to doubt of her difpention in that respect : That all her declara-, tions and proceedings tend to that end, even those from whence the pretence of a rupture have been inferred : That if people would reflect without prejudice upon what her Imperial mijefty thought herfelf obliged to require of Sweden, they mult acknowledge it as a very natural demand, tending only to cement friendfhip between two neighbours, and remove every obftruction to that end : That moreover the crown of Sweden baving declared, that it was never its intention to reftore deipotick power, and this act having been confirmed by a publick act addreffed to the Swedifa nation, it feems, that that crown fhould not fnew any reluctance to add fuch fecurities as her Imperial majefty demanded, to prevent any future uncafinels, and to propagate a perfect good understanding with the Swedifh nation.

From Copenhagen we hear of their American colonies (one of which was fome years fince granted to them by Great-Britain) being in fo flourishing a condition, that they produce abundantly more fugic than can be confumed in their own dominions; and therefore his Danish majefiy has lately published an edict, prohibiting the importation of all foreign fugars, and injoining all merchants to dispose of what quantities they have left in their warehouses, upon pain of forfeiture, and of paying a confiderable penalty. And as a further encouragement to their trade, the king of France has lower'd the duty on all fifh, imported from the Danifh dominions into his kingdom.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

HE Protestant Manual of Chriflian Devotions, pr. 38. Hodges.

2. A Discourse concerning the Earthquake, and fiery Eruption, on attempting to rebuild the Temple at Jerulalem. By Mr. Warburton, pr. 4s. Knapton.

3. Christianity justified upon the Scripture Foundation : In feveral Sermons at Mr. Boyle's Lecture. By Henry Stebbing, D. D. pr. 6s. Davis.

4. An Appeal to common Reason and Candor, in Behalf of a Review, pr. 25. Millar.

5. The Use and Interest of Prophecy. By J. Bate, M. A. pr. 28. Cooper.

6. On the Conflagration and Renovation of the World. By James Knight, D. D. pr. 6d. Corbett.

7. A most ferious Address on the Earthquakes, pr. 6d. Davidion.

8. A friendly Address to Persons of all Ranks, pr. 6d. Roberts.

g. Remarks on Dr. Sherlock's first Differtation, pr. 6d. Cooper.

10. The Scripture Account of the Attrihutes and Worfhip of God, pr. 6s. Noon.

HISTORY

11. The Hiftory of the Life of Tamerhane the Great, pr. 3s. Owen.

12. A compleat Hiftory of the pyratical States of Barbary, pr. 55. Griffiths.

13. The Hiftory of Frederick William, hate King of Pruffia, pr. 6s. Ofborne.

14. Memoirs of the Bashaw Count de Bonneval, pr. 6s. Griffiths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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16. The Power of Imagination in pregnant Women discussed. By J. H. Mauclerc, M. D. pr. is. Robinfon.

17. The Reflector : Representing human Affairs as they are and may be improved, pr. 55. Longman.

18. Luxury, Pride, and Vanity, the Bane of the British Nation, pr. 108. Withers.

ro. An Examination of a Pamphlet, entitled, A Review of the Liberties of Britifh Subjects, &c. pr. 18. Roberts.

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21. An Address to all Orders of Men, pr. fd. Corbett.

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31. On the Employment of Time, pr. 23. Whifton, Dodfley, Ruffel.

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London MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1750.

The THEORY of EARTHQUAKES, from a famous Natural Hiftory, lutely printed in France, at the King's Expence.



In S the nature and caule of earthquakes has of late been a frequent fubject of give our readers what has been faid upon it by Mr. Buffun, intendant of the

French king's phylick garden, and Mr. Disubenton, keeper of his cabinet of natural hiftory, in their natural hiftory just printed at Paris.

Thefe two curious fearchers into nature B first observe, that we often, at a great depth, meet with caverns on little grotto's in the howels of the earth, and we find that they often communicate with one another by means of imall pipes or channels of various lengths and dimensions. Some of these caverns, &c. they suppose to have been made by fubtorraneous fires, and others by the rain which finks into the C enrth, or finds, or makes a fubrerraneous paffage till it fprings out again, at the fost of a mountain or in the lea; and as to the first fort they observe, that they are never to be met with but near high mounchins where there are vulcano's, and are not confequently to be met with to frequently as those of the fecond fort.

After their observations they proceed as (ellows : " There are two kinds of earthquakes ; one cauled by the force of fubterraneous fires, and by the explosion of the vulcano's, which never extend over any very large track of country, and are felt only when the valeno's rage, or before they open. When the matter which forms the fubterraneous fires, begins to ferment, E or eruption's appearing. We have exto grow hot, and to be fet in a blaze, the fire prefies all round for a vent, and if it can find none made by nature, it heaves up the earth, and forces a passage by throwing it up, which produces a vulcano, and this vulcano repeats or continues its flaming

in proportion to the guantity of combuflible matter contained in its bowels. If this quantity be very fmall, an earthquake or thaking of the ground may happen without vulcano's breaking out ; and even the air which is produced or rarified by the fubterraneous fire, may find fome fmall vents conversation, we shall A for getting out, in which case there will be nothing but a fhaking of the ground without any vulcano or eruption. But when the quantity of combustible matter is very great, and inclosed in folid compact earth, there will enfue not only an earthquake, but an eruption. These however are all but of the fift kind of earthquakes, and never extend but over a fmall tract of country. For example, one of the most violent eruptions of mount Ætna, may caufe an earthquake over the whole ifland of Sicily, but fuch an earthquake will never extend to the diftance of 3 or 400 leagues. When in the mountain Vefuvius any new flaming apertures are made, earthquakes are at the fame time produced at Naples, and in the neighbourhood of the vulcano ; but they have never maken the Alps, or been felt in France, or in other countries remote from Veluvius. Thus the earthquakes occasioned by the force of vulcano's. are confined within a fmall fpace, are properly the effect of the reaction of the fire, and thake the ground in the fame manner as the explosion of a powder magazine produces a joult, and a perceptible fhake, at feveral leagues diftance.

But there is another kind of earthquakes very different both as to their effects and their caule, which are those that make themfelves to be felt at great diftances, and extend over a long tract of country, without any new vulcano. amples of earthquakes that have been felt at the fame time in England, France, Germany, and even as far as Hungary, As to thefe, they always extend themfelves much more in length than in breadth, thaking, as it were, a line or zone of the Bb 2 cartha

May, 1750.

earth, with more of lefs violence in different places, and they are always accompanied with a hollow, none, refembling that of a heavy waggon, driving lwiftly.

For understanding thoroughly what may be the caufe of this kind of earthquake, we must recollect, that every inflammable fubstance capable of explosion, produces, A like powder, by being fet on fire, a great quantity of air : That this air produced by the fire is in a flate of very great rarefaction, and by the compressed situation in which it finds it[elf, within the bosom of the earth, it must produce very violent effects. Suppole then that at a very great depth, fuch as an hundred or 200 fathoms, there is a quantity of pyrites and other ful- B phureous fubitances, and that by a fermentation produced by rains filtring down, or by fome other caufe, thefe fubitances are fet on fire, let us see what would be the effect. First, these substances are not regularly disposed in horizontal beds, like the fubstances which were originally formed from the fediment of the fea * : C On the contrary, they are placed in the perpendicular crannies of the earth, in the caverns at the bottom of these crannies, and in other places where the rain may penetrate and act. These substances being fet on fire, will produce a great quantity of air, whole fpring being compressed into a fmail compass, fuch as that of a cavern, will not only shake the ground above, but D will feek for paffages to get out and recover its liberty. The most ready paffages will of course be those caverns and channels that have been formed by the rain and the fubterraneous fireams. The rarified air will precipitate itfelf violently into all those passages that are open to it, and will produce a furiou blaft of wind thro' these fub- E terrancous paffages, the noife of which will be heard upon the furface of the earth above, and will be accompanied with a fhaking or quaking of the ground. This fubterraneous wind produced by the fire, will extend itfelf as far as the fubterraneous cavities and channels go, and will caufe a trembling of the ground more or lefs F violent, in proportion as it removes from the furnace, or finds the paffages more or lefs confined. This motion being made length-ways, the shake will be in the fame way, and the trembling will be felt over a long tract of country. This air will not produce any eruption or vulcano, be-

caule offits finding room enough for extending itfelf, or becaule of its finding vents through which it makes its exit in the form of a wind or vapour. And even thould it not be granted, that there are really any fubterraneous paffages by which this air and these subterraneous vapours may pais, we may easily conceive, that in the very place where the first explosion happens, the ground above being lifted up to a confiderable beight, the next adjoining ground must necessarily divide and cleave horizontally, in order to follow the motion of the first, which is sufficient for making paffages that by degrees may communicate the motion to a very great difance ; which explanation agrees with all the phenomenons : For an earthquake is never felt at the fame inftant, or the fame hour, in places at a great diftance from each other ; for example, in places at an hundred or 200 leagues diftant; and by these far extended earthquakes, there is never any fire or eruption appears above ground; but the noife with which they are almost always attended, is a plain proof of the progreffive motion of the fubterraneous wind. What we have now faid may be confirmed by joining with it fome other facts. We know that vapours are exhaled from mines, and independently of the winds produced by the currents of water, there are currents of unwholefome air and fuffocating vapours often found in them. We also know, that there are caves, abyfies, and deep lakes in the earth, which produce winds, fuch as the lake of Boleflaw in Bohemia +.'

Extract of a Letter from Halifax in Nova. Scotia 1, dated March 20, 1749-50.

W E are all happily arrived in this coun-try, after a voyage of two months. and three days. At our first landing we were obliged to live in tents like foldiers in the field, baving no other habitations ; but were foon after ordered by our governor to cut down a great number of trees, (all the country being a wood, quite wild and over-grown) to clear a large piece of ground; which we schually did, and finished this work, as we were ordered, in the space of fix weeks ; after which the country was divided among the new inhabitants by lots, 60 foot in length, and 40 in breadth, being given to each fettler to build their houles. There was no fuch shing as a carpenter or bricklayer, every one being ob-

1750. LETTER from NOVA SCOTTA, Se. 197

liged to be his own architect, and perform the work with his own hunds; not fe much as a workman was to be had, all having enough to do for themfelves. The government affilted us with boards and nails, which were brought from Bofton in New-England; and every day we fee fome floops arrive from thence with boards and fhingles. A Many of the Englifh built very poor houries, and many of them none at all, being incapable of fuch bufinefs, and, therefore, were obliged to fhelter themfelves all the winter in their tents.

The country is all a wildernefs, as you may eafly imagine; having never, from the beginnning of the world, been inhabited by any rational creature; for the B natives are as wild as beafts; every-thing growing and rotting, of itfelf, without the leaft cultivation. The earth is good clay, and ftony ground; and for what appears, by that part which is cleared and the town built upon, there is good hope, that any, feed or plants will do exceeding world. Che or plants will do lack earth. C

Every thing neceffary, as victuals and cloathing, is to be had here; for fhips. are daily arriving. Meat is to be bought for a tolerable price; beef, mutton, and pork from 4 pence, to one penny half penny a pound : Coffee, and chocolate for 6 pence a pound ; bohee tea 7 fhillings the pound. Green tea is indeed fcarce and at a very high price; and likewife fine D fugar : What you buy in London for 7-pence, is fold here for 16; and brown fugar, bought at London for 3d. you must pay here 8d. for. Fowls, geele, ducks, and wine are at a tolerable price; and rum cofts but half the money it cofts in England. All that belongs to closthing is extreamly dear. Fifh we have here in E great abundance in fummer time : There are lobiters, mackrels, cod, herrings, cels, rock-fifth, muffels, flat-fifth, and others,; for which I have no name; this is a good provision, and to be had fometimes for nothing : Our fiftery is daily more and more ithproved.

When we first came here, the Indians, in a 'friendly manner; brought us lobiters and other fish in plenty, being fatisfied for them by a bit of bread and fome meat; but now they come no more, but are turned out adverfaries; and when they get one of our people in their power, they will carry him along with them, and put him to death in a barbarous manner. They don't live in any certain place, but are here G and there, running up and down the country; They are a very wild people; their elothes generally black; and ragged; their hair black and long, like hogs-briftles, drer their heads and faces; they live like weafts. Our (oldiers take great pains to

drive them away, and clear the country of them; we have allo fome firong forts built for the fecurity of the town. And now there are twice as many new inhabitants, as arrived here at first from England; a great number from Cape-Breton and New-England having fettled here likewife; And we are affured, that above 2000 more will arrive this fummer from England.

P. S. If you know of any who jatend to come over, let them bring no money, but tapes, thread, flockings, linen, &c. for they will double the value.

A Monody, as a Tribute to the Memory of a most tender Mother, the Hon. Mrs. Han-

nah Lee, late excellent Wife of the Hon. Thomas Lee, E/g; Prefident of his Majoly's Council, and Commander in Chief in Virginia.

L O! from yon folitary, fad recefs, Bending this way, in difinal pomp of drefs, [diffrefs !] Big with fome fatal news, the goddefs of The bat and (creech-owl on her fhoulders

ftand, [hand ; And yew and cyprefs fill each wringing Streaming her eyes, difheveil'd all her hair.

And moving with her cries the melting airs Griet's felf appears, who never vifits day, But when uncommon worth is fnatch'd away.

I come, the cries, to wail Constantia dead !

Phoenix of women, and the marriage bed I When will again (uch charms and virtues meet!

Ah, when a mind and body to compleat I Thro' wide America's extended plains,

Lament with me, ye gentle nymphs and fwains !

Her dear-feltulofs, oh, aid me to deplore ! Ne'er will you fee the fweet Conftantia more :

Ne'er hear again the mulick of her tongue. Softer by far than Philomela's fong.

Who can refule the tributary tear

To one fo lov'd, fo affable, fincere ?

Ah what a miftrefs! how defcending, kindl

And to the needy what a pitying mind !

Ye hufbands, and ye children, come and mourn

The fondeft wife, and mother in her urn I Ye kindred, friends, ye virtuous lovers, all, Oh, let the pearly dropg in torrents fall I Nor to my wretched grot will I return, Till I have taught the hardeft heart to

mourn.

An Account of the ANIMAL FLOWER; Extracted from the Rev. Mr. HUGHIL'S NATURAL HISTORY of Barbadoes, in publified in a Folio Volume; a Work, which

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ROB THE ANIMAL FLOWER of Barbadoes. May

vestich for the Delightfuluefs of the Subject, t and the agreeable Manner in which it is · executed, Bigbly deferves the Perufal of the Curious; (See the Lines addreffed to the : Anthor, p. 230.)

S in man, the most perfect part of A A the fublunary creation, there are apparently feen feveral different degrees of perfection of body and mind; and in animals the fagacity of fome is evidently superior to that of others ; to likewife in this feemingly confused species of animal life, and vegetable appearance, the chain gradually defcends with a furprifing mixture B and connexion.

Whoever hath leifure and abilities to purfue a general inquiry of this nature. will foon find, that this progrettive feries runs through the whole creation ---- From the mift exalted genius to the almost fenfeleis idiots-From the most fagacious, fenfible creature to the almost infensible muffel ---- From the towering cedar to the C hyflop springing from the wall, or the humble mois.

Such is that universal harmony and connexion, that runs through the numberlefs ranks and orders of beings, till we come at laft to immimate matter.

. This furprifing creature, that I am to treat of, hath, for a long time been the D object of my own filent admiration ; and is would even now be thought chimerical to mention, much more deferibe, the qualities of fo' Arango a phenomenon, if the polypus of late years had not afforded a furprifing inftance of almighty power.

'The cave that contains this animal, is near the bottom of a high rocky cliff facing the feat, in the north part of the illand, in E prifing quickness, when my hand came the parifh of St. Lucy : The defcent to it is very fleep and dangerous, being in fome places almost perpendicular; and what adds an horror to this dreadful fituation, is, that the waves from below almost inceffantly break upon the cliff, and fometimes reach its highest summit.

As foon as you are freed from this complicated apprehension of danger (in your way down) you enter a cave spacious enough to contain five hundred people. The roof of this is in fome places imboffed with conglaciated incrustations intermixed with finall tubes, through whole extremities a fmall quantity of the most limpid water drops:

From this you enter another cave, Imall in comparison of the former. The bottom of this is a natural bafon of water of about 16 feet long, and 12 in breadth. This, at low water, is about eleven feet perpendicular height from the fea, which, when the wind is high on that point, dashes into its fo that the water in it is intircly fair, except a fmill mixture of frefh, which oules and drops through the roof of the cave.

In the middle of this balon there is a fixt ftone, or rock (as I fhall call it); which is always under water.

Round its fides,' at different depths. (feldom exceeding eighteen inches) are feen at all times of the year feveral feemingly fine radiated flowers of a pale yellow, or a bright ftraw-colour flightly tinged with green.

These have in appearance a circular border of thick-fet petals #, about the fize of, and much refembling, those of a fingle garden marigold, except that the whole of this feeming flower is narrower at the difcus, or fetting on of the leaves, than any flower of that kind.

I have attempted to pluck one of these from the rock to which they are always fixt; but could never effect it. For as loon as my fingers came within two or three inches of it, it would immediately contract, and close together its yellow border, and thrink back into the hole, in the rock; but, if left undiffurbed for the fpace of about four minutes, it would come gradually in fight, expanding, though at first very cautiously, its feeming leaves, till at laft it appeared in its former bloom ; However, it would again recoil with a furwithin a fmall diftance of it,

Having tried the fame experiment by attempting to touch it with my cane, and a fmall flender rod, the effect was the fame.

Thefe were ftrong appearances of animal life ; yet, as its shape, and want of local motion, claffed it among vegetables, I was for fome time in fulpence, and imagined it might be an aquatick fenfitive plant: And though its contraction to avoid the touch was quicker than any plant of that kind ; yet, as its feeming leaves might be, and in scality were, of a far thinner and more delicate + texture than those of any plant ; and as water, is eight hundred times heavier than air, the fudden weight of fo thick a medium,

 Petals are the fine coloured leaves, which compose in a marigoid, and such-like flowers, the yellow orcular border. They are called petals to diffinguif them from the green leaves of the plant. + Tho' I could not by any means contrive to take or pluck from the rock one of thefe animals intire; yet, I once cut off (with a knife which I had for a long time held out of fight near the month of an hole, out of which one of these animals affeared) two of these seeming havei. These, when out of the water, retained their Mape and when ; but, being composed of a membrane-like substance, surprisingly thin, it for thriveled up, and d.coyed.

The ANIMAL FLOWER of Barbadoes. 1750. 194

medium, by its undulation caufed by the preffure of my hand or flick, might very well account for its fudden contraction.

This was my opinion, till a fublequent vifit cleared my doubts; for I plainly faw four dark-coloured refemblances of threads, fomething like the legs of a fpider, rifing out of the centre of what I have termed a flower. Their quick fpontaneous motion from one fide to the other of this circular yellow border of feeming leaves (which in reality were form ny arms or feelers,) and their closing together in imitation of a forceps, as if they had hemmed in their prey (which the yellow border likewife foon furrounded and clofed to fecure), fully convinced me, that it was a living B creature.

Its body at a diffance appears to be about as big as a raven's quill, and of a blackifh colour ; the one end flicking to the rock, the other extending a very small distance from it ; and incircled round with a yellow border, as above described.

Thus what in its first appearance feems C to be of the vegetative kind, by its motion, and quick fenfe of felf-prefervation, proves an animal-

Now, fince the fame wildom and goodnefs, which give being to creatures, often preferve them in that existence by ways and means as wonderful as their creation was before; this leads me to offer a probable conjecture, why God's amizing provi-D dence (which doth nothing in vain) endued the arms or feelers of this animal with a fine yellow colour, and hath ordained it to differ in this particular from the feveral tribes of fongous animals, that are always found cleaving to the rocks in the fea.

As these latter may be fed with spawn, or some animalcules, which the flux or re- E flux of the waves may throw in their way, there was no need of any uncommon means to intice their prey (if animals) within their reach ; whereas the water in the cave is, for the most part, void of any motion that can convey food for these animals. Therefore there was a necessity of fome extraordinary temptation to allure their prey within their power, to feize it ; otherwife they might starve in the midst of plenty.

To this end, that divine goodness, which fileth every thing living with plenteoulnes, hath finely deviled this providential ftratagem (if I may be allowed the expression), and given these animals that fine transparent colour, to be a means to provide for them their daily food : For as bright G rays of light (or fomething fimilar in its effect) are very inviting to feveral animals, especially those of the aquatick kind, the beautiful colour of this circular border may 1

ferve as a decoy for very young fifth, or other animalcules, to divert themselves (as flies about the flame of a candle) in fwimming about the verge of this feemingly harmle's flower, until they come within the circle ; then these bright leaves in appearance prove, in reality, fo many arms or feelers, that with a quick motion close together, and furround the prey; which, being thus fecured, is conveyed to the mouth, as above mentioned.

There are likewife in the uppermoft part , of the rock, in the above-defcribed bafon. innumerable clufters of (what are here called) water bottles, very much refembling fcattered clufters of unripe grapes ; the outfide confifting of a bluifh fkinny tegument, like that of a grape ; the infide full of water fomewhat turbid.

Among these also are a great number of animal flowers of the fame species with the yellow large ones. These now to be defcribed are likewife fixt to the rock, not in holes, as the above mentioned, but flicking to the furface among these waterbottles, and generally not above nine inches under water.

The leaves, or rather feelers, of thefe are of a greyith purple colour, variegated with black fpots. Their motion likewife to avoid the touch is not fo quick.

Having plucked one of these from the rock, I perceived the body, which was about an inch long, to have, whilft between my finger and thumb, a fenfible vermicular motion. The feelers likewife, which decorated one end of it, when expoled to the as, fhrunk up, and remainedas lifelefs : But as foon as the whole was dipped in their proper element the water, they would immediately, as it were, affume a new life, and appear again in their full vigour,

Soon after the difcovery of these surprifing animals, a great number of people came to view them : But as this was attended with fome fmall inconveniency to a perfon, thro' whole land they are obliged to pais; he therefore, to get rid of the company, refolved to deftroy the object of their curiofity : In order to do to effectually, he took a piece of iron prepared for that purpole; and then carefully bored and drilled every part of the holes where these sceming flowers were bred : but, to his great furprile, they in a few weeks appeared again illuing from the fame holes.

Let us here, for a while, ftop, and fee whether our much boafted reafon can find out how even a latent principle of life can be preferved, after the whole organick body is torn in pieces.

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When we fee this animal, in a flort time after, refusciate, and appear in its former proportion, beauty, and life, can we, after fuch an ocular demonstration of fo aftonishing a change in a creature, deflined for this life only, and removed (in all appearance) but a few degrees from the vegetable creation, any longer entertain doubts about the poffibility of another doctrine of a far greater confequence? And as every paft age hath been, fo undoubtedly every future will be, bleffed with fome furprifing new difcovery of God's unfearchable power and wildom.

Our own hath produced a wonderful inftance of this; for what fceptick, fome bility of fo extraordinary a production as the polypus ? Who would not have faid, with the unbelieving Jews in the wildernels, Can God do this? And yet we find, that this furprifing generation is now a known matter of fact.

That the above-mentioned conjecture about the use and efficacy of its colour is C not groundlefs, may be made ftill more evident, by many analogous striking infances.

For those ingenious gentlemen, Mr. Tuberville Needham, and Mr. Trembley, observe, that polyps, and aquatick infects, kept in glafs veffels, by excluding the light from every part, except one little opening, after some time all affembled at this open- D ing ; and yet these polypes have not, perceptibly to the ftrongeft magnifier, any organ that in the least refembles eyes.

If light is therefore fo attractive to thefe animals which are visible, why may it not be likewife to to other animalcules, to us imperceptible? And may we not further fuppole, that the appearance of the former R towards the light may be in fearch of thefe animalcules, their deftined prey ?

But in what manner the rays of light affect these animals, whether by its motion acting upon their whole exceedingly delicate nervous fystem, which, like the retina of the human eye, is in every part fensitive, is, 1 believe, inexplicable.

Where fight is apparently wanting, as F in polyps, a delicacy of touch may, for ought we know, and indeed in all probability doth, take up the gradual chain, and, in a furprifing manner, fupply its place.

Such is the infentible gradation, which is progreffively continued by imperceptible degrees thro' the whole creation, from animate to inimate, rational to G irrational, that we know not where precifely to determine their respective boundaries. In like manner, light and daknefs, motion and reft, we fpeak of as things very different and opposite : Yet,

no one will prefume to fay, what is the precife and abfolute boundary between langid motion, and abfolute reft; or determine the period where the laft dying found expires in dead filence.

And perhaps this gradual chain and conriexion terminates not with fublunary things ; but may be progreffively continued far above the ken of the most exalted genius, or even the comprehension of perhaps celeftial beings, till all created perfection is loft in him, who is perfection itfelf.

This animal, and the cave containing it are delineated in the annexed plate.

There are also fmall bluish animal flowyears ago, would have believed the poffi- B ers, which grow in clufters upon the rocks between high and low-water mark. The edges of each are, compoled of a circular border of small fiftular thread-like brown petals (if I may fo call them) furrounding a fungous fubitance, of about the breadth of an English filver two-pence, and of a This (pecies is by bluif green colour. far lefs quick in avoiding approaching danger than those already described ; confequently, their organs of lenfation are lefs perfect ; for they will fuffer themfelves to be touched, before their guardian petals or arms close together to defend or preferve the whole. I have observed a larger fort of the fame (pecies, having their brown petals or arms longer than the above defcribed, as well as of an irregular, unequal length: These likewise gradually lesten in their

fenfitive perfection, and are generally found at fome diftance under water ; whereas the former, in neap tides, are often for a thort time exposed to the air, and that feemingly without any prejudice.

The LAZY CRAB.

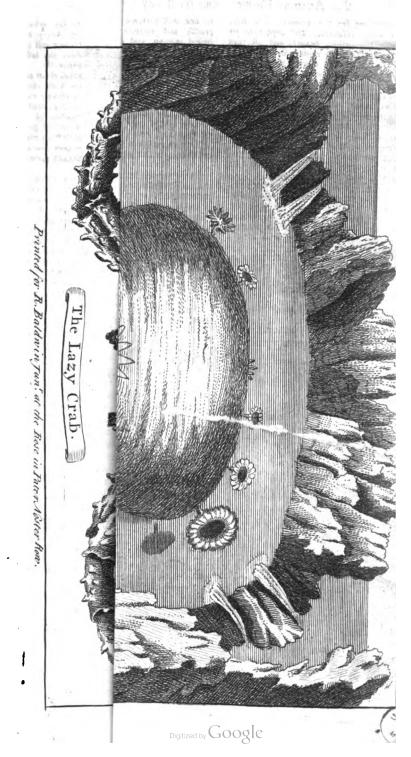
THIS is a very large beautiful crab. The back generally full of fmall knobs of a pale scarlet colour; guarded here and there, but especially about the edges of the back (hell, with (hort fharp prickles. It hath four ftrong legs on a fide; thefe are covered over with a thort brownish hair or pile, and are likewife, in the male crab, defended with prickles, the last joint of each leg ending in a fharp point. Its two great claws, from the fatting on to the body to their extremities, are often ten inches long. The very tips of the two meeting claws, with which it holds its prey, remarkably differ from all other crabs, by their great breadth, as well as by their feveral regular indentings, which, when they close together, fall as regularly into their fockets as the opposite fides of a pair of nippers, (See the plate.)

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TOURNAL

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1750.

TOURNAL of the Proceedings and Debates in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 164.

In the Debate begun in your last, after Mr. President bad given bis Opinion, Afranius Burrhus food up again, and spoke to this Effect :

Mr. Prefident, SIR.

S I am always proud of joining in your opinion, fo I shall readily agree with you in this, that when any service is positively resolved on, and an estimate can be made of the expence, B the affair ought to be brought before the committee of supply, and a certain fum of money granted by that committee for answering the expence of that fervice; but when I made you the motion now under confideration, I told you, that it C be agreed to. was not fo much as defigned to have the bill I proposed, passed into a law this feffion : The only intention was to have the bill brought in during this feffion, that gentlemen both without doors and within might fee what fort of bill was intended, D and might have time to confider it maturely betwirt this and next feffion.

For this reason, Sir, gentlemen may see, that it would have been. very improper to have brought the affair before the committee of supply; for, furely, that committee E is never to grant money for any fervice, till it be positively refolved on ; and tho' the gentlemen entruited by his majesty with the management of our naval affairs, approve of this method to provide for the manning his majefty's navy, at the, F the money wanted for the fervice. commencement of a war, without diffreffing trade, yet they are fo cautious as to defire to have it approved of by the nation, before

May, 1750. L. B. n.

any law be made for carrying it into execution: This caution, which is certainly in itself commendable, will not, I hope, be fo maliciously interpreted, as to be reckon'd a fcheme for the introduction of ar-I am fure, none A bitrary power. of the gentlemen of the admiralty are capable of forming any fuch scheme : I am sure, most of them have penetration enough to fee through it, and honour enough to difdain joining in it, were fuch a fcheme to be formed by any other perion whatfoever. And as I have fhewn, that our ordering fuch a bill to be brought in, with the intention I have mentioned, can be no trefpais upon our usual forms of proceeding, I hope my motion will

Servilius Priscus likewife flood up again, and spoke in Substance thus :

Mr. President, SIR,

W E may with the more free-dom agree to the bringing in of fuch a bill as is now proposed, because if it should be not only brought in, but passed into a law, no money will be this year asked or wanted for the fervice thereby intended; for near half of the year is already expired, and will be more than expired, before the number of feamen employed in the navy can be reduced to the number voted for the fervice of the current year. We cannot therefore fuppole, that intended by this bill, will amount

to above 15,0001; and that fum may be made good by the favings upon the other articles relating to Mr. P--m.

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the navy, particularly the half pay, as many of the officers on that lift cannot come home to foon as was expected, and confequently mult remain at full pay, till they return and are discharged his majesty's fervice.

Now I am up, Sir, I must obferve, that the complaints in this country have usually been against the too long continuance of a parliament, but I never heard of any complaint against the king's disfolving a parliament too foon, except when B those who are for the negative fide it was diffolved to prevent its redreffing fome grievance, or inquiring into fome milconduct; and as there is not the leaft pretence for supposing that his majefty had any fuch defign in diffolving the last parliament, I cannot comprehend how any com-C plaint can be justly made against it.

Then as to the alterations, that were made in the articles of war, and the amendments proposed to the laws for regulating either the army or navy, they were thought necel. D for the fervice it relates to. fary for preferving order and difcipline by those that made or proposed them; but the gentlemen who had thus made or proposed them, were fo far from having formed any defign against our liberties, that they readily departed from most of those E amendments and alterations, merely because they were thought, or at least faid, to be dangerous, by fome gentlemen in this house, and not from any conviction they themfelves had of their being fo ; for there was nothing proposed that could give F has any intention to push having the any chief commander a greater influence over courts martial than he has always had by our laws; nor was it ever proposed to subject any one man to martial law that did not belong to our army or navy.

alterations and amendments, that were proposed to be made in our laws for regulating our army and navy; and when gentlemen differ about the

necessity of any new law, or of any addition or amendment to an old. they should judge more charitably than to throw out infamous infinustions or accufations against one another; for in all fuch cafes, those A who are for the affirmative fide of the question, may accuse the others of a defign to fubvert our prefent happy establishment, by refusing to agree to fuch regulations as are necellary for its support, generally, I believe, with as much juffice, as of the question, can accule them of a defign to fubvert our liberties. The best way, therefore, in all fuch cases, is to judge candidly and even charitably of one another's intentions; and if we judge in this manner, I am fure, no gentleman will fuppofe, that the prefent motion proceeded from any evil intention; nor can any one be against seeing, at least, such a bill as this now proposed, the title of which does not fo much as fuggeft, that any money is to be granted

Upon this M. Fabius Ambustus flood up again, and spoke to the following Effect :

Mr. President,

SIR,

THE more I hear upon the fubject of the motion now under confideration, and the more earneft I fee fome gentlemen for having it agreed to, the more I am against it. Suppose no gentleman bill passed into a law this festion; yet the very ordering of fuch a bill to be brought in, is, in my opinion, a most dangerous incroachment upon our usual method of granting money. I shall admit, that from the title of This, Sir, is my opinion of the G the bill moved for, there is no appearance of its being a bill for granting money to the crown; but no gentleman ever had weight enough.

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in this house, to obtain leave for the bringing in of any bill, before his having explained what he intends by the bill he moves for; and, indeed, it is not fit that any one ever fhould. The noble lord was fo ۰, fenfible of this, that he took care A to explain to us very fully what was intended by the bill he proposed; and from that explanation every gentleman must see, that it is a bill by which a fum of money, a fum which, in our present circumstances, we ought to think a large fum, is to be B granted to the crown, and that for answering the expence of a service whereof an effimate may not only eafily but certainly be made.

Surely, Sir, a grant of this kind ought to have been first resolved on in the committee of fupply, even C supposing that the fervice was not politively refolved on ; for the grant of money for any fervice in the committee of supply, even tho' agreed to by the house upon the report, is not a grant perfected, till both the grant and fervice be efta. D time, at the beginning of a feffion, blifhed by a bill, and that bill agreed to by the three branches of the legiflature. Suppose the committee should agree to the keeping up of 20,000 land forces for the fervice of the enfuing year, and fhould grant a fum of money fufficient for that purpole: E Suppole again, that this houle, or perhaps the other house, in passing the mutiny bill, should reduce the number of land forces to 10,000, will any one fay, that the refolution of the committee of fupply, tho' agreed to by the house, and pro-. F vided for by the committee of ways and means, would be a fufficient authority for the treasury to iffue the whole fum granted by that refolution ? No, Sir, in all cases, where money is granted by the committee of fupply, for a fervice which muft G afterwards be established and regulated by a bill, the grant can have no effect unless the bill be passed into a law; and when any publick

fervice is to be established and regulated by a bill, or by a claufe in a bill, the fum of money necessary for that fervice, if it can be eftimated, ought to be refolved on in the committee of fupply, before the bill be brought into the houfe.

This, Sir, is our usual and our only regular method of proceeding in all fuch cafes : The largeness or the fmallness of the fum ought not to make any difference ; for the grant of a small sum, in an irregular manner, will be a precedent for granting a large fum in the fame manner; and if we once admit of the precedent for granting a fum of money by bill, without having it ever once confidered of in the committee of supply, some future parliament may, by fuch method, be furprifed into a perpetual grant, that will render it unneceffary for the crown, for ever after, to call any parliament at all. Such a bill may be moved for. brought in, and paffed, in three days before the committees of fupply and ways and means can in the utual courfe be established, or at the end of a feffion, after both these committees have been closed, and confequently before those, who are not ministers, or dependers upon minifters, are come to town, or after they have returned to their country habitations.

Let us confider, Sir, upon what the weight and authority of this house chiefly depends : It is upon our power of granting money. Should we once give up that power, or allow it to be filched from us by furprife, we should no longer have any weight or authority : Nay, we should have a being, as a house of parliament, no longer than we continued to be the fubmidive and obsident flaves of the administration. Have we not therefore the ftrongest reason to be at all times jealous of this power, and to guard with the utmost caution against Cc 2

every

every step that may lead towards our being deprived of it? Gentlemen may talk of candor and christian charity as much as they please; but I shall always think it the duty of every member of this house, who is not concerned in, and confequently A no way acquainted with the fecrets of an administration, to be fuspicious of their defigns; and when extenfions of power are aimed at, or when things are attempted by a new and extraordinary method, which might as well have been done in the ufual B courfe, there will always be good ground for being fuspicious. Can any one fay, that a very great extention of the power of courts martial in time of peace, has not of late years been ettablished, and a much greater aimed at ? Are they Ctlemen of the chief privilege of not now made judges of crimes and offences, of which they had formerly no cognizance? May they not now inflict severer punishments upon some crimes than they could formerly have inflicted? And is neither of these any extension of their power ? Such D think, I know what to think of their powers may be necessary in time of war, or in foreign garifons, and at fuch times, or in fuch places, his majefty may establish them by virtue of his prerogative; but in time of peace, and within this island, I am fure, no fuch extensive powers can E half-pay officers, and all those in ever be neceffary for any good pur-I shall indeed grant, that in pole one cafe our military ministers were for reftraining the power of courts martial more than this house would agree to; but it was their power of acquitting, not their power of con-F demning and punishing the unhappy culprit; for if we had not reftored the word, lawful, which had been expunged out of the 5th article of war, a court martial could have had no power to acquit an officer for difobeying the most unlawful orders G called out to service. that could be given : Had an officer been commanded to murder his father, and burn his father's house, for protecting his fifter from the

brutal luft of his commanding officer, and had disobeyed such inhuman orders, the court martial could not have acquitted him : Upon full proof of the orders and difobedience, they must have condemned him, and must have ordered him to be shot for his disobedience.

Can we judge charitably, Sir, of the defigns of those, who expunged fuch a necessary word out of an article of war, and aimed at its being approved and authorifed by parliament in time of a profound peace, both at home and abroad ? Then as to the perfons fubjected to courts martial, and martial law, were halfpay officers ever subject thereto before last year? Can it be faid, that the depriving of 2 or 300 gen-

Englishmen, is necessary in time of peace, or that it is of no dangerous confequence to the liberties of the people of this nation? The gentlemen who do these things, may think as they please; but whatever they

modefly, when they defire us to judge of their fecret defigns with candor and christian charity. But this is not all; for I now find, that they are not content with having fubjected to martial law, all our actual fervice, either by fea or land, but they must have 3000 more men fubjected to that law, tho' neither in full pay, nor in actual fervice. Surely, it will not be faid, that a man who is to be tried for his life by a court martial, is not fubject to martial law; and it has been admitted, that every one of the 3000 men proposed by this bill to be retained, is to be tried by a court martial for defertion, in cafe he should refuse or neglect to appear when

The bill now proposed is therefore plainly, Sir, a scheme for extending martial law over a great number of men, not before subject to it ;

it; and I am the more jealous of every fuch extension, on account of the doctrine lately broached, That no officer either in full pay, or half pay, can refign his committion, and leave the fervice, without confent of the crown ; and effectially on account A of a doctrine I lately heard in another place, from a perfon of very high rank, That as he had once had the honour to bear his majefty's commission, tho' he is now neither in full pay, nor half pay, nor any other way in the military fervice, B yet still he should think himself obliged to obey his majefty's order, were it to go and ferve, by virtue of that commission, in Nova Scotia; for the natural confequence of fuch a doctrine is, that every man who has once in his life time borne his C majesty's commission, is, and must remain subject to martial law, till his majesty shall give him leave to refign and quit the fervice ; which leave would, I fancy, be very feldom granted, if this doctrine were once established.

But tho' the subjecting of an additional number of men to martial law be a very bad thing, yet still, Sir, it is not the worst part of the fcheme now under confideration : for, as a sum of money will be necesfary for retaining those men in the E other articles. Ought not all favfervice, it is proposed, that this fum should be granted in an extraordinary manner. Is this, Sir, no way fufpicious ? I hope I am as good a christian as most of my neighbours ; I hope I have as much charity as any member of this house ought to F have for the defigns of ministers: But when we are defired to do any thing in an extraordinary manner, which might have been as well done in the ordinary usual course of proceeding, I cannot avoid having fome fuspicions. If it be thought, that G hope this house will take care to any method can be contrived for manning his majefty's navy, at the breaking out of a war, without diftreffing trade, why should not we have gone into a committee of the

whole houle upon that fubject? I confeis, I am doubtful whether any fuch method can be contrived; but had we gone into fuch a committee, every gentleman would have had an opportuntity to offer his fentiments ; and if any refolutions had been agreed to, which required money, those resolutions, after being approved of by the house, would have been referred to the committee of fupply, and the money necessary for that fervice would thus have been granted according to our usual method of proceeding in fuch cases.

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I have shewn, Sir, that the fervice not being politively refolved on. was no reason why such a method of proceeding should not be followed : Befides, I know no place where fuch a fervice can be politively refolved on, but in parliament; and there it ought to be refolved on in a regular manner. I was indeed furprifed to hear it fuggested, that no money would this year be wanted for this fervice, even the' the bill proposed D should be passed into a law, because the favings upon other articles might be applied to, and would be fufficient for this fervice. I fhould be glad to know, Sir, what minister, or board of ministers, would venture to apply to this fervice the favings upon ings to attend the future disposition of parliament? Would it not be a mildemeanor in any minister, to apply the favings upon one article, to make good the deficiency upon another, without the authority of parliament? I hope it will always be deemed such ; for to allow a miniftry to do fo by their own authority. would be a power of the most dangerous confequence to our conflitution; and therefore, if ever any fuch practice should be discovered. I vindicate its fole right of determining how the people's money is to be difpoled of, by punishing any minister that dares dispose of it without our authority, For

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For this reason, Sir, as I have a great regard for those who have the honour of being at prefent our ministers, and particularly for the Hon. gentleman who made use of this argument, I shall be against this bill's making its entry into this house, A left by fome accident it fhould pais, and that Hon. gentleman should thereby be tempted to do a thing, that might expose him to the resentment of next session of parliament.

this Debate, was a short one made by M. Valerius Corvus, which put an End to the Question, and was to this Effect :

Mr. Prefident, SIR,

HAVE often complained, both without doors and within, of the diffress brought upon trade, not only at the beginning of a war, but as often as any large squadron is to be fitted out; and this diffres, I foresee, our trade must always be D exposed to, unless some effectual method be contrived for preventing it. As to the scheme now under confideration, I never heard of it till the noble lord was pleafed to open it in this house; and as I do not think I have had time enough to confider it, E I fhall fay nothing against it, and as little in its favour. I wish with all my heart, that fome effectual fcheme could be formed, and shall upon all occafions be ready to give all the affistance in my power; but as many method proposed for introducing this fcheme into the house; and as the noble lord fays, there is not a defign to carry his scheme into execution this feffion, I think, the best method would be, for him to wave his prefolving ourfelves into a committee of the whole house, to consider of meshods for better manning his ma-

jefty's fleet for the future, without prejudice to the trade of the nation.

This motion, I am perfuaded, Sir, no gentleman will oppole, and it will fnew the people without doors, that we have the affair feriously at heart, which will probably produce fome proposals that may be of fervice to us; therefore, I hope, the noble lord will comply with what I have taken the liberty to advife *.

I shall now give you fome speeches The last Speech I shall give you in B we had in our club on the 16th of February last, in a debate upon the important bill for limiting the respective times at, and conditions upon which, every non commission officer or foldier now, or who may hereafter be fuch, in his majefty's land C fervice, shall be intitled to be difcharged from the faid fervice, notwithstanding a number of forces by land shall, by authority of parliament, be kept on foot.

- In this Debate the first Speech I shall give you, was that made by Afranius Burrhus, the Purpert of which. was as follows:
 - Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

S a bill of the fame nature with this, was last session brought in, but was drawn up in fuch a manner that the house did not think it worth while to go into a committee upon it +, I had no great expectations, this feffion, from any attempt of the fame kind; but was gentlemen feem to difapprove of the F refolved, fo far as related to myfelf, not to oppose its progress, until it should be rendered as compleat as its advocates could make it. We have it now before us in its flate of full maturity, and if in that flate I can fhew, that little or no good can fent motion, and to move for our re G be expected from it, but, on the contrary, that many and great inconveniences muit enfue, I hope, a L--- B---

nega-+ See De. p. 405.

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See Lond, Mag. for laft year, p. 412, col. 1.

negative will be put upon the motion for its being paffed into a law,

As to the good expected from it, I never heard any other fuggefted, but that it would make recruiting A number of disciplined men we have eafier and cheaper, and that it would be a means of having always a great number of disciplined men in the country, who might be of fingular fervice to the government, in cafe of an invation or infurrection. Now, Sir, as to recruiting, I very much B To have the nobility, the gentry, doubt whether it will render recruiting eafier or cheaper; I am fure, it will render the necessity of recruiting much more frequent; for every foldier in the army will infift upon being discharged, if it were for no other reason, but in C that depends, in a great measure, the order to get fresh levy money for inlifting again, either in the fame or fome other company; and as to a man's lifting himfelf at first in the army, can any one fuppofe, that it ever proceeds from prudence and difcretion, or that it is a deliberate act D have a great number of them bred of the mind? It proceeds always, Sir, either from idleness, extravagance, or fome fally of paffion or disappointment; and therefore we cannot fuppole, that this bill, were it paffed into a law, or indeed any law you can make, will make recruiting a whit eafier or cheaper ; but on the contrary, as it will render it E neceffary to pay fresh levy money to every foldier in the army, as often as his term of fervice expires, the expence of recruiting in general will be vaftly increased.

Then, Sir, as to the advantage of our having always a great number F of disciplined men in the country, if that be an advantage, which I very much doubt of, I do not think this bill can procure us any advantage of that fort; for now, in time of peace, if a foldier be a diligent, industrious fellow, and finds that heG can support himself without serving in the army, he can eafily procure his discharge, upon getting as good a man to lift in his room; and were

this bill to be passed into a law, none but fuch would ever take advantage of it, with any other view than to get fresh listing money, so that the in the country, would not thereby be increased, even supposing it to be an advantage to have a great many fuch ; but this, I have faid, I doubt of, and when I fay fo, I hope, gentlemen will understand me right. and the principal tradefmen, fhopkeepers and farmers, bred to military discipline, and endued with a martial spirit, is certainly an advantage to any country, and would be an advantage to this, because upon internal firength and defence of a country, and it is the best defence that any country can be poffeffed of : but with regard to what is called the mob, it cannot, I am apt to think. be an advantage to any country, to to military discipline; for it may probably fome day or other make the mob their mafters, and to be in perpetual danger of this, cannot be an advantage to any country.

From hence, I think, Sir, I may fairly conclude, that the good expected from this bill is very precarious; but as to the dangers and inconveniencies that may enfue from, it, they are numberless, and many of them certain. The expence of recruiting I have already mentioned ; and it is certain, that this expence would be very much increased; but. what is much worfe, it would deftroy all discipline in the army; for after a foldier had ferved his time, his officer would be arraid of cor-· recting him for any little offence or neglect of duty, left he should be thereby provoked to demand his difcharge, and fo put him to the trouble or expence of recruiting : Nay, every fuch foldier would grow fo faucy and impertinent, that there would be no bearing him, and their

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example would of course corrupt all the reft; fo that it might be productive of mutinies, as well as a depravation of discipline in the army. When I mention mutinies, Sir, I cannot but observe, that in one case duce a mutiny as often as the cale The cafe I mean; is occurred. that of a regiment's being ordered to Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, or the Plantations. In every fuch cale we must suppose, that there would be a number of foldiers in the regiment, R within a year or two of their time of fervice in the army's being expired : Can we suppose, that such men would willingly go along with the regiment? Can we avoid apprehending, that they would raile a mutiny ? And as foldiers do not like to imbrue their hands in the blood of their companions, especially when they think the mutineers have reafon on their fide, these little mutinies might at last produce a general mutiny in the army.

Another inconvenience would be, Sir, if this bill had any effect, that D it would firip our army of all its veteran foldiers : By a veteran I mean a foldier that has been in action. and that army, or that corp, is always the best, which has the greateft number of fuch foldiers in it; for a foldier who has once been in action, will always go on with lefs concern, and be more mafter of himself and every part of his duty, than a man who has never been in any fuch fervice. A regiment of fresh men may have as much courage, may be as much masters of F their exercise, and may at a review go as exactly and as nimbly through every part of it, as a regiment of veteran foldiers; but it has always been observed, that in the day of battle, the former is more apt to fall into confusion, and not so eafly or G quickly rallied as the latter; for which reason all our veterans ought to be kept in the army as long as

they are fit for fervice. In France, indeed, where, in time of peace; they keep on foot an army of 150 or 160,000 men, they may spare a few veterans, especially as their government can force them into the this bill would almost certainly pro- A fervice again, as foon as a new war commences; but in this country. where, in time of peace, we keep on foot fuch a fmall number of regular troops, and where the government cannot force any man into the fervice again after he has been once difcharged, we flould be extremely fhy of parting with any of our veteran foldiers.

Another inconvenience; Sir, which would proceed from this bill; fhould it have any effect, is this : It would fill the country with a number of idle and dangerous vagabonds : Some common men may be drawn into the army by a fally of paffion, the ambition of rising to be an officer, or. fome fuch caule, tho' in their nature. fober, frugal, and industrious; but we know, that idleness, extravagance, and diffoluteness, are the causes that fend most common men into the army. Can we suppose, that fuch men would return to hard labour, and submit to live upon such hard fare as labourers in country places must live upon? Nay, even suppose a fellow to have been of an industrious, frugal dispolition when he went into the army, yet after he has, by being feven years in the army, got a habit of idleness and extravagance, we can hardly suppose that he will afterwards ever think of earning his daily bread by hard labour. The confequence is, that all fuch fellows would become vagabonds, and they would be most dangerous vagabonds; for they would be the first in every mob or riot, and, what is still worse, the last to disperse: An infurrection of colliers, weavers, or any other fort of men, would then become a very ferious and a very dangerous affair; for. these vagabond foldiers would prefently

fently mix among them, and as men who have once worn a red coat, are: not fo much afraid of red coats as those who never have, their example would give courage to the mob, and their conduct would make every. mob an affair of the most dangerous A is the old maxim, always hitherto confequence; for if they should happen to defeat the first party of regular troops fent against them, they might foon increase their numbers fo as, under the leading of fuch. men, to become too mighty forthe government itself to deal with. B

Whatever advantages fome gentlemen think we may reap from having. a great number of country fellows bred up in the army, and afterwards let loofe to live where they pleafe, and as they pleafe in the country, I am of opinion, Sir, C that the ill confequences would be much greater than any good confequences that could be expected from it, for befides the ill confequence I have already mentioned, of making all mobs and riots more dangerous, it would draw numbers D away both from our manufactures and agriculture : A man taken from the plow, and lifted for feven years In the army, would never afterwards. I fear, make a good plowman; and as to all forts of manufactures, they require long use as p well as great dexterity; therefore we cannot suppose that a soldier, after being feven years in the army, would ever be able to get his bread at any fort of manufacture, even sho' he had been bred to it from his infancy; for in that time he would \mathbf{F} forgët a great part of what he had learned, and his hand would be fo much out of use, that he must starve before he could recover either the use of his hands or the skill he had forgot, fo as to be able to live by his trade : Of this we may be con-G vinced from daily experience; for we feldom if ever fee an old foldier return to the trade he was bred to, unlefs it was fuch an one as he con-May, 1750.

tinued to exercise even while was in the army.

" As to any arguments that may be drawn from the hardship of listing man for life in the army, one general answer will ferve for all, which deemed to be a right one, that the conveniency and interest of particular men ought always to give way to the conveniency and interest of the community in general. When I fay this, Sir, I am far from admitting. that it is a real hardship upon any man to be lifted for life in the army. It is his trade, and the trade he chuses: When he lifts, he knows the condition upon which he lifts : He knows the condition to be, that he must never leave the fervice without a discharge from his commanding officer; and if he does his duty, his commanding officer can never use him ill; for by the laws of war an officer is as liable to be tried and punished for using a foldier ill, as a foldier is for difobeying his commanding officer; and as the cap-tains of companies as well as the colonels of regiments are often changed, if a foldier happens at one time to be under a harfh and severe officer, he has a chance, at the next remove, to meet with an officer as mild and humane. Therefore the military can never justly be called a flavish fervice; and confequently it can be no hardship to subject a man to it for life, after he has voluntarily, wittingly, and deliberately chosen to enter into it. I fay wittingly and deliberately, because the law has provided, that no man shall ignorant. ly or rashly engage himself in that fervice, by ordering the articles of war against mutiny and defertion to be read over to him when he is lifted. and by giving him four days after he has lifted, to confider of what he has done, and to undo it, if he repents.

Befides all I have faid, Sir, I have a particular reason for being against Dď

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this bill, and indeed, any bill for the fame purpole : My reason is, because I and for having always in our army as many Scottifh foldiers as poffible ; not that I think them more brave than those of any other country we can recruit from, but because they are generally more hardy, and lefs mutinous : And of all Soutsifn foldiers I faould chafe to have and keep in our army at many Highlanders as pollible, becaule I should always A chufe to have an army recruited from a country where they have neither ploughing nor manufacture, rather than from a counery where they have both ; and because, every foldier we take from fome parts of the Highlands of Scotland, may be looked on as a foldier taken from the prefender. But thefe, in particular, we should be care- B ful to keep in our army, as long as they are fit for fervice ; and therefore, if I had no other reafon, this alone would make me against passing such a bill as this into a law.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be contimued in our ment.]

A Pampblet bawing been lately publified, entitled, The Quina sin, Gre. by the Right Rew. Dr. George Bernely, Lord History of Cloyae, in Iseland; and as every Thing wrote by that excellent Prelose defervet the Notice of the Publick, we fail prefer our Readers with a few of his D Querts.

C. 23. WHETHER it may not concern the wildows of the legislature to interpole in the making of fathions 3 and not leave as affair of fo great influence to the management of women and fops, taylors and vintners ?

34. Whether realonable failthings are a E greater referant on freedom than these which are unrealonable?

15. Whether a general good take in a ' geople would not greatly conduce to their thriving ? And whether an uneducated genery be not the greateft of national evils ?

s6. Whether cultorns and fathions do not supply the place of reafon, in the vulgar of all ranks? Whether, therefore, it doth not very much import that they flouid be wilely framed?

49. Whether it would not be an unhappy turn in our gentlemen, if they flouid take more thought to create an intereft to themfelves in this or that county, or borough, than to promote the real intereft of their country?

53. Whether fome way might not be found for making criminals ulefal in publick works, inflead of fending them either te America, or to the other world ?

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99. Whether, as our exports are leflened, we sught not to leffen our imports ? And whether these will not be leffened as our demands, and these as our wants, and these as our customs or fashions? Of how great consequence therefore are fashiens to the publick ?

143. Whether a woman of failing ought got to be declared a publick enemy ?

182. Whother our peers and gentlemens are born legislators? Or whether that iacuity be acquired by fludy and reflection?

195. Whether a wife flate hath any intereft nearer heart than the education of youth ?

sol. Whether the gentleman of effate hath a right to be idle? And whether her ought not to be the great promoter and director of indultry, among his tenants and neighbours?

ao8. Whether, if women had no portions, we should then see so many unhappy and unfruitful matriages ?

233. Whether the credit of the publicit funds be not a mine of gold to England? And whether any frep that flould lation this credit ought not to be dreaded?

326. Whether it would not be better for this ifland, if all our fine folk of both fexes were fhipped off, to remain in foreign countries, rather than that they fhould fpend their effares at home in foreign luxury, and forcad the contagion thereof shrough their native land?

330. What right an eldeft fon hath to the work education ?

374. What a folly is it to build fine houses, or effablish lucrative posts and large incomes, under the notion of providing for the poor?

 $_{385}$. Whicher he who is chained in a goal, or dangeon, both not, for the time, both he liberty r And if fo, whether tamporary flavery be not already admitted, among us ?

406. Whether fools do not make fathions, and wife men follow them ?

452. Whether it would not be an horribic thing, to fee our matrons make due in and play their chief concern ?

si. Whether faculties are not enlarged, and improved by exercise ?

The Marquis of Halifax's Account of King Charles Hd's Conduct to bis Minifters. (Sea p. 164.)

K in G Charles lived with his ministers used them, but he was not in love with them. He fnewed his judgment in first, that he commot properly be faid ever to have had a favourite, the' forme might mode to at a distance. The prefent will he might have of them, made him throw favours upon upon them, which might lead the lookerson into that miltake ; but he tied himfelf no more to them, than they did to him.

Perhaps he made dear purchases : If he feldom gave profulely, but where he expected fome unreafonable thing, great rewards were material evidences against those who received them.

He was free of accels to them, which was a very gaining quality. He had at feast as good a memory for the faults of his minifters as for their fervices; and whenever they full, the whole inventory came out ; there was not a flip omitted.

That fome of his ministers feemed to have a superiority, did not spring from his refignation to them, but to his eafe, He choic rather to be eclipted than to be trcubled.

His brother was a minister, and he had his jealoufies of him. At the fame time that he raifed him, he was not displeafed to have him leffened. The cunning obfervers found this out, and at the fame time that he reigned in the cabinet, C he was very familiarly used at the private fupper.

A minister turned off is like a lady's waiting woman, that knoweth all her walkes, and hath a threwd guels at her ftrayings: So there is danger in turning thern off, as well as in keeping them,

K. Charles had back flairs to convey informations to him, as well as for other uses ; D and tho' fuch informations are fometimes dangerous, (especially to a prince that will not take the pains necessary to digest them) yet in the main, that humour of hearing every body against any body, kept those about him in more awe, than they would have been without it. I do not believe that ever he trusted any man, or any let a of men to entirely, as not to have fome Secrets, in which they had no fhare : As this might make him lefs well ferved, fo in Some degree it might make him the lefs impoled upon.

You may reckon under this article, his Semale ministry; for the' he had ministors of the council, ministers of the cabi-F net, and ministers of the Ruelle # ; the Thole Ruelle was often the laft appeal. who were not well there, were used becaufe they were necelfary at the time, not because they were liked; so that their tonure was a little uncortain. His minifors were to administer business to him as dectors do phylick, wrap it up is fomething to make it lefs unpleasant ; fome G ficilful digretions were to far from being importment, that they could not many times fix him to a fair andience without them, His avertion to formality made

him diflike a ferious difcourfe if very long. except it was mixed with fomething to entertain him. Some, even of the graver fort too, uled to carry this very far, and rather than fail, ule the coarleft kind of youthful talk.

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In general, he was upon pretty even terms with his ministers, and could as cafily bear their being hanged as some of shem could his being abufed.

OF FUNDAMENTALS in GOVERNMENT. Extracted from the fame Author's Political Thoughts and Reflections.

Conflication cannot make itfolf ; fome body made it, not at once but an feveral times. It is alterable ; and by that draweth nearer perfection; and without fuiting itfelf to differing times and circumftances, it could not live. Its life is prolonged by changing featonably the feveral parts of it at feveral times.

The reverence that is given to a fundamental, in a general unintelligible notion, would be much better applied to that fupremacy or power which is fet up in every nation in differing fhapes, that altereth the conflitution as often as the good of the people requireth it.

Neither king nor people would now like fuft the original confinution, without any varyines.

If kings are only answerable to God, that doth not fecure them even in this world; fince if God upon the appeal thinketh fit not to ftay, he maketh the people his instruments.

I am perfoaded, that where-ever any fingle man had power to do himfelf right upon a deceitful truffee, he would do it, That thought well digefted would go a great way towards the difcouraging invalious upon rights, &c. I lay down then as fundamental,

1. That in every conflicution there is fome power, which neither will nor ought to be bounded.

s. That the kings prerogative should be as plain a thing as the people's obedience.

3. That a power which may by parity of reason destroy the whole laws, can never be referved by the laws.

4. That in all limited governments It must give the governor power to hurt, but it can never be fo interpreted as to give him power to deftroy; for then in effect it would seafe to be a limited government.

5. That feverity be rare and great; for, as Tacitus fayeth of Nero, " Frequent. punifoments made the people call even his juffice cruelty."

6. That it is necellary to make the in-Arunpents Dd a

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fruments of power ealy; for power is hard enough to be digested by those under it at the best.

7. That the people are never fo perfectly backed, but that they will kick and fling, if not throked at feafonable times.

8. That a prince must think, if he loseth his people, he can never regain them.

It is both wife and fafe to think fo.

9. That kings affuming prerogative teach the people to do fo too.

10. That prerogative is a truft.

17. That they are not the king's laws, nor the parliaments laws, but the laws of England, in which, after they have paffed by the legiflative power, the people have the property, and the king the executive B part.

12. That no abilities (hould qualify a noted knave to be employed in business. A knave can by none of his dexterities make amends for the scandal he bringeth upon the crown.

13. That those who will not be bound by the laws, rely upon crimes: A third C way was never found in the world to fecure any government.

14. That a feaman bea feaman; a cabinet-counfellor, a man of bufinels; an officer, an officer.

15. In corrupted governments the place is given for the fake of the man; in good ones the man is chosen for the sake of the place.

16. That crowds at court are made up of fuch as would deceive : The real worfhippers are few.

• 17. That folus populi is the greateft of all fundamentals, yet not altogether an immoveable one. It is a fundamental for a fhip to ride at anchor when it is in port, but if a fform cometh, the cable must be <u>E</u> cut.

18. Property is not a fundamental right in one fenfe, becaufe in the beginning of the world there was none; fo that property itclf was an innovation introduced by laws.

Property is only fecured by truffing it in the beft hands, and thofe are generally chofen who are leaft likely to deceive; F but if they fhould, they have a legal authority to abufe as well as ufe the power with which they are truffed, and there is no fundamental can fland in their way, or be allowed as an exception to the authority that was vefied in them.

10. Magna Charta would fain be made to pais for a fundamental; and Sir Ed-G ward Coke would have it, that the grand charter was for the most part declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England.

If that referreth to the common law, it must be made out, that every thing in

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Magna Charta is always, and at all times. neceffary in itfelf to be kept, or elfe the denying a subsequent parliament the right of repealing any law, doth by confequence deny the preceding parliament the right of making it. But they are fain to fay, it was only a declarative law, which is very hard to be proved. Yet suppose it, you must either make the common law to stated a thing that all men know it before hand, or olfe univerfally acquiefce in it whenever it is alledged, from the affinity it hath to the law of nature. Now I would fain know, whether the common law is capable of being defined, and whether it doth not hover in the clouds like the prerogative, and bolteth out like lightening, to be made use of for fome particular occasion ? If so, the government of the world is left to a thing that cannot be defined ; and if it cannot be defined, you know not what it is; fo that the supream appeal is, we know not what.

The laws, under the protection of the king, govern in the ordinary administration; the extraordinary power is in acts of parliament, from whence there can be no appeal, but to the fame power at another time.

To fay a power is fupream, and not arbitrary, is not fenfe. It is acknowledged fupream, and therefore, &c.

If the common law is fupream, then these are so who judge what is the common law; and if none but the parliament can judge so, there is an end of the controversy; there is no fundamental; for the parliament may judge as they please; that is, they have the authority, but they may judge against right; their power is good, tho' their act is ill; no good man will outwardly result the one, or inwardly approve the other.

There is then no other fundamental, but that every fupream power must be arbitrary.

Fundamental is a word used by the laity, as the word facred is by the clergy, to fix every thing to themselves they have a mind to keep, that nobody else may touch it.

A Book baving been lately publified upon a very curious and interfling Subjets, we think it neceffory to give our Readers a flort abfired of it. The Book is intitled, JULIAN 8 or, A Difcourfe concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption, which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerufalem, &cc-By the Rev. Mr. Warburton, Preacher, to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-Inn.

THE learned author, in his introduction, shews, how the authority

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of the fathers came to be deemed facred among the Roman catholicks, how it came to fall into that contempt in which it now is among proveflants, and how to establish that mode in theology, which good fenfe feems ready to place as a medium between the poft and the precleat.

In his difcourfe he first thews, that the A emperor Julian's defign, in undertaking to rebuild the temple at Jerufalem, was thereby to fubvert the christian religion; and that this defign could not in all likelihood have been defeated, by any human means, which made the miraculous interpofition of God Almighty neceffary.

His next care is to establish the truth of the fact, for which purpose he gives us, first, B the account of it, as handed down to us by Ammianus Marcellinus, who was a heathen, a favourite of the emperor's, and not far diftant from the place when the thing happened : That hiftorian's account is in thefe words : " Julian (having been already thrice conful) taking Salluft, prefect of the feveral Gauls, for his collegue, en . C tered a fourth time on this high magistracy. It appeared strange to see a private man affociated with Augustus : A thing, which, fince the confulate of Dioclefian and Ariftobulus, hiftory afforded no example of. And altho' his fenfibility of the many and great events which this year was likely to produce, made him very anxious for the future, yet he pushed on the various and D complicated preparatives for this expedition [his expedition against Perfia] with the utmeft application ; and having an eye in every quarter, and being defirous to eternize his reign by the greatness of his atchievements, he projected to rebuild, at an immenie expence, the once proud and magnificent temple of Jerusalem ; which (after E many combats attended with much bloodfied on both fides, during the fiege of Vef. palian) was, with great difficulty, taken and destroyed by Titus. He committed the conduct of this affair to Alypius of Antioch, who formerly had been lieutenant in Britain. When, therefore, this Alypius had fet himfelf to the vigorous execution of his charge, in which he had F all the affiftance that the governor of the province could afford him, horrible balls of fire, breaking out near the foundations, with frequent and reiterated attacks, rendered the place, from time to time, inacceffible to the fcorched and blafted workmen; and the victorious element continuing, in this manner, obflinately and G refolutely bent, as it were, to drive them to a diftance, Alypius thought beft to give over the enterprize."

The author then gives us a fragment of an oration or epiftle of Julian's ownj wherein that emperor obliquely hints at his being defeated in a defign he had to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, and at the exultations of the *cbriftians* upon that defeat.

And having thus eftablished the veracity of the fact by the authority of heathen writers, he next gives us a quotation from a Jewish Rabbi, named R. Gedaliah ben Joseph Jechaja, in these words: " In the days of R. Channan and his brethren. about the year of the world 4349, our annals tell us, there was a great earthquake over all the earth; by which the temple which the Jews had raifed at Jerufalem with vaft expence, at the command of Julian the apoftate, was thrown down. The day after the earthquake, a dreadful fire fell from heaven, which melted all the iron tools and instruments employed about the work ; and deftroyed many, nay, incredible numbers of the Jews."

Upon these authorities, all taken from enemies of christianity, the author the makes feveral very just and pertinent remarks ; and in the fecond fection of his difoourfe, he proceeds to examine and anfwer the objections made to this miracle, fome of which we shall give an abstract of. As to the objection against the authority of Ammianus Marcellinus, that he did not write his hiftory till 20 years afterwards, the author observes, that tho' he did not perhaps fit down to write his hiftory till long after this event, yet he was at the very time it happened in the emperor's court at Antioch, where he could not but have full and authentick accounts of fuch a remarkable event, and might certainly from thence have given a more particular hiftory of it; but the regard he had both for his religion and the memory of his fovereign, made him an unwilling witnefs, which is the true reafon why he flurs this over in fuch a fuperficial manner, contrary to his method of writing ; for he gives a most particular and florid account of a like phenomenon, and the defolation thereby occasioned, at Nicomedia ; from whence the author very justly concludes, that the evidence of this hiftorian, and every cir-cumftance mentioned by him, with regard to the earthquake at Jerufalem, deferves the more credit.

Another ohjection is, that the chriftian fathers, who have mentioned this event, not only differ from Ammianus, but among them(elves, and add fome circumftances which are incredible. Upon this the author gives us the names of thole who have left any record of it in their writings, particularly Gregory Nazianzen, Ambrole, and Chryfoftom, who were cotemporaries. Of thefe, Ambrole lived far in the weft,

and writing to the emparer Theodofius, he fays only, How you set based bow, when the emperer Julian grove command to rebuild the temple of Jerufalem, the workmen were defroyed by a fire feat from God ? As to Chryloftons he lived to near the place, that he had no occation to repeat the particulars on his audience, because they knew it as A. well as he; and therefore he only tells them, fpeaking of Julian, " For in our times that monarch, who exceeded all men in his malice to our holy faith, both lent the aid of imperial authority, and became an affectate in the defire. They began the work, but could make no progrefe ; for a fire burfting from the foundations, drove away and disperfed all con- B carned in the undertaking. But Gregory Nazianzen, as he lived at a greater diftance than Chryfostom, and not fo remote as Ambrofe, gives a particular account of this furprizing event, in his writings against Julian, in the words following, viz.

" After having run (fpeaking of that emperer) thro' a course of every other C tyrannical experiment against the faith, and, upon trial, despiting all of them as trifing and contemptible, he, at laft, brought down the whole body of the Jews upon us; whera, for their anticot turn to faditious novelties, and an inveterate batred of the skriftian name, he eliofe as the fittes infruments of his machinations. D Thele, under a flanw of great good-will, D which hid his focret purpose, he endeavoured to convince, from their facred bools and traditions, which he took upon him to interpret, that now was come the time foretoid, when they should return an their own land, rebuild their semple, and reftere the low to its antient force and fplendor. When these things had been E too by another, yet there are no incomthoroughly infinuated, and heartily entertained, (for deceit finds soly admittance when it flatters our pallions) the Jews let upon the work of rebuilding with great attention, and palled on the project with the utmost labour and application. But when now driven from their work by a violent whirlwind, and a fudden earth-F quake, shey flod together for refuge to a certain mighbouring chruch, (fome to deprocate the impending mitchief a others, as is natural in fuch cafes, to catch at any help that prefunds itfulf; and others, again, inveloped in the crowd, ware cannied along with the body of Ayers) shere are who fay, the church refeled them entrance; and that when they cause to the doors, G which he takes from the famous linac which were wide open but a moment before, they found them, on a fudden, closed by a secret and invisible hand ; a hand accutionned to work their wonders for the serior and confusion of the impious, and for the fecurity and comfort of godly

This, however, is now invariably 1968. affirmed and bolieved by all, that as they firove to force their way in by violence, the fire, which burft from the foundations of the remple, met and ftopt them, and one port it burnt and deftroyed, and another it defperately maimed, leaving them a living monument of God's commination and wrath against finners. Thus the affair pafied; and let no man continua incredulous concerning this, or the other mirsculous works of God. But full the thing most wonderful and illustrious was a light, which appeared in the heavens, of a creft within a circle. That name and figure, which impious men before effectmed to diffeenourable upon earth, was now raifed on high, and equally objected to the common view of all men ; advanced, by God himfelf, as the trophy of his victory over unbelievers; of all trophies the most exalted and fublishe. Nay, further, they who were prefent, and partakers of the miracle, we are now about to fpeak, of, thew, to this very day, the fign or figure of the crofs, which was then marked, or impressed upon their garments. For at that time, as these men (whether fuch as were of us, or ftrangers) were the wing these marks, or attending to others who shewed them, each prefently observed the wonder, either on himfelf or his neighbour ; having a radiant mark on his body or on his garment, in which there was fomething that, in art and elegance, exceeded all painting or embroidery."

Upon this account, and the accounts given by the fathers of the next contury, the author observes, that tho' there are fome variations, that is to lay, fome circounflances related by one, which are emitfiltenecs or contradictions : and that this rather adds to than fubilirads from the credit due to the secount of the fact in general. Then as so the improbability of any of the circumstances, he theway that even from the accounts we have of natural phonomenons or caules, none of the circumitances related by the fathers of that or the next century can be deemed incredible, particularly as to the crois in the heavens, he thews, that it may be accounted for from the nature of halo's ; and as to the creffes imprefied on the gamments or bodies of the people, he gives us two very remarkable inflances, where the like happened from a natural cause, the first of Calauban's Adverfaria, and (uppofed to have been written by him about the year 16 to or 1611, in these words, viz.

" This day the lord bifbop of Ely ", a prelate of great pinty and holinofs, re-Lated

• Dr. Lane. Andrews, efterwards hiftig of Winchefter.

lated to me a wooderful thing. He faid he had received the account from many hands, but chiefly from the lord hishop of Wells, lately dead +, who was fucceeded by the lord Montsoute ; that is the city Wells, about 16 years ago, one fummer's day, while the people were at divine fervice in the cathedral church, they heard, as it A chundered, two ev three claps above menture dreadful, to that the whole conprogation, affected alike, threw themfelves on their lances at this verrifying found. It appeared, that the lightning fell at the fame time, but without harm to any one. So far, there, there was nothing but what is common in the like color. The wonderful part was this, which afterwards was taken B notice of by many, that the marks of a croit were found to have been imprimed on the bodies of shole, who were then at divine fervice in the cathedral. The bithop of Wells told my lord of Ely, that his wife (a woman of undommon probity) came to him, and informed him, as of a great mirade, that the had then the mark of a crofs C impressed upon her body. Which tale, when the billiop treated as ablund, his wife espoled the part, and gave him ocular proof. He afterwards observed, that he hed upon himfelf, on his arm, (se I take it) the plainest mark of a groß. Others had it on the shoulder, the break, the built, or other pures. This account, that great manes, my lord of Ely, gave me in D fich a manner, as forbade me even to doubt of its truth."

The other infunce our author gives, it from the ingenious Mr. Boyle, who in his Diftenets of fome unbecaded saufes of the infahrency and falabrity of the air, fives us the following hiflery from Rircher, and others, ------ And that the fuberranes E effervia sharp produce effects, and therefore probably 66 of natures very uncommon, irregular, sud, if I may to fpeak, extravasant, may appear in these prodigious croffes, the ware foon mour time, viz. in the year 1660, in the kingdom of Naples, after the experioe of the flery soundain Voluvius ; of which procligies the loatned Kircherne he gives an account in a particular did- F tribe ; for these croffes were form on linea gementes, as thirt ikoves, womene aprens, that had bain open to the air, and upon the expected parts of theets ; which is the left to be admired, bousule, as Kircher fairly gueffes, the mineral vapours were, by the texture that belongs to linen (which confifts of threads oroffing one another, G for the most part, at or near right angles) eatily determined to run along in almost Arait lines, croffing each other, and confequently to frame foots refembling, fome

one, and fome another kind of creffer. Thefe were astronely unmerious in the feveral parts of the kingdom of Naples ; informati that the joluit, who fent the relation to Kircher, fays, that he himfelf found go in one altar cloth, that 15 were found upon the franck fleeve of a woman, and that he reckoned 8 in a boy's band : Allo their colour and magnitude were very unequal, and their figures diferepant, as may appear by many pictures of them drawn by the relator ; they would not waft out with Simple water, but required foop ; their duras tion was also unequal, fome lafting 10 of It days, and others longer, before they difappeared."

The author, after having thus theway that the fatture do not differ effentially from Ammianus, or among themfelves, and that they relate nothing incredible, gives next a full anfwer to the famous Mr. James Bainage, who centured the hiftery of this miracle ; and then proceeds to examine the fifth objection : " That this flory eruption was an artificial contrivance of the chriftians to keep their enemies at a diftance. In anfwer to this he fhews, that the chiflians had not at that time the power, nor probably the fitill to carry any fuch contrivatice into execution. And, lattly, he frates the fixth objection, which is, that the earthquake and flery eruption at Jarufalan were merely natural, and facts as have frequently happened, particularly in the Leffer Afie.

In answer to this objection, the author observes, that miracles are of two forts. Those where the laws of mature are fufpended or reversed ; and those which only give a new direction to its laws. Of this hif fort, be fuppoles, the miracle at Jerufalent may have been, and therefore he had thewrit that feveral of the circumfunces attending it were fuch as usually attend natural phenomenons of the fime kind ; but then he flowes, that neither the earthquake nor the flery eruption can be fuppofed to have been altogether natural, because of the critical time at which they happened, because the earthquake was felt no where but at Jerufelem, and becaute the fire islued only from the foundations of the temple, and cealed as footh, and as often as the workmon gave over working ; so which he adds, that if there had sppeared nothing but what was natural in this phonomenon, Ammianus would have told it as fuch, and would have given a full account of it, as he did of that at Nicontection, inflead of hurrying it ever with the rapidity of one of the blafted worknow, who had just eleaped the common defolation.

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⁺ Dr. John Still.

The infamous Practice of Duelling exposed : Being an Estract from an Effay upon Anger and Forgiveness, in three Dialogues, between a Gentleman and a Clergyman. A

THE conversation relating to duelling is as follows.

Clergyman. I have fomething further to add, which nearly concerns the gentlemen of beneur, who for perfonal injuries and affronts immediately take the caufe into their own hands, and demand fatisfaction with their fword. Is there any proportion, in B this way of deciding the controverfy, between the crime and the punifhment? Does a piece of ill manners deferve death? Because a gentleman has affronted and flighted you, is it right to do him the greateft and irreparable injury ; to fend him reeking hot out of the world, as Shakespear says, with all bis fins about bim? Is there common justice in this? C Again, because one person has been guilty of a fault, will you punish others for it with fo much rigour ; deprive an innocent wife of her hufband ; innocent children of their father ; perhaps the fupport, as well as comfort, of the family; nay, many times the fupport and comfort of many of his dependents ? You gentlemen D talk of honour, but how can this be confiftent with true honour ? Can honour confift with injustice, with want of compasfion, with the utmost cruelty? I now confider you only as a man; but as a mem-ber of civil fociety, bound to observe the laws of it, pray how came you by a right to make yourfelf judge, jury and executioner in your own caule, not only with. E out any law to bear you out in fuch a practice, but in direct opposition to the laws of your country ? What order can be maintained, what infinite confusion would enfue, if every member of the fociety were to claim a difpenfing power, whenever it fuited his intereft or inclination ! And if gentlemen have fuch privi- F leges, they are not peculiar to your order, but must equally belong to other orders of men in the community. You must have a little more patience, for I have not done yet. I know you most fincerely believe the truth of our religion, and therefore I should offer you an unpardonable affront, if I did not confider you as a christian, subject to the laws of your Saviour and Maîter, Jefus Chrift. Now do but confider G ferioufly (for it is a very ferious affair) how inconfistent, how absurd a part you ebriflian gentlemen act by duelling ! Your religion fays, you must be flow to anger : that you must be ready to overlook leffer injuries and affronts ; to receive them with

k

mildness; and never to return them. But a gentleman of honour, it faems, is above fuch creeping precepts as thefe. It is helow the dignity of a perion of his rank, to take indignities to patiently. His exalted fpirit takes fire immediately, every offence against him becomes capital, and his fword is the law of justice. The foripture, indeed, fays, and fays it expresly and peremptorily, that whole bedderin man's blood, by man fault bis blood be fed. God Almighty, the great Creator, Governor, and Judge of all men, pronounces thus abfolutely, Vengeance is mine, I will repay. So that a gentleman of honour is fomething that is above all moral, civil, or religious obligation, neither a subject of Chrift's, nor a member of fociety, nor a oreature. I affure you, my good friend, as well as I love you (which is very fincerely and heartily) if your honour fhould prompt you to give, or receive a challenge, and both of you should happen to excape with hife, I'll tell you how I would difpole of you, were I an ablelute prince : There should be two wooden edifices crefted, with a hole fitted to your necks, and there you should be fastened directly opposite, and very near to each other, firetching out your necks at one another thro' that fame hole, like two game cocks upon a flage, with this infeription upon the posts : Thefe are gentlemen of bonour, who fland bere to receive proper fatisfattion.

After this decent ceremony, your eflates fhould be fettled upon your wives and children, and then you fhould both go abroad to finifh your travels; it being by no means fit that any one fhould be tolerated in civil fociety, whole pride claims an exemption from all obligation. If either of you fell, the other fhould foon follow him; and both of you fhould be buried in the moft ignominious manner, in the common highway, with a flake driven thro' you, for being guilty of felf-murder, as every man is that voluntarily and unneceffarily runs the hazard of his life.

Gostleman. Mercy, friend ! a little mercy, I beforch you ! you have fairly difarmed me, and therefore I hope you will give me my life.

Cler. There, again, you put me in mind of another piece of extravagant, ablurd infolence againft our Maker, enough te make a ferious man's hair fland an end with aftonifhment whenever he thinks of it. Here is a creature, who, as fuch, has, properly fpeaking, no being himfelt. Nothing, in fricknois, but God, can be faid to have being. He is all being, the fource, and fupport of all exiftence; and yet this make non-entity, who fubfifts upon the arbitrary will of his Creator, upon the conunuance

timeance of his fuftaining power; this arrogant, dependent nothing talks of giving his fellow-creature his life. And, after this act of bounty, let us obferve what wife rates there honourable perforts prefcribe to One gentleman injures, or themfelves. affronts another ; upon this, fatisfaction is demanded, they fight ; the injurious perion A difarms the injured, and gives him his life, that is, does not take it away; and becaufe he was fo generous an not to do, what he had no right to do, from that time forth, and for ever, he is at liberty, when and how, and as often as he shall think it proper to to do, to injure and affront him as long as he lives; and the other poor gentleman is tied up, by the laws of honour, B from ever demanding fatisfaction of him any more, because he has given him his life.

Gew: Give me your hand, my deareft friend; I molt hearfily think you for your affecting reprefentation of the cafe. Tho' I rever could fails mytelf shout the lawfulne's, or prudence, of duelling, I very C much fulpedt that pride, and the fear of difgrace, would have got the better of my religion and differetion, if occession had happened; but you have placed the folly and witckedness of the practice in fo firong a light, that no temptation, I truft in God, shall ever provoke me to be guiky of it.

A Summary of the mass important Affairs, D that happened last Seffion of Parliament.

THE left feffion was opened on Thuriday, Nov. 16, by a most gracious fpecch. from the throne, which the reader may fac in our Magazine for laft year, p. 5.17.

The address of the house of lords in anfiver to this speech, was moved for by the eart of Wattegrave, and seconded by the <u>E</u> earl of Leven, and was agreed to without

opposition; which, with his majefty's anfwer, the reader may fee in the Lorid. Mag. for 1749, p. 518.

In the house of commons, the addres, which was moved for by Charles Townfhend, Efq; met with forme opposition, chiefly from the earl of Egmont, Sir John Mynd Cotton, bart. the lord Baltimore, and semiral Vernon; but being fupported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the was at last agreed to without a division ; which addres, with his majefly's affwerg the reader may fee in our faild Mig. p. 519.

As there were haft fellibit no controverted elsChoins determined, we thall next proceed to give an account of the two grand committees of fupply sild ways and means. Nov. 17, the houle of commons ordered, that his majefty's most gracious fperch to both houses of partiamient should be taken into confideration the next morila ing ; and accordingly; next day; the faid speech being again tead by Mr. Sponkers and a motion made for granting a fupply to his majefty, it was refolved, that the houle would on the Monday following refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole house, to confider of the fund thotion ; in which committee it wis referved; that a fupply fhould be granted to his majerty a and this relolution being bext day reported, and agreed to by the house methic it was refolved, that the house would, on the Friday following, refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole house, to confider of the supply granted to his majerty.

The committee of fupply being thus enablished, it was continued by feveral dat journment's to March 16 following, and came in that time to the following refolutions; all of which we're, opon report; agreed to by the houle, viz.

Nov. 24, Réfeived,	ſ.	1.	d.
2. That 10,000 feamen be employed for 1750.	N ¹		
2. That for their maintenance, including the ordnunce for fes fervice,	,		
there be granted, Nov. 29, Refolved,	520000	-	
1. That 18,857 hind forces be employed for 1750. 2. That for their maintenance there be granted,	628230	04	1
3. That for maintaining the forces in the Fluctuitions, Minores, Gi- british, &c. there be granted,	236420	18	.01
Dec. 7, Refolved,	\$64651	03	7
1. That for the erdinary of the navy, including half-pay to fea offi- cers, there be granted, 2. That for Greenwich hofpital there be granted, 3. That towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his ma-	193623 10000		
jefty's finps for 1750, there be granted,	797 3 98	<u>ن</u> ے ا	
· · · · ·	501521	1 05	10
May, 1750. 'Fe	· • ·		Dec.

218 Summary of the last Session of Parliam	en t .	M	lay
Dec. 6, Refolved, 1. That for the office of ordnance for land fervice, there he grante	d L.	8.	d.
for 1750, 2. That for the extraordinary expense of the faid office, not provide for by parliament, there be granted,	-		6
	3 5448	19	10
In the Default	- 344708	36	4
Jan. 12, Refolved, 7. That for making good his majerty's engagements with the electron			
of Bavaria, there be granted, 2. That for ditto with the duke of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttle, there be	99978	3	ij
granted,	19 993	3	7
3. That for ditto with the elector of Mentz, there be granted, -	8630	-	-
4. That for the widows of reduced officers, there be granted,	3374		
granted, 6. That for the out penfioners of Chelfes college for 1750, there be	6114	81	8
granted,	49848	7	6
7. That out of the favings arifing from the contingencies of the army, in the hands of the paymafter-general, there be granted for ditto		•	
out-penfioners, 8. That to replace to the finking fund the like fum paid out of the	1 50 00		
fame, to answer one year's interest due at Michaelmas last, on one mil- lion lent on the falt duties towards the supply of 1745, there be granted, 9. That to replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to	1 (000		
make good the deficiency of the additional ftamp duties at Christmas			
1748, there be granted,	c182	17	8
to. That to replace to ditto the like fum paid out of the (ame, to make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing (piri-			
tuous liquors at Lady Day 1740, there be granted.	5724	•	A .
II. That to replace to ditto the like fum paid out of the fame, to	2/-+	3	9.
make good the deficiency of the additional duties on wines at Midfum-			-
mer 1749, there be granted, 15. That to replace to ditto the like fum paid out of the fame, to	7196	4	5重
make good the deficiency of the duty on fweets, &c. at Michaelman			
1749, there be granted,	13362 1	10	1
23. That to replace to ditto the like fum paid out of the fame, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glafs and fpirituous liquors at			
Midlummer 1749, there be granted	23564		
14. That for making good the deficiency at Christmas 1749, of the		• •	
duties on ditto, there be granted,	39631	6 1	oł
·· · · ·	262086		
Feb. 9, Refolved,	261986 1		7
1. That for the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, there			
2. That for the extraordinary expences of the land forces and other	67000 -	-	-
fervices incurred in 1749, and not provided for by parliament, there be			
granted,	65481	4	7
g. That out of the favings from the pay of the land forces, in the	•	-	•
hands of the paymafter-general, there he granted for the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other fervices incurred in the year 1749,			
and not provided for by parliament,	46849 I	1 1/	e
4. That out of the favings on the head of forage and provisions voted			
for the auxiliary troops of Ruffia, and on the fublidies to the Land- grave of Heffe Caffel, elector of Bavaria, and duke of Wolfenbuttle, in			
the hands of the paymatter-general, there be granted for the extraor			
dinary expenses of the land forces, and other fervices incurred in 1740.		_	
s. That for making good the deficiencies of the grants for 17.49, there	65674	8 (5
be granted,	275736	c 4	3
	520741-10	2 1	۰ س
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1750. Summary of the last Session of Parliament	. 219
March 5, Refolved, z. That for difcharging one million raifed laft feffion, there be	£. 1. d.
granted,	
 &c. granted by the 2d act, anno 2708, there be granted, 3. That for finishing Westminster bridge, there be granted, 	94655 7 4
March 9, Reloived, —	02655 7 4
 That there was due from the office of the keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery, at Michaelmas 1749, the fum of 10,590l. 123. 11d. That for fatisfying the Gid debt, there he granted, That no many form any new processing the second here here any form. 	10590 IS II
3. That an annual fum, not exceeding 13001, he granted, to be applied in augmentation of the revenue beloaging to the office of mafter and keeper of the rolls in Chancery,	
4. That a fum, not exceeding 1800l, per ann. be granted, in order to prevent the future deficiency of the revenue of the office of the	1100
keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery,	1800
March 16, Refolved,	3590 13 11
1. That for defraying the expence of fervices incurred during the war,	
in his majofty's colonies in North America, on account of the intended expedition against Canada, and for other services arising therefrom, and	
	1246 16 4
jefty's colony of Nova Scotia, and supporting and maintaining there a	
number of reduced officers and private men, difmited his majefly's land and lea fervice, and other his majefly's subjects now fettled in the	; •
	647 6 3 10
	9778 19 2 .
in America for 1750, there be granted,	3304 3 4
5. That towards the support of the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall	
	1806 2 8
	661 9 11
These grants we shall diffinguish, as we did those of the former sef-	
fion, into fuch as were, 1st, For making good engagements entered into, or fervices undertaken, on account of the late war. 2dly, For	
paying off debts. 3dly, For making good deficiencies. 4thly, For expences incurred and not provided for. And, 3thly, For the fervice of	
this current year.	
Of the second fort, are the 8th resolution of Jan. 12; the first	1238 3 —Ľ
refolution of March 5; and the fecond refolution of March 9, amounting to, 1045 Of the third fort, are the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th	590 12 18
refolutions of Jan. 12; the sth refolution of Jan. 9; and the 2d refo-	052 18 3 1
Of the fourth fort, are the 2d refolution of Dec. 6; the 2d, 3d, and 4th refolutions of Feb. 9; and the 2d refolution of March 16, amount-	-j= j s
	930 8 7
3d refolutions of Nov. 29; the three refolutions of Dec. 1; the 11th refolution of Dec. 6; the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th refolutions of Jan.	
is; the sit refolution of Feb. 9; the sid refolution of March 5's the 3d and 4th of March 9; and the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March 16,	
amounting to, <u> </u>	
Ee 2	Nov.

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Nov. 30, the house of commons referred, that the house would on the Monday morning then next, being Dec. 4, refolve itielf into a comm ttee of the whole house, to confider of ways and means for raifing the supply granted to his majefly; and the faid committee being thus gftablished, it was from time to time continued by adjournment untal March 31 following, in which time the following refolutions were agreed to, viz.

Dec. 4, Refolved,

That the fum of 3s. in the pound, and no more, be raifed in the year 1750, upon lands, &c.

Jan. 17, Refolved,

That the duties on malt, &c. be further continued to Jan. 24, 1751, Feb. 14, Refolved,

1. That the fum of 175531. tos. 10d. remaining in the Exchequer at Christmas laft, being the furplus of the additional duties upon all wines imported, over and above fufficient to fatisfy the annuities charged thereupon, be applied towards raifing the fupply granted to his majefly, for the fervice of the year 1750,

2. That the fum of 395561 is 11d, $\frac{3}{2}$, being the furplus of monies remaining in the Exchequer at Michaelmas laft, of the rates and duries upon houles, windows, and lights, and of the duties on coaches and other carriages, after fatisfying all payments due thereupon, be applied as before,

3. That the fum of 71,1161. 178. 6d. being the furplus monies remaining in the Exchequer at Michaelmas laft, of the fubfidy of poundage on goods and merchandizes imported, after fatisfying all payments due thereupon, be applied as before, _____

March 12, Refolved,

r. That the fum of one million be raifed by annuities at 31 per cent. per ann. to be charged on the finking fund, until redeemed by parliament, and to be transferable at the Bank of England, —

2. That in order to make fatisfaction for the debt of 105901. 128. 11d. due from the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery, at Michaelmas 1749, fo much of the furplus cafh remaining in the Bank of England, in the name of the accomptant general of the court of Chancery, and placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of the fuitors of the faid court, after fatisfaction of the demands upon the offices of the deficient matters (which is fubjeck to the disposition of parliament) be paid and applied, as will be fufficient to fatisfy and discharge the faid debt upon the faid hasper office,

3. That the feveral additional flamp duties granted by an aQ of the rath of his late majefly's reign, chap. 33; and continued by an aCt of the 9th of his prefent majefly's reign, chap. 3a; be revived and granted to his majefly, his heirs and fueceflors.

4. That is order to prevent any future deficiency of the revenue of the office of the kepper or clerk of the hanaper in Chancery, and to make good the annual (um of 1200), granted in augmentation of the revenue belonging to the office of mafter of the Rolls, there be paid and applied out of the monies arifing from the faid revived duties, to the keeper or clerk of the hanaper for the time being, or his deputy, a yearly full not exceeding 30001, by equal half yearly payments, to be accounted for in the samual account to he paffed by the (aid keeper or clerk of the hanaper, before the auditor of the (aid revenue, —

5. That the fam of 31071. 95. being the remainder of the faid furplus each in the Benk, after deducting the faid 105001. 121. 121. be granted to his majefty, in order to be applied in aid of the faid duties, to make good the faid annual fam of 30001. granted to his majefty out of the faid duties,

March 19, Refolved,

That any perfon or perfons, bodies politick or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interasted in, or initial unto, fuch part Mạy

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of the national dibt incurred before Michaelmas 1749, redeemable by haw, which now carries an intereft of 41. per cent. per ann. as hath not been fubferibed, in purfuance of an aft of this prefent feffion of parliament, for reducing the feveral annuities which carry an intereft after the rate of 41. per cent. per ann. to the feveral rates therein mentioned, and who do on or before May 30 next, fubferibe their names, or fignify their confent, to accept of an intereft of 31. per cent. per ann. to commence from Dec. 25, 1755, fubject to the fame provisions, notices, and claufes of redemption, which their refpective 41. per cents are now liable to, fhall, in lieu of their prefent intereft, be intitled unto, and reteive an intereft of 41. per cent. per ann. until Dec. 25, 1750, and from and after the faid Dec. 25, 1756, an intereft of 31. 103. per cent. per ann. until Dec. 25, 1755, and that no part of the fame fhall be liable to be redeemed until after the faid Dec. 25, 1755.

2. That fuch part of the national debt incurred before Michaelmas 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an intereft of 4L per cent. per ann. and which shall not be fubscribed on or before May 30 pext, be redeemed and paid off.

3. That his majefty be enabled to borrow of any perfon or perfons, bodies politick or corporate, any fum or funs of money not exceeding fuch part of the national debt carrying an intereft of 41. per cant. per ann. redeemable by law, as hath not been fubficribed, in purfuance of an act paffed this feffion of parliament, and fhall not be fubficribed according to the aforefaid refolution, to be charged upon the finking fund, and to be applied to pay off and redeem fuch part of the national debt fo unfubferibed as aforefaid, upon any terms not exceeding the rate of intereft in the aforegoing propofal.

4. That towards raifing the supply granted to his majefty, there be iffued and applied the sum of goo, ocol. out of such monies as have arisen, or shall or may arise, of the surplusters, excesses, or overplus monies, commonly called the finking sund, _____

March 20, Refolved,

That the fum of one million, now due and owing to the united company of merchants trading to the Eaft. Indies, by virtue of an act of parliament paffed in the 17th year of his majefty's reign, be redeemed and paid off.

March 31, Refolved,

That a duty of 4d. per yard be laid upon all fail-cloth of the value of 14d. and upwards, a yard; and a duty of 2d. per yard upon all failcloth of the value of 1cd. and not exceeding 14d. a yard, imported from Ireland into Great-Britain (on which the bounties of 2d. and 4d. per yard are made payable, or are paid, by virtue or in confequence of an act of the parliament of Ireland) and that the faid duty fhall coatinue payable in Great-Britain during the continuance of the faid bounties in Ireland, and no longer.

Sum total provided for by this committee,

Thus we may fee, that the committee of ways and means have provided funds for a larger fum than was granted by the committee of fupply; but as both the land and maits tax always fall flort of what they are ufually computed at; and as is appears, that fomeof the other funds do not fully anfwer what is charged upon them, the provifions and the grants may come out to be pretty equal. However, as forme of the other funds anfwer mose than is charged upon them, and as feveral of the articles of expense boosffary for this year, may be diminified or wholly faved the next enfuing, it is to be hoped, that the and tax at 3s. in the pound, with the ufual mailt tax, will fully anfwer the expense of the next year; to that the whole of the finking fund (which will then be very such increafed) may be applied towards difebarging a part of that heavy debt the nation groamunder.

Of these resolutions, the only one that was firequently opposed, was that of New, so; with regard to the number of land forces; for when the motion was make for the number mentioned in the faid resolution, as amendment was proposed, to leave out the words 18,857, and to infert in their flead the words 15,000, as which there enfeed a longdehate; the principal speakers for the amendment being Thomas. Prowse, Eqs; the ears of Fgmont, admiral Verpon, Dr. Lee, George Dodington, E(q; Robert Vyner, Efg; and

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and Thomas Potter, E(g; and the chief speakers against the amendment, and contequently for the number of forces first proposed, being Mr. Secretary at war, the lord Coke, Horatio Walpole, fen. Ety; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer: And at last the question being put upon the amendment, it was upon a division disagreed to by 213 noes, to 81 yeas; after which the question was put upon the motion, and agreed to without a division.

The' this was the only refolution that was firenuoufly oppoled, yet we cannot omit obferving, that the refolution of the 24th of the fame month, relating to the number of feamen, met with fomething of an extraordinary reception. It was moved for by the lord Barrington, and feconded by Welbore Ellis, Efq; and the number propoled was (a far from being thought too large by any gentleman in the houfe, that the only objection made to it by the lord Baltimore, Robert Nugent, Efq; admiral Vernon, Sir Peter Warren, and Sir John Rufhout, who fpoke spon the occation, was its being too fmall : However, as no motion was made for a larger number, the refolution, as first moved for, was agreed to without a division.

[To be continued in our next.]

Old England, May 5.

Sperne voluptates, nacct ampta dolore voluptats. Hon.

• HE exectable varieties of luxury and extravagance, which have for fome years prevailed among us, of our invention, under the refinement and direction of A a late foreign pandour, were not fufficient to gratify our avarice of vicious pleafures, but we must copy out those of foreigners, and Real from the iniquities of Venice : A country as much branded for effentinacy, luxurious riots, and abominable revels, in this age, as ever Cyprus was fabled of old, in the stories of the poets. These are the people we are become fond to imitate, under B the profligate influence of the great at c*t ! Glutted with all the inordinate gratifications of pleafures common to this ifland, we grow delicate in vice, and adopt all the dainties of debauchery from abroad : A Vennian ball, forfooth ! must be introduced to corrupt the few remaining sparks of virtue yet left among us. It must be ushered (in with a pompous preparation to engage the general attention. Our fribbles mult puff it, our women of quality echo it at their card-parties, till it becomes the general talk, and fires every profligate imagination with impatience to fee this rareefnow of Venice 1 this unmeaning medley and hotch-potch of vice, inconfistence and D noalenie!

It is however much for the honour of the nation in general, that this vitiated tafte of foreign pleafures is only relified by the moft fhamelefs among both fexes in the upper gradations of life. The middling gentry and commonalty, from the first clafs of commerce down to the handicraftfmen, declared their detenation of it; infomuch, that it was apprehended the publick would <u>B</u> have rifes to interrupt the progrefs of this new nurfery of vice. This had fuch an influence upon the minds of all those who had any remaints of virtug, or the least fenge

of fhame, left, that they declined mixing in the abominations of the abandoned, who, on the other fide, perfilled obfinately in their folly, and menaced us with the military aid to fupport them in it.

May

The queen of Charles I. was for debauching our national manners, by introducing the luxuries of the court the came from, among us. She appointed a malque at the Banquetting-houle at Whitehall, and that too on a Sunday. The deteftation of difguile, natural to a free-born Briton, and the profanation of the Lord's day, fo decently obferved among us, rous'd the indignation of the publick, fo as to caufe an infurrection at Whitehall, which was oppoled by the guards, for as to ftanding armies our constitution was then wholly unacquainted with them. A fcuffle enfued, and about half a dozen of the people were killed of one fide, and s or 3 of the guards of the other. This gave a general diftafte to the court, and helped to fwell the aggravations of difgust.

The magistracy of Middlesex, very prudently took cognizance of the Venetian ball above mentioned, and declared, " Such a meeting, as it tended to the encouragement of gaming, lewdnefs, and all manner of debauchery, and the corruption of the morals of both fexes, was unlawful, and a publick nuifance ; and therefore the court was determined to punish and fupprefs the fame, to the utmost of their power," &c. And yet, notwithflanding a declaration to folemn and fo truly worthy of the bench, the revellers went on with their avowed defign ; and had not the proprietors of the place of reception been a little wifer than they, in conveying away the gaming-tables, and other implements of fraud, we should have seen not only virrue trampled under foot, but the laws of the land and the magistrates and civil power fet at open defiance, under the protection of the military; for fome military men were there, and under arms too; and

and for what purpole? Not to guard a legal allembly, 'is plain; for neither a legal or a virtuous affembly need their affiftance, and were affiftance wanted, it is not from them. It is humbly fubmitted to the magiftacy, whether an inquiry may not be proper into the cayle and motive of thus profiluting the henour of the military A power to attend the motions of riot and milfule; and by what authority they were placed there under arms, after the publication of the order of the bench of magiftracy.

Malquerades are fo far from conducing to promote any one thing good and laudable, that on the contrary, they are the traps and engines of the power of darknefs, to draw in unwary minds into perdition. The difguife proves they are founded in immorality and wickedness, receptacles of vice and conveniences of fin. There is in nature a powerful incentive and propenfion to fin and vice, which would more frequently break out into action, were it not for a fense of shame and honour. These malques feem to be calculated to take off C that reftriction, and cover the finner from detection. Opportunity inflames the minds of the one fex, and importunity and fecurity from detection are often too powerful to be refifted by the other. Would any man in his fenfes truft his honour to the conduct of a wife that frequents such places, or expose his daughter to such temptations ? Whoever would keep his D wife unfulpected and his daughter untainted muft keep them in the publick eye, and reftrain them from the convenience of privacy, and the revels of Comus.

Pity it is, that a lift of the names of the perfons who have honoured the rites of Venus and of Bacchus with their devotion in the late Venetian worthip, E cannot be had, in order to difperfe thro' the nation, and mark out to publick notice the worshippers there, and in honour of the absentces. What a sensible pleafure must it give all honest Britons, that He, whole virtues have rendered him fo amiable in their eyes by every good office of humanity and goodness within the little extent of power he is intrufted with ; F -I fay, how great must their fatisfaction be, to mils the darling name in the guilty roll? To find the voice of the people fo much regarded, the laws of the land fo. efteemed, and the fentiments of the magiftracy fo respected, by him, that he was not there nor any of his family or house? Excellent man ! worthy of the publick G love, and the triple cr*n which he is one day to wear !

It is fill more aftonifhing, that this indecency flould be permitted among us after our late day of humiliation to avert the impending judgment of heaven, which we apprehended was breaking in upon us in the two tremendons earthquakes ffee. Be 91, 138.) that awakened to great a man innity among us into fuch a remorte of conficience, as to fly prefumptuoully from the face of God, and feek fhelter from his ubiquity and omniprefence, by change of place more than change of managers, (fee p. 186.) Strange infatuation ! A national reflection that has filled all the foreign Gazettes, and excited the laughter of every court in Europe against us. I will not prefume to impute the two terrible flocks ve have had to an immediate warning from heaven ; yet, allowing it to be the event of a natural caufe, it was terrible, and ought to have influenced us into far other reflections than these of children running from local chaftifement. But not to fall in tooblindly with natural caufes, I would fain be refolved by the most fanguine maturalist. what he thinks of the earthquake that happened at the paffion of our Saviour, and many others of leffer confequence fince, that have, however, overwhelmed large cities ?

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At the fame time that the pulillanimous are intimidated into deprecations at the least apprehension of danger, they are prefumptuoully daring when they think it pait or remote from them. Thus the fame: people that fcandaloufly, if not impioufly. quitted the town for fear of another earth-z quake, ran into the other extreme on their immediate return, as tho' they would atone: for their cowardife and miltruft of providence, by infulting it with diffolute revels and riotings. Confcious of their folly, they endeavoured to impute it to the terrors which their diocefan had railed in theirs minds by his pastoral and truly seasonable charge, (fee p. 139.) This hint catchedfrom one to one, and became general; infomuch, that, from the harangues of coffee-house libertines and Grubean, pamphlets, his lord/hip became the publick but of abufive ridicule. Weak men and fools railed without cealing ; and the affected wife ones cavilled ; and for what? That he had been to very rude as to dulturb the confeiences of the guilty, and frighten the ladies ? No ! It was not he that diffurbed, them, it was the guilt within: He was the remembrancer, its true, but not the acculer. They acculed themfelves, as 'tis faid fome murderers have done, on hearing murder only talked of.

The receptacles of pleafure and provocatives to iniquity are fo numerous, that they increase yearly about this town. Every, feafon produces new feenes of dalliance. They are adapted to every circumstance of life. Even common alchouses have their

their walls, their lamps, and their muticity fo that the inhabitants of this great city are debauched down to the very handicraftfmon. The clergy may preach, but they preach in vain : Admontions have no The affirance of the maeffect upon us. giftracy is necessary to a reformation, and that they spare not to put the laws in ex- A park at Verfailles) have taken motion of their ecution, so as to compel a regulation of gait, gestures and leaps, having a great manners, and referant the diffolute difpofttion which appears to prevalent among us, and more especially in the higher classes of life.

A DESCRIPTION of the BIRD's reprefented on the annesed Plate.

HE African er Guines Pescock, B called by fonte the Damfel of Numidia (the' others make them two different birds) is faid to be of the fise of a Turkey cock. The plumage of his back and belly is of a deep changealsle violet, like tabby a which, according at the light is reflected, appears fostletunes of a fhining black, fometimes of a light violet, or purple gift C as it were over. The tail feathers are violet, and, according to fome, he has two turfs on his head, the fore one of fine black feathers, the other of a fine heir and bright surova, or flame colour. His legs and nock are long, and his walk functly. He leves to be alone, and is a great enemy to the poultry. His field is nourithing and good.

But the most accurate description, and most to be depended upon, is that given by the Royal Academy of feiences at Paris; according to which, this bird is remarkable for its walk and motion, which feem to imitate the geftures of a woman ; and for its plumage. The ears are compoled of white fouthers, g inches and a half long, E made of fine long fibres, like those which the young herens have on their backs near their wings. All the reft of the plumage is of a lead colour, except fonte feathers of the head, neck and wings, which are of a darker grey. Some have plumes erected on their crown like a creft, an inch and a half long. The fides and hind part of the head are garnifhed with black, F and (horter feathers than the reft. From the canthus or corner of each eye, there runs a fireale of white feathers, paffing under the appendix, which forms the feathered ears. The fore part of the neck is adorned with black, fibrous feathers, which hang down upon the flomach in a graceful mariner. From the end of the G which he does not understand. beak, to the extremity of the legs excended, are 3 foot and a half. The beak is a inches long, Realt and pointed ; the neck 14 : From the thigh bone to the extremity of the great toe, ro inches. The eyes are large, having black eye lids; but

the internal eye-lid is white, having many blood veffels. The legs are covered on the fore-fide with great feales, garnified on the infide with forles of an hexigonal figure : The fole of the foot speckled like magreen; the talons black, and moderately crooked. All who have feen thefe birds (kept in the relation to the Bohemian mariner, whole dancing they feem to imitate ; and they appear as if pleafed to be taken notice of, never failing, when looked on, to fall a dancing and finging.

By the description that is given of the Wake, or Crown-bird, it feems to be the fame with the Guinea Peacock, and is fo repretented in the plate.

As to the Spatula-bird, we fhall only fly, that it is a fort of water fowl, of the goofe or duck kind, and that it has that name given it on account of its bill, which refembles the infroment called fpatula, wherewith furgeons foread their plaifters.

The third Edition of a Work, containing 175 Pageo, called, The Cariota or Rules of Crithelins, extracted out of the Rev. Mr. Warterin's Notes on Shakefpear, by the Other Gentleman of Lincola's-Ind. be bun lately publified ; to which is prefixed a very fillert and stafferty Dolicerian, Preface and Introduction. To this Edition the Author has put Mt Nanth, the Dedecation being firmed Thomas Edwards. It is ed. dreffid to Mr. Werburtofi, tobait be in a bemarant meaning abilities, for Deving by Lit treatment of the Other Gefftleting of Lincola's-Ian, mitanian binifili, drovan bim sut of bit forant Objentity. The Matter in sut of bit forant Obferrity. she Tith- Page to as follows : There is not a more melwichely Object in the learned World, then a More who has written with that his Friends and Relations would keep him from the Ufe of Pes, Ink and Paper, if he is not to be reclaimed by fore other Methods. Add for's Freeholder, Nº. 40. - The Callon and distort of in a Butterson, fatirical Way, are superied by a was Number of Restation from Mr. Warburton's Notes, and are as follows.

A Professed critic lizes a right to declare, that his author Canon I. wrote whatever he thinks he ought to have written, with as much positiveness as if he had been at his elbow.

II. He has a right to alter any paffage,

III. Thefe alterations he may make, in fpite of the exactness of measure.

IV. Where he does not like an exprefice, and yet cannot mend it, he may abufe his author for it. v.

V. Or he may condemn it as a foolifh interpolation.

1750.

VI. As every author is to be corrected into all pofible perfection, and of that perfection the profeted critic is the fole judge 3 he may alter any word or phrafe, which does not want amendment, or which will do, provided he can think of A any thing, which he imagines will do better.

VII. He may find out obfolore words, or coin new enes, and put them in the place of fuch, as he does not like, or does not underfund.

VIII. He may prove a reading, or fupport an explanation by any fort of reafone, no matter whether good or bad. B

IX. He may interpret his author fo, at to make him mean directly contrary to what he fays.

X. He fhould not allow any poetical licences, which he does not underftand.

XI. He may make foolifh amendments or explanations, and refute them, only to enhance the value of his critical full.

XII. He may find out a bawdy or immoral meaning in his author, where there does not appear to be any hint that way.

XIII. He need not attend to the low accuracy of orthography, or pointing ; but may ridicule fuch trivial criticifms in others.

XIV. Yet, when he pleafes to condefeend to fuch work, he may value himfelf D upon it; and not only reftore loft puns, but point out fuch quaintneffes, where, perhaps, the author never thought of them.

haps, the author never thought of them. XV. He may explain a difficult paffage by words abfolutely unintelligible.

XVI. He may contradict himself for the take of thewing his critical skill on both fides of the question.

XVII. It will be neceffary for the profeffed critic to have by him a good number of pedantick and abufave expressions, to throw about upon proper occasions.

XVIII. He may explain his author, or any former editor of him, by hupplying fuch words, or pieces of words, or marks, as he thinks fit for that purpole.

XIX. He may use the very fame reasons for confirming his own observations, which he has difallowed in his adversary.

XX. As the defign of writing notes is not fo much to explain the author's meaning, as to difplay the critic's knowledge; it may be proper, to fhew his univerfal learning, that he minutely point out from whence every metaphor and allufion is G taken.

XXI. It will be proper, in order to fhew his wir, efpecially if the critic be a married man, to take every opportunity of finetring at the fair fex.

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XXII. He may mil-quote himfelf, or any body elle, in order to make an occasion of writing notes, when he cannot otherwise find one.

XXIII. The profetibed critic, in order to furnish his quota to the bookfeller, may write notes of nothing 1 that is to fay, notes which either explain things which do not want explanation, or fuch as do not explain matters at all, but merely fill up fo much paper.

XXIV. He may difpense with truth, in order to give the world a higher idea of his parts, or the value of his work.

Westminster Journal, May 12.

T H I S paper confifts of feveral paragraphs, quoted from a piece, intitled, The Danger of mercenary Parliaments, which was published about two years after the revolution; wherein the author gives a difinal picture of the bad meafures in K. Charles IId's reign, and makes the penfined parliament in that reign to be the caule and fource of them all; and fhews that bribery and corruption prevailed even after the revolution. We fhall only give our readers what he fays of the ufe and intent of parliaments, as follows.

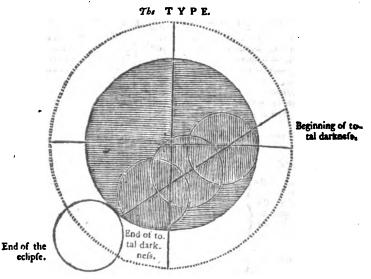
" Parliaments, fays he, were at first intended for a fupport to the king's just prerogative, and a protection to the fubjects in their as just rights and privileges : For maintaining all due honour to the executive power, and all fuitable refpect and encouragement to those who are intrusted with the administration of the laws : For a poile and halance between the two extreme contending powers of abfolute monarchy and anarchy : For a check and curb E to infolent and licentious ministers, and a terror to ambitious and over-grown flatefmen : For giving their advice to his majefty in all matters of importance : For making necessary laws, to preferve or inaprove our conflictution, and abrogating fuch as were found burthenfome and abfolete : For giving the king money for defraying the charges and expences of the government, or maintaining a neceffary war againft foreign or domestick enemies : For examining and inspecting the publick accounts, to know if their money be applied to its true use and purposes : In short, for the best security imaginable to his majesty's honour and royal dignities, and the fubjects liberties, eflates, and lives."-After which he reprefents it as the most abfurd thing in the world to suppose, that a house of commons, full of officers and court penfioners, will answer these noble ends of their conflicution.

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O N Friday, June 8, 1750, at night, the moon will rife eclips'd at various parts of the globe, particularly at every place in Great-Britain and Ireland. It is fornewhat doubtful, whether the will wholly have immerg'd into the earth's fhadow, when the rifes at London; but at most other places of these kingdoms west of that metropolis, the eclipfe will be total at her first appearance in their horizon. Great care having been taken in the fublequent calculation, it is expected that the following numbers will nearly co-incide with truth.

		At	Lond	on.	1	E	diaburgh.	1	Dubli	n .
Total darknefs begins Middle of the eclipfe Total darknefs ends	22:	23 42	after	8	10	: 23 : 43	after S	54	S. : 23 after : 42 after : 1 after	ġ
End of the eclipfe	53 :	зб Н.	after	10	35 41 S.	56	after 10	25	s 56 after	9 10
Duration of total dark And of the whole ocli			: 24 : 38							



The following numbers exhibit the time that will elapfe from the end of total darknefs (at any place) until a given number of digits are obfcur'd.

Digits 👘	Minutes		Seconds	Digits	Minutes		Seconds
Ĵ.	6	1	10	s s	40	1	6 .
10	12	:	4	4	45	\$	31
9	17	:	53	3	50	t	56
8	23	:	33	i i	hour 56		16
7	29	:	6	T	I: I	:	36
6	34	:	39	l otheen	dr:6	ŧ	55

Charles Moreton, teacher of the mathematicks at the vicarage-houfe, Shoreditche

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A calculation (as mentioned above) of the places of the fun and moon for the time of the true oppofition, June 8, at 2 minutes and 29 feconds after 9 at night; mean time from Dunthorne's tables.

	Sun's	me	an lo	ngit	ude,					AD	oge					
	S		•	-	1		"		S				•		7	
Equation	2	3	\$7	<u>.</u>	56 21	:	38		3	:	8	8	36	1	23	
True long.	. 8	:	72	•	17	. :	43	1	•							

Mean

Mean Longitude of the Moon.
9:3:17:19
If Equation $ -$ 2 : 9
2d - 1:17
1d - + 5
4th - 4 : 54 : 34
5th — 0:0:0
6th — — 2 : 24
7th — 0 0 : 0
Reduction + 43
Moon in ecl. 8 : 28 : 17 : 43
Apoges. Alcending Node.
S
6 9:56: 8 - 9:1:13:39
+ 3:38 $-$ 1:44]
<u> </u>
6:16:0:6-9:1:3:4
Horizontal parallax of the moon 56 51
Add for the earth's atmosphere 50
Ditto fun's horizontal parallax 10
57 51
Sun's femidiameter sub. 15 51
Semid. of the earth's shadow 42
Semidiameter of the moon add. 15 34
57 34
Leaft dift. centers sub. 15 23
42 11
+
Digits colliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ h / "]
Digits colliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ h / "] To the mean time of the 2
Digits colliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ h ' I To the mean time of the 3 3 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1
Digits ccliped $16\frac{1}{4}$ h ' ''] To the mean time of the 32 ± 22 true opposition - 32 ± 22 Add the interval to the 3
Digits ecliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 : 2 : 29 Add the interval to the $\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Digits ccliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the 3 2 2 2 2 3 Add the interval to the 3 greateft approximation 3
Digits ecliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ h ' " I To the mean time of the $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 : 2 : 29 Add the interval to the greateft approximation of the centers of the $\frac{1}{3}$
Digits ccliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the true oppofition 9 : 2 : 29 Add the interval to the greateft approximation of the centers of the moon and fhadow 9 : 5 : 29
Digits ccliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the true opposition $g : 2 : 2g$ Add the interval to the greateft approximation of the centers of the moon and fhadow g : 5 : 2g And figb. the equation of 2 47
Digits ccliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the true oppofition 9 : 2 : 29 Add the interval to the greateft approximation of the centers of the moon and fhadow And fub. the equation of 3 time 9 : 5 : 29 A7
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Digits ccliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the $9:2:29$ Add the interval to the greateft approximation of the centers of the moon and fhadow And figb. the equation of $9:5:29$ And figb. the equation of $9:4:42$ R emains the apparent time $9:4:42$ Semiduration $1:49:14$ Beginning of the celipfe $7:15:28$ End $-1:5:28$
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Digits ecliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the true oppofition
Digits ecliped 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ To the mean time of the true oppofition

Dr. Hales boving publified a Pamphlet on the G Caufes of Earthquakes, we fhall here give a brief Account of it. (See p. 230.)

H E first obviates an objection of fome well-meaning people, who are apt

to be offended at any attempt to give a natural account of earthquakes, by thewing that the ordinary course of nature is as much carried on by the divine agency, as the extraordinary and miraculous events. On the other hand, fays he, there are fome who make light of earthquakes, be-A caufe they are capable of being accounted for by natural caufes : But the hand of God is not to be overlooked in these things, under whofe government all natural agents act ; who also influences the actions of moral agents, fo as frequently to chaftife mankind, by that fevere fcourge, and great difgrace of human nature, war. Here he takes occafion to mention another plague, of all B others the greatest that ever befel unhappy man, as being by far the most destructive, not only of the lives, but of the morals of mankind. He means fermented, diftilled fpirituous liquors. Did God Almighty, fays he, defiroy as many by earthquakes, as are yearly deftroyed by thefe liquors, which is, probably, about 1,000,000 all over the C world, how great a confiernation would it cause every where ! And yet this enormous evil is fo indulged, that it is now, by a just judgment, become the curie and punifhment of the world, deftroying our lives and morals, and even debafing the breed of man.

As to the caufe of earthquakes, he reckons D they are owing to much the fame with that of lightning, hurricanes, &c. viz. the brifk agitation and effervescence, arising from the mixture of fresh air, with air that is impregnated with fulphureous vapours, which are railed from feveral mineral fubstances, efpecially from the pyrites, which abound in the earth. He supposes the irksome heat we feel, in close fultry weather, is occasioned E by the inteftine motion between the air and thefe vapours; and that the first kindling of lightning is effected by the fudden mixture of the pure, ferene air above the clouds, with the fulphureous vapours, fometimes raifed in plenty immediately below the clouds ; the most dreadful thunders being ufuallywhen the air is veryblack with clouds. F As to earthquakes, he fays, before they happen there is utually a calm air with a black fulphureous cloud, and that they are probably caufed by the explosive lightning of this cloud; being both nearer the earth than common lightnings, and alfo at a time when fuphureous vapours are rifing from the earth in greater quantity than ufual. In which combined circumstances, fays he, these afcending vapours in the earth may probably take fire, and thereby caufe an earth lightning, which is first kindled at the furface, whole explosion is the immediate caufe of an earthquake. Ff 2 ds.

An ODE on LYRICE PORTRY. I.

T7 HAT means within my breaft this refflefs flame ?

My teeming brain what fancies croud ? O hark!-What voice to fweetly loud

- Pours on my trembling ear the blaft of fame !
 - And lo ! the mortal vapours fly !

And to my heav'n-befriended eye A deity appears !

A Grecian form, and Grecian robe, the [pends ; wears,

One hand the foul-bestowing shell ful-And one the immortal tromp protends.

With winning action, and benignant mein, She beckons me away,

To fields, where ivy twines its ever-green, And fragrant laurels play,

With fruits irriguous, and with flourets gay.

11.

Well thy grace divine I know, Tuneful parent of the lyre,

Who didit on favour'd Thebes beflow The patriot *, whole poetick fire

On ever-during odes the olympick victors tion fav'd : grav'd,

And his devotive native land from defola-Who to Meczenas' and Augustus'

friend †, Thy polifh'd influence didft extend, And from poverty and fhame Vindicate one poet's fame.

111.

Ceafe, ah ! fweet delution, ceafe

In day-dreams thus to hover round my heid;

The Vulcanian net that's foread Wary experience fees.

Chang'd are the times, alas! nor [beftow : now

Or wealth, or barren praife, canft thou The lucre deafn'd car what founds avail ? [fong prevail ?

On hearts corruption-fear'd can moral Our Anti-Pollios, lineally dull,

Ne'er meditate the juft reward ; But with oppression, hatred, ridicule, Purfue the god-like bard.

Th' indignant bard, unable to with-

stand. [thian hand. Flies feattering infamy with Par-IV.

By cuftom not to be inflav'd, Nor by the mighty brav'd,

Yet will not I thy gracious intercourse decline ; [nine! O first, O loveliest 1, of the virgin

But oft the fairy footfleps trace, And oft enjoy thy beatifick face : Sometimes of thy fpeaking lyre

- With thirty cars imbibe the golden found; [fire.
- And fometimes, rapt in whirlwind Quit, with thy ley, the § fpirit damping

ground ; found. And to the liftning few thy praise ro-For thou fablimeft ev'ry joy,

And fweetneft ev'ry toil,

Thou canft corrofive care deftroy, And make diftemper fmile;

And when of all eternal aid deburr'd, Like virtue, goddefs! art thy own reward.

THE TURKEY COCK:

Or, the Punishment of Ingratitude. A Tab.

- Nec lex eft juftior ulla Quam necis artifices arte perire fud. 0110.

Ngratitude's the greateft fin, That lurks or man or beaft within a And tho' too common it prevails, Seldom of due correction fails : This moral let a Turkey teach, For Ælop tells us-birds may preach,

Where high o'er Avon Shottery ** ftands And Stratford's fruitful vale commands; A hall is feen,-known far and near For hospitable British cheer ! Here health and plenty decent wait, One fpreads the board, one keeps the gate.

- Hither it chanc'd from London town A friendly vifitor came down ;
- The master's focial hours to thare
- And breathe a while the rural air.

Here pleas'd, and eafy, and contenta

The interval of care he fpent ;

Rous'd often with the early horn,

The chace he follow'd all the morn ;

Or fealing fometimes flily out,

He rov'd the promiles about,

Studious (for nothing 'foup'd his eye)

Some fylvan novelty to fpy :

He ftoops, a flick-or ftone to gather,

Or finds out beauty in a feather. fwheet Sometimes, his poekets Auff'd with He calls the poultry to a treat ;

- And as he deals the largels round,
- Hens, geele, ducks, turkeys flock the ground.
- It happ'd, as round he caft his look, A turkey brick his fancy took ; And foon diftinguish'd by his view,
- The bird a rifing favourite grew ;
- Each morning more and more carefs'd, And fed spart from all the refl.
- LI)

• When the Lacedemonians rawaged Beotia, they found Thebes from refort to Pindato. Horace. I The lyric is the most antient, and most perfect species of peetry. + Horaçe. -Udom

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Spernit bumum fugiește penna. Hox.

The fest of Samuel Tyler, Efg; near Stratford on Avon.

229

Til luck-fuch kindness fpoil'd the elf. And taught him to forget himfelf. Weak minds hy fortune rais'd grow vain, Then why not birds as well as men ? This truth, the maxim of my fong, Shall meet us as we go along. For now the turkey, pull'd with pride, Laid all his gratitude afide ; And flily rais'd his artful head. And bit his feeder till he bled ! Vex'd at the wound's yet pungent fmart. But more at his ungrateful part a " And is it thus, (he angry faid) " I find my tendernels repaid ? « I thought, till undeceiv'd by thee, ** Man only could ungrateful be! " And haft thou ferv'd me fuch a trick ? " (He fpoke, and fpurn'd him with a kick) "Go, like a vagrant roam the wood, " And feed on worms, for thee too good s For never from my fingers more " Shalt thou devour the yearly ftore ; " But righteous heaven shall crown my wifh, " To fee thee fmoaking on my difh." But triumph in his ills confols'd, Inform'd the turiosy's fuelling creft ; With fanguin'd pride and feather'd state, He ftruts and gobbles at the gate : Or tended by the speckled train, An Indian king he treads the plain ; All wanton in his youthful prime, Regardlels of the haftening time ; When he too late his crime shall mourn, And bleed and fuffer in his turn. For Christmas near, his lord intends His fervice to his city friend ; And as he round observance caft, Singled the traytor as he pais'd ; " Tis well (be cry'd)-" For C-dofake " I now thy mittimus shall make ; . " Impartial justice likes the deed " And he fhall feaft, and thou (hait bleed !" Trembling the caitiff heard his fate, Repentance was, he found, too late ; Seized by the unrelenting maid, And on the akar-dreffer laid : Struggling he fees the fatal knife And vengeance takes his forfeit life. Soon by the caroful carrier fent, To town the flately victim * went And C-dn-r pleas'd, with exercyes, Survey'd his make and weigh'd his fire 3 Got him a Christmas dinner dreis'd, And eating-this his fenfe express'd . " My treacherous friend | I over thoughth " You would be better fed than taught 5

- " But now I tafte thee piping hot,
- " All ensuity (hall be forgot ;
- " I profit by thy fhallow wit,
- " The biter always fhould be bit.

MORAL

HENCE let th' ungrateful wretch be taught, Heaven punifies the felfift fault. Ingratitude was Satan's crime, It hurl'd bim from his feat (ublime ; And, tho' too oft fuccessful here, Shall meet above a fate fevere ; For truth approves a grateful heart, But hates the bafe and thanklefs part ; And 'tis the way to reach the filtes, To big the hand that bids us rife.

Vaticinium Balaami.

By the Rev. Mr. 1-- 10 UIS pulfat holpes corda furoribus Commota mosfis ? seftuat, seftuat Mortale pectus, irruentis Ferre Dei grave pondus impar. Concussa pronis verticibus mihi Pifgza rupes annuit, annuit Sublimis ather, intremuntque Zipporidæ peritura regna. Apparet ingens turba patentibu Diffula campis, quot Boress agit Hibernus undas, quot ferense Noctis equos comitantur aftra-O quam tremendùm gens nimium Des Dilecta fulges! fervat adhuc minas Sic frons leonis, qui recumbens Terribili requiescit ore. fam fevit audax colla minacium Calcare regum, jam domita fedit Tellure victrix, bella ceffant, Et filuit tremefactus orbis. En castra longa planitie sita Letale rident I en fustantia Vexilla ludunt, et per auras Tela procul metuenda fargunt/ Sic quà pererrat fons tacitum nensus, Nutrita quorcas futnine limpido, Regins filvarum, decoros Erigitur spatiola ramos. Auditis ! ictae vocibus afports Valles reclamant, Ecce Dens, Dens Ad arma curfantes, ad arma Concitat, et geminat furorem. Cerno-fed unde hac pectore languida Luctantur, heu ! suspiria ! quis dolor Mentem, quid injuffis repente Sic lacrimis maduere vultue O caufa luchus, O patria, O dies Suprema quas mox advenies mihi, O fat severus parce tandem, Parce parens hominum ac Deorum. Cur omnia in nos spicula dirigas, Quos umbra facri fola fupercili Terret ? perimus, fulminantem Si quatias inimicus haftam.

Que

He weighed 26 pounds, gutted and feather'd. Lest of bim. P. B.

Quæ faxa, quæ me faucibus inviis Condent cavernæ, quæ teget hoc caput Amica rupes, dum ferocis Transerint fremitus procellæ ?

In Answer to a Lady who advised RETIRE-MENT. By Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

OU little know the heart that you advife;

I view this various fcene with equal eyes : In crowded courts I find myfelf alone, And pay my worthip to a nobler throne. Long fince the value of this world I know, Pity the madness, and despife the show. Well as I can my tedious part I bear, And wait for my difmiffion without fear. Seldom I mark mankind's detefted ways, Not hearing centure, nor affecting praile; And, unconcern'd, my future flate I truft To that fole Being, merciful and juft.

AHYMN to the MOON: Written is July in an Arbour. By the fame.

HOU filver deity of fecret night, Direct my footfteps thro' the wood-

land fhade ; Thou confcious witness of unknown delight, The lover's guardian, and the mules aid !

By thy pale beams I folitary rove,

Toshee my tender grief confide ; Serenely (weet, you gild the filent grove,

My friend, my goddels, and my guide. Ev'n thee, fair queen, from thy amazing height,

The charms of young Endymion drew;

Vail'd with the mantle of concealing night ; With all thy greatness, and thy coldness too.

To the Author of the Hiftory of Barbadoes.

THEN Nature first furvey'd thy pictur'd ifle, [mile ; Struck with delight, the dame was feen to And ftrait requefted of her fifter Fame,

To waft o'er Europe's bounds thy learned name :

How little, Fame reply'd, my voice avails! What glory's greater than the praise of Hales ?

ODE. An

Inferibed to the Hon. Sir PETER WARREN, Knight of the Bath.

T length the labours of the fenate œale, [mind, And heav'n, indulgent to the patriot's (The friend of liberty, and human kind) Permits his anxious breaft to be at peace, And in himfelf his own reward to find.

Or kings to flatter, or the fons of kings, Let others fludy-meanly to be great,

True greatnels ever must itself create : While from th' exalted mind's fweet echo, forings.

An extary, which nothing can abate.

This happines, (to wildom only known) This boon, enjoy-the nobleft gift of fate ;

And leave to those the gaudy farce of ftate, Who vainly fwell with honours not their own,

And are with empty pageantry elate.

- When horrid war with angry vifage frown'd. 'Twas then the hero's martial fire was lov'd a prov'd,
- Now peace no lefs has render'd him be-Has made the patriot's zeal no lefs renown'd,

By liberty's celeftial impulie mov'd. Fair Liberty, the goddels of our ille, Shall fill behold her darling with delight,

- And, thining more contpicuoutly bright, Shall tell, how much the owes him with a
- fmile,

Difplaying endless beauties to the fight :

Shall tell, how, when fire hardly had a friend.

A fon of Britain, to elpoule her caule, And aid the gentle genius of her laws,

Hibernia did the glorious champion lend, Whofe valued name invites our fond applaufe.

Let others from their titles borrow fame, Till honour's effence fteal unfeen away. Gilt by thy merit's more refplendent ray.

Titles again a due respect may claim,

New Juftre beam, and brighter charms difplay.

Thus humbly free from envy, and from care, My greatest glory is, to fing the man, Whofe publick virtues-all with wonder ícan,

Whole private are to ev'ry bolom dear, That e'er has fludy'd their harmonious plan.

STREPHON " CELIA. A modern LOVE-LETTER.

MADAM,

HOPE you'll think it's true,

I deeply am in love with you,

When I affure you t'other day, As I was muting on my way At thought of you I tumbl'd down Directly in a deadly fwoon: And tho?, 'tis true, I'm fomething better, Yet I can hardly fpell my letter : And as the latter you may view, I hope you'll think the former true. You need not wonder at my flame, For you are not a mortal dame : I faw you dropping from the fkies ; And let dull idiots fwear your eyes With love their glowing break infpire, I tell you they are flames of fire, That forch my forehead to a cinder, And burn my very heart to tinder. Your breaft to mighty cold, I trow, Is made of nothing elfe but fnow :

Your

Your hands (no wonder they have charms) Are made of iv'ry like your arms. Your cheeks that look as if they bled, Are nothing elfe but rofes red. Your lips are coral very bright, Your teeth-tho' aumbers out of fpite, May fay they're bones-yet 'twill appear They're rows of pearl exceeding dear.

Now, madam, as the chat goes round, I hear you have ten thousand pound 3 But that I as a trifle hold, Give me your perfon, dem your gold ; Yet for your own fake 'tis fecur'd, I hope ----- your houles too enfur'd ; I'd have you take a special care, And of falle mortgages beware ; You've wealth enough, 'tis true, but yet You want a friend to manage it. Now fuch a friend you foon might have, By fixing on your humble flave ; Not that I mind a flately house, Or value money of a loufe ; But your five hundred pounds a year, I wou'd fecure it for my dear : Then imile upon your flave, that lies Half murder'd by your radiant eyes; Or elfe this very moment dies-

STREPHON.

A new PROLOGUE forken by Mr. GARRICK, Thurfday, April 5, 1750, at the Reprefentation of COMUS, for the Benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Folter, the celebrated Milton's Grand-daughter, and only furwiving Defendant : Which Benefit produced her above 1301.

Y E patriot crouds, who burn for England's fame, [name, Ye nymphs, whofe bofoms beat at Milton's

Whole gen'rous zeal, unbought by flatt'ring rhimes, [times ;

Shames the mean penfions of Augustan Immortal patrons of succeeding days,

Attend this prelude of perpetual praife ! Let wit, condemn'd the feeble war to wage With clofe malevolence, or publick rage ; Let fludy, worn with virtue's fruitlefs lore,

Behold this theatre, and grieve no more.

- This night, distinguish'd by your fmile, shall tell,
- That never Briton can in vain excel ;

The flighted arts futurity fhall truft,

And rating ages haften to be juft.

At length our mighty bard's victorious

Fill the loud voice of univerfal praife,

And buttled (pight, with hopeleis anguith dumo,

Yields to renown the centuries to come. With ardent hafte, each candidate of fame Ambitious catches at his tow'ring name: He fees, and pitying fees, vain wealth

bettow [below. Those pageant honours which he fcorn'd And want hung threat'ning o'er her flow decay.

decay. [fire, What tho' fhe fhine with no Miltoniaa. No fav'ring mule her morning dreams infpire :

While crouds aloft the laureat buff behold,

Or trace his form on circulating gold, Unknown, unbeeded, long his offspring lay,

Yet fofter claims the melting heart en-

Her youth laborious, and her blamelefs age : Hers the mild merits of domeflick life,

The patient fuff rer, and the faithful wife.

Thus grac'd with humble virtue's native charms

Her grandfire leaves her in Britannia's arms, Secure with peace, with competence, to dwell,

While tutelary nations guard her cell.

Yours is the charge, ye fair, ye wife, ye brave 1 [grave !

'Tis yours to crown defert-beyond the

On the DEATH of a LADY. O H! H-r-n, 'twas thins to feize the heart; [thy art. Smiles, all thy ftrength; and goodnefs, all Thy looks had power "to foothe the favage breaft,"

To banish grief, and charm all care to teft. The ruthless tyrant of the human race

Could ought have mov'd, fure, it had been thy face. [all ; But none efcape—one doom awaits us

The foft, the fair, the gentle, good, must fall.

When this deftroyer sims his dart at me, Then let me think, fair $H \rightarrow r \rightarrow n$, on thee ; Smile in his face, regardle(s of his power, Nor dread the ftroke, which thou haft felt before, DUNELMENSIS.

To the Author of a Treatife, called, The ACTOR.

WHERE'ER thou art, brave genius of the stage,

Who in her caufe thus boldly doft engage, Receive my thanks, in these unstudied lays, Nor fcorn the proffer'd tribute of my

praife ! [unknown Did these weak numbers, from a source

Convey my trifling fentiments alone,

The wretched plaudit wou'd but fain thy name,

And whilf it meant to celebrate---defame ! But know, thou justest judge of nature's laws,

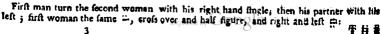
Thou last protector of her dying cause ! .

Th' applauding voice of thousands speaks in me; [must see]

And— even those thou hast condemn'd S A fecend Stagyrite * reviv'd in thee!

Arificile,





ТНВ

Monthly Chronologer.



HE annual feaft of the fons of the clergy was held at Merchant taylors hall on April 26, when the collection, joined to that at the rehearfal at Sr. Paul's

two days before, and on this day, amounted to 10721. the largest that ever was known except one.

On the 27th, ended the general quarter feffions at Rygate in Surrey, where.r7 prifeners were caft for transportation, one of whom was a boy under 14 years of age, for ftealing a filver tankard. We mention this, becaufe it is the first 'feffions for that county, in which the juffices paft fentence of transportation. But this feems now to be coming into practice in other parts of the kingdom, as well as at Hicks's-hall.

On the 30th the feffions ended at the Old Bailey, when, befides the perfons inentioned in our laft, (p. 188.) the following received fentence of death, viz. James Nicholfon, for robbing a woman of a velvet cloak; Michael Nunnan, for counterfeiting the filver coin of this realm; Walter Vaughan, for a robbery on Finchlycommon; Thomas Readhead, for ftealing a gelding; and John Clatk, for robbing a woman of a gold ring in the King's-bench walks. So that 18 received features of death this feffion.

When capt. Clark was brought into court by himfelf, before the other convicts, to receive judgment for killing capt. Innes in a duel, he made the following speech : " My lords, I am very fensible of the great indulgence of your lordships, in this early paffing the sentence of the law upon the, tho' it is the laft of all human favours I could have hoped to have received from lyour lordships hand.

As the jury, my lords, were pleafed to fhew their compation to the failings of human nature, in recommending me to the royal mercy. I hope there have appeared fome circumfances in my cafe, which may not render me alfogether unworthy the recommendations of your lordfhips allo.

Far, my lords, thall it be from me to endeavour, by the rules of law, to juffify the crime I have been convicted of; nor can I express the affliction I am under, for that unfortunate gentleman whole death has occationed this trouble to your lordihips, and misfortune to myfelf; but if, thro' the mediation of your lord/hips, the royal mercy fhould be extended to me, the remainder of my life thall be employed May, 1750. in preventing other gentlemen from falling into those unhappy circumstances I now appear in."

Extract of a Letter from Brecon in South-Wales, May 1.

MAn extraordinary phænomenon appeared in the fky yefterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, feen by many credible perfons. It was three funs, the real and natural fun in the center, which was the brighteft ; the others, one of each fide the center, opposite to each other, and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equidistant from the center : They fhone bright, but not fo bright as the real fun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds furrounding the two new funs. After having been feen for fome time, they at laft vanished on a fudden."-These are what are called parhelions, or mock funs, occalioned by the reflection of the fun's rays in a hollow watry cloud.

TUESDAY, May 1.

A fine oratorio was performed by Mr. Handel, at the Foundling hofpital in Lamb's conduit fields, for the benefit of that charity; at which it was computed there were upwards of 1200 perfons of diffinction.

The latter end of March, during all laft month, and the beginning of this, the keelmen in and about Newcastle, resuled to work, and affembled to the number of 6000 and upwards. About fix of them got together, and were fo mad or drunk as to proclaim the pretender in Elwick's fields near Newcaftle ; upon which the lords juffices promifed 1001, reward for each of the perfons concerned in that audacious affair. Some of the ringleaders in this riot were apprehended, and proper measures taken to quell the reft. Twas thought that fuch a number of men could not have sublisted for to long a time as 6 or 7 weeks without working, if they had not been supported by fome perfons in that country. At the beginning of this month a great many colliers were loaden by the failors, whom the keelmen endeavoured to obstruct, but upon the appearance of the foldiers they immediately difperied. And foon after we were informed, that a great number of keelmen had returned to their work, and that the inhabitants expected the whole affair would foon be amicably determined,

SUNDAY, 13.

This day, about half an hour after is o'clock, her royal highnefs the prince of Wales was fafely delivered of a prince at Digitzee G an OQ C Leizetter Leicefter houfe, upon which occafion the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and an express was immediately dispatched to Hanover, to acquaint his majefty with the agreeable news.

TUESDAY, IS.

After the long depending affair of the Westminfter election, the forutiny ended on April 30; and this morning Peter Legh, Efq; the high bailiff, declared lord Trentham duly elected by a majority of 370.

The	high	baili	f's s	ccount	of	the	bad	VOTES
	່ກໍ	ach :	nariß	was:	as fi	otto	WS :	

in each p	arun	was a	2 10110 I	WS 1	
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St. Margaret's	and 7				
St. John's,	<u>ک</u>	370	-		193
St. Paul's Cove	mt- J				
Garden, and		18	-	-	26
Martin'sleG					
St. Clement's	and $\tilde{2}$				
St. MaryleSt		17		-	123
		128			168
St. Martin's,		74			122
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					2733

Idajarity for lord Trentham 570 The following is a flate of the account at given in on April 30 by Sir George Vandeju's council to the high bailiff, viz.

- Objections against L. Trentham 895 Sir George Vandoput - 629
 - Majority are

Majority	fot -	lord	Tres	then	7, 2 1	2	
the do	fe of	die	poli	-	-	3	1 57

So that Sir George Vandeput's majority, on the whole, ac. eording to this account, was

One fide, at the clofe of the feruting, infilted hold Trentham Had a majority of 29c; the other, that Sir George had a majority of 118. As a proof, which of these computations was true, it was proposed, on the part of lord Trentham, that each fitle thould deliver to the high bailiff lifts, to verify their feveral computations, which Sir George's counfel would not confent to. Upon which the high bailiff adjourned to May 15, when he made his terurn, as above.

The fame day, was determined in the

court of chancery. a caufe that had been depending feveral years, between the right Hon. the lord Baltimore and Mr. Renn, concerning the limits of Penfylvathia ; which was decreed in favour of the latter, with cofts of fuit.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

When the report of the 18 condemned malefactors was made to the lords of the regency, capt. Clark was respited fire die, and Thrift the hangman for a fortnight : Andrews was ordered to be transported for life, and Readhead for 14 years. Vaughan died in Newgate, and the remaining 13 were this day executed at Tyburn (fee p. 188.) Nunnan, for counterfeiting the coin, was drawn in a flidge, the executioner riding with him ; and the other twolve were conveyed in four carts. Mr. sheriff Janffen, with five high conftables, and a very great number of their officers, attended the proceffion, which proceeded from Newgate to Tyburn. with the utmost decency. There being, at the place of execution, crouds of failors and foldiers, to receive fome of the bodies a they were ordered by the facriff, (on the failors, &c. having behaved peaceably,) to he delivered to them, after being cut down by the executioner. By this prudent regulation, the barbarous cuftom, of fighting for the bodies, after execution, and the many cruel mitchiefs arising from thence, were prevented. Benjamin Campbell Hamilton, (a boy of 16,) behaved with great indecency all the way to Tyburn, and even there. John Groves protested at the gallows, that the goods, for which he fuffered. had been lent him by the profecuting, in order for him to get a fhirt of his out of pawn, in which he defigned to mount guard ''Tiş the day after the pretended robbery. affured, that the factiffs never had the leaft thoughts of applying, to their own ufe, any property which might happen to he found of the above mentioned capt. Clark ; but merely to affert their right to it, as a perquisite belonging to their office.

TUESDAY, 11.

The lord mayor, Sir Samuel Pennant, dying an Sunday, a court of huftings was held at Guildhall on this day, for the election of a sew one for the remainder of the year; when Joho Blachford, Efq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, and Francis Cockayne, Efq; alderman of Cornhill ward, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elefted the former. The next day, being fworn in at Guildhall, his lord fhip held a wardmote for the election of an alderman for Bithopfgate ward, in the room of the late lord mayor; and on Friday following, he was fworn in at Weftminfler.

A gentleman attended the court of aldermen with a mellage fram the right Hor-

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the L the lord chief juffice Lee, to acquaint them of the necefity of fome new regulation to be made concerning the goal of Newgate; or that it would be dangerous for perfons to attend the bufnefs of the feffions at the Old Bailey. To the meffage was annexed a lift of upwards of ao perfons that were at the laft feffions, who have fince died, as it is thought, by fome infection from the flenck of the priomers.

FRIDAY, 25.

Was launched a bufs, splied the Carteret, being the fecond built for the British white herring fifthery ; the first being launched on the 21st. These two buffes, belonging to the fociety, will proceed to Shetland from the river this year. The gentlemen have with great difficulty procured a bu's from Holland, upon the model of which these two are built; also 32 perfons bred in the Dutch fervice, who are thoroughly expert in all parts of the white herring fifnery, as well in the taking as the curiog the fame. The_nets were made at Poplar, upon the Dutch patterns; they are very curious, each fot (which is called a fleet) being near a mile in length, and 48 feet in depth. There are 18 foreigners, expert in the fiftery, feat down to Southempton, to go on board two buffes that are there fitting out for the fociety, under the care of Richard Taunton, Elq; Thefe buffes are to go to the rendezvous of September, at Campbeltawn, to fish an the north-west fide of Britain.

An express arrived from his majefty, with a free pardon for capt. Clark, upon which an order was fent from the lords justices to the Asriffs of this city, to fet him at liberty, upon his giving bail to appear and plead the faid pardon; and in the alternoon, he was bailed by rear admiral Knowles, and immediately difcharged from his confidement.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

Was cslebrated the birth day of their soyal highseftes the princeftes Amoha and Caroline, when the former entered into the 39th, and the latter into the 37th year of her age.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 25. R T. Hon. lord Sinchir, to Mils Emelia Murray, daughter to lord George Musray.

John Ballard, Biq; a commander in the navy, to Mila Sarah Harrifon, of Derby.

23. Patrick Crawford, Riq; member for the thirs of Ayrs, so Mile Semple, eldett daughter to the late lord Somple.

May 1. Mr. John Cater, of Kempfton-Bury, near Bedford, to Mifs Beaument, filter to Sir George Beaument, bart,

, R.; Hon, the earl Cowper, to the hdy Gaurgina Spencer, relief of the late Hon. John Spencer, Efq; and daughter of the equilof Granville.

3. Mr. Howard, a wholefale linea

draper in Friday-Arent, to Mila Ripley, daughter of Thomas Ripley, Elq; comptroller of his majefly's works.

4. Gilbert Mathews, of Redburn in Hertfordshire, E(q; to Mile Mary Philips, of Watford in the fame county.

Mr. John Richardson, attorney at law, to Miss Elizabeth Whelpdate, of Penrith in Cumberland, an heirefs.

17. Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, bart. to Miss Margaret Price.

Mr. Moore, a gentheman well known for his polite writings, to Mik Jane Hamilton, eldeft daughter of Charles Hamilton, of St. James's, E(q) (See Loud. Mag. for 1749, P. 477, 523, 572, 573)

23. Mr. Franco, a Jew merchant, in Fenchurch-street, to Mris Sally Salvadore, of Lime Arcet.

May 3. Counters of Holderners, delivered of a fon, at the Hague.

5. Countels of Rothes, of a daughter.

6. The lady of the Hon. col. Howard, of a fon.

The lady of William Cowper, Esq; of a fon.

23. The lady of Wilham Clarke, Elq; of Southwark, of a daughter.

Counters of Glensairn, of a fon.

DEATHE

April 24. SIR Roderick Mackenzie; barts in Scotland.

28. Mr. Thumas Horabin, keeper of the Poultry Compter.

Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. Hart, an eminent barker and gold/mith in Fleet firet, and one of the common council of Farringdon. ward withbut.

29. Rev. Sir Henry Corbet, bart. in Shropfhire.

Rev. Edward Patterion, M. A. one of the brothers of St. Katharine's near the Tower, rector of St. Peter's at Northamps ton, and chaplain of King's-Thorp and Upton, near that town.

May 3. John Whitlock, Eig; follicitot to the house of commons, and one of the filazors of the court of Common Pleas.

5. Bev, Dr. Maninghum, one of the prebendaries of Westminster Abbey, treasures of the cathedral church of Chichester, and rector of Slingfold and Selfey, in Suffex.

9. William Weltbrook, Efq; in the 85th year of his age, who was one of the fileriffs of London and Middlefex, in 1739.

11 Christopher Thead, Efq; one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and judge of Whitechapel court,

13. Sir Daniel Lambert, knight, and alderman of Tower-ward, of a violent fever. He was (worn in lord mayor of London at the Tower, March 26, 1741, inthe room of Humphrey Parlons, Bigg what died in his mayoraliy. He was allo one of, the representatives of this city in the lab parliament.



Mar.

١,

May

Mr. George: Yentes, an entitiont boiser in Combili, also of a fever.

14. Robert Cox, of Lincoln's-Ian, Efq; one of the under theriffs of London and Middlefex, of a violent fever.

15. John Cox, Elq; an eminent wholefale grocer in Thanves-fireet, also of a lever.

Hon. Frances Carpenter, only child of the Rt. Hon. the lord Carpenter.

16. Mr. William Hunt, an eminent grocer in St. Paul's church-yard, and deputy of Caftle-baynard ward.

17. Hon. Charles Clarke, Efq; one of the barons of the Exchequer, of a violant fever.

Edward Wright, of Stretton in Chefhire, Efq; whom, in 1720, his relation, the then lord chancellor, prevailed upon to accompany his fon, the prefent earl of Macclesfield, in a three years tour thro^{*} France, Italy, &c. an account of which Mr. Wright alterwards publifhed.

Walter Chetwynd, of Grindall-hall in Warwickshire, Efg;

Lady Clanronald, fifter to the earl of Selkirk, in France.

18. Mr. Benjamin Chandler, an eminent attorney at law, of a violent fover.

Mr. Teady, an eminent apothecary in the borough, also of a malignant fever.

Mr. Abraham Mallet, an eminent Linsn-draper in Newgate-fireet, of a fever.

----- Baird, Eiq; barifter at law.

Mr. Beardimore, deputy marshal of the king's bench, and likewile an ulter of that court.

John Meres Fagge, Elq; at his chambers in the temple, of a violent fever.

Thomas Martyn, Eq; one of the Welch judges.

19. Hon. Sir Thomas Abney, knt. one of the judges of the common pleas.

20. Rt. Hon Sir Samuel Pennant, knt. lord mayor of London, of a violent fever; he was cholen alderman of bilhogsgateward, on July 30, 1742, in the room of Sir Robert Godichall, who also died in his mayoralty.

Mr. Anthony Bigg, who in November laft was cholen one of the affiftant furgeons to St. Bartholomew's holpital.

21. John Seyliard, of Pendhillio Surrey, E(q; in the committion of the peace for that county.

24. Mr. Northlow, an eminent furgeon near Grolvenor-square, of a violent sever.

It was remarked, that not only this gentleman, but Sir Samuel Pennant, Sir Daniel Lambert, baron Clarke, Sir Thomas. Abney, Mr. Beardímore, Mr. Cox, the under theriff, Mr. Sharpleis, the clerk of the papers, counfellor. Band, counfellor Otway, deputy Hunt, Mr. Mallet, and feveral otbers, who died of malignant fevers this month, were at the laft feffions at the Old Bailey, and supposed to have there caught tome infection from the prifoners; befides feveral of the Middlefex jury, who are fince dead, and others dangerously ill, (See p. \$35.)

Ecclefical PREFERMENTS.

R. Hill, prefented to the rectory of VI West Sherburn in Hampshire .- Br. Robert Brereton, to the mediety of the new church in Liverpool, with the parochial chapel thereto annexed .-- Mr. Villette. curate of St. Luke's in Old-ftreet, chofen lecturer of the faid parish .- Mr. William Rewcastle, presented to the rectory of Alby cum Fenby, in Lincolnshire .---Browne, M. A. promoted to the archdeaconry of Rofs, together with the chantorfhip of the cathedral church at Cork, and the vicarage of Mackloneigh in that diocefe. -Thomas Willey, M. A. prefented to the rectory of Edmundthorpe, in Leicefter-Ihire.-Mr. Waterhoufe, cholen lecturer of St. George the martyr, in Southwark.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military. *

Dmiral Stuart, appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majefty's fleet, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle. deceased. - Jeaffreson Miles, Elq; made chief clerk and affiftant to the Hon. Charles Frederick, Elq; furveyor general of the ordnance .--- Thomas Chitty, Eiq; a grocer, was on the 16th inft. cholen alderman of Tower ward, in the room of Sir Daniel Lambert, knt. deceased. Sir James Creed was likewife put in nomination, and declared to have the majority of hands ; but he religning, Mr. Chitty was declared duly elected.-The lady of Velters Cornwall, Efq; knight of the finire for Herefordshire, made one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the princeis of Wales .- Taylor White, Elq; treasurer to the foundling hospital, made a Welch judge, in the room of Thomas Martyn, Elq; decealed .--- Matthew Blackifton, Elq; grocer in the Strand, was on the 2 3d inft. chofen alderman of Bifhopigate ward, in the room of the late lord mayor. John Tuffe, Eiq; was also nominated, but declined it .-- Francis William le Maistre, Eig; made advocate general of the island of lerley.

Perfons declared BANKRUPTS, fince sboje in our Mag. for March.

R OBERT Wright, of St. Mary le Bone, money-ferivener.—John Simondíon, of Mark-lane, victualler.—Eraímus James, of Falmouth, ropemaker.—Lancelot Craven, of Durham-yard, taylor. — Tho. Annely, of Buiftol, goldímith, gunmaker, and merchant.—Goo. Stewart, late of Durhamyard, mershant and dealer. — Chriftian Powifs.

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Powifs, of Goodman's-fields, fugar-refiner .- Ifaac Fear, late of Holbourn, linen-draper .- Will, Scott, late of Rowanburnfoot, in North-Britain, chapman .-- J. Leach, of Goodman's fields, comfactor. -Will. Bridgeman; of Edmonton, carpenter .- George Hartley, of York, dit-tiller. - Henry Seager, of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, coach - mafter. --- John Elwick, of Guinfborough, linen-draper. ----Edw. Palgrave, of Alce, in Norfolk, merchant, and dealer .- Mary Chelter, of Egham, Surrey, widew and innholder .--- Tho. Benton, of Gainfborough, tobacconift--Will. Shephard of Plymouth-dock, merchant .-Tho. Hulbert, of Ratcliff-crois, carpenter and victualler.-Joseph Hyde, jun. of the Bankfide, Southwark, dyer.-Vey Green, chapman.-- Iohn of Chipping Ongar, Pooley, of Bungay St. Mary in Suffolk, grocer .- Samuel Wood, of Hallifax, fhal-Joon-maker .- John Somers, of Briftol, fergemaker .- Sam. Barnefly, of Bridgwatergardens, dealer .- John Denne, of St. Paul, Shadwell, haberdasher .- Tobias Lisle, late of London, merchant .- Fra. Stevens, of Briftol, linen-draper . and . haberdafber .----Eliz. White, Ann White, and Sarah White, of Trowbridge, linen-drapers, and part-ners.-Will. Turner, of Munckton-deverel, collar maker .- John Hughes, late of Lianvilling, flax-dreffer .- Tho. Woodrow. of Runton, in Norfolk, merchant. - John Richardfon, of Wharton-hall, Weftmoreland, dealer .- Jer. Carlill, of Kingfton upon Hull, grocer. - Rob. Tipping, of faleiman .- Rich. Meares, of Chatham, St. Martin's, Ludgate, truis maker .-... Tho. Acland, of St. Paul's Church-yard, grocer. -Tho. Jackfon, of Manchester, grocer .----Hans Knack, otherwife Hans Christian Knack, of Ratcliff-highway, fugar-refiner. -Henry Hafkins, of North-fleet in Kent, dealer in pitch .- Sarah Kaven, of Dept- ... ford, chapwoman, and dealer in turnery ware .- John Abbey, of Sheffield, in Yorkfhire, grocer, tallow-chandler and foapboiler .- The Downs, of Gnifborough, in Yorkshire, flax-dreffer. - Philip Morley, late of Maidenwell, in Lincolnshire, dealer. -Fra. Jackman, of Charing-crofs, fadler. -Tho. Willing, of Briftol, merchant.---Richard Rooth, late of the parish of St. Mary Rotherhithe, fhipwright .-- John Withers, of Cokishall, in Norfolk, merchant. -Henry Hawkins, late of Prince's freet, London, oilman and colourman .- T. Hill, of Taunton, fergemaker .- Fra. Courtney, of Chefter-le-ftreet, in the county of Durham, innkeeper and painter .- H. Freeman, of Sevenoakes in Kent, peruke-maker .---Thomasine Williams, of Truro in Cornwall, widow, and innholder .- Hans Schutt, and William Kitteridge the younger, of

Broad-fireet, in the parish of Stebbingheath, Middlefex, fugar-refiners and partners .- Layton Smith, of Sunbury, Middiefex, merchant .- Henry Gauntlet, of the Poultry, hnen-draper .-- Will. Bryon, of Liverpool, ironmonger .- Peter Huffey. of Mark-lane, merchant .- Luke Coleby, of St. Mary, Newington-butts, diffiller. Rebecca Dart, of Rotherhithe, widow, and victualler .- Rob. Hammond of Marinefquare in the parish of St. George, merchant .- Fra. Reynolds, late of Secthinglane, forivener, and dealer .- Tho. Saville late of Threadneedle-fireet, money-forive-ner.-Sam. Brown, late of St. Martin's im the fields; dealer.-Sam. Tozer, of Exeter, ironmonger .-- Rob. Worth, of Newgatemarket, butter-factor.

A general BIUL of all the Chriftenings, Marriages, Deaths, and Foundling Children, in the City and Suburbs of Paris, for the Tear 1749.

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	Chrif					Four	
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Feb.	829	789	605	688	604	171	T4T
Mar.		904		828		192	205
April	794	749	110	QT 3	812	Ict	ISB.
May	\$16	847	396	883	762	181	155
June	810	751	315	745	676	156	162
July	816	706			708		114
Aug.	809	783	306	801	668	116	166
Sept.	813	769	410	820	743		147
Oà.	782	788	370	821	681	174	145
Nov.	804	763	549	787	746	147	1 10
Dęc.	741	731	\$7	929	847	148	105
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Diff.in49 1251 m 260 m. 920 lefs 346 m. Chriftaings in 1749 exceed the burials 552. Dead in religious houles, men 63, women 87. Protestants, buried in unconfectated ground,

Men 23, women 12.

Foreign proteftants, men 6, woman r. By comparing this account, which is kept with great exactnets, and omits no vask or profeffion, with the London yearly bill, which has only thole christened and buried, according to the rites of the oburch of England, and yet far exceeds this, in the burials, the great question concerning the magnitude of these two capitals may be eafily determined.

The London burials laft year \$5510 Those of Paris (as above) 18607

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Difference 6903 PAICE

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HAGUE, May 25, N.S. In confe-quence of a refolution white by the flates-general the 9th inflant, N. S. their high mightines have fince published three placarts for the encouragement of their herring fifthery : By the first they deslare, that (bolides the exemption from all the taxes of this province, lately granted in favour of that trails, by the states of Holland) all the herrings of the Datch faltery, shall be exempted during the term of three years, reckoning from the beginning of the current year, from all the duties on importation; exportation; and toninge, which used to be paid to the colleges of with this claufe however, Admiratty, that they fiall fill be Hable to be fearshed, and the dealers be obliged to take out paffports as ufdal. The fecond placart probibits the exportation of all empty calks and tuns, flaves, hoops, and other materials, that may be used in the herring trade ; as likewife the thipping off any herring barrels filled with any fort of commodities, scept hersings, on pain of confidention of the fhip, on board of which they fhall be put, and a fine of 200 ducats for the first effence. The third placart relates to the people employed in the falsery, and ablolutely forbids their entering into any forseign fervice ; those who thall have entered already, are enjoined to return home within two months, on pain of forfeiture of life and goods ; and for fuch as are abfont, on pain of perpetual banifhment. Wholoever is convicted of inveigling or hiring any of the faid people to commit the fact prohibited by this placart, is to be fined 300 floring for each perfon to feduced, and to be liable to arbitrary puhifthment.

Hague, May 29, N.S. A draught is ordered to be made of one man per company, and one ferjeant and one corporal per battalion of all the national troops in the fervice of the flates general. This detachment is to be fent to Surinam, in order to suppress an insurrection, which their high mightineffes have been informed has happened amongst the negroes in that colony, and in which one of the most confiderable plantations has been ravaged, and all the white people belonging to it mur-thered. Belides that draught, which it is computed will amount to about 800 men, the proprietors are to fend over a body of 300 men at their own expence; and all the half-pay officers, who are willing to go over with those troops, are immediately to be put upon full pay.

His majefty arrived fafe at Hanover on Senday, May 3, N. S. about nine in the Morning, to the inexpredible joy of the imhabitants; and in the afternoon they had

6

the pleafure of fleing the counters of Yarmouth artive there in perfect health. On Saturday the sid, the margais de Valori, late minister pleaipstentlary from the outriof France, to this Pratium majefty, artived at Hanover, and on the Monday following had an audience of his majefty § which was not, it feetad, merely a vifit of ceremony, because lammediately siter his autience he diffectabel a courier for Verfailles. And the 28th, the duke and dutchers of Newcastle artived there, and his majefty at Heaments down and the site his majefty at Heaments morning to attend his majefty at Hea-

23

From Paris we are told, that an arret having been lately published for clearing the freets of all idle children that had the parents, nor any body to take care of thom ; the officers made fuch a syrannical ale of it, as at last provoked the people to fuch a degree, that a most extraordinary turbult enfued, which lafted leveral days. and in which feveral of the exomets of officers were murthered by the populates and fome houses pillaged for endeavouring to protect them. Both the horse and foor guards were at laft fent for, and were obs liged to fire upon the mob in order to difperfe them, by which feveral perfons were dangeroully wounded ; and a new striet tun fince been published for explaining the former, and for preventing the executioners of the law from making an illegal and corsupt use of their power.

From the fame place we are likewills told, that the king has published an edic, by which all the pretenests in that bingdont, are prohibited to difpole of their eftates, without his snejelly's express leave. And that at Lyons particularly, they are extremely fensible of the late prohibition of gaming in any publick heads; which edic their magiftrates are very affiduous in putting in execution; and that face have been lication thereof, bankruptcies have been

On the 12th of last month in the evening, the ceremony of the Infanta Dennia Maria Antonia's efpoulish with the duke of Savoy was performed at Madrid with grone folemnity. On the 15th, the fet out on her journey to Tarin', and was accomput nied by the whole court to Alcale, fix leagues from Madrid, where they parted that night together, and next day, after taking leave, the fet forward on her journay, and the court termined to Phil drid. She had great hohours paid her in all the places of Spain the paffed through s and in prefents from the king and queen of Spain, the queen downger, and the carthintal infant, it is reckoned the carries slong with her in jowels, sec. to the value of 10,000,000 of Hyres, about 450,0001. fterling, D: **

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

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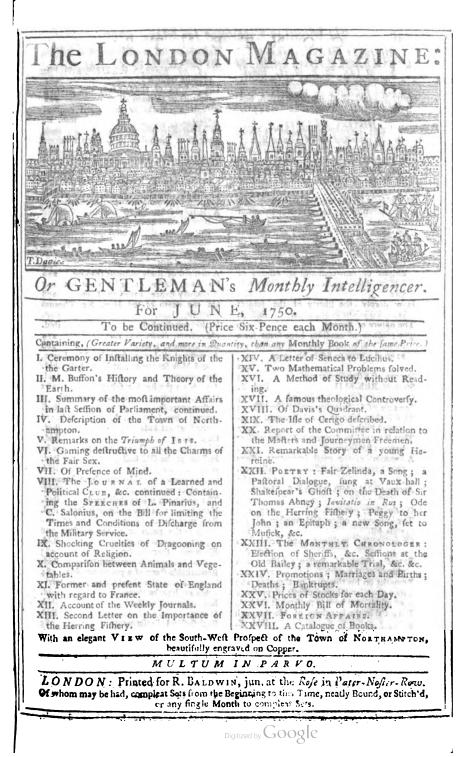
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LONDON MAGAZINE. JUNE, 1750.

ΗE

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In our Magazine for June laft Year, p. 252, 287, we grow an Account of the Governony of elefting fix new Knights of the Governony viz. bis Royal Highnefs the Prince Goorge, eldift Son of his Royal Highnefs the Prince of Wales, his most Serme Highnefs the Margrows of Ansspace the Barls of Leeds and Bedford, and the Earls of Albernarie and Granville; and as they are in a few Days to be infall d at Windfor, by Commiffien, we believe the following Account of that anguft Coremony, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.



HE commissioners appointed to install the knightseleft, being robed B in their compleat habit of the order, meet in the great chamber of the dean of Windfer's lodg-

ings, where the officers of the order attend in their habits, and the knights elect come thither in their under habits, with their caps and feathers in their hands. C

Such knights as are not named in the commiffion, are first to be conducted in their full habits to the chapel, preceded by the poor knights and prebends in their habits, and the officers of arms in their coats, who enter the choir with the usual reverences; and when such knights have taken their respective stalls, the poor knights and prebends return and attend in the cloister, **D** and the officers of arms in the dean's hall.

Then the proceffion begins in the following order. Poor knights two and two; prebends two and two; officers of arms two and two: The eleft knights two and two, having their caps and feathers in their hands, the junior going firft. The officers of the order in their crimfon fattin mantles, E the regifter having on his right hand garter king of arms, carrying the fovereign's commiffion, and the black rod on the left. The knights commiffioners two and two, govered with their black caps and feathers,

June, 1750.

the juniors first; and thus proceeding into the north isle of the chapel, the poor knights make a stand at a distance beyond the chapter house door; the prebends do the same nearer to the chapter-house door; the officers of arms next to the chapterhouse door.

The knight elect retires to a chair placed for that purpole behind the altar. The three officers of the order enter the chapter-houle; after them the commiffioners, who fet themfelves at the fide of the table according to their feniority and form of the ftalls in the chapel.

Garter, with reverence, prefents the commiftion to the fenior commiftioner, who gives it to the register to read; which being done, he prefents the fame to the lords commiftioners, who redeliver the fame to the register to be entered.

Then garter is fent to conduct the fenior knight by election from his chair to the chapter-houfe door, where he is received by the commifioners; garter then proceeding before them to that part of the table, where the enfigns of the knight elect are placed. Garter is then fent to bring in all the other knights elect or proxies, according to their feniorities, who are all fingly introduced and received in the fame manner.

Garter then prefents the lords commiffioners the furcoat of the fenior knight elect, who inveft him therewith; the regifter reading the admonition: " Take this robe of crimfon to the increafe of your honour, and in token or fign of the moft noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only firong to fight, but allo to offer yourfelf to fined your blood for Chrift's faith, the liberties of the church, and the juft and neceflary defence of them that are oppreffed and needy."

Then garter prefents the crimion velvet girdle to the lords commiffioners, who buckle it on over the furcoat : Then the H h a hanger hanger and fword, which they also gird on. The fame is repeated to all the knights eled in their order; but the proxies are not invefted. The knights elect continue in the chapter-houle while the proceffion is, made to the choir, and the hatchments of the decoaled knights offered, as follows.

The poor knights enter first, make their A reverences all together in the middle of the choir, first to the altar, then to the fovereign's stall, and proceed up as near as they can to the rails of the altar, placing themfelves below each other on each fide. The prebends follow, making the like reverences, and fland all below the poor knights, excepting two who go to the al-The officers of arms next enter, with B tar. the fame reverences, and ftand below the prebends on both fides. The officers of the order come next in the fame manner, and fland before their own feat or form. The commissioners enter together, if they are companions, make their revelences, and fland under their banners, before their respective stalls; but if not companions, C the junior enters firft.

Garter goes into the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverences, and then repairs to the place where he before had ordered the hatchments to be laid on a ftool, and takes up the banner, which he holds almost rolled up. The provincial kings then meet, make their reverences, D and pais down into the middle of the choir, repairing to the lords communioners, who thereon join, and receiving the banner from garter, make their reverences towards the altar, and then to the fovereign's fall; and being preceded by the two kings of arms, carry the fame, the point forward a little declining, to the first step of the altar, where they make the like reverences, and from thence go to the rails, where E they make their reverences only to the altar, then kneeling deliver it to the two prebends, who place it upright at the Touth end of the altar; and then the lords commiffioners having made the fame reverences as they did in their coming up, return to their former place under their banners, being waited on by the faid kings of arms, who return to their former flation, F Then the two eldeft heralds in like manner meet, make their reverences, and repair unto the lords commissioners, to whom arter delivers the fword, the pommel or hilt upwards, which is in like manner carned up and effered, and the commiffioners then return as before. The two next heralds then meet in the like manner, and G repair to the lords commiffioners, to whom gatter delivers the helm and creft, which are offered in the fame manner,

The knights then flanding under their For pechwe banners; return to the chapterhoule. The poor knights forthwith join, make their reverences, and go out of the choir two and two; the prebends the fame, then the officers of arms, the officers of the order; the committioners together, with the like reverences. Then the procedion is thro' the ille toward the chapter houle, where the poor knights make a fland, and divide themfelves on both fides at a diftance from the door; the prebends in like manner next them; the officers of arms neareft the door. The officers of the order enter the chapterhoule before the lords commiffioners.

Then the poor knights, prebends, and officers of arms, having ranged themfelves, the proceffion is again made into the choir. The poor knights pais on into the chapel. make their reverences, and place themfelves on both fides, as before, near the altar. The prebends then enter with the fame reverences, and go to their respective feats. The officers of arms fland next below the poor knights. The officers of the order follow, garter in the middle, carrying on a cufhion, the mantle, hood, great collar, George, and book of statutes, having the register on his right hand carrying the New Testament, and the oath, fairly wrote on parchment, and the black rod on his left: They enter with the like reverences, and proceed towards the feat before, or below the stall of the elect knight, where garter places the cufhion with the enfigns on the defk ; and the officers of the order stand below in the choir. The commissioners having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap in his hand, enter, making the like reverences together, and then these go into the feat below, or under the knight's stall, the fenior commifioner entering first. If three commissioners, the two feniors conduct the knight, and the junior goes before them. Then one of the officers of the order holding the New Teftament open, the knight elect lays his right hand thereon ; and the register having read the oath to him, he kiffes the book. About this time two prebends are to be conducted to the altar by the verger, to officiate. The commissioner and knight elect come out of that under feat, and the fenior knight enters the appointed stall of the knight elect, who follows him, and then the other commiffioners enter also. Then the register and garter enter into the under feat, the black rod continuing in his former place, where garter prefents to the commissioners the mantle, who inveas the knight therewith, the register, during the time, reading the admonition : " Receive this rube, &c." Garter then prefents the hood to the commillioners, who put it over the knight's right

right fhoulder, bringing the tippets athwart his breaft, and tucking them under the belt. Then garter prefents to them the great collar and George, which they faften over the mantle and hood, upon the knight's fhoulder, whilft the register reads the admonition : " Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the A bleffed martyr and foldier of Chrift, St. George, by whole imitation provoked, thou mayeft to overpais both profperous and adverse encounters, that having fourly vanquished thy enemies both of body and foul, thou mayeft not only receive the praife of this transfent combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then prefents the flatute book, B which the commissioners deliver to the knight, and the commissioners then place the cap and feathers on his head, and fet him in his stall, whereon the officers of the order retire with the ufual reverences, and ftand before their feats, The knight being thus installed, rifes up, makes his reverences, first towards the altar, then C to the fovereign's stall; and then the commissioners embracing him, congratulate him and descend. The commissioners being come down in the middle of the choir, make their reverences : And if no more are to be installed, the junior knight stands in the choir before his stall till the fenior afcends his stall, when the other also D takes his stall, and both make their reve-Drences as foon as they are in them. The officers of the order then make their reverences, and fit in their feats : The officers of arms in a body do the like, and come down towards the fovereign's stall, placing themfelves on both fides. Laftly, the poor knights do the fame, and retire towards E their feats.

If there be any other knights elect, they are feverally install'd in the fame manner. But in cafe the fame be done by proxy, he enters bare-headed, between the commiffioners, and is conducted to the feat under the stall of his principal, where the register gives him the oath ; and then he is in the former method led into the stall, where F the commiffioners put the mantle over his left fhoulder or arm, in fuch manner as the crofs embroider'd within the garter may be feen : And then the commissioners feat him in the stall, who forthwith rifes up, makes his reverences to the altar, and to the fovereign's stall, and then the commillioners embrace him, and congratulate him in the name of his principal.

The inftallation being over, the knights, during divine fervice, with great ceremony, coming to the rails, make only reverence towards the altar, and kneeling down, offer gold and filver into the balon held by two of the prebends,

When prayers are ended, there is a grand procession to the caffle, where all the knights dine.

The oath mentioned in this account, is as follows : " You being cholen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble order of the garter, shall promife and fwear by the holy Evangelifts, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the faid order, or any articles in them contained, the fame being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth. So help you God and his holy word." (See the ceremony of inflalling the knights of the Bath, in cur Mag. for 1749, p. 298.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

S you have given us in your laft, the ingenious Mr. Hughes's account of the Animal Flower in Barbadoes, an abstract from M. de Buffon's comparison between animals and vegetables, may be a proper fequel, and therefore I have fent it you as follows :

For confidering thefe two kinds of natural productions, he fays, we must first exactly learn the qualities which are proper to each, and thole which are common to both. First, then, he confiders in what they differ, and next in what they agree : and the most apparent difference is that quality we call felf-motion. As to this, he grants, that we know of no vegetable that has a progreffive motion; but then there are feveral animals, fuch as oyfters and other fhell-fifh, that have no progreffive motion ; this therefore is not a general and accellary difference.

Then he confiders the faculty of perceiving, and if by this we mean only, that of acting or making a motion upon occasion of any shock or resistance, the vegetable called the fensitive plant, we must acknowledge to be indued with this faculty. Whereas if we mean by perceiving, the faculty of perceiving and comparing ideas, there are feveral animals which, fo far as we can difcover, have no fuch faculty; for if we fhould allow it to oyfters, for example, why thould we not allow it to fome forts of vegetables in an inferior degree ? This difference therefore is neither general nor certain,

A third difference feems to be their manner of feeding themfelves; The animals, by means of their external organs, feize those things that are proper for them : They fearch for their pasture, and chule their food. On the other hand, the vegetables

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tables feem reduced to the necessity of receiving whatever food the earth furnishes them with : Their food feems to be always the fame, without any variety in their manner of procuring it, or any choice; the moifture of the earth being their only food. Neverthelefs, if we attend to the organization and action of the A roots, we shall prefently conclude, that these are their external organs, which they make use of for procuring their food ; We shall fee, that these roots turn themselves away from any obftacle, or from a vein of bad earth, and go to feek for that which is good : That they even divide and multiply themfelves, and change their very form, in order to procure nourifhment for B difference that can be confidered as fuch. the plant. We cannot therefore conclude this to be an infallible diffinction between animals and vegetables.

From this examen we evidently fee. that there is no difference abfolutely general and effential between animals and vetables; but that nature defcends by imperceptible degrees from the most perfect to the most imperfect animal, and from The thence to the most perfect vegetable. fresh water polypus may, if you please, fays he, be the laft of animals and the firft of vegetables. To which I shall add, that if he had ever heard of the Animal Flower, he would probably have chofen it, inftead of the polypus; for as it feems to have a root, it partakes more than the D polypus of the vegetable ; but whether it draws any nourifhment from that root, is a question worth inquiring into.

In truth, fays M. de Buffon, after having examined the differences, if we inquire into the refemblances of animals and vegetables, we shall presently find one which is general and very effential, namely, p that of a faculty common to both of producing their kind, which is a faculty that supposes more analogies and likeneffes than we can well imagine, and which ought to make us conclude, that with respect to the nature of animals and vegetables, they are beings of pretty much the fame order.

A fecond refemblance may be drawn F from the opening or unfolding of their parts, a property common to both ; for vegetables have, as well as animals, a faculty of growing ; and if the manner in which they unfold themfelves be different, it is not wholly and effentially fo, fince there are very confiderable parts of animals, fuch as the bones, the hair, the nails, the G horns, &c. whole unfolding or growing is a real vegetation, and the foctus, in the first featons of its formation, may be faid to vegetate rather than live.

A third referablance is, that there are

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animals which produce their kind in the fame manner and by the fame methods as plants do : The generating of the infect called the vine-fretter, which is brought about without copulation, may be compared to that of vegetables by the feed : and the generating of the polypus, which is brought about by its being cut afunder. refembles that of trees by the flip.

From hence therefore, he fais, we may with the more reason be affured, that animals and vegetables are beings of the fame order; and that nature paffes infenfibly from the one to the other, fince there are effential and general refemblances between them, and we can find no one

M. de Buffon proceeds next to draw a comparison between animals and vegetables with respect to their number, their bulk, their form, and their place of refidence ; but I shall give you no more of what he fays upon this fubject, unlefs your readers feem to defire it ; therefore I shall now conclude with observing what, perhaps, few of your readers ever thought of before, that it is very difficult, if not impoffible, to give a perfect definition of what we call animal or vegetable. Before I heard of the Animal Flower, I thought it might be faid, that a vegetable was a material being that had its root in the earth or water and received nourifhment by that root; and on the other hand, an animal was a material being that had no root in either, but received nourifhment from what we call a mouth. But the Animal Flower makes me doubt of this definition, and future difcoveries may, perhaps, furnish more reasons for doubting. I am, &c.

From Old England, June 9.

French manufcript, for I think it was never printed, fays thus of Lewis XIV. in relation to his tyranny over his protestant subjects : What wrong had these people done the king ? Had they not always been faithful to him ? That was not their crime; for it muft be acknowledged, to the fhame of the catholick religion, that while the greatest part of us fided with the princes in the late civil wars, they flood always firm to the king; and it was to them only that the king was indebted for his crown : That which made them criminal was their religion, and their refutal to yield obedience to his imperious commands in turning catholicks; tho' they humbly and dutifully remonstrated to him, that they should act against their confeiences, if they abandoned the defirines of their reformation. But the king was abfolute, and would not be denied; and, because they refused him immediate obedience, his (ury

fury kindled against them; so that neither age, nor sex, nor merit, nor quality, escaped it: He let loose his dragoons upon them; he set up villains and robbers to be their converters; and, like another Mahomet, he made use of fire and sword to force them to receive his doctrine.

With what colours shall I draw the hi- A deous picture of these abominable converfions, at which even the holy fee trembled, and which have drawn fo many tears from the eyes of all real catholicks? This implacable prince no fooner heard that his protestant subjects had declared they would die in their religion, because they believed it to be the truth, and that, excepting in that fingle point, they were ready to facrifice their lives for his honour, than he thundered out his orders for his butcherly converters to pour into all the provinces, and force the confciences of those innocent people at all events. His orders were attended with a declaration, that he was refolved to have his pleafure put in execution whatever it coft him; and that his con-C verters should stand indemnisied for all barbarities whatever they fhould commit in enforcing obedience to his commands.

Thus animated, these infernal legions haftened to execute the bloody mandate of their cruel monarch : Nor was there any fort of inhumanity they did not practife. The oppreffions and violences of these lewd converters, and the unheard of tor-D ments which they invented to preach up the king's religion, would fwell up into many bulky volumes. On their entering a city, fome feized upon the gates and all the avenues, while others beat about the freets to feize upon fugitives, and force them to attend to the documents of these They were quar- E abominable apoftles. tered at difcretion, by order of the intendants of the provinces, and fometimes of the bishops themselves, to the shame of she episcopal dignity; and they no fooner entered into a houfe, but they filled it with horrible cries, accompanied with a thousand blasphemics. They appeared like fo many devils let loofe and broke out of hell, to make war upon mankind. Nei- F ther tears or fubmiffion could move them : They hanged both men and women by the feet or hair of their head to the cieling, or on hooks in the chimnies. They plunged them into wells or floughs full of mud and filth. They half-roafted and bafted their naked limbs with melted greafe. They thrust red-hot coals into the palms of G their hands, then closed them by force. They poured wine into their bodies with funnels : They blew them up with bellows till their bellies burft. They tote the hair from their chins and head, and their nails

from their fingers and toes. They fiript them naked, and, after they had offered them a thousand indignities, they fluck pins into them from head to foot. They pinched and gashed their skins with a penknise, and fometimes with red hot pincers nipped the fielh from their arms, or elfe took them by the nofes and led them from room to room.

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Modefly will not permit to tell the ignominies the women were confirmined to un dergo. They ravished feveral, and some in the prefence of their hufbands and fathers, whom they had tied to the bed-pofts. 'Tis impossible to recount the various torments which those infernal miscreants invented to plant the catholick faith in the hearts of the king's fubjects. They committed those cruelties, which, perhaps, the devils themfelves would not have thought of; and when they observed, that those whom they fo tormented, endured all, they bethought themfelves at length how to make them mad, by hindering them from fleep for whole weeks together. Rich and poor, men and women, young and old, fick and found, all without diffinction. deeply experienced their barbarity; while the king and his confessor laughed at these inhumanities, which drew fo much blood and fuch showers of tears from those religious people, who however supported themfelves with a wonderful conftancy of mind; and then it was that the frantick monarch filled all the cloifters, dungeons, and gallies, with infinite numbers of thefe milerable people ; who, in regard to the good fervices they had done him, were worthy of a better reward. Thus France was a theatre full of dread and horror a the hangman at work at all hours; and they that died in contempt of the king's orders, were dragged along the ftreets as a spectacle to the people, and then thrown into the common fewers.

From Old England, June 16.

T is hardly credible, that a nation fo brave in the field, and fo wife in council as Great Britain has been; a terror to Spain when the aimed under Philip II. at univerfal empire, and fince to France when Louis Quatorze had projected, and indeed near effected the fame defign ; a nation which, if we look farther back into the glorious reigns of our Edwards and our Henrys, we shall find to have frequently humbled, and at last conquered France ! to have given even being to the republick of Holland, and a king of Portugal ! a nation too, that, within recent remiembrance, brought the French tyrant upon his knees to deprecate for his infults and depredations upon his neighbours, and to lue fue for peace on any terms !—I fay, it is hardly credible that fuch a nation should fo far degenerate as to become the dupe and bubble of that very power fue has fo long kept within bounds ; espocially, after having given such a signal inflance of her bravery in the field, on the commencement of the late war, under his prefent majefly <u>A</u> at Dettingen;—a glorious prefage of the downfal of France, had his royal hands been properly Rreogthened, and himself got reftrained from the field !

But the wifdom of Burleigh govorned against Philip II. and our Edwards and our Henrys, if we except Henry VI. were not refrained by factious ministers. William III. was his own minister against Lewis, B and Mariborough afterwards in the field, and various great men in council gloriowly purfued his mighty plan. His prefent majefty in his fuccels was supported by fuch abilities in the cahinet, as perhaps no court in Europe could at that time equal ; for when an upright heart and a vaft mind meet together in the fame perfon, improved C by experience and observation, what may not a king, naturally animated with a fense of glory and publick good, expect from fuch a happy junction, which perhaps occurs not once in an age ? No wonder a degenerate n*b**y and a corrupt p**** -cabal should be found at an appearance fo -ominous and ill-boding to their felf-interested views! But I have done, and thay D have undone *****. The beaten French took courage and beat us in their turnmost shamefully beat us in every battle -nay, in every attempt-yea, in every fkirmifh ; but no where fo effectually as at Aix ! How unequal the commencement and the clofe of that war!

After this the writer expatidites on the E. conduct of France fines the peace, particularly as to the non-owacuation of Tobage and the other neutral iflands; and the friendly wifit they made our new colony in Nova Scotia, and the generous protection they give the native Indians equipt us.

Old Esgland of the 2d, is a ferious paper on the diffemper among the cattle, the late mortality by malignant fevers, the Awo thocks of an earthquake, and the obidop of London's late excellent latter. That of the 23d, draws a humorous parallel between the character of the heathen god Mercery, and that of our prefent m--rs.

The Romembraners of the 2d, 9th, 16th, G and 23d, are all upon fome circumstances relating to the Weftminster election.

The Westminster Journal of the 2d, 9th, and 23d, contains feveral remarks on the behaviour of the Dutch towards this nasion, occasioned by the three placarts mentioned in our laft, p. 239. for the encouregement of their herring fathery. And that of the 16th, is a humorous dialogue between a Freachman, a Spatiard, and an Englahman; wherein the French policy, with regard to Spain and England, in keeping them neither friends enough to confide in each other, nor fo much enemies as to draw their fwords, is largely fet forth.

A DESCRIPTION of the Toron of NORTHAMPTON, the South-Weff Prospect of which we have given in the annexed PLATE.

N Orthampton, the capital of Nor-thamptonshire, before Peterborough was erected into a bifhoprick and city by Henry VIII, and ftill reckoned the county town, is pleafantly fituate on the banks of the Nen, where it receives another Imall river from the north. It is c4 com-puted and 67 measured miles N. W. from London. It was in antient times nearly built and large, contained feven parify churches, befides two in the fuburbs, and was encompafied by a wall. It was burnt by the Danes when they began to prevail in England, and opposed the barons in their first wars, but afterwards fided with them, and Henry III. took it by affault. Parliaments were fometimes held here. as being in the heart of England, and here, in 1460, the earl of Warwick defeated the Lancastrians, and took Henry VI. prifoner a fecond time. Notwithstanding these viciffindes of fortune, it flourished and increated for many ages ; but in 16,75, was laid in alles by an accidental fire : However, it was foon rebuilt much finer and more uniform, and is now one of the handfomeft towns in England. The ftreets are well laid out, and the houles very compact and neat. It has at prefent four churches, viz. All Hallows or All Saints, St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Giles's; of which the first is a noble structure, in the heart of the town, where four fpacious ftreets meet. The market-place is a fine large square, and the horse market exceeds all others in England. It has two hospitals, befides another lately erected for the county, and a charity school. The town-hall or set for and all the publick buildings exceed those of most country towns. Here are mineral waters, reckoned very good in the flone. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays ; but the laft is the chief for corn and other It is governed by a mayor, provisions. recordor, a bailiffs, &c. and fends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen paying foot and lot. It is noted for the manufacture of fhors and boots, and next to that, of flockings.

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1750.

IOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 210.

The next that spoke in the Debate begun in your last, was L. Pinarius, the Purport of whole Speech was as follows.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

Y expectations were much the, fame with those of the noble lord who fpoke laft; tho' proceeding from a different caufe; for his expectations were, or at least, as he has faid it, I must suppose they B were, that no proper bill for the purpose could be drawn up, and therefore he could have no expectation that the bill would pais: On the other hand, I fuspected our minifters were against having any difciplined foldiers in the kingdom C but fuch as they have in their pay, and fubject to their power by being included in the mutiny bill; and therefore I had very little expectation, that the 'most proper bill that could be formed for a contrary purpose, would pass into a law. Neverthe-D lefs, I was refolved to put it to the trial; and whatever objections may be made to any particular part of the bill, the general principles upon which it is founded must be acknowledged to be right : Nay, they have been acknowledged to be right, even E by all the officers I have conversed with upon the fubject; and I am fo confident of their being fo, that, if defired, I would fet my name to the preamble, and should not be against its being fix'd up at Westminster-hall gate, and all the publick places in F come free, as foon as they fet foot the kingdom, with my name in capitals at the bottom of it.

In the drawing up of this bill, Sir, I took advice of fome of the most experienced officers of the army:

T-----s'P---t. June, 1750.

I defired, they would inform me of every inconvenience, they apprehended, might enfue from the paffing of fuch a bill into a law; and I took all poffible care to obviate every inconvenience they fuggefted, A not because I thought it in every cafe necessary, but because I was refolved to prevent, as far as poffible, every objection : I have been, I confeis, fo very careful in this refpect, that I do not myfelf approve of the bill as it now flands; and the most folid objections that have been. or indeed can be made against it. are founded upon the care I have taken, that the bill fhould be no way inconvenient for the officers of our army. This makes me in fome measure indifferent whether the bill now before us be passed or no; but I can affure those gentlemen, that if this bill be not agreed to, a much better bill, tho' more inconvenient for them, will fome day force its way through every branch of our legislature; for flavery is fo inconfiftent with our conflitution, and fo contrary to the nature of an Englishman, that the foldiers themselves will at last join in vindicating their own liberties, and reftoring the conflitution of their country.

The liberty of the fubject, Sir, is fo deeply rooted in our conflitution, that no flavery, no not even of the meanest subject, can be admitted : Even foreigners must be confidered as freemen, while they remain in this kingdom; and the black flaves of our plantations beon this once happy island. In abfolute and arbitrary mosarchies, liberty is confined to one. In Arittocracies it is confined to a few; but in this country, and by our conflication. it was till very lately extended to all. Li

It was not only extended to all, but extended fo unalterably that no man could renounce it, even by his own act and deed. But fince mutiny bills have been introduced, I must look upon our foldiers as flaves; for every man who is bound to a mafter for A life, I must look on as the flave of his master : Good or bad usage can make no difference ; for in those countries where flavery is allowed, a flave may happen to meet with a kind and humane master, yet he is no less a flave than one that has the misfortune B to have the most fevere and cruel mafter. And if we thus continue our foldiers in a flate of flavery, they may, perhaps, become the invaders, but, I am fure, they can never be depended on as the defenders of our liberties.

I shall most readily agree, Sir, that in the condition in which our foldiers are at prefent, a man's lifting in the army can never proceed from prudence or discretion, or from a deliberate act of the mind; for no man in his right fenfes would ever D bind himself for life to serve ano. ther man, and not only to be baftinado'd, whipt, and tortured, whenever his mafter pleafed to be angry with him, but also to be put to death, if he ever left the fervice without his master's consent; but this, Sir, is E discharge; and farther, that such one of the very evils that is proposed by this bill to be remedied. I think we should put an end to the practice of allowing fubaltern officers and ferjeants to go prowling up and down the country, in order to trepan ard kidnap unthinking young fellows F into the fervice. Whilft this is the cafe, and this will be the cafe as long as foldiers are lifted for life, the fervice will always be despicable in the eyes of the people, and none but the most abandoned or the most thoughtlefs will ever enter into it. G Whereas we should endeavour to render it honourable, as it really ought to be, in the eyes of the people. If we could do this, all the brave young fellows in the country

would be fond of entring into it for a few years; and would enter not only deliberately and willingly, but freely, without either fee or reward, by which means the whole expence of lifting money would be faved to the publick, in time of peace, and even perhaps in time of war.

I am indeed afraid, Sir, that the time of fervice limited by this bill, is a great deal too long for producing fo good an effect : Ten years is a longer time than any man can fland in need of for learning the trade of a foldier, and a much longer time than any young man can fpare, who thinks of applying himself to fome other business after his time of service is expired; but I was willing to prevent every objection, and therefore C I chose the longest time that could with any reafon be proposed, and a much longer time than 1 thought neceffary; for in the first mutiny bill paffed after the peace of Utrecht, which was called, An all for better regulating the forces, it was enacted, That every foldier, who had then been in her majefty's fervice for the fpace of three years, should be at liberty demand his discharge, if he to thought fit; and that every one afterwards lifted should, after three years fervice, be at liberty to demand his discharges should be granted gratis in writing by the colonel, who was thereby impowered and required to grant the fame accordingly. As this regulation continued in force for above two years, without producing any bad effect, I was of opinion, and am ftill, that the time of fervice might be limited to three years, as it was at that time, without any danger, efpecially as the foldier demanding his discharge, in pursuance of this bill, is to pay for it, as much as it will probably coft the officer to lift a new man in his room; therefore, if the house thinks fit to amend the bill. and put three inflead of ten, I shall molt readily agree to it. But as this ыЦ

bill introduces an alteration in a practice that has obtained for feveral years, and as fome people cannot eafily be induced to alter a practice they have been accustomed to, however reasonable or necessary the alteration may be, I should rather for the prefent be for continuing the bill A as it is, left fuch an alteration fhould occasion an opposition in another place; for if we can once get a bill of any kind for the purpole now defigned, it will be easy, in some future fession, to make such amendments as may then appear to be ne- B ceffary or proper.

I was furprised, Sir, to hear the noble lord fay, that this bill will increase the expense of recruiting to the publick, or that any foldier will, at the expiration of his time of fervice, demand his discharge, without C any other view than that of getting fresh levy money for lifting again in the fame, or in fome other company. The noble lord certainly overlooked that part of the bill, whereby it is provided, That every foldier shall pay for his discharge as much as in D all probability will be neceffary for inlifting a fresh man in his room: How then is it possible to suppose, that this bill will increase the expense of recruiting to the publick ? When it is publickly known, that every foldier may at the end of ten years E have his discharge if he pleases, on the payment of a small sum of money, will it not increase the numbers of those who are ready to inlist? Will it not make every man of common fense less thy of inlitting ? And will not this gradually bring down the F price paid to men for inlitting? Sir, there is not a broker upon the 'Change of London but can tell you, that if you increase the quantity of goods at market, without increasing the demand, you must necessarily lower the price. Then as to a foldier's G demanding his discharge, with no other view but to get fresh levy money for lifting again, can fuch a thing be supposed, when he must pay

at leaft as much for his difcharge from one company, as he can expect for lifting in another ? In fhort, Sir, I think it is evident to a demonstration, that this bill will diminish the expence of recruiting to the publick, and render it much lefs troublefome to the officers of our army; but as this trouble falls only upon the fubalterns and ferjeants, I cannot expect that this argument will have its due weight with the fuperior officers.

The noble lord was pleafed to tell us, Sir, that a foldier may eafily procure his discharge upon getting as good a man to lift in his room: That this may fometimes be the cafe, Sir, when a foldier happens to have to do with a very generous officer, or when he gets fome gentleman of consequence to interpose in his favour, I shall not deny. But from all the information I could ever have, I will aver, that it is very rarely the cafe; and I believe, there are few gentlemen in the house, who, from their own experience, cannot give inftances of the contrary; nay, I have heard of large fums being exacted by officers upon this account, befides that of furnishing another good man in the room of the foldier who wants to be discharged ; for in this case the officer's demand is generally proportioned to what the foldier or his friends can give, and the neceffity he is under of procuring his difcharge; for which reason, when a foldier wants to be discharged, he takes all poffible care to conceal his circumstances from his officer, and to avoid feeming to be fond of having his discharge. Even in recruiting, when a ferjeant or officer has found means to inveigle a rich farmer's fon to inlift, we know, that there is no getting him off again, without as large a purfe of gold to the captain as the father can spare to give, tho' the fon never appeared in the regiment, nor was the officer ever at any expence or trouble in carrying him thither, or in teaching him his Ii 2 exexercife. This, Sir, of exacting large fums of money for the discharge of foldiers, is fo well known to be the common practice, that, I think, every gentleman of this house, who happens to be an officer in our army, fhould be cautious of giving a negative to A would lift in the army, in order to this bill, left it should be thought, that his true reason is for preventing his being deprived of that perquifite; for tho' I am far from supposing that any gentleman who has the honour of a feat in this affembly, would ftoop to such an unjust perquisite, yet B if the bill be rejected, the world will be apt to fuspect they do, and that this was one of the fecret reasons for its being rejected.

Now, Sir, with regard to that of our having always, by means of this bill, a much greater number of disciplined C foldiers in the kingdom than we have at prefent, I believe, no one who confiders the difficulty I have just mentioned, of a foldier's getting out of the army while he is fit for fervice, can doubt of this being the confe-But this of our having D quence. a great number of difciplined foldiers in the kingdom, we are now told. would be of the most dangerous confequence. At first view this feems really to be a paradox; and to prevent its appearing fo upon a fecond as well as first view, it is supposed, E that every foldier who demanded his discharge from the army, would turn an idle vagabond; but this I must absolutely deny; for confidering the just feverity of our laws against vagabonds, we may assure ourfelves, that no man would, in F purfuance of this bill, demand his discharge from the army, or indeed be able to pay the money necessary for obtaining it, unless he had a fettlement in view.

This, I fay, Sir, would be the cafe, even supposing the common foldiers G at sea; but I will say, that, if miliof our army should never come to confift of men of better condition or character than at prefent; but if the time of necessary fervice were

limited, if all foldiers were intitled to demand their discharge after ten years, or a shorter term's service in the army, I am perfuaded, that the fons of many of our substantial farmers, shopkeepers and tradefmen make themselves masters of military discipline; and would return to the bufinels they had been bred to, as foon as their term of fervice in the army was over; fo that in a little time, if encouraged by our court, it might become fashionable even for the fons of gentlemen as well as farmers and tradelmen to lerve a few years in the army, after which they would be fond of being in our militia; and this, without any new regulation as to our militia, would render it more useful, and more to be depended on, than it can be at prefent, or indeed ever can be, fo long as we confine military discipline to those only that are in the actual pay of the government, and subject to the laws against mutiny and defertion.

Thus, Sir, by means of this bill, especially if the term of service fhould hereafter be fhortned, we may obtain that which the noble lord has allowed to be an advantage to any country: We may at last arrive at having our nobility, our gentry, and our principal tradefmen, shopkeepers, and farmers bred to military discipline, and endued with a martial spirit; which would be a greater fecurity against an invafion from a foreign enemy, than any army of mercenary troops we can keep in pay; and I am fure, a much more proper fafeguard against an invafion upon our liberties by domeftick foes.

I shall never attempt, Sir, to despise or depreciate that fecurity, which is derived to us from our superiority tary discipline and a martial spirit were universally spread among the people of this island, and every part of the country well provided with arms,

arms, it would be a more infallible fecurity against a foreign invalion, than any we can expect by means of our navy; and confidering the waft armies kept up by our rival in power and glory, it is a fecurity which we ought to have recourse to, A and provide ourfelves with as foon as poffible. We cannot pretend to keep up fanding armies equal to those of our rival; therefore we ought to do what all wife nations do that are in the fame circumstances : We ought to propagate military dif- B cipline and a warlike fpirit among our people in general; that in cafe our rival should at any time attempt to invade us with a much more numerous army than any we can keep up, and should by fome accident escape our fleet at sea, we C might be able to meet them upon equal terms at land. If the Swifs had kept up a flanding army, and neglected military discipline among their people, they had been conquered long before this time by fome of their potent neighbours; and D we may remember, or at least we may remember to have read, that when our neighbours in Scotland were like to fall out with us in the year 1704, they did not think of raifing and keeping up a flanding army, because they knew they could not keep up fuch a numerous one as we could, but they wifely refolved to E review, as any regular troops whatmake their whole nation an army, and paffed a law for arming and difciplining every man in their country; and now that they are fo thoroughly united with us, I hope, they will join in taking the fame measures for our mutual defence against France, F which they then thought necessary to be taken for their defence against us.

If we do this, Sir, we may then reduce the number of what is called our flanding army, to what is properly meant by guards and garifons, G fighting men, which made the which could never exceed ς or 6000 men; and then we might spare to keep 20000 feamen in pay even

in time of peace. But inflead of this, we have for many years dif. couraged and discountenanced all manner of military discipline among our people in general, and in order to keep up a numerous standing army, we have taken every opportunity to reduce our naval force; by which we expose ourselves both to our foreign and domestick enemies; for our ftanding army, or any ftanding army we can keep up, if we should lose our superiority at fea. would be of no avail in defending us against the numerous armies of our rival, but may be fully fufficient for enabling our domestick enemies to deprive us of our liberties; and the certain confequence of this will be. that our fovereign must held his crown by the courtefy of France; in which cafe we may eafily forefee what will become of our manufactures, our plantations, our commerce and navigation. Whereas if we should propagate military discipline and a warlike pirit among our people in general, tho' we should lose our superiority at fea, our king might bid defiance to the most numerous armies France could bring against us ; for however much our present militia may be defpifed, I must insist upon it, that the militia of any country may be made as good for action, tho' perhaps not fo alert at the punctilio's of a ever, who have never before been in action; and the flory of Richard II. when he was threatned with a most formidable invation from France, and defitute of any fleet for his defence, may thew us, what a prodigious army our king might raife upon a fhort warning, if all the inhabitants of this island were bred to, and provided with arms; for in a few weeks that king, who was none of the best beloved, affembled near London an army of 200,000 French give over their defign, tho' they had got together at Sluyce in Flanders

Flanders a fleet of 1287 fail, and an army of 60,000 men ready to embark.

From what I have faid, Sir, the fecurity and advantage we may reafonably expect from the bill now before us, and the improvements that A charged the fervice ? The expence may hereafter be made upon it, will manifestly appear ; and as to the inconveniences and dangers that have been suggested, I think, they are as chimerical as any that were ever fancied by the most melancholy and fruitful imagination. were not made fuch a bugbear, by fixing every man in it for life that can once be drawn into it, recruiting would be fo cheap and eafy, that no officer would be under the least concern about a man's demanding his discharge: On the contrary, all those C men who chose to be in the army, rather than betake themfelves to any other employment, would be more obedient, and more careful of their duty, than they are at prefent, for fear of being difmiffed out of the army, and forced to earn their daily D has been in action, is better than one bread by hard labour.

From hence therefore, Sir, there is not the least danger to be apprehended of any mutiny or neglect of military discipline; and as to the danger that may arise from a regiment to be fent to Gibraltar or Port-E mahon, I have been told, that a refolution has been taken, to fend a fresh battalion to each of those garifons every year, and bring home the one that has been longest there. If we hold to this refolution, even those foldiers, whose time of fer- F vice is near expired when the battalion they belong to is fent thither, will go without mutinying, when they know they are to flay there but five or feven years at most ; for, I think, we never have above feven, and generally in time of peace but G that defired their difcharge : On the five battalions in either of those ga-But as I am for making the rifons. army as agreeable as possible to every one that enters into it, and as we

must always have men of war failing to, and returning from the Mediterranean, why may we not by those men of war fend out recruits, and bring home those foldiers whose time is expired, and who defire to be dif-

would be fo trifling, that it is not to be put in the balance with that of rendering the fervice in the army agreeable; and I am fure, this ought to be the method, with refpect to every regiment or company If the army Bemployed in our plantations; becaufe it would contribute very much towards increating the number of labouring people in all our colonies and plantations; for numbers of young men would lift in the regiments and companies upon duty there, with a view to get a free paffage, and to fettle in fome business there, as foon as their time of fervice in the army fhould expire.

> As to that of ftripping our army of all its veterans, Sir, I thall grant that a veteran foldier, a foldier who

who never faw any thing but a review, provided the former continues in the fervice willingly and freely; but I should chuse to have an army confifting wholly of fresh foldiers, who ferve willingly and freely, rather than an army of veterans, who are forced to ferve by the fear of being fhot if they fhould leave the Befides, Sir, why should fervice. we suppose, that all the veterans would leave the fervice, if they could? Experience can suggest no such apprehension; for in the year 1713, when that law was made, which gave almost every foldier then in our army a title to demand an immediate discharge, there were very few of those veterans who had to bravely and fo fuccessfully ferved in Flanders, contrary, it was with great reluctance, that those veterans left the army, who belonged to the regiments that were difbanded, and every

every one of them was fond of getting into a regiment which they thought in no danger of being broke. To this I must add, that we are in much greater danger of having our veterans dismissed, than of their leaving the fervice; for of late years A we have always feemed fond of having our regiments confift wholly of tall, fmug young fellows, in order to make a fine appearance at a review ; and to effect this, many an old rough veteran has been difmiffed the fervice fore against his will.

But fuppofing, Sir, that most of our old veterans should, by the infolence of young, unexperienced officers, be provoked to take the benefit of this act, and demand their difcharge, do we think that they would not lift again if their country were C invaded, or in any real danger of being invaded ? They might not, perhaps, chuse to lift again in our army, when we engage in wars for preferving the balance of power in Europe, and fend armies abroad to protect those who will not be at the D supported by their army, to deal expence of protecting themfelves : These are causes of war which can be comprehended by none but refined politicians; and happy had it been for this nation, had our parliaments never comprehended or adopted any fuch caufe of war; but IE have fo good an opinion of a veteran English foldier, as to think, that, notwithstanding his being out of the army, he would fcorn to be an idle and cowardly spectator of any real danger, to which he might fee his country exposed; and if any of F them should shew themselves so very regardless of their country, they might be forced by act of parliament to ferve again in the army; for king and parliament have as abfolute and as unlimited a power in this island, as the French monarch G question that may certainly admit of has in the kingdom of France.

Having thus, Sir, shewn, that there are no real dangers or inconveniences to be apprehended from the passing of this bill into a law,

I must conclude, that if it be rejected, it will not be for the reafons that have been or can be affigned, but for reasons that must not be openly avowed. What those reafons may be, I shall not pretend to explain; but I must observe, that if ever any scheme be formed for depriving us of our liberties, and eftablishing arbitrary power, the only methods by which fuch a fatal change can be brought about, must be, to keep up a numerous mercenary army, B to fecure a blind obedience in that army, by fanguinary laws and a multitude of fevere punishments, and to take care that there shall be as few difciplined foldiers as possible in the nation, befides those listed in the army. The patrons of fuch a fcheme may despise an undisciplined, unarmed mob, as long as they have an obedient regular army at their back ; but they have great reason to be afraid of disciplined soldiers mixing with that mob, because it may then become too mighty for them, tho' with; and as an English army will always, I hope, be as unwilling to imbrue their hands in the blood of their countrymen, as in that of their companions, I therefore hope that our army will never support any government that gives the people a just cause for rising in rebellion against it.

The next Speaker in this Debate was C. Salonius, who spoke in Subftance thus :

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

HETHER the dangers and inconveniences that may arife from the passing of this bill into a law be real or imaginary, is a fome dispute; but there is a maxim that never yet was disputed, and that is the maxim often repeated by our best lawyers and greatest patriots, Nolumus

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Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare; for it has always been allowed, that no new law ought to be introduced, unless there appear to be a very manifest defect in the old, and a defect which is attended with fome publick inconvenience of a very pernicious A an end to all commerce and internature. To imagine, that any human regulation can be fo perfect as to be attended with no inconvenience, is furely chimerical; and human forefight is fo short, that it is impoffible for us to fee all the inconveniences, which an alteration of any B fanding law may be attended with. We should not therefore fly to alterations, and what we may call amendments, upon every little inconvenience that may appear; for if we did, we should every fession be alterand very probably, like the tinkers, where we mended one hole, we fhould make two; where we removed an old inconvenience, we fhould introduce two new ones; which has fo often been the cafe. that in a conversation about amend-D ing the law, a very learned and experienced judge, now deceased, gave it as his opinion, that the best way to amend the law, would be to repeal all the laws that had been made for 100 years paft.

Now, Sir, before we agree to the E paffing of this bill into a law, I should be glad to know what inconvenience there is, either of a publick or private nature, in detaining a listed soldier in the service, until his majefty shall think fit to difband the regiment, or his officer shall think F right to demand their discharge after fit to grant him his discharge. As to the publick, I am fure it is, inftead of an inconvenience, a very fignal advantage ; for in case of a war, it is furely better for the publick to be ferved by veteran or welldisciplined foldiers, than by men G any the least degree. From hence, newly lifted, and quite ignorant of any fort of military discipline. And as to private men, I shall grant it is an inconvenience for a man to be bound to the performance of any

contract he makes; but for that reafon, I hope, you would not make a law for rendering all contracts, made or to be made, invalid, unless both parties were willing to perform the fame; for fuch a law would put courfe among mankind, and confequently would be a greater inconvenience to every private man, than that which arifes from the law as it stands at prefent; and I can see no reason, why a listed soldier should not be bound to the performance of the contract he enters into by lifting, as well as to that of any other contract he makes; for as the law now ftands, no one can fay that he is drawn into it by his own rafhness, or by any trick in the perfon that lifts ing the whole body of our laws; C him, because he has four days to confider and avoid what he has done, which is more than is allowed with regard to any other contract, not excepting that of marriage, which is a contract for life, as well as that of listing for a foldier.

The bill now before us cannot therefore, Sir, be founded upon any known inconvenience in the law military, as it now stands, but must rest wholly upon the advantages expected from it; and there is a very firong argument from experience, against our having any expectation of that kind; for if giving our foldiers a right to demand their discharge after ten years service, could make recruiting eafler, or increase more the number of disciplined men in the kingdom, furely the giving them a three years fervice, would have a much greater effect in both these respects; yet I never heard that the law made for this purpole after the peace of Utrecht, was attended with either of those advantages in I think, I am well founded in fuppoing, that, as to both theie advantages, this bill would have no effect at all; and fo far as I can recolleft, these two are the only advan-

tales

tages which the promoters of this bill pretend to expect from it. But befides being founded upon experience, my supposition is likewise founded upon the nature of mankind; for what is it that induces a man to lift in the army? It is generally ei-A ther his natural disposition, or some misfortune he has met with in his place of birth or relidence; and let it be which of these you will, the fame cause that made him list, will make him continue in the army as long as he can, unless he meets B with fome extraordinary good fortune, fuch as a rich wife, large legacy, or the like; fo that were this bill paffed into a law, as it would produce no alteration in the nature of mankind, recruiting would remain as difficult and expensive as it is now, and few C of those once listed would ever demand their discharge, or make room for others to lift, as long as there appeared no likelihood of a war: Confequently, we fhould never, by means of fuch a bill as this, have more difciplined men in the kingdom than DNo, Sir, we may reft affured, that we have at prefent.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that this bill, should it be passed into a law, could produce no one good effect ; but might, nay, I think, it would certainly produce feveral bad effects; for either the colonel of E cloathing the greatest part of his every regiment must difinifs every man in his regiment, as foon as his time of fervice was expired, or he could never depend fo much as for one day upon having his regiment compleat; and the foldiers would be every day changing from regi- F ment to regiment, or from company to company. I do not fay, they would leave the army; but whenever a foldier, whole time was expired, took a diflike to his captain, he would demand his discharge, go a rioting for a few days, and then G lift in another company, perhaps of the fame regiment; and if the foldiers of a regiment took a fancy that their major or adjutant was a June, 1750.

little too fevere, all fuch of them as had ferved out the time allotted by law, would demand their discharge, and go lift in other regiments; nor can we suppose, that the officers of other regiments which wanted recruits, would refuse to receive them; for officers will always chuse to have a disciplined rather than an undifciplined man, because it faves them the trouble of teaching them their exercise, and very probably too, they might always have them at a cheaper rate than fresh recruits.

What a confusion this would occafion in our musters, what a nonplus a colonel might be put to; when his regiment was just going to be reviewed, perhaps by his fovereign, may eafily be imagined; and this, I am fure, cannot be faid to be a chimerical apprehension. Then, Sir, with regard to the cloathing, can we suppose, that any foldier intitled to his discharge, would demand it, with old regimentals upon his back? he would wait till the regiment was

new cloathed, and when he had got his new cloathing on, he would then demand his difcharge; and thus the colonel might be put to the expence, not only of recruiting but of new regiment a fecond time.

With regard to the changing of quarters too, Sir, this bill, if paffed into a law, would be attended with an unavoidable inconvenience; for every foldier intitled to his discharge, would certainly demand it, if he did not like the new quarters the regiment was ordered to; and we may suppose, that no such soldier would ever go to Ireland, in cafe any regiment should be ordered this ther; nor would many of the foldiers in the regiments now there. ever leave that country, in cafe of their being intitled to their discharge, at the time of the regiments being ordered home. And as to Gibral-<u>K</u>k tar, tar, Port-mahon, and the plantations, we could never fend any regiment to any of those places, or do justice to the regiments now there, by calling them home in their turn to their native land; for if a regiment was ordered to any of A shorten this term of necessary service, thole places, I do not think there is a doubt to be made, but that every foldier in the regiment intitled to his discharge, would demand it, probably just when the regiment was going to embark, fo that the co-Jonel could not have time to recruit, B now prefcribed by this bill might be nor have it in his power to carry a compleat regiment thither, any other way than by giving fuch a premium to every foldier fo intitled to his discharge, as he pleased to demand, for his agreeing to go along with very few colonels would be able to comply with.

These, Sir, are some of the inconveniences which I now forefee must necessarily arise from this bill, if paffed into a law; and many others might enfue, which none of D the army; and by this means they us can at prefent forefee ; but those I have mentioned are, I think, fufficient for inducing every gentleman to be against this bill, who has a regard for the fafety of his country, and thinks it cannot be fecured without keeping on foot a number of E chiefs in the Highlands of Scotland regular troops. I should be as fond as any gentleman in this house of propagating military discipline and a martial spirit among all ranks of men In this kingdom, and I would most readily agree to any regulation which had the leaft appearance of being F fame purpole. It was this that made effectual for that purpole; but the bill now before us has not fo much as the appearance of producing any fuch effect; for no man of any tolerable circumitances in life, will deliberately lift as a common foldier in the army, when he knows, that G if he once lifts he must remain in the army for ten years, unless his officer shall within that time think fit to Ten years, grant him a diftharge.

Sir, is too great a part of human life, according to the common courfe, for any man to continue in the army, merely for the fake of making himfelf master of military discipline; and if you should it would add weight to every inconvenience I have mentioned.

I will go farther, Sir: I will fay, that if you should shorten the time, it might endanger our present happy eftablishment ; and even the time attended with fome danger of that kind. We know, and I am forry to fay, that we have many great families difaffected to our prefent happy eftablifhment, especially in the North and Highlands of Scotland : They

him; and fuch demands I believe, Chave a commanding influence over all those of their clan, and all the farmers within their estates : They would prevail with, or rather command every young fellow, whole father had any dependance upon them, to lift and ferve his time in

might provide themfelves with a great number of disciplined foldiers, to be employed for overturning our prefent happy establishment, as foon as an opportunity offered. It is well known, that the difaffected made use of the independent companies kept up in that country for this very purpose; and fince the breaking of those companies, they have made use of the Scottish regiments in the Dutch fervice for the the late rebellion fo formidable, and at first fo fuccessful: That army of rebels was not made up of shepherds, or fellows just taken from the plow, as it was reprefented, through ignorance or defign, by the friends to the government here : It was chiefly composed of disciplined foldiers, and commanded by noblemen and gentlemen of rank and courage, tho'; I believe, of no great fortune; and

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if this bill should pass into a law, we may foon expect to hear of fuch another army's appearing in favour of the pretender.

This, I fay, Sir, is a danger which may be justly apprehended, even from this bill, should it pass into a A law : and if the term of fervice in the army were to be fhortened, this danger would become more certain, and more imminent. I shall grant, there is fome danger in our not having any disciplined men in the kingdom, but such as are in our standing B army, and fubject to military law; and I with with all my heart it were otherwise; but whilst we have a superiority at fea, it is, I think, hardly possible, for a foreign enemy to invade us with a number of regular troops fuperior to those we may now C meet them with, flould they have the good fortune, or rather, I should fay, the bad fortune, to land in this illand ; and whilft our army is commanded by gentlemen of rank, and gentlemen whole proper ellates are of much greater value than any D thing they can expect from their fervice in the army, I think, we may depend upon it, that an army fo commanded, will never support a prince or minister in any scheme for the establishment of arbitrary power, which would of courfe render every E man's property precarious.

But supposing, Sir, that either this foreign, or this domestick danger, were in our present circumstances to be justly apprehended, I have fhewn, that neither the one, nor the other, could be prevented, F or rendered lefs to be apprehended, by the paffing of this bill into a law; but on the contrary, that both would be thereby rendered more to be apprehended ; for if it added to the number of disciplined men not retained in the army, it would be G bill for granting to his majely a only among fuch as would be ready to take arms against us upon any invation; and it would load the officers of our army with fuch an expence, and expose them to io many

inconveniences, that no gentleman of an eafy fortune would ever accept of a commission in the army; therefore, tho' I fhould willingly agree to any bill I thought effectual for propagating military discipline, and a warlike fpirit among all ranks of men in this illand, I cannot give my confent to the passing of this bill into a law, and consequently must give my negative to the question.

[This DEBATE and JOUENAL to be consinued in our next.]

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A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened laft Siffion of Parliament : Continued from Page 222

X7E shall next proceed to give an account of the bills brought in last fession, which had the good fortune to be paffed into laws; and first, as to those which were brought in and passed, in pursuance of the refolutions of the committee of ways and means. Of these, the land tax and malt tax bills were brought in and paffed in the ufual course, without any thing happening extraordinary : But as to the other bills, they will require fome farther explanation,

On the 13th of March, the refolations of the committee of ways and means of the preceding day were reported, and agreed to by the house; and it was then ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, purfuant to the faid refolutions, and that Mr. Fane, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Campbell of Calder, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Vane, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Weft, and Mr. Fazakerly, should prepare and bring in the fame. Accordingly, on the 15th, Mr. Fane prefented to the house, a certain sum of money, therein to be mentioned, to be railed by annuities, at 31. per cent. per ann. and charged on the finking fund, tranf-K k z

ferable

ferable at the bank of England; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a fecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houle; and on the sift, the house, in a committee, went through the bill, filled up the blank for the fum, with the fum of one million, A and made feveral other amendments, which were next day reported, and with ameridments to one of them agreed to by the houle; after which the bill was ordered to be ingroffed, and on the 16th the bill, now intitled, A bill for granting to bis majefty the fum of one million, to be, &c. was read a third time, paffed, and fent to the lords, where it was agreed to without B amendment, and received the royal affent at the end of the feffion.

That our readers may know the caufe and the necefity of this bill, we muft refer them to the first refolution of April 34, of the committee of fupply, the 2d refolution of April 19, of the committee of ways and means, of the preceding feffi-C on $^{\circ}$; and the aforefaid refolution, being the first of M irch the 5th, of the committee of (upply of last feffion $\frac{1}{7}$.

Another bill brought in by virtue of the fame older was prefented to the house, March : o, by Mr. Attorne; General, intitled, A bill for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for prevent-D ing any future deficiency therein, to anfwer the publick (ervices provided for out of the fame; and for augmenting the income of the office of mailer or keeper of the rolls. Now for underftanding the caufe of this bill, and of the refolutions of March the 9th of the committee of supply, and the four last resolutions, March the 12th, of the committee of ways E and means, we must herve, that, Feb. so, a petition of Afhley Cowper, Efq; clerk of the pail aments, J hn Crawford, E(q; purluivant, or mellenger extraordinary, attending the great feal, Edward Wright Efq; chaffwax, and Samuel Biflingfley, flationer to the great feal, for, and on the behalf of themfelves, and the reft of the creditors, upon the office of F the keeper or c'erk of the hanaper in chancery, being offered to be prefented to the houfe, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majefty's command, acquainted them, that his majefty having been informed of the contents of the faid petition, recommended it to the confideration of the house; whereupon the petition G was brought up, and read'; fetting forth the flate of the revenue and expence of that office ; and reprefenting, that the faid

revenue, by reafon of feveral acts of parliament made of late years concerning law proceedings, and the change and alteration of the course of business, and other means; had not for divers years last past, been fufficient to answer and pay the several falaries, allowances, and difburfements,. iffuing and payable, out of the fame; fo that there remained due and in arrear, at Michaelmas 1749, feveral fums amounting in the whole to 105901. 128. 11d. or thereabouts ; and that the faid revenue would, in all probability, ftill continue to be deficient; fo that not only the prefent debt would be irrecoverably loft, but the perfons who were to be paid out of the revenue of the faid office, for fervices done to the publick, would continue to run in arreat. and be unpaid, unlefs fome provision should be made by parliament for their relief; and therefore praying, &c.

June

This petition was referred to the committee of fupply, and then there was prefented to the house with the same recommendation, a petition of William duke of Cleveland and Southampton, as comptroller of the feal or green-wax office, reprefenting, that at Michaelmis 1749, there was a debt due by the faid office, of 2832L 55. 6d. and that there was no expediation, that the revenue of the faid office would increase; therefore praying relief. Which petition was likewife referred to the committee of fupply; and upon the oth of March, when the order for the boule to refolve itfelf into the committee of fupply. was read, an infruction was, with his majefty's recommendation, ordered to the faid committee, to confider of a proper augmentation of the revenue belonging to the office of mafter or keeper of the rolls in chancery; which inftruction, together with the faid two petitions, were the foundation of the faid refolutions of the committees of fupply and ways and means, in purfuance of which this bill was ordered. to be brought in.

The bill was passed in the usual course, but fome opposition was made to the refolutions as well as to the bill; for it was faid, that in all publick offices, especially those relating to the law, there were several useless officers, as well as extravagant falaries, the chiefs in those offices being now almost all become fine-cures, and the whole of the bufine's done by deputies; therefore, if the proper revenue of any office could not defray the expence, that expence ought to be leffened by reducing the ufelefs officers, and diminishing the falaries of those that remained, which might be done by degrees as the prefent poffetfors died off': And farther it was faid; that the admini-Aration

· Sce our Mag. for loft year, p. 326, 327.

+ See our Mag. for last month, p. 219.

1750. Summary of the last Session of Parliament.

Aration of juffice was a part of our civil government, and the expence ought to be defrayed out of the civil lift revenue; fo that what was then propoled, was really the grant of an addition to the civil lift revenue; and from fuch a precedent, forme pretence or other might afterwards be found, for freeing that revenue from every expence A attending our civil government, which might be of the most dangerous confequence to our liberties.

March 21, After the refolution of the noth had been reported and agreed to, the refolutions of the committee of ways and means of the 19th, which had been reported and agreed to the next day, were read, as also the resolutions of the same B committee of the 14th of February, and the 3d and 4th refolutions of the committee of fupply of the 9th of February ; and it was ordered, that a bill or bills be brought in, purfuant to the faid refolutions; and the fame gentlemen that were ordered to bring in the last mentioned bills, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill or C bills now ordered, except Mr. Fazakerly. in the room of whom Sir John Barnard was now appointed.

Next day, the 7th refolution of the committee of fupply of the 12th of January was read, and it was ordered, that in the faid bill, or in one of the faid bills, the gentlemen fhould make provision, pursuant to that refolution; and on the 23d, part D of an act, 5 G. I. ch. 20, was read, and it was ordered, that in the faid bill, or in one of the faid bills, the gendemen fhould make provision, for obviating a doubt which had arifen upon the faid act, relating to the payment of the annuities of 100001. and 20001, therein mentioned.

The first bill prefepted in pursuance of Ethefe orders we shall pass by, till we give an account of the steps taken last fession for reducing the interest of the publick debts: The next was for granting to his majefly a certain sum of money, therein to be mentioned, out of the finking sund, for the service of 1750, and for other purpoles therein mentioned; which was prefented by Mr. Fane, March 26, read a F first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

May 28, It was read a fecond time, and committed for the Friday following, Accordingly, May 30, the order of the day being read, the committee were infludted to receive, 1ft, a claufe of credit; adly, a claufe of appropriation; gdly, a claufe G for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clarks of apprentices; a thly, a claufe, or claufe for enforcing the laws againft the clandeftime running of foap, candles, and flarch

into this kingdom; and, 5tbly, a claufe, or claufes for emaching, that the bounty upon the exportation of British fail-cloth, then payable out of the duty of one penny per ell on foreign fail-cloth imported, fhould fland charged upon, and be made payable out of the cuftoms.

For understanding this 4th instruction we shall observe, that the 16th of February there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the foap-boilers and tallowchandlers in feveral towns of Lancafhire, and in the city of Chefter, fetting forth the permicious practice of running foap and candles from Ireland, which was chiefly owing to there being no penalty upon the fmugglers befides forfeiture of the goods : and by which they doubted not to make it appear, that the revenue fuftained a lofs of 41600l. per ann. and upwards ; and that they hoped they had already made this appear to the committioners of the excise a therefore they hoped, that proper provisions might pais into a law, for preventing the like evil practice for the future.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and, Feb. the 27th, a petition of the mafter, wardens, and commonalty of chandlers and foap-makers within the city of Briftol, under their common feal, was prefented to the houfe and read; fetting forth, belides what is mentioned in the former petition, that the exporting of foap and candles to the West-Indies, was by a just law vested in the subjects of Great Britain alone, but that a method had been found to evade the faid law, by importing foap and candles from Ireland, paying the duty, and then exporting them. again to the Weft-Indies, by which means the Irifh had already moft, and would foon have all the trade in these commodities to the West-Indies ; because the whole duty paid upon the importation of Irich candles, was drawn back upon their exportation to the West-Indies, except 6s. 8d. per hundred weight; and the whole duty upon the importation of Irifh foap, was drawn back upon its exportation to the West-Indies, except 1s. 5d. per hundred weight ; by which means candles and foap made in Ireland were carried to the West-Indies, charged only with a duty. the former of 6s. 8d. per hundred weight. and the latter of 1s. 5d. per hundred weight, which was a lefs duty than candles and foap made in England of Irifh tallow were charged with when carried to the Weft Indies ; for that Irifh tallow imported into England, was charged with a dury of near id. per pound, no part of which was drawn back when made into candles or foap, and exported to the Weft-Indics ; fo that candles made of Irith tal-10m

low in England, went to the Weft-Indice charged with a duty of about 95. per hundred weight, which was about 25. 4d. more than Irith candles went thither charged with ; and foap made of Irish tallow in England went to the West-Indies, charged with a duty of about 9s. per hundred weight, which was about 78. 7d. A more than Irish soap went thither charged with ; and yet the tallow-chandlers and forp-boilers in England were obliged to make use of Irifh tallow, as English tallow was very unfit for the export trade. By this means the petitioners faid, they would be deprived of the whole export trade, and by the running of foap and candles from Ireland, they would be deprived of a B great part of the trade as to home confemption.

This was the fubftance of the petition. which we have given in different words, to make the grievance the more clear to our readers ; and we have been the more full, to fhew, how dangerous it is to lay a duty upon any material for manufacture. C Indeed, all duties and drawbacks payable upon the importation or exportation of goods, are of the most permicious confequence to trade, because the laws made for imposing and regulating fuch duties and drawbacks, become a trap for merchants, and render the bufiness difficult and myfterious, and becaule they must always be troublefome and expensive to the merchant ; for once you put a jack in an office, it is impossible to prevent his being saucy and troublefome to, or his imposing unjust perquifites upon, those that are obliged to apply to him.

Befides the two petitions abovementioned, there were two others prefented upon the fame subject, and for the same E itself into the faid committee; and Mr. perpole, one from the borough of Bodmin, and one from the borough of Tregony, hoth in Cornwall, all of which were ordered to lie on the table ; and as the facts were notorious, and the importation of flarch known to be liable to the feme fraud, the abovementioned inftruction was moved for and agreed to, with- F out referring the petitions to a committee to inquire into the truth of the allegations.

And now for understanding the faid 5th inflruction given to the committee upon this hill, we must observe, that upon the 18th of January, there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of feveral merchants, and of the manufacturers of British fail-cloth, whose names were there. G unto fubfcribed, in behalf of themfelves and many others; fetting forth, That the manufacture of British fail-cloth did, by the encouragement given to it by parliament, come to great perfection in a very fhort

time, and had been of great advantage to this kingdom ; but that this manufactory would be inevitably ruined without the further aid of parliament, for feveral reafons, two of which were, that the frift parliament having thought proper to grant a large bounty upon all fail-cloth exported out of that kingdom, by means of which the Irish could undersel the British in the plantations (even if the bounty of 2d. per ell, given to the British upon exportation. was paid) and much more to in Great-Britain, where the British have no bounty upon home confumption, which would in a great measure deprive the British of the home confumption and exportation; and the other reafon was, that the fund out of which the bounty of 2d. per ell, granted to the British by parliament, upon exportation, being become deficient, the petitioners for fome time had not been paid the faid bounty, without which it would. be impoffible for them to export any more for the future ; therefore they prayed for fuch relief as to the house should seem meet *.

This petition was at first ordered to lie upon the table; but Feb. 8, the petition being upon a motion, again read, it was referred to a committee ; and the 15th it was ordered, that all that came to the faid committee should have voices. March 2, Mr. Hume reported from the faid committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the faid petition, and had directed him to report a flate thereof to the house; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole house, for the Wedneiday morning then next; but this order was put off from time to time till the 24th, when the house resolved

Tracy reported, that they had come to feveral refolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house; which report was ordered to be received on the Monday morning next; but this order was put off till the 28th, when the refolutions were reported by Mr. Tracy, and were as follow, viz.

r. That the manufacture of British failcloth, which had been greatly extended and improved by the encouragement and bounty given by parliament, had of late greatly decreafed.

2. That the fund out of which the hounty was given, upon the exportation of British fail-cloth, had of late been deficient, which had contributed to the decay of the faid manufacture.

3. That the large bounty, and other advantages granted by the parliament of Ireland on fail-cloth made in that kingdom, д,

* See London Magazine for loft years p. 456a

of which confiderable quantities had been imported into, and confumed in Great-Britain, were discouragements to the improvement of the faid manufacture in this kingdom, and contributed to the decay thereof.

4. That the bounty upon the exportation of British fail-cloth, and which was then payable out of the duty of id. per ell on foreign fail-cloth imported, fhould fland charged upon, and be made payable out of the cuftoms.

5. That a duty of 4d. per yard should be laid upon all fail-cloth of the value of 14d, and upwards a yard, and a duty of ad. a yard upon all fail-cloth of the value of 10, and not exceeding 14d. a yard, B imported from Ireland into Great-Britain.

Of these resolutions, the third and fifth were postponed, and the first, second, and fourth, were then agreed to by the houfe ; and these three were the soundation of the aforefaid 5th inftruction to the committee upon the faid bill, for granting a fum of money out of the finking fund, which then paffed according to the utual courie, and received the royal affent at the end of the feffion.

As foon as the faid three refolutions of the fail-cloth committee were agreed to, it was ordered, that the report of the faid committee, fo far as related to the first, second, third, and fifth resolutions, should be referred to the committee of D ways and means, where they were the foundation of the refolution of that committee of March 31; which refolution being reported and agreed to, April 2, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon; and Mr. Alexander Hume, Mr. Fane, the lord Strange, Mr. Ofwald, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Haldane, and E globe, or at least the surface of it, was Mr. Cooke, were ordered to prepare and bring in the fame.

Accordingly, April 4, Mr. Alexander Hume prefented to the houfe, a bill for granting to his majefty, certain duties upon fuch species of fail-cloth, as were therein mentioned, which fhould be imported from Ireland into Great-Britain, during the time therein to be limited ; and the fame was F read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time. April 5, it was read a focond time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. Next day the house in a committee went through the bill, made feveral amendments, and ordered it to be reported the day following, when the amendments were agreed to, and the bill G ordered to be engrossed. And, April 9, it was read a third time, paffed, and fent to the lords; but we must observe, that this bill, as well as the two refolutions relating to Irifh fail-cloth, upon which it was

founded, were in every flep vigoroufly oppofed by the earl of Egmont, and feveral other members of the house of commons ; and the bill being read a first time in the house of lords, April 9, and a second time the next day, when the question was put for its being committed the day following, it was opposed by the earl of Chesterfield, who moved for its being committed on Friday, April 13, as also by the earl of Granville, the lord Bathurft, and the earl of Winchelfea; but the bill being justified. and the first question supported by the earl of Sandwich, the duke of Bedford, and the duke of Argyll, the first motion was agreed to, the bill committed, April 11, and paffed without any amendment, April 12, on which day it received the royal affent.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZÍNE.

SIR,

FIND you have given us in your laft Magazine, fome extracts relating to earthquakes, from M. Buffon's natural history, lately published at Paris; therefore, I suppose, an extract from his history and theory of the earth, will not be difagreeable; and I fhall add but one remark or observation, which, I believe, will fhew, that he is himfelf what he fays of Mr. Whifton, more ingenious than reafonable.

M. de Buffon, after having made feveral very ingenious, and, I believe, very true observations upon the present state of this our globe, gives us his theory, by which he pretends to fnew, how this brought into its prefent form. To give you a translation of what he fays upon this fubject would, I know, take up more room than you can fpare, therefore I fhall give you only an abstract.

From the oblervations he has made, he fuppofes, that the furface of this globe was at first quite plain, that is to fay, without any hills or valleys, but every part of it equally diftant from the center ; the certain confequence of which would be, its being wholly covered with water to a centain height; and as the attraction of the fun and moon would have the fame influence upon this body of water, thus furrounding and covering every part of the globe, which it now has upon what we call the fea; confequently, this whole body of water would be in a perpetual regular motion of flux and reflux, befides the irregular motions which is might, at different times, and in different places, he put into bx

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by winds and tempefts ; for as winds and tempelts proceed chiefly from the rarefactions and condensations of the air, we must suppose, that there were some such when the globe was in this its primary flate, tho' not fo frequent or variable as they are now.

His supposition of the earth's being at A first, and for a long tract of time, covered with water, he founds upon the many difcoveries that have been made of vaft collections of fea fhells, and other marine productions, that are now to be met with in feveral parts of the continent, at a great diftance from the fea, fome upon the furface of the ground, fome at a great depth under ground, fome at the tops of B the highest mountains, and some petrified in the middle of quarries both of ftone and marble; and from this laft observation he concludes, that when the earth was in its primary flate, the substance, of which thele quarries are now compoled, was then a subfrance like what we call fine fand or fost clay, because the shells sound petri- C fied in them, are filled with a substance of the very fame nature with the fubitance in which they are found inclosed,

He has given us an account of feveral of these discoveries ; particularly, in the duchy called Touraine in France, above 16 leagues from the fea, there is a diffrict of nine leagues square, all covered with sea fhells and other marine productions, many D to their specifick weight, but according to of them entire, to the depth of at least 20 feet, and perhaps much deeper; for the inhabitants who call them Falun, and manure their ground with them, never dig deeper; from whence M. de Reaumur, at a moderate computation, reckoned this huge mais of marine productions to amount to #30,680,000 cubical toiles *.

Another discovery, he fays, was made at Amsterdam, where a bed of fand mixed with fea fhells, was found in digging, hear 100 feet under the furface of the ground, in that low country, where it is rather below the furface or level of the fea.

And at Marly-le-ville near Paris, in digging a well, there was found a bed of F very fine vitrifiable fand, mixt with fea fhells, which had preferved both their natural colour and vainifh, above 47 feet under ground; and under that feveral other beds of fand mixed with oyfter-fhells, &c. to the depth of 72 feet and a half in the whole.

As these shells are in some places in such G monstrous heaps, in others so deep under ground, and in many places petrified and incorporated into the most folid stone, he

concludes, that they could not be brought there by the flood, which lasted not a year. and before which the mountains had been formed ; but must have been lodged there before the earth was brought into its prefent form, and by degrees, during a long courfe of time, whill the whole face of the earth was covered with water.

He then proceeds to examine what might in time be the effect of the earth's being thus covered with water, and that water in perpetual motion; and He fnews, that the effect must be, the hollowing of the furface in one place, and raifing it in another, by which our mountains. our valleys, and at last the present bed of the fea, were formed. This, he fnews, must have been done by degrees, and beds of different forts of earth thrown upon one another, in the plains horizontally, and upon the hills and mountains with different inclinations to the horizon, according to the freepnels of that part of the hill or mountain first formed, but all parallel to each other,

He farther adds, that as the prefent furface of the earth, to a great depth, was thus formed from the fediment of feveral different forts of fubitance or matter, which the water, in its flux and reflux, or other forts of motion, carried along with it, those different beds of matter would be thrown one upon another, not according

cliance; by which he means, a bed of heavy matter would often be thrown upon a bed of matter (pecifically much lighter; and as these several beds of matter were at first moift and foft, they would, as they began to dry, fplit and form perpendicular rifts or crannies from the top to the bottom of the bed; which rifts or crannies would, be afterwards filled with fand, or any thing elfe the wind or water brought there.

'He likewife observes, that when two hills or mountains began to be formed at a little diftance from each other, the valley between them would occasion a current in the waters, which current would of courfe, and by degrees, make the valley deeper and wider, by carrying away a great deal of earth from the bottom of it, and from the fides of the hills next to it; in fuch a manner, that the angles of the hills on each fide, would generally answer one another: That is to fay, wherever a faliant angle was formed in the hill on one fide of the valley, a re-entering or hollow angle would be formed in the hill over against it +.

After this, he fnews from many experiments and observations, that this is actually,

* A toife is a French measure of near 6 feet English. angles, Jee our Mag. for 1746, p. 670.

+ For an explanation of thefe

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in every respect, the present flate of the furface of this globe, as deep as has ever yet been penetrated by mankind ; and in maft valleys and mountains ; and from thence he thinks he has hit upon the true theory of the earth, or the method by which it was made to affume its prefent form, fo far as relates to its furface. And, indeed, A I fhall allow, that in this as well as every other part of his natural hiftory, the author thews a great deal of ingenuity; and a most extensive knowledge; but his theory labours under the difadvantage of having demonstration against it, unless he could dispose of a great part of the water, which he supposes once to have covered the tops of our highest mountains were formed by the waters heaping rocks upon rocks, which is what they generally confift of, not only the prefent bed of the fea, and all our valleys, must have been full of water, except those parts alone from whence those rocks were taken, but also the whole face of C the globe must have every where been covered with water, to a height much above our most lofty mountains ; and the water which thus furmounted our most losty mountains, could not retire into those cavities, which now contain the ocean and feas, becau'e we must suppose those cavities already filled with water, to a height not only equal to their prefent furface, but D to a height much above the most lofty mountains upon the face of the earth. What then could become of the water, which covered not only our continents and illands to fuch a monstrous height, but alfo our ocean and feas to a height vafily above their prefent furface. We must either fend a great part of it to fome planet or F. comet, or we must fend it hy fome dreadful earthquake into the hidden bowels of the earth, or we must allow, that this philofopher's theory, how ingenious foever it may be, is impossible; and fo, I doubt, it will fare with every philosopher who attempts to account for any part of the creation, otherwife than by the infinite

1750.

N. B. At the end of the abstract, in our laft, of M. Buffon and his coadjutor's theory of earthquakes, were the following remarks, which were not then inferted. "We with thefe two French philosophers had given us a resion, why those earthquakes that are not produced by vulcances, fhould proceed G lengthways, and not in a circular manner round the place where the inflammable vapours are first fet on fire ; and why every earthquake that does not make an eruption, nor find any vent by an old vulcano, June, 1750.

fhould not fpread itfelf over a large track of country,

The Caufe, Nature, and happy Effects of Prefence of Mind.

MONGST all the curious difqui-A fitions that have engaged the attention of philosophers, none has more perplexed them than the inquiry into the nature of the human foul, or how far the mind is actuated or directed by the frame or difposition of the body. The anatomifts feem to agree, that the whole nervous system centers in the brain ; and therefore, when the most trivial injury happens to any the minutest branch of the whole face of this globe; for if B this fyftem, the brain becomes immedia ately affected, and the mind in proportion difordered. However this may be, it is very certain, that the calmness and ferenity of the mind depends very much upon a happy conflituted frame of body, and fuch a habit of life, as may not contribute to alter that frame from its natural inftitution. Thus, from a regular construction of parts, and fobriety of living, fprings that great bleffing of life, called prefence of mind, calculated to answer most of the great purposes of government, and to give a diffinguished figure to the prince, the minister, the general, the admiral, and the maîter of a family. In a word, it gives dignity to every ftation, and fuccels to every pursuit; as the mind, when all regular, even, and of a piece, carries, as it were, in one hand honour and reverence, in the other pleafure and plenty. His grace the late duke of Marlborough, by this happy equality of the foul, became that great general, and made that illustrious figure on the theatre of Europe, which history records to the honour of that age, and admiration of pofterity. From this coolnels of temper forang judgment and penetration, a capacity to inspect into the genius and abilities of others, a readinefs, on the one hand, of executing any great defign, and, on the other, of extricating himfelf from all kind of fudden difficulties. While other men of the fame rank, otherpower and wildom of the Almighty Creator. F wife conftituted, were subject to infinite cares, fears, and folicitudes, this great man paffed ferenely on, and faw to a moral certainty the event of every enterprize before it was put into execution.

The fame quality of the mind answers many uteful and important purpofes in private life; for as, on the one hand, even conduct gives happiness to families, and trains up young people to a happy imitation, so prefence of mind is oftentimes a much better guard againft intended injuries, than, guns, fwords, and piftols; and as an illuftration of my meaning in L 1 chis

this particular, I shall beg leave to give the publick a real instance.

Juft as that unhappy prince, James II. left this kingdom, in confequence of the arrival of the prince of Orange, a whim took place, that as we had no king, we had no parliament, and no parliament, no law; upon the credit of thus, feveral A people took it into their heads to range about the kingdom in bands to plunder ; 17 of thefe, well armed, came to the houle of the receiver-general for the county of Norfolk, who had at that time a confiderable fum of publick money in his hands ; a party of these robbers entered the house, and as they were croffing the hall, met the receiver's lady, who, not being apprized B of the motives of their coming, paid them the usual compliments of reception, and they in return very genteely told her, that they were well informed what money was in the house, and peremptorily demanded it; the lady, without the least besitation, and with a finile on her countenance, told them, the was forry for their difappoint- C ment, but that her hufband was gone that morning early to London to pay the money into the Exchequer; upon which they very civilly retired, not in the leaft dreaming of their being to dextroully outwitted : For, indeed, neither was the money out of the house, nor the husband gone to London, but was indeed counting it over in a room next adjoining.

The fame prefence of mind in this 1:dy, which preferved the money, might in other cafes have preferved an army, a navy, a flate, or a private life; and by this little inflance we fufficiently fee its use and importance.

Extracts from the fecond Letter, contained in the Pamphlet, entitled, The van Importance of the HERRING FISHERY, &c.

I nour Magazine for April, p. 168-170, we gave an extract of this author's first letter, in which he endeavours to prove, that the eftablifhing a herring fiftery from our ifland, may be a means of greatly increating the national wealth. We now proceed to his fecond letter, the tubject of which is to flew, this our naval force would be pradigioully frangthened by the above fiftery.

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The diffich, prefixed to this letter, is as follows.

Britons | wou'd ye the ocean's fway fecure, Yourfelves to the bold fifther's toils insure.

The author, after observing that our naval firength was once our pride, and most noble characteriflick, makes the following observations on our three great interefts .-" It is well known, that land and trade conflitute the two great natural interefts of the British kingdoms; (for that of money, tho' made to govern both, has too often proved as a canker in the body politick, and the root of numberlefs evils.) Between the two first interests a fort of connubial type is formed, whence their happinels or infelicity is reciprocal ; the value of lands rifing or falling, in proportion as our trade is in a flourishing or fickly flate, and wice werfs ; and yet we, fo far from confidering them as man and wife, have fometimes ungratefully treated one of them as a harlot. But it is now in the power of the third intereft [money,] to reftore the other, just mentioned, to her natural rights and privileges; and thus atome, in fome measure, for her past pernicious condu&."

The author, after applauding the house of commons, for the very great attention given by them to the herring filhery bill ; and faying that, " Toils like thefe are truly patriot, and give unfading honours," proceeds thus : " The fiftheries have ever been confidered, by those who are judges of them, as one of the best nurseries for training up industrious, bold, well featoned mariners. From these fisheries the royal fleets might in any emergency be manned with certainty and expedition, and our want of which has often proved exceedingly detrimental to many valuable branches of our commerce. Befides that, (to mention this only by the way,) the prefent extravagant duties on goods leffen the number of merchants, and confequently of fsamen. Ten thousand of the fishermen we are fpeaking of, with the ufual complement of mariners, landmen, &c. would, on any urgent occasion, man an hundred thips of war of different rates. The prodigious difficulty of supplying our fleets with failors, in the beginning of the late war, was to justly and to loudly complained of by fome of our shieft naval commanders, that it would argue the greateft want of wildom in us, not to guard against any fuch destructive inconveniences, in time to come. Hence it is absolutely neceffary that we provide, as foon as possible, for those failors who are difmified our fervice. As their cumber is very much reduced,

1750.

Of the Practice of impressing SEAMEN.

duced, by the late treaty of peace; should thele fee no farther profpect of getting a livelihood in their native country, they will justly and wifely endeavour to procure one in any other. We know, by the most authentick informations, that great numbers of our feamen are gone into foreign fervice, as others have done into foreign fifheries. How greatly the fate cardinal de Fleury improved the French commerce, was evident from the increase of the merchant-fhips of that nation, to the infinite prejudice of our trade in general, and that of our colonies in particular. As the feamen who are gone from us, will fearcely be brought back, either by the intreaties of their countrymen, or the terror of a proclamation; our own intereft, (abftracted from gratitude, to men who ferved us fo gallantly and fo faithfully, in feafons of danger,) should induce us to procure, with all imaginable speed, some employment for fuch of them, as still continue among us, to prevent their being forced abroad ; or their being reduced to the fad alternative, either of begging from door to door, or of plunging into crimes that may bring them to a fatal end, of which we have already had many melancholy inftances.-Thrice happy will it therefore be for Great-Britain, if our feamen, who form fo valuable a part of the commonwealth, may, by the expedient here humbly fubmitted to the publick, be kept near at hand, to D defend us in time of war, and be rendered more useful to us in time of peace.""

The author then flews, that the founders of this great undertaking could not intend to make it a monopoly, as they introduced a claufe in this bill, by which all the maritime towns throughout our island, are allowed to fubscribe to this fiftery. He E then makes fome remarks, on the fevenity often employed in our preffing feamen. As he inveighs very warmly against this p ractice, he was aware, that fome objections might be made to his way of thinking ; and, to obviate them, he writes as follows, (in the preface to the fecond edition of his pamphlet.) " The warmth with which he [the author] expresses himself, in oppo-F fition to the violence, frequently used in our impreffing feamen, may not be approved by many, who will think him an Utopian. His refentment arole from fome cruel examples to which he was aneye-witnes. He yet is not infenfible, that this practice, however barbarous, must neverthelefs be employed; in chfe our fleets G could not be manned any other way. Necefficy has no law, and all things must fubmit to the preffing exigencies of the flate. He only is humbly of opinion, that if the Etheries were well established, in all their latitudes, the government would not be

forced to employ the fevere expedients, against which he has taken the liberty to inveigh."----

Here follow the author's reflections .---" The eftablishment of the herring filhery might put a ftop to the barbarous cuftom of imprefing feamen, and tearing them from their families : A practice for difgraceful to the nation, fo repugnant to Magna Chart, fo unworthy of human nature, and therefore fo warmly inveighed against by fome of the most judicious chiefs of our navy ; a practice which has proved the ruin of multitudes of poor families, and the deftruction of fome valuable branches of trade; not to mention its having been the bane of B our fifthery, in the late war. This aborninable practice affects not only the common failors, but is fometimes fcandaloufly extended to the mates, and even to the mafters, of our trading veffels. Parther ; what can be more inhuman, than to impress mariners at their return from tedious and painful voyages ; without permitting them to tread " their beloved native fhore, or giving them the confolation to embrace their relations and friends? And yet cuftom has fo far reconciled us to this fhocking practice, that many fevere attempts of it are only made the fubject of hughter .--- The author, after giving a barbarous inftance, with regard to imprefing, makes these reflections : -" How would the reader's indignation and anger rife, fhould I affirm, that doors are often broke open, windows burft through, floors torn up, and innocent fathers of families fometimes murdered, on these horid occasions ! For the truth of

ping, Shadwell, &c." The author, after fome other observations on impreffing, continues in manner following :-"" These rigours often drag the valuable men, whole advocates we are, from a comfortable subfistence, and perhaps a much loved family, and hurry them to necessary perils, that often prove fatal : or, if they do come come back unhurr, may not reftore them to their former happy, tho' contracted circumstances ; hut ungratefully turning them adrift, by their being discharged the service, expose them to the mercy of a hard-hearted world. Here I cannot forbear quoting four verfes, (for the fake of the fenfe contained in them,) transcribed from the window of a country inn.

which I appeal to the inhabitants of Wap.

Our God and failors we alike adore,

Juft on the brink of ruin, or before : After deliverance, they're alike requited a QurGod neglected, and our failors flighted.

The shellor thus adds :- "Reafon as well as the common dictates of livinganity, 4 2 4

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(to put gratitude and intensit out of the quaftion.) call loughy upon.us, to mak about, as foon as pollible, for fome method, which may premot. our being obliged, in future emergencies, to have mecousie to the drteftable practice above biated at. And none, (I. prefume,) can be fo conducive to this fage and (alutary purpole, as the A eftablifting a graph hering fifthery.

He that theys, that "This fiftery would likewis aniwer every wise cod propoled, in keeping up a bady of regiftered feamen ;" and ends his letter with the following reflexions :---" As we feem by our being an ifland, as well as by our fituation on the globe, to have been formed by providence, for ploughing the fea as B well as the land; let us aniwer is beneficent views, and devots ourfelves, far more extensively, to an element whole bofom teems with riches; the acquiring of which will, at the fame time, procure other fignal advantages to the British empire."

We must postpone our extracts from C the author's third letter, to our next Magazine.

N. B. In our extract of this author's first letter, in our Magazina of April lost, p. 169, col. 2. line. 10. for glotious, read glaring.

The CHARMS of the FAIR SEX, and all definited by the Vice of Gaming.

W OMAN, lovely woman 1 was D the laft, and therefore the most perfect and accomplified creature the Almighty made ; in her fair, delightful frame, all the blooming beauties of the universe united, and the height of every graceful excellence combined : All the amazing blifsful harmony of the earth and heavons, fhone in her fhape, confpicuous ; and the R whole creation was, in her, glorioufly compleated : Then Paradife was perfect, and Adam's heart with ftrange transports glowing, in joyful admiration of a form to fair, blefs'd, and adoring, praifed his great Creator. As beauteous woman was the only creature that was formed in Paradife, fo every fweetnels was in her charming composition blended : The innocent lily, and the modeft, role; the blue-eyed violet, and amorous, woodbine, mingled all their. odours, to make, in her, one perfect rapturous perfume a Each motion of her body, vies with the fentiments of her foul, in delicacy ; and every charm configures to proclaim her, the miracle of nature : To G her all commanding sweetness, wildom's felf must off fubmit, and realon yield to beauty's magick power. When beauty mourns, all nature weeps, and every human break melts into fympathising forrow ; but when the fmiles, a glowing joy glads every heart, and every face puts on

the pleas'd imprefion; Woman had all shelo bewitching powers given her, so raile and kindle; in man's heart, love's facros'fland : Love, facred love ! is their end and dusy.

How-greatly; then, do they pervert that duty, and neglect that and, who, infand of making heme happy with their bufbands, and their own beautoous bofoms blefs'd; do, thro' an unjust prevalence of enfazring faihion, contrary to their own nature and better reason, give themselves up to gaming! Behold the most amiable of all mortals, at once metamorphofed into the most hateful, most wretched, and most despicable, the miler! Never was there on earth a change to foul, degrading, and unnatural ; fcarce Lucifer's, from heaven to hell, was greater; all the frightful, terrible transformations, the most fruitful fancy ever feigned, were, to this, beautiful : Ariadne, into a fpider's shape, was lovely, to that of a miler's: What can be a more miferable mutation, than to fee an angel's face, where every feature was formed for love and adoration, purs'd up and wrinkled into the careful, cunning, crafty countenance of a miler ? A face full of fraud, from a heart hot with inhumanity. Who, without anguish and aftonishment, can fee fo charming a creature, who can justly brag of nature's choiceft, richeft perfections, and of fuch wonderous powers to make mankind humbly and gladly bow to her superior sweetness, quit them all, to brag of a defigning, fraudulent, unconficientious card ?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

T HE quefiion about the meaning of the apofile Peter's words, a Pet. i. 19. having been lately revived, the following flate of the controverly may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

This controverly was first started by the author of The grounds and reafons of the christian religion, supposed to be Mr. Collins, who in the 6th fection of his difcourfe fays, " That if the proofs of chriftianity from the Old Teftament be valid, it is eftablifted on its true foundations ; becaufe fefus and his apolles grounded it on those proofs t And it is ftrongly and invincibly aftablished on those foundations ; because a proof drawn from an infpired book, is perfectly conclusive ; and prophesics delivered in an infpired book, are, when fulwhiled, fuch as may be justily deemed fore and demonstrative proofs, and which Peter prefers as an argument to the minacultus attestation, whereas he himself and two other apostlas; wase minelian, given by God himfelf to the midlion of Jelus Christ." ale mit gan te Baner the Mart at His .

His argument turns as follows, 4' Laping this foundation, that prophoty proceeds from the Holy Ghoft, it is a fixonger argument, than a miracle, which depends upon external evidence and teftimony." a Pet. i. 19. "Befides, according to cur Savique, Mofes and the prophets are; not only without further miracles, but the' miracles should be wrought in oppolition to them, a fufficient foundation of faith."" Matt. xxiv. 23. Luke Xvi. 31.

These are the author's words, and he afterwards fhews, that a man who knows that the Old TeRament was wrote long before the New Testamout, and sees the prophecies in the former concerning our Saviour, plainly fulfilled in the latter, swuft from B thence have a ftronger connection of the truth of christianity, than be can have from all the miracles recorded in the latter.

But as the intention of this author's thus preferring the proof by prophecies to that by miracles, was really to fap the foundation of christianity, the prefent bishop of London, then mafter of the Temple, preach- C ed at the Temple church, in 1714, fix fermons upon this text from 2 Pet. i. 19. which, at the defire of the mafters of the bench of the two Temples, were foon after published, under the title of, The sie and intent of prophecy in the feveral ages of the world. In the first of these fermons, after a mort introduction, he fets out thus : "Interpreters differ very much in expound. D ing this paffage; but all, as far as I fee, agree in rejecting this fonfo, which gives a fuperiority to the evidence of prophecy above all other evidence, by which the truth of the gofpel is confirmed; and indeed the text expounded to this meaning, contradicts not only the general fenfe of mankind upon this fubject, but will be E found likewife inconfistent with itfelf, and many other places of foriptore. For first, let any man confider, and fay, upon what proof and evidence the authority of prophecy itfelf depends : Can any prophet give greater proof of his divine miffion. than the power of working miracles ? And if this be the laft, and the greateft proof he can give of his being fent by God, can the evidence of prophecy ever rife higher than the evidence of miracles, upon which it ultimately depends for all its authority ?" He then fnews, by the example of Gi-

At then mews, by the example of Gideon, Judges vi. and vii. and of Mofes, Excdus vis, and iv. that prophecy of a divine miffion, ultimately depends upon miracles for its authority: And that St. G Peter himfelf fpeaks of prophecy as not the boft evidence or light; but as a fight to be attended to only ustil a batter comes.

For these reasons he supported that interpreters have quitted the apparent fease of the text, to feek for fome other, more

conformable to truth and realing and fit gives us the interpretations par spon it by feveral expositors, all of which he thews to be wrong. Then he confiders what the point is which St. Fitter lays is to be proved by the more into word of propheey; and from St. Peter's own upifiles he shews, that it is not the million of Christ. or the truth of the golpel, but the coming of Chrift in power and glory, to deliver the faithful, and to take venguance of the ungodly and unbelievers, as foretaid by the prophets under both Teltamente ; which being a future event, could admit of no furer evidence than the word of prophecy, and that evidence, as St. Peter fays, was a more fore evidence then what he and the two other apofiles had feen or heard in the mount ; yet still it was but a light thining in a dark place, and must remain fo until the day down.

To this he adds, that the entre fame word of prophecy have mentioned, probably referred to the prophecies of the New as well as GM Teffament, ""How onhappily then, fays he, was this text made choice of, to fet up antient prophecy in oppofition to the golpol evidence, fince the prophecy here intended, is probably itfelf a golpel evidence, and to far from bemig faperior to all the miracles of Christ and his spofiles, that it owes all its authority to them."

In the lecond difcourfe, the billoo fhews, that we do not flund in need of prophecy for proving Christ's divine committion. his own works having given the fulleft evidence of that ; but only to prove, that he is the perion spoken of by Moles and the prophets, which was one of the characters he conftantly affumed ; and a clear and evident conviction of this, he fays, is not to be expected from every fingle prophecy applied to Chrift, but from a view and comparison of all together ; therefore, in his four following fermons he confiders the whole chain of prophecies from the fall of Adam to the coming of Chrift, with their intention during that period, and their ule fince, as well as during that time ; from whence he concludes, that to the Jew prophecy was the first proof of Chart's being the Judge and Reference of mankind ; to the Gentile it was the last : The Jew believed in Chrift, because foretold by the prophets; the Gentiles believed the prophets, because they had to exactly foretold Jefus Chrift. Both became firm believers ; having each, in his way, a full view of all the difpensations of providence towards mankind.

These fermions have lately been confured by Dr. Middleton, in a treasile which he calls, An examination of the lord bifms of London's

STATE of a remarkable CONTROVERSY.

London's discourses concerning the use and intent of prophecy, &c. in which he first finds fault with the bilhop for leaving out, in the laft, edition of his discourses, the preface, which was prefixed to the three first. Then he observes, that the bishop had free-thinking author, meaning Mr. Collins, who had ridiculed the prophecies of the Old Teftament cited in the New ; and yet, fays the Doctor, that author has not confidered those prophecies in any other method, nor under any other character, than that in which they were confidered by the evangelists, and even by Christ himfelf, B who applied them fingly and independently on each other, to this or that occasion, as to many different arguments for the general truth of the golpel; fo that the bifhop, by condemning that author's manner of confidering them, condemns that of the evangelifts and even of Chrift himfelf.

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After this the doctor flows at large, that this was the manner in which those C the exposition given by the bishop himself ; prophecies were confidered by Chrift and his apoftles ; and then he proceeds to examine the bifbop's interpretation of this text ; whereupon he observes, that, notwithstanding what the bishop has faid, Mr. Whifton, Dr. Whitby, St. Auftin, Caftaho, Grotius, Dr. Cradock, and many more, give the fame exposition of this text that D is given by the author of the grounds and reatons, which is not exprelly condemned by any one interpreter, tho' fome of them prefer a different fenfe.

As to the authority of a prophecy to be fulfilled, it may fland in need of a miracle, the doctor allows ; but, fays he, all who maintain the fuperior evidence of prophecy, mean it only of prophecy E doctor fays, St. Peter's reafoning will be schually fulfilled, and carrying with it the demonstration of its truth, in the correfpondency of the event with the prediction ; and in this fenfe alone the author of the grounds and reafons (peaks of it.

As to prophecy's not being a more fure evidence to Peter himfelf than what he had feen in the mount, the doctor aniwers, first, F by thewing, from an account of the Jewith Bath-Kol, and from the consternation Peter was in when he faw the miracle in the mount, that even to himfelf prophecy was a furer evidence; and, adly, that Peter's view in this text was not to declare what fort of evidence was the moft fure to himfelf, but to those, to whom he was writing. And he concludes this G head with observing, " that all, which his lord@hip has been affirming to freely someoning the superior evidence of miracles to that of prophecy, feems to have been originally confuted, and the whole queftion determined against him, by Christ himself; who in one of his parables declares, that

thole, who would not hearken to Mofes and the prophets, would not be perfuaded, tho' one role from the dead ; clearly intimating, that the word of prophecy, as delivered in the Old Teflament, carried with it a firmer proof of the truth of his wrote these discourses in answer to a certain A gospel to the Jews, than even the greatest of all his miracles."

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As to Peter's calling prophecy a light fhining in a dark place, the doctor fays, he does not call it fo by way of difparagement. when compared with the light of miracles, but when compared with the day-dawn. and the day-ftar of the golpel, inlightened with all the knowledge, and inriched with all the graces, which are the genuine fruits of a perfect faith in Chrift, and which, it is plain, had not yet arifen in the hearts of those to whom Peter was writing.

After having thus answered the objec. tions made by the bifnop, to the exposition of this text given by the author of the grounds and reasons, the doctor examines and after giving an abitract of St. Peter's two epifiles, he observes, that they contain the whole plan of christian duty, with respect both to faith and practice, fketched out in a fummary manner, agreeable to the purpole of the writer, which, as it is declared by himfelf, was to ftir up the Jewish converts to a fledfaft adherence to that faith, in which they had been inftructed ; and that all the use, which is made by the apostle, of the word of prophecyin both the epifiles, is applied by him to fame general purpole, of confirming the whole christian doctrine, and not to the particular proof of Chrift's coming.

In this fenfe, and in no other, the found clear and just, in his application both of the miracle in the mount, and of the word of prophecy, and in the preference given to the latter, with regard to the general force of its evidence ; for tho' the former was a ftrong proof of Chrift's divine miffion, yet it was no proof at all, as the bilhop himfelf allows, of Chrift's coming again in glory; confequently, it is abfurd to imagine, that Peter should alledge it as a proof of that future event, and compare it with the proof of that future event by the word of prophecy. Whereas, if we suppose him to have compared them together, as arguments for the-million of Jelus, of which they are both good proofs, the comparison is rightly inftituted, and the preference juffly given to prophecy.

And he concludes with a remark upon the bilhop's faying, that the word of prophecyficre mentioned, probably referred to the prophecies of the New as well as the Old-Tellar

Teflament; which is, he fays, confuted even by St. Peter himfelf, who, in the very next words to the text, plainly limits the fenfe of it to the prophecies of the Old; it being a point allowed, that wherever the writers of the New Teflament (peak of the foripture in general, or of the prophecies of the foripture, they muft be underflood to fpeak only of the Old Teflament, and the prophecies therein recorded.

The doctor proceeds next to the examination of the bifnop's two next difcourfes; but as it does not properly relate to the meaning of this text, I shall leave it, in order to give you fome extracts from what has been faid by way of reply, by Dr. Rutherforth, in a treatile, entitled, A De- B fence of the Lord Bifhop of London's Difcourfes, Sec. As to the omifion of the preface, the doctor replies, that if he is rightly informed, it was omitted by the bookfeller in the two last editions, without the bishop's knowledge. He then fhews, that none of the interpreters mentioned by Dr. M. confirm his, or rather Mr. Collins's exposition C of this text; and that to suppose, that St. Peter meant the word of prophecies already fulfilled, was a begging the queftion, and begging it too, after the bifhop had fhewn that St. Peter meant a prophecy not fulfilled, which he might compare with the miracle in the mount ; for tho' the latter was not a convincing proof, yet nei-ther the bifhop had faid, nor could any one D fay, that it was no proof at all.

As to the argument drawn from what Chrift fays in one of his parables, Dr. R. replies, that there is not in that parable the leaft quefition about the effect of prophecy or miracles with regard to belief, but the effect of a preacher of righteoufnefs with regard to repentance.

As to the method in which Chrift and his apolles confidered the prophecies of the Old Teftamenr, Dr. R. replies, that they did not confider them independently on each other; for if they had thought any one prophecy, independently of all the reft, fufficient for evincing the truth of Chrift's being the Meffias, they would have Fmade use of that prophecy only.

As to what SL Peter means by calling prophecy a light fhining in a dark place, &c. Dr. R. replies, that St. Peter meant to fhew, that there were two forts of evidence for what he was declaring, one which they then had, and was the light of prophecy, the other they had not, but it would arife in fome future time: The G former of thefe he compares to a faint glimmering light, but the latter to the daydawn; and after this had arifen, they would have no further occation for the light of prophecy; therefore he could not

mean by it the light of the golpel, becaute those he was writing to were, as he fays, eftablished in the faith, and yet he exhorts them to take heed to the light of prophecy ; which shewed, that he did not mean to apply the word of prophecy as a proof of the golpel in general, but as the best proof they could then have of what they were afterwards to fee in the most glaring light. Lafly, as to what the writers of the New Teftament, and particularly St. Peter, in this place, means by fcripture, Dr. R. fnews, that it may be translated, No prophecy ever came, &c. and if fo, it may comprehend the fcriptures of the New as well as the Old Testament, St. Peter having himfelf made use of the word fcriptures in this fecond epifile, ch. iii. 16. fo

as to comprehend both. Thele extracts will be fufficient for giving your readers fome notion of this im-

ing your readers fome notion of this important difpute; therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with professing myself, S I R, your, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE. SIR.

I N a late monthly collection there is a grand apparatus of a fcheme to illufrate a prolix explication of what the writer calls an operation on Davis's fea quadrant : To clear up the mift, be pleafed to infers what follows.

1. The diffance between the zenith and the horizon of any place is an arch of 90°.

z. The altitude of the fun above the horizon is always a part of that arch.

3. Therefore, if the altitude of the fun be deducted from 90° , the remainder is the diffance of the fun from the zenich, the obtaining which is the defign of the observation by the quadrant.

Now the two arches of Davis's quadrant are defcribed from the fame center with different radii, but together they just make an arch of 90°. The arch intercepted between the fight vane thro' which the horizon is feen, and the fun vane whereon the fun's image is received; is plainly equal to the fun's altitude ; therefore the remainders of the arches added together mult make the fun's zenith diffance.- Hence the realon of numbering the degrees on each arch from its extremity towards the middle of the quadrant, is evident .-- I suppose all failors know, that the altitude of the funs center is the true altitude, and that if they take the altitude of his upper limb by the thade wane, they must deduct the fun's apparent femidiameter from the obferved altitude, or add it to the objerved zenith diftance .- Obfervations are always made at noon.

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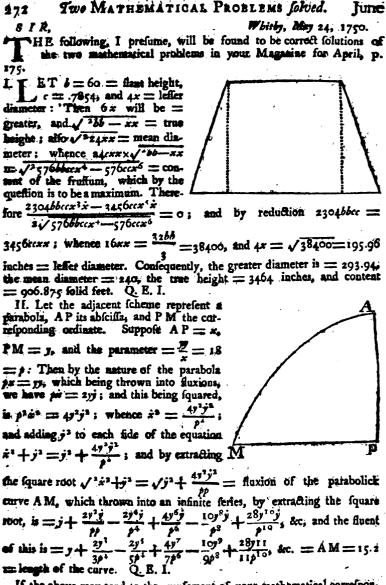
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SIR,

Your most humble Servant;

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L. CHARLTON.

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- To the Letters of famous Ment of Antiquity inferted in our Mag. for March laft, p. 121, and for Aprils Da 166, we fall nors add the following.
- Seneca to Lucilius, infinuating, that all Ages are alike wicked ; with the notural Punifoment of Vice.

YOU are, my Lucilius, under a great miftake, if you take luxury, immorality, and the other vices, which are ulually by men of every age objected to the times they live in, to be the product only of our days. Those are the defects of man, not times. Nor has there been any age without its vices ; and if we take the liberty B of centuring the licentioulnels of any age, I am athemed to tell you, that vice was never more barefaced and without difguile, than in the time of Cato. Some may perhaps imagine, that money had a great hand in the decision of that cause, where Clodius was acculed of a fecret adultery Money was C with the wife of Czefar. given the judges, it's true, but that was lefs infamous than their exacting, as a farther bribe, or falary for their injuffice, the profitution of matrons, and of the young noblemen of Rome. And here she crime was a lefs guilt than acquitting the offender : And he that was guiky of adultery, distributed adulteries among his judges; for till he had rendered them as D criminal as himfelf, he could have nofectivity of his life. Thus was this caule managed, which, if for nothing elfe, was at leafe confiderable for Cato's giving evidence in ft. I will give you the words of Cicero, because the matter of fact feems to furpais the bounds of credibility. " He fent for them to him, he negotiated, promifed E and bribed. But now ! ye gracious gods ! What excels of profligate wickednels ! when fome of the judges were bought off by the proflication of feveral matrons, and young noblemen of Rome." I have not leifure to complain of the pecuniary bribes. The additional rewards were far more abominable. Would you have the wife of that fevere and rigid fellow? I will P procure her for you. Or would you have the wife of that wealthy citizen ? I will fecare you the enjoyment of her; and when you have once been guilty of adultery, condemn it. That beautiful girl you doat on shall melt in your arms; I promife you the happy night with her without 'Tis worfe to the minute I appoint. to diffibute and procurs adulteries, than to be guilty of 'ein but once; this is to expose, that to abuse mens wives. Thefe judges of Clodius had demanded and eb-

tained of the fenate, an act of indemnity to bear them harmlefs, which is only neceffary where they defign to condemn. Which geve occasion to Catullus fo wittrly to fay, Why was this indentity demanded of bs ? W bai, that your money and bubbs found not be taken from you ? But for all the jefts, the adultefor had afready evaded punifhment, by bawding even in court, and elcaped his condemnation with more wickedness and infamy than he had deferved it. Can you imagine that there can be any thing more corrupt and abandoned than these, whom neither religion, nor law could reftrain? Who in that very court of judicature, which was conven'd oue of the ordinary course by an act or decree of the fenate, committed a more henious crime, than that for which they were thus fummoned to a trial of ? The caule and end of the trial was to decide, whether any man might be fafe after he had been guilty of adultery ? And by the trial it appeared, that he could not be fafe but by adultery. And this infamy acted in the very prefence of Pompey and Cafar, of Cicero and Cato ; of Cato, who had such an awe on the people, that they would not fuffer themfelves before him to demand the rites of Flore, performed by naked whotes ! Do you believe the eyes of the people of that age were more chafte and fevere, than their judiciary fentences? Thefe things have been done and will be done againts For the licentiousness of a city may 'ometimes by the feverity of diftip ine, and fear be reftrained, but never of its own accord. You have therefore no reason to think that new luft has a greater dominion, than law. Our youth are much more modeft than theirs; for the guilty denied his adultery to the judges, while the judges When corfefs'd theirs to the accufed. adulteries were the price of abfolving the adukterer, when Clodius is favoured for the fake of those very crimes, which made him an offender, and to ingratiate himfelf with the judges, acts them even while his cause is pleading before them; could any man believe, that he who should have been condemned for one crime, could be acquitted by multiplying the offence? All ages can furnish us with Clodii, but few with Cato's. - We easily finde down to vice, corrupted by company and example a nay, vice infinuates itfelf even in fol tud., without either company or example ; for we go to it not only down hill, tut delay, you shall find me exactly punched G down a precipice. And that which makes most men incorrigible is, that the' the errors of all arts and faculties give the artifts a fhame and trcuble, yet the errors of life produce a pleafure to the fin: et. The pilot finds no joy in the wreck of his

June, 17:0.

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ship,

thip, nor does the phyfician rejoice at the death of his patient, nor the lawyer in the lofs of his client's caufe. But on the other hand, all the guilty find a pleafure in offending. This man is pleafed with adultery, and the difficulties he meets with in accomplifying his defires, whets, nay, gives life to the endeavours. Ano-A ther is pleafed with theft and circumventing, nor is he diffatisfied with the crime, till the fate that attends it alarms him. This, 'tis true, is the effect of an ill cuftom and habit. But to fnew you there is a fenfe of good in mens minds, tho' never to depray'd, and that good is not to unknown as neglected, is proved by all mens difguiling and diffembling their B vices; for tha' they have met with a lucky event, yet they make use of the bepefit of the finy and conceal the crime. But a good confiience loves the light, and covets to fland the fcrutiny of mens enquiries, while wickedness is afraid even in its refuge, obscurity. The very shades that hide it, give it a fear of discovery. Epicu- C rus therefore has well observed, that the guilty may happen to conceal their crimes, but can never have a confidence even in that concealment. Or if you will render it better, thus; the criminals have no advantage from the concealment of their offences, because if they have the means to conceal them, they have no truft in those means 1 Which is, that the wicked Dmay be lafe, but can never think themfelves fecure. I can't believe this has any opposition to our feel; because the first and greatest punishment of the offender is to have been guilty; nor is there any fin, however decked, adorned and detended by the gifts of fortune, that escapes its punifhment, because wickedness finds that E the way, I cannot help remarking, that even in itfelf. And yet these are pursued with a fecond punifhment, and that is, always fearing, to be apprehensive and mistrustful of their fecurity. I difagree with Epicurus where he fays, that there is nothing just by nature, and that we are to avoid crimes, becaufe we cannot avoid fear, But in this we agree, that evil deeds are perpetually foourged by the conficience, and that its greatest torment is that continual fear and folicitude, that haunts, prefies on and lagars it, that cannot confide in the furthes of it, fearity. And this is the argument of Epicurus, that we have by nature an abhorrence of fin, because no man even in the the highest fafety, is void of fear; Fortune defivers many from G punifhment, but none from fear. The reafon is, becaufe we hive fixed in us an aversion to what nature condemns; and hence it is that the guilty can have no confidence in their concealment, even while

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they are concealed, becaufe confcience accuses and exposes them to themselves. Timidity is proper to the guilty ; for we were in but an ill condition, from those criminals that shape the eye of the judge, the edge of the law, and the pusitionents established, if nature had not fixed a weighty and prefent revenge, and that fear fought not the feat of execution. Farewel.

Tune

Remarks on a Parm, entitled, The Triumpia of lais, accalianced by, Isis, an Elegya See p. 134, and Lond. Mag. for Loft Year, p. 88.)

HORACE, in his art of poetry, ob-ferves, that the exordium of every poem thould be fimple, both in file, and fentiment. To illustrate this, he inftances a Scriptor cyclicus, (as he calls him) and Homer.

Nec fic incipies, ut feriptor cyclicus olim. Fortunam Priami cantabo, et nobile bellum. Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur ineprè,-

Non fumum ex fulgore, fed ex fumo dare lucem

Cogitat .-

I will not fay, that the author of the Triumph of line is one, who nil melitur inepre, for that, perhaps, is too great a character for any poet, who has wrote fince Horace ; but this I may venture to affirm, that no one has more happily executed what Horace has observed. The truth of this affertion any one will be immediately convinced of, who reads the firft paragraph. He will fee the rifing of the goddels Iss described in the utmost simplicity of expression, yer, at the same time, in all the flow of numbers. And here, by the whole poem is compounded of the truly Doric fimplicity, the keeneft fatire, the beft applied panegyrick, and the fublimest heroic poetry; all which, in an exact gradation, fucceed one another. Let us now turn our eyes to the exordium of the elegy, and here we fhall find a fludied, elaborate description of the grott of his,

Where coral glow'd, where twin'd the wreathed fhell.

Mr. M-- had certainly forgot, that he was describing the grott of a rivernymph, or he would never have mentioned coral, which is the production of the fea, and therefore can only be applied, with propriety, to the grott of a fea-goddefs. As for the expression, where ravin'd the wreathed shell, I am of opinion, that it is downright tautology, and shall always be to, unless it can be proved, that the participles revis'd and wresthed convey two Baiftib diffinet ideas ! Nor is there lefs tautology in the following line,

In carelefs folds loofe flow'd her zonelefs veft.

There are many other faults in the cleany which are equally obvious, but these that fuffice as a specimen : Not to mention the ftiffness that runs through the whole piece ; A a fliffnefs, which can no where be match'd, but in the Installation Ode. (See Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 329.) I fhall now proceed to make my remarks according to the order of the poem.

After Ifis has addreffed herfelf to the poet, who is supposed to be musing on her banks, and encouraged him to undertake B the caule of Freedom and Oxford ;

When freedom calls, and Oxford bids thee fing, ftring, &c.

Why flays thy hand to firike the founding

me falls into the following noble apoftrophe,

Still fing, O Cam, thy fav'rite freedom's C carefe. Ther laws. Still boart of freedom, while you break

How confonant to truth the laft line is, may be proved from a sertain Medley lately published, cui tit. Congratulatory Veries on the Peace.

. The ingenuity of the author appears in the elegant compliment he has paid Mr. Mere, on account of his Muleus, which, it must be confessed, is one of the best perms in the English language. Yet at the fame time he reproves him for having enderroused to expete a lifter of the Alma -Mater.

Yet flrove his mule, by fame, or envy led, E excellent in their kind, and are illustrated Mifguided youth, with rude unclaffic rage, To blot the beauties of thy whiter page ; A rage that fullies e'en thy guiltlefs lays, And blafts the vernal bloom of half thy bays.

A reproof this, ----- hut to well conducted a one, that it carries with it a greater compliment, than the best pena'd dedication can pretand to, ---- What follows is a fovers, but just fatine, which does not properly fall under my cognizance, and therefore I that refer my reader to it, with affaving him, that if he has a tafte for fatire, he will be extremely well entertained.

How finely imagin'd, how picture/que are the fellowing lines !

Tho' wakeful vengeance watch my cryftal G fpring,

The perfecution wave her iron wing, And o'er yon fpiry temples as the files, " These deftin'd feats be mine," exulting

1.

ories ;

On Ifis still each gift of fortune waits,

Still peace and plenty crown my beauteous gates, &c.

What true poetry is difplayed in the addrefs to the truftees of the Radcliffe library ? After having defcribed them in the utmost dignity of numbers, as leaving

The pomp of guiltless flate, the patriot toil,

he fays in the most beautiful line that ever was wrote, that they defign'd

" To hold fhort dalliance with the tune-" ful nine."

If ever the words were an echo to the fence, it is in this fingle Aroke.

He then proceeds to paint in the livelieft colours the British Orator ; amongst many excellent lines are thefe fix remarkable ones, which for firength of fentiment, and elegance of diction, can fcarce be equall'd, never furpafs'd ;

Hask ! he begins with all a Tully's art, To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart ;

Skill'd to pronounce what nobleft thoughts Infpire. fire 1 He blends the speaker's with the patriot's' Bold to conceive, nor tim rous to conceal, What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell.

What adds to the greatne's of these lines, is their being wrote on a man, who really acts, and has acted, what is here to nobly D defcribed ; a man, to whom with equal propriety may be applied, what Iuvenal fays of the famous Grecian orator, and

guardian of liberty. -quem mirabantur Atheniz Torrentem et pleni moderantem fræna

Theatri. Sat. 10.

The firokes on the puny champion are by a fimile, which is not inferior to any one in the English language. The abrupt breaking into encomiums on Oxford, is executed with great (pirit, temper'd with the firicteft judgment.

Hail, Oxford, hail, of all that's good andgreat, fieat ;

Of all that's fair, the guardian and the Nurfe of each brave putfoit, each ges rous aim,

By truth exaked to the throne of fame : Like Greece in fcience, and in liberty, As Athens learn'd, as Lacedamon free.

The fame vein of thought is carried on with the poblest energy, and fullimest flights of imagination, to the end of the poem.

I have now finish'd my, curfory remarks on the Triumph of Ifis : the author of which has delervedly gain'd the applaule of all parties, for to bravely defending an university, which has ever been refrected Mmz by

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by every true Englishman. I thall conclude @ with applying (mutatis mittandis) to Mr. the advice Mr. Boyle gave Dr. Bentley, the late champion of Granta. "Mr. fould efpecially take care, when the angry fit is upon him, not to vent it upon great bodies of learned men. A fingle writer A may be trampled upon now and then, and receive correction from his hand, without endeavouring to return it : But among numbers, there will be always found fome, who have ability, and inclination, and leifure enough, to do themfelves and their friends light upon the injurer, tho' he were a champi n of ten times as much ftrength and prowe's as Mr. himfell to be. Befides, fingle adverfaries die, and drop off, but focieties are immortal ; their refentments are fometimes deliver'd down from hand to hand, and when once they have begun with a man, there is no knowing where they will leave him." Vide Boyle against Bentley, ad finem.

The Fool, in the London Gazetteer of June 9, bumoroully propoles a Scheme for pre-wenting the Trouble and Fatigue of reading many Books, by Jubflituting Cuts and Picsures in the Room of tedious Hiftories, Poems, &cc. And after recommending it in Several Infances, proceeds thus.

F this undertaking meets with proper D encouragement, I hope we fhall be supplied, in the fame way, with all that is material in the Roman, Greeian, and other ancient hiftorians. In like manner, all the fabulous flories of the ancients may be recorded, and the pencil make Homer and Virgil fpeak to our eyes, in images more Ariking and inftructive than their groveling E by all who have any tafte of modern, polite pens can convey to a reader of the foundeft judgment, and most lively imagination : So that we may know, without reading Virgil, what paffed between Æneas and Dido in the grotto : How the afterwards hanged herfelf, and upon what account : How the Trojan hero and his followers rought with Harpies ; and how they eat their trenchers for want of plates; And F how the wooden horfe was introduced into the city of Troy ; and what heroes and commanders by concealed in its belly, may be clearly feen only by peeping thro' its ribs, without ever looking-into the Grecian bard for their names,

The tranfactions, and memorable events of our own times might all be likewife re. G fpear, Milton, Additon, Dryden, Pope, 1 corded in this manner, and with equal adsearchard A mallerly hand might give us into a line her defining or view of the battle of Blenheim, than the pen of the cele-Ξ. brated Addison : And fo, in one print, we

may attain as just notions of the affair of F-nt-n-y, as the nature of it will admit; and yet understand no more of the g-Ps difpositions, than we do of the order of battle between Abraham and the four kings, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genefis. Then, as to daily, petty occurrences, they may be as faithfully expreffed as in a news-paper, and generally with more fafety too : Such as the adventure of the m-m-tee girl ; the affair of the bottle conjurer, with a view of the desperate battle which ensued, how many heads were broke, and how many fwords loft : As alfo, how many hundred guineas a g-t g-I lately loft in wagers and betts - thinks B at a bear-garden or boxing-match, &c. &c.-But the greatest benefit accruing from my project is yet behind.

For example : Whores and rakes of the clais need no more pefter the town with apologies for their conduct, memoirs of their lives, fingular and furprizing adventures, &c. all they have to do, is to relate the most agreeable and delightful part of their fife and conversation, to fome eminent artift, and the publick will quickly be furnished with a faithful representation of the most material scenes, for the instruction of youth of both fexes, who now purchafe the books, chiefly to learn what a picture would make them complete mafters of in half a minute, without spoiling their lovely eyes, as many of them do, by poring too much upon obleene memoirs and immoral romances.

Thus, I hope, I have proposed an effectual method to prevent the increase of new books, and render a vaft number of old authors ufelefs; and I doubt not but the hint will be taken, and duly encouraged knowledge ; that fo, half our bookfellers may, in a few years, become bankrupts, and begin the world again in a print-fhop. But, especially I would recommend pictures, flatues and bufts of living and lately deceased perfonages, eminent in church or flate, in the military or learned world ; becaufe we are not fo liable to be imposed upon here, as in the cafe of antique figures ; and as the face is generally allowed to be the index of the mind, we may, confequently, by converting with a man's outward form, come at the knowledge of his intellectual faculties, and find out all that is in his foul : Just as I have feen a room adorned with the effigies of a Shake-Swift, &c. but not one volume of theirs in the house: The reason of which might be, that the proprietor could not afford to ftock himfelf with both, and fo wifely preferred the fhadow to the fubftance.

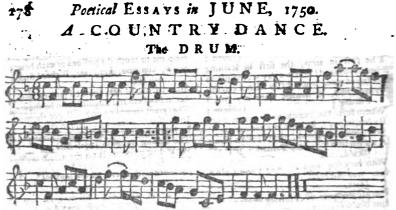
NEW SONG. 977 for redrefs, and too foon for my cafe, I Too late faw you, loy'd, and I with'd I cou'd pleafe ; I fancy'd your eyes read the language of mine, And faw my love's image reflected on thine : The flatterer hope to my ruin led on, And taught me judge of your heart by my to my with was at hand to perfuade, That my own ; Self-love to repaid. love was return'd, and my friendfhip

But wak'd from this dream, it is with anguin I find, [I thought kind ; Words and looks were but civil, which once is colour no longer falls fancy will lend, To form the fond lover, or image the friend s But be faill, my poor heart, or beat thes to reft, I'll drive this consistention, while hove from I'll break the gay bubble my farcy has made, And punith the heart failt love has betray de

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First couple cast off, second couple \rightarrow crois over, cast up, and turn \rightarrow ; first woman turn the top man with her right hand fingle, and the fecond woman with her left; the first man the fame with the third couple at the fame time \rightarrow lead thro' the top couple; and turn it out \rightarrow .

Postical Essays in JUNE, 1750.

On the Death of the Hon. Sir TROMAS ARNET, Kat. one of the Juffices of the Canat of Common-Pleas. (See p. 336-)

YES1 'tie' a glorious thought !-- The worthy mind,

Matur'd by wildom, and from vice refin'd, In various feences of focial life approv'd, Of man the lover, and by God'belov'd, Must, wre, diverted of its kindred clay, Soar to the regions of empyreal day.

Such Abney Mone; to deck whole mournful hearle

The mule lamenting pays her grathful metic, The mule, long wont to love as to revers The judgs impartial and the friend fincers I. How has file off with fixt attention hung On the great tright, that grac'd his flowing

Truths, that he joy'd with candid warmth Fair from the moral or the chriftian law ? How oft beheld him glad the friendly forne, Without all-chearful and all calm within ; And, far from mad ambition's noify firife ?

Tafte the pure bleffings of domethick life ? How oft in him with pleafing wonder view'd

A foul, where lawlefs paffions funk fubdu'd, Where virtue full her rightful rule maintain'd;

While gen'rous zeal by bigotry unftain'd, And freedom, that protects with watchful care [there-]

Mon's factod rights, fecurely triumph'd Sprung froms a race, that, crown'd with honeft.praife,

By virtuous deeds adorn'd a length of days,

.

....¹¹

For him we hop'd Kind temperance longwould wield [finield.

Her arms, and o'er him foread her guardian Fallacious hoper — Ait | fee the dire difeafe-Comes, horne infidious on the tainted breeze. Soon from her feat imperial reafon thrown, No more the friend, or fon, or confore known ;

The few rous pell victorious wins its way, Till fpent, o'erpow'r'd by its refikleis (way, [friend!-----

Frail nature sields.--O! parent, hufband, Muft then the endearing sames for ever end ?---- [powerful call,

Preaven calls fim hence. At that all. The fight will fpring and tears unbidden fall,

Yet let us upward look, ('twill give relief, 'Twill shock the torrent of impetuous, grief,)

With mental eyes his radiant courfe explore, And view him landed on th' etherial thore; Where envy's florms and factions ge'er sneleft [Thiot's break g The native peace that calms the pa-Where the great judge determines every caute.

And bleffer & he giver the just applaufe. S. BRADBURT.

SHAKESPEARE'S GHOST. FROM fields of blifs, and that Elyfian grove, [rove, Where burds and herces fouls, departed, Famile Statesformer (adv bin entropy)

Fam'd Shakespeare seeks his native ills once more, And views with filial eyes, the parent flore :

Hail

Poetical ESSATS in JUNE, 1750.

Hail happy land ! thro' all the world refound ; nown'd, The first in arms, the first in learning Hail happy land ! where ev'ry art maintains Its facred rule, where ev'ry feience reigns ; Where first, in humble state my lyre I ftrung ; [tongue ; Where first, the tragick mule unloos'd my By her infpir'd, I charm'd a former age, With Juliet's forrows, and Othello's rage 1 A monarch's toils, my Falitaff's jefts reliev'd, [griev'd. With him the laugh'd, with pious Henry Nor was the pow'r, to draw a nation's tears,

Fixt to one circle of revolving years :

Nor cou'd fo fhort a fpace, my fame confine, [mine, The prefent hours, may, thefe to come, are

Still thall my fcenes thow nature void of art, Still warm to virtue, ev'ry feeling heart.

But whilf my lays infruct you on the ftage, [page ; Guard me, ye Britons, from the pedant's

Let not the criticle charm your taftes away To wafte, on trifling words, the fludious day :

No, to the idly bufy bookworm leave Himfelf with length of thinking to deceive ; Let him the drofs, and not the metal chufe, And my true genius in his language lofe : Do you, the unimportant toil neglect,

Pay to your poet's fhade the due refpect ; Go, to the lofty theatre repair,

My words are beft explain'd and told you there; [live,

By action rais'd, my fcenes again fhall And a new transport, to your bofoms give ; When all the critick race forgotten lie,

The actors fkill (hall lift my fame on high. Come, let my triumph now in pomp begin : [Quin ;

Let the true Falftaff give you mirth in Let Barry in Othello, pity move,

Or melt in Romeo every breaft to love ;

Let Constance, mad with grief, your tears command, [demand :

When Cibber's looks thole pitying drops Nor bluth, when Juliet bleeds, her fate to weep,

And o'er her tomb attentive filence keep. Nor lefs let Pritchard's filver voice invite

When Beatrice affords a chafte delight; When Hamlet's mother thows, her fex how frail ! [vail ;

When Edward's widow, how her fears pre-Or the proud wife of Scotland's lawlefs

king, The dreadful ills which from arbition But let the modern Rofsus fland the chief, Who wins the foul alike, to joy or great of the

Garrick, whole voice inforces every

By whom my fentiments are acbleft taught,

Thou mighty mafter of dramatick art, Help me to rouch the paffions of each heart; Show, confcious murd'rers, Richard fruck with fear ;

Show, froward age, the fatal fault of Lear ; Let in Macbeth and Englifh John be fhown, The tyrant trembling on his ill-got throne ; In Hotfpur, virtue by rebellion ffaia'd ; In Hamlet, duty by a fon maintain'd ; The lurking traitor in Iago's fate, What difappointments on the villain wait ;

While (prightly minds atttend a liv)lier lay, And Benedict diverts the young and gay, O favour'd of Melpomene, purfue

The happy art referv'd till now for you e O only worthy me ! my fcenes rehearte, And give new fpirit to each tuneful verfe. The mule of fire, which Heary's conquerts

fung, [tongue: Receiv'd new force, when fummon'd by thy

Go on, and give a people more delight, Produce each day fresh beauties to their

fight. Let Anthony a thousand passions raife,

Urging the croud with bleeding Carfar's praife;

Let Imogen's unhappy, jealous lord Too foon affiance to falle figns accord, Let guilty Beaufort die with confeious dread, And tois diftracted on th' anquiet bed :

Or freed from mirth, fet favage rage to view,

In the fell vengeance of the bloody Jew. To thee, my great reftorer, must belong

The tafk to vindicate my injur'd fong,

To place each character in proper light,

To speak my words and do my meaning right,

To fave me from a dire impending fate, Nor yield me up to Cibber and to Tate : Retrieve the fcenes already inatclied away,

Yet, take them back, nor let me fall their prey : [express]

My genuine thoughts when by thy voice Shall full be deemed the greatest and the beft:

So by each other's aid we both fhall live, 1, fame to thee, thou, life to me, fhalt give.

Ad Amicum J — P — r, E. Coll. Oxon. Art, Bacc. deterministuram, Invitatio in Rut.

Et licèt vilis, cibus eff falubris, Munta vis zythi, cadus eff Oporto ; Et licèt vilis, cibus eff falubris, Mondaque, mappa,

Sed locus non eft logic loquenti, Qui fchois præfunt, abeant, magithi, Major hand ulh, minor ant negatur, Neve Saguela.

Hic bibas (eptem cyathos vel octo, so (Spero te mecum vacuum negare)

Feice & vies valeant, trecena Poeule fumite.

Xiè

Hic quiri porrà detur abfoluta, In ícholis fruftrà totiès petita, Quêis gorunt bellom Darii, Ferifon, Et Barahipton.

Hac domus conclis aliene rixis, Letus hic, meníæ fimul ac remotæ, Quíque propinat teneræ puellæ Quæ fibi cordi eft.

Pridie Cal. Mart. die Ginerum. 1749-50.

FAIR ZELINDA. A SONG.

Tune, The Nut Brown Maid.

7 H E N fair Zelinda came To feize my wand'ring heart, Swift fpread the kindling flame, Her (parkling eyes impart. Each look new fewel lent To the now raging fire ; Each motion did augment The paffionate defire, Soon did my bofom feel Sly Cupid's fubtile dart. While fiery fight reveal Its agonizing fmart ; Yet of my violent pain She did unconfcious prove, And faw with cold difdain The progress of my love. Ah! symph why thus unkind ? Why unrelenting ftill, To him whole joys depend Entirely on your will ? Oh ! let your conduct be As lovely as your frame ; And if you pity me, Confefs a mutual flame. Be merciful as fair, Sweet as the blufhing role ; In fmiles your love dealare, The rising with difclofe.

Fly ! tafte the heav'nly blifs, And crown the warm defire ;

Feed on the balmy kifs, And in love's joys expire.

- A Paforal Dialogue, Sung by Mr. Lown and Mrs. STEVENSON, at Vaux Hall.
- Be. HASTE, hafte, Phillis hafte, 'tis the first of the May,

Hark the goldfinches fing; to the wood let's away; [not, my dear, We'll pluck the pale primarofe; and flart J've fomething to wifper alone in your ear. [been inid.

She. Excuse me fond fwain, it has often The wood is unlafe for a maiden to tread, And a wither'd old gypfy one day I efpy's, Bid me fhun the thick wood, and faid fomething befide.

He. 'Tis all a mere fable, there's nothing to fright, [night] There's mulick all day, and no fpectres at No creature but Cupid, believe me, is there, And Cupid's an urchin you furely cast't

fear.

See. For all I cou'd' fay, when arriv'd at the wood, [to be rude.; Who knows your defign ? you might dare So I bid you farewel, and confefs I'm afrdid, Left Cupid and you be too hard for a maid.

He. His dictates you wifely at once fhou'd approve, [love :

For pray what is life ? 'tis a pain without Think how youth like the role tho' unsather'd will fade : [maid.

- gather'd will fade ; [maid. Then quickly comply, left you die an old Ske. By language as artful poor Daphne was won, [undone ;
- Thus courted, the yielded, was trick'd and And rather than truft the fine things you have faid,

Let my beauty decay, and I die an old maid. He. Believe not I'm faithlefs and falfe as the wind, [kind ; I'll be true as the turtle, as fond and as

Will lead you to pleafures untafted before, And make you my bride, can a mortal do more?

- Sbe. Then at once I comply, for I cannot fay, no; [I'll go;
- To morrow to church with my thephere To the wood next, tho' Cupid fo talk'd of be there,
- With joy I'll away, and adieu to all fear. She. Ye nymphs, to the wood never van-

ture to go, [anfwer, no, no; Till the prieft joins your hand, you muft

- He. Ye fwains, fhould your fair ones be deaf to you ftill,
- You must wear the fost chain, then they'll go where you will.

A. EPITAPH.

PURSU'D by vengeance, catch'd by death,

By heaven curs'd, here lies beneath, From juffice and the world withdrawn, The noted perfecutor V ———; The dirty fcavenger of law, Innoxious, without fang or claw; Judge, jury, witnefs, and attorney; Readers beware, or he'll fuborn ye! Or from his profecuting fhop, Trump and prove th' indictment up. Her Fi. Fa. juffice iffo'd forth, And feiz'd on all poor Tom was worth; While the Ca. Sa. infernal fcrowl In execution took his foul; And thus made out the faying true, Give to Belachub his due. If 'mong the vulgar it prevails, The devil lives in midth of Wales, It farely can't be now deny'd, The devil in the midth on't dy'd.

An ODE on the HERRING FISHERY. (See p. 266.)

O fortunates nimum, bona fi fua norint !-----Vin G.

HAIL, Albion I. happieft ifle! Where foft-cy'd peace, and plenty imile;

And liberty's unfetter'd hand,

Waves around her ivory wand :

With chearful afpect views the throne, And fees the monarch's joys,—her own 1 Long with'd—thou now refum'th again The ravifh'd treafores of thy main.

2.

Whilft envy waftes thy foes,

Each Briton's breast with rapture glows! He fees thy barks o'erspread the flood,

Deep-laden with the finny brood : And reaping wealth, which heretofore Unjuftly propp'd a foreign pow'r.

Bleft fight !- Thou now refum it again, The ravish d treasures of thy main.

On the Launching of the First British Bues, (or Veffel) built for the Herring Fishery. (See p. 235.)

A RGO *, that fhip renown'd of antient Greece, [fleece. From envied Colchos forc'd the Grecian With gold inveigling luxury crept in ;

And foon, from luxury, fprung ev'ry fin. But this new bufs, which our laft fons may hal, [will fail,

'On views far diff'rent, from the Thames A commerce to revive, for cent'ries loft, Damp'd by faile friends, by rival nations

croft; [ply'd, From penury's cold hand, by holves up-And crofh'd by knav'ry, ignorance or pride: [rife.

pride : [rife, A trade, whence each emolument might That speaks a nation fortunate and wife.

Ye British guardians of our darling scheme, [dream:

The nobleft projects fometimes prove a With you this cannot :--Probity and fkill Check random fears of any latent ill :

Yet has this fiftery fail'd for ages paft ;

And know, this brave attempt may be our laft.

But hints are idle :-You'll command fuccefs [blefs:

Proceed, and millions will your labours Then fhall the Argo vanish from the fky, and its height have this child for the first.

And its bright place this famous buls fupply. June, 1750.

PEGGY to bur JOHN,

2 S I

At his leaving her to go on heard the Carthret Bufs, or Veffel, juft fau'd for the Horring Fiftery.

H O W dearly I love you, bear witnes, my heart !

I with you fuccels, but 'tis death thus to part. With your filh'ry, and herrings, you'ye

kept a ftrange fuls; [make a bufs? But tell me, John, how many fmacke

OF COURAGE.

T'H' anstomists of human minds Cut courage out of various kinds: For this deep philosophic sect Divide and mince our intellect.

The man, infpir'd by clang and rattle; Who runs with appetire to battle, Who fighting loves for fighting fake, And thinks it fair to give and take; — His heart we must allow is stout: His head, indeed—that forme may doubt. Yet Cutts was no unfocial oreature; And Lindfay † felt for human nature.

• The man who fights, and runs away, • May live to fight another day.' So Butler forme where fays (look o'er him) And fo the Greeks \pm had faid before him.— In him, the flurdinefs of mind Is great, but with precaution join'd. Here from examples we defift : They fland fo thick they can't be mils'd.

The' hard 'tis to determine fully The wit and courage of a bully: Yet to these qualities are link'd.

One gets him can'd, and t'other pink'd. The first let living heroes tell;

The laft is known by many a knell.

The noble minds, who war declare With all that's gen'rous, juit, and fair 3 Are daily perjur'd to beguile, And pick your pocket with a finile : Thefe heroes of a higher fort Brighten the fplendor of a court. Here Chartres' bravery appears, And Japhet Crook's, who loft his ears,

And japher Crook s, who for my ears, But civil courage let us chule, Such as experienc'd flatefimen ufe ; Which leads them on thro' thick and thin ; Which forms repute, and laughs at fin ; Which, when obfiruftion lies before it, Never removes it; but leaps o'er it ; O'er prince and people paramount, Staves off enquiry, fhuns account: Which when oblig'd to quit the fear,

- Maintains its honour in defeat 3 Defice the terrors of the law,
- And keeps the hireling crew in awe.
- "Such W --- le had ; and fuch, 'tis clear,
- All have, who by his comparts freer. Nn THE

• The fip commanded by Jalon, afterwords translated, by the peets, among the flars. + The late earl of Crawford. + Asing & qsty as was made have a grows and the Menage gives this as a faying among the Greeks. Digitized by GOOGLE

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Monthly

FRIDAY, JURE 1.



HE feffions ended at the Old Bailey, when Elizabeth Banks, for ftripping and robbing a child about four years old, in Marybon-fields, received fen-

SATURDAY, 2.

A eaufe was tried in the court of Exchequer, by a fpecial jury, between a famous chimney-doctor, plaintiff, and the earl of Berkeley defendant, for a pretended cure of the earl's chimnies from Imoaking (tho' they were proved in court to imoak as bad as ever) when, alter a trial of nine hours, the plaintiff was caft, to the no fmall mortification of the fraternity of chimney doctors, feveral of whom being examined on behalf of their brother doctor, attempted to prove a cuftom of five guineas a chimney to be paid, tho' no agreement should be made concerning it.

TUESDAY, 5.

The parliament which flood prorogued to the 14th inft. was, by their excellencies the lords juffices, ordered to be farther prorogued to the joth of August next.

THURSDAY, 7.

Their excellencies iffued a declaration, relating to the distribution of prizes taken from the Genoele, whereby his majefty reftores to them his third ; the merchants, who were sufferers in the war, by having their thips taken and carried into Genoa, being first reimburied their loffes.

SUNDAY, 10.

This day in the afternoon there was a violent ftorm of thunder and lightning. which did confiderable damage to a houfe in Abingdon's Buildings, Westminster: The family were drinking tea in the back parlour, and infantly the windows were all fhatter'd to pieces, the window-fhutsers fell into the room, all the tea things were broke, and the partitions all fcorched. At another house in the fame place it split a flack of chimnies, and did confiderable damage to fome other houses in the neighbourhood.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, Matthew Blackifton, Efq; was fworn in alderman of Bishopsgate ward. There was a petition prefented to the court, figned by many of the inhabitats of the fzid ward, fignifying their apprehenfion of his being unqualified ; which the court -ed of, and, after debate, divided, when II of the aldermen were for fwearing him, and to against it. The votes flood as follow, viz.

FOR. Right Hon. the lord | Sir Henry Marshall, mayor, Sir John Barnard. Mr. alderman Benn, Mr. ald. Cockayne, Mr. ald. Allop, Mr. aid. Galcoyne, Mr. ald. Ironfide, Mr. ald. Rawlinfon, Mr. ald. Janffen, Mr. ald. Bethell, Mr. ald. Glynne.

AGAINST, Sir Richard Heare. Sir Rob. Ladbrooke, Sir William Calvert, Sir Geo. Champion. Mr. ald. Arnold. Mr. ald. Winterbottom, Mr. ald. Whitaker. Mr. ald. Dickenfon. Mr. ald. Afgill.

ko dind-vi

Sir William Smith withdrew. Mr. alderman Chitty did not vote. Sir Joseph Hankey and Mr. alderman Baker were abfent. At the fame time Thomas Chitty, Efq; was fworn in alderman of Towar ward.

SUNDAY, 17.

This evening the new born prince, fon to the prince and princels of Wales, was baptized by the name of Frederick William : The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. the lord bifhop of Oxford. The foonfors were their royal highneffes prince George and the princels Augusta, and prince William of Saxe Gotha, brother to her royal highness the princess of Wales, who was represented by the Rt. Hon. the lord North and Guildford.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen waited on their royal highneffes the prince and princels of Wales, with their congratulatory address upon the birth of the young prince ; and were gracioully received.

THURSDAY, : 1.

Their excellencies the lords juffices figned the fist for calling Nathaniel Gundry, and Sidney Stafford Smythe, Elgrs. to the degree of ferjeants at law, at the court of common pleas in Westminster hall, They were afterwards made judges, in the room of the two lately deceased, viz. Sir Thomas Abney, and Mr. baron Clarke. (See p. 236.) .

The REPORT of the committee appointed to examine the petitions of the mafters and journeymen freemen.

To the Right Han. the LORD MAYOR, Aldormen and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council affembled.

TTHERBAS by an order of this honourable court, bearing date the twenty-

twenty-fifth day of January laft, it was referred to us, whole names are hereunto subfcribed (with others) to examine, and confider the allegations of the petition of the feveral perfons, whole names are fubfcribed thereto, citizens of London, and liverymen of their respective companies there under-mentioned, in behalf of themfelves, and the reft of the citizens of the faid city, who occupy or use any trade, handicraft, or myftery, within the fame, as mafters, which was read in this court the fourteenth of December laft ; allo a fecond petition of the feveral mafters, tradefmen, and artificers, freemen of the city of London, whole names are thereunto fubfcribed ; likewife a petition of the feveral perfons, whole names are thereunto fubfcribed, freemen of London, mafters and journeymen of the feveral trades, handigrafts, and manufactures, there under-mentioned, as well in behalf of themfelves, as the reft of their brethren, citizens and freemen ; and also another petition of feveral perfons, whole names are thereunto fubscribed, being journeymen malons and freemen of this city, for themfelves, and in behalf of all other free journeymen of the fame trade, and to report how we find the fame, together with our opinions thereon, to this court.

We humbly certify, that in purfuance of the faid order, we have had feveral meetings for the purpole aforefaid, and have examined the allegations of the faid feveral petitioners, and likewife heard the faid petitioners in fupport thereof, and have come to the following refolutions.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the matters complained of by the feveral petitioners, require fome regulation.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the prefent method of proceedings in the mayor's-court, against perfons employing non-freemen, like wife requires fome regulation.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the court of lord mayor and aldermen of this city, be empowered from time to time, upon application, any Tuesday, by any mafter freeman, to give leave to employ any number of non-freemen to work under him within this city and liberties thereof, and for fuch time, and under fuch refirictions, as the court fhall think neceffary and proper; but in cafe there thill be any Tuefday on which the faid court shall not he held, that then the lord mayor for the time being, upon fuch Tuefday, fhall have the like power.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That no freeman of this city fait be liable to the penalty, which, by an aft of com-

day of July, 1712, is inflicted for fetting on work any performing a foreigner from the liberties chereof, if on trial of the ac-tion to the brought against him for such penalty, it fhall be proved to the fatisfaction of the court, and jury, who shall try the fame, that the defendant in fuch action had immediately before his fetting fach foreigner on work, uled his fell endeavours to procure a journeyman, being a freeman. to work with him, and could not procure any fuch freeman being a fit and proper perfon to be employed by him in his work ; and that the notice required by the faid ad of common-council, fhall henceforth be perfonal notice, and in writing.

And your committee beg leave to obferve, That in the course of their inquiry how, and in what manner profecutions have been commenced, it does appear, that the neceffary method of proceeding purfuant to the by-laws, is in the name of the chamberlain, but that the chamberlain is fo far from being concerned in these actions, that his name is made use of without any application to him, and that he has no advantage or benefit of any kind whatfoever arifing therefrom.

All which we humbly fubmit to this henourable court, the 20th day of May, 1750.

Richard Hoare, Robert Ladbroke, Tho. Winterbottom, Rohert Henthaw, Crifp Galcoyne, Marthe Dickinfon, Charles Afgill, Thomas Harrifon,

Francis Eliis, James Hodges, Benjamin Gafcoyne, Robert Wilfon, Richard Sclater, John Paterlon.

MONDAY, 25. A court of huftings was held at Guild. hall, for the election of city officers for the year enfuing, when William Alexander. Efq; citizen and tallow-chandler, and John Wallinger, Elq; citizen and painter fainer, were elected theriffs ; Sir John Bolworth, Knt. re-elected chamberlain ; and Mr. Thomas Hyde, late bridge-mafter, and Mr. Daniel French, chofen aleconners, in the room of Mr. Edward Knowles and Mr. Benjamin Betts, both deceased.

About four in the afternoon, a man dreffed in a white waiftcoat and a green apron, fell from the top of the monument. and was milerably dashed to pieces. The manner of his falling was this; In the iron gallery there is a live cagle to be feen, for which it is cuftomary to pay a penny; but the perfor not being there to fhew it, it being inclosed in a wooden cage, he, in projecting his body too far over the rails, . to looking at the back part of the box, which is open to the iron work, loft his hold, fell againft the top of the pedeftal, noand from thence against one of the posts mon-council, made adds weight the fourth smin the firest, whereby the top of his fault the set that with the berner WAS

was laid quite open, and the other parts of his body terribly fhattered.

About this time one Hannah Snell, horn at Worcefter, who had ferved feveral years as a marine in Fraler's regiment, by the name of James Gray, went to the East-Indies in admiral Bolcawen's Iquadron, ; and was at the fiege of Pondicherry, prefented a petition to the duke of Cumberland, praying fome provision may be made. for her now the is discharged the service. His royal highness referred her petition to Gen. Frafer, to report to him the truth of it; which report being made, his royal highnels was pleafed to order her to be put upon the king's lift, by which the obtains a penfion of 301. a year for her life. It feems, her fweetheart being impreffed into the marine fervice, the put on mens clothes, and entered into the fame regiment, went in the fame fhip with him to the East-Indies, and was his mefs-mate while he lived (he dying in the voyage) and was as fervant to one of the lieutenants. She behaved with great intrepidity as a failor and foldier; and her fex was never di'covered, either by her iwoetheart, or any of her comrades, till the made the discovery herself by the above-mentioned petition. What is further remarkable in this heroine, is, that in the battle of Pondicherry the received 12 wounds, fix in her right leg, five in her leit, and the other in her groin; from the laft of which the extracted the ball, and herfelf performed the cure, to prevent her fex being difcovered.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on the prince and princefs o. Wales, when Richard Adams, the recorder, read the city's address of congratulation on the birth of the young prince, and the happy recovery of the princess of Wales; to which his royal highnels returned an answer, expressing his approbation of their address, and his great regard for the city of London.

Letters from Venice, towards the end of the month, gave an account, that a French thip was arrived there from the Levans, with the difinal news, that on May 7, the ifland of Cerigo was visited with a dreadfol earthquake, which lafted five minutes; that great part of the houses in that ifland were thrown down, or fwallowed up by the openings in the ground, and that upwards of two thoufand fouls, perifned in that deadful calamity, --- Cerigo (the Cythera of the antients) is a confiderable iffind, inhabited by Greeks, and fubject to the republick of Venice, is governed by a noble Venctian, in quality of a proveditor, who is renewed every two

. .

years. It produces forme excellent wine, but in no great quantity : It is flocked with flore of venilon, and a competency of corn and oil, fufficient for its inhabitants, The Greeks here reading have the greater veneration for this place, upon the account of a vulgar opinion now current among them, which is, that John the divine bigan here to write his Apocalyple.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 26. HORATIO Walpole, Elq; to Milis Van Neck.

Mr. Wation, an eminent merchant of this city, to Mils Yerbury.

June 4. Edward Alleyn, Elq; a young gentleman of a good effate in Effex, to Mrs. Jane Miles, of Bunhill-row.

«. Byatt Walden, Elq; an eminent merchant, to Mils Williams, only daughter of Richard Williams, of East-Ham, Efg;

9. Rev. Dr. James Douglas, of the bishoprick of Durham, to Mils Haliburton, fifter to col. Haliburton, at Edinburgh.

15. William Amphlett, Efg; of Hadfor, late high theriff of Worcesterthire, to Mifs Amphlett, of Clent.

Henry Uthwat, of Lathbury, in Bucks, Efq; to the only daughter of the late Sir John Chefter.

20. Rev. Dr. Willis, rector of Stopley and Woodley-crofs, to Mils Anne Afhley, of Staffordshire.

21. Hon, Henry Knight, Eiq; only fon of Robert lord Luxborough, to Mifs Heath, daughter of the late Thomas Heath, of Stanfted in Effex, Efq;

James Philips, Elq; of Gloucester, to Mifs Sarah Rawlinfon, of that county.

Sir Thomas Head, bart. to Mils Holt. Capt. William Gough, of the foot guards, to Mils Penelope Pool.

23. Samuel Batterson, Esq; lately arrived from New England, to Mifs Sally Wood of Newington.

24. Mr. Sawtell, of the General Poftoffice, to Mils Anne Science, of Red-Lion. ftreet, Clerkenwell.

June 8. The lady of Thomas Ryves, Efg; of Ranfton in Dorfetshire, delivered of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Newton, of Rygate in Surrey, of four children, who foon expired.

The Jady of Charles Coxe, Efq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 26. JAMES Cocks, Efq; of Worcef-terfhire, and lord of the manor of Rygate in Surrey, which borough he reprefented in eight parliaments. He was nephew to the great lord Somers, and heir to most of his estates.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey, who had been paftor to a congregation of protestant differents at the Devizes in Wiltfhire, near 50 years.

27. The eldeft fon of the ford vife. Fauconberg, at to years old.

29. Lady Rebecca Tyrrell, relict of Sir Edmund Tyrrell, of Lamport in Northamptonshire, bart. aged 95.

Dame Anne Lowther, at her feat near Northfleet in Kent.

31. Richard Atkinfon, Efg; at Chelmfford, aged 95, formerly an eminent conveyancer.

Sir Francis Curlon, bart. at his feat at Water-perry, near Thame in Oxfordshire.

Sir Edward Gafcoyne, of Parlington, bart, fome time fince, at Cambray : He was of a very antient family.

June 9. Joliah Chitty, of Gooodmansfields, E(q; an eminent wine-merchant, and brother to Thomas Chitty, E(q; alderman of Tower-ward.

10. Robert Bifhop, Efq; a merchant in Throgmorton-freet, and one of the common-council men for Broad-freet ward.

Sir John Arnott, late of Fifefhire, in Scotland, Bart, lineally defcended from Sir Jofeph Arnott, who came in with William the Conqueror: He died at York.

13. Mr. Edward Colvil, father to the prefent counters of Tankerville, aged 105.

Rev. Mr. John Ball, fen. who had been vicar of Chesham, in Bucks, upwards of 40 years.

24. Col. Laferrier, for many years col. of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, and fince col. of one of the late difbanded regiments of marines, at his feat near Windfor.

William Hawes, Efq; chief clerk to the Hon. the furveyor of the Navy.

Stephen Collier, Elq; possested of a plentiful fortune in the coal-mines.

Ecclefiafical PREFERMENTS.

M^R. William Clayton, prefented to the vicarage of Aufty, in the diocefe of Litchfield and Coventry.—Mr. Scottow, to the rectory of Slinfield, in Suffex. — Dr. Sumner, head marter of Eron Ichool, to the vicarage of Barwick in Elwick, Yorkthire. —Mr. Giles Templeman, to the rectory of Chifelbourn, in Dorfetthire. — Mr. Maurice Gough, to the rectory of Trinton, in Effex. — John Morgan, M. A. to the rectory of Little Leighs, in Effex.— Mr. John Bourne, to the vicarage of Crondall, in Hampfhire.—Philip Yonge, D. D. made a canon or prebendary of Weilminfter. — Abraham Channing, M. A. prefented to the rectory of Pentridge, in Dorfethire. — Philip Rawlins, M. A. to the reCtory of East Chinnock, in Somerfetthire.-Mr. Whittington, to the vicarage of East Rutton, in Norfolk. - Mr. Gilbert Lake, to the living of Seagray, in Wutchire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HOMAS Francis, of Lincoln's Inn. Efq; made deputy folicitor of the treasury .- Mr. John Patterson, made one the pages to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland. - Capt. George Crawfurd, made mijor of Otway's reg. in the room of major Henry Barnard, decealed .- Lieut. Bartholomew Blake made captain of a company in Hoplan's regiment; Enfign Brome, lieut. in the room of Mr. Blake ; and Mr. Radley, enfign in the room of Mr. Brome.-Capt. lieut. Christopher Ruffell, made captain of a company in Wynyard's regiment ; Lieut. Edward Foster, capt. lieut. in the room of Mr. Ruffel; Enfign William Wynyard, licut. in the room of Mr. Foster ; and Mr. Robert Wilmot, enfign in the room of Mr. Wynyard. -Mr. David Maitland, made a lieut. in Kennedy's reg. in the room of Mr. James Nairn, refigned on half pay .--Capt Thomas Rainsford, made major of Powlett's reg. and Mr. Joseph Lewis Feyrac. captain in the room of Mr. Rainsford.

Perfors declar'd BANKRUPTS.

EAR Ohlfon, the elder, of Golden-1 lane, fugar-refiner. - John Banifler, late of Illington, victualler .- John Ellard, of Bunhill-row, fawyer. - Barth. Kilpin, of Long-acre, coach and coach harne's maker. - Joseph Skillern, of Gloucester. faleiman .- John Wraxall, of Briftol, merchant. -- James Darbyfhire, of Briftol, ftationer .- John Rooke, of Kingfland road, chapman. - John Slater, late of Ayre-Arcet, Westminster, hut now of Latten in Effex, ironmonger and brafier. - Joferth Beech, late of Briftol, merchant .- Jofeph Shore, late of Nottingham, innkeeper .--Tho. Honey, late of Cornwall, tin-dreffer. -Henry Kelly, of Auftin-fryars, merchant. -Step. Glide, of Thorpe in Elfex, chap-man.-John Walftinthaw, of Little Mortimer fireet, merchant. - John Burghall, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Cheelemonger. -Peter Boynton, of Bridlington, in York-fhire, maltfer.-Edw. Jolly, of Blackrod, in Lancashire, chapman.- John Patterson, of Hanover-Areet, Long-acre, hairseller, and dealer .- Christopher Aftley, of Lincoln, dealer. - Charles Wheeler, late of Savage gardens, merchant. ---- Jonathan Pemberton, of Mile end, brewer.-Tho. Morifon, of Aldermanbury, merchant. -Benjamin Williams, late of the Strand. procer and dealer. ---- Henry Climps, of Wokeing, in Surrey, victualler .- Edmond Minter, of Ipswich, Cornfactor and maltfler. Paicos

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THE flates of Friefland have lately come to a refdution, to pay off all the publick debts due by that province, for which purpofe their creditors are to have affignations upon the province, bearing an intereft of 41, per cent. per ann. until the capital be entirely paid off; and to effect this they have effabilithed a finking fund of 14,000 guelders a year, which is to be applied towards paying off fo much of the capital debt yearly, beginning with those debts that are of the oldeft flanding.

By a thip lately arrived in Holland, they have an account, that the inforrection of negroes in their colony of Surinam has been entirely suppressed by the courage and diligence of Mcfs. Reynfdorp and de la Faille, who marched at the head of a company of burghers in purfuit of the rebellious negroes; and after a painful march of four days thro' the woods, came up with, attacked and defeated them, killing 20, and making prifoners of 60 of them; and as there was but 120 in all miffing from the plantations, there could remain but 40, some of whom have fince been killed or taken, and the reft must furrender, or perifh in the woods. However, the Dutch government continue refolved to fend thither the detachment of regular troops mentioned in our laft, under the command of major general baron de Sporke, who is to have the chief command of all the forces in that colony. And for fecuring that colony against any future infurrection, a regulation has been made, by which every planter, who has 40 negroes, is obliged, under the penalty of 500 guelders, to have one white man as an overleer, two to 60, three to 80, four to 100; and for any greater number, one white man for every so blacks.

Some deputies from the towns of Delft, Rotterdam, the Brille, Schiedam, and Enkhuyfen, have lately had an audience of the prince fladtholder, to concert with his ferene highnefs the most proper and neceffary measures for supporting and improving the herring fishery, which his ferene highnefs has very much at heart.

From Paris we hear, that a general chamber of affurance has been lately effablifhed in that city, which was firft fer on foot by a company of merchants, and has a fund of 12,000,000 of livers divided into 4000 fhares of 3000 livers each; and it meets with all the encouragement the government can give.

The general affembly of the clergy of France now fitting, being unwilling that the yearly amount of their revenues flouid be inquired into, for the fake of raifing the tax lately eftablished in France, called the soft penny, or one dolling in the pound, have in lieu of that tax offered to pay his most christian majefly 15 millions of livers yearly for five years, by way of free gift, which it is fuppofed his majefly will accept of; and as it cannot be fuppofed, that the elergy offer more than the 20th penny would zmount to, we may from thence. compute, that the revenues of the clorgy of France amount to at leaft 15 millions Aterling per ann. What a monstrous expense for fepporting a fet of people, who, in no one fhape whatever, contribute any thing to the publick good !

M. Groffin de Gelacy, a colonel in the French fervice and a native of Wales, and one who attended the pretender's fon in his late Scottific expedition, has communicated to the royal academy of fciences, a memorial concerning a most useful invention for preferving failors in cafe of fhipwreck a which has been examined by one of the members of the faid academy, who has feen a proof of the invention, and made a favourable report thereof. The memorial fays, that the machine takes up fo little room, is to cheap in its construction. and may with fo much cale and celerity be made use of, that no failor need be unfurnished with it ; and as it will preferve every man who ules it from finking, no fuch man can be loft by Ripwreck, unless he dies of hunger or cold before he can reach the land, or be taken up by fome paffing thip.

From Madrid we are adviled, June 15, N. S. that two men of war, the Conftante and America, arrived lately at Cadiz, laft from the Havanna, with 1,320,000 dollars, besides other commodities; that on the Joth they received the news of M. Spinola's arrival at Cadiz, with three men of war, having on board 16,550,000 dollars in gold and filver, befides 2,000,000 in fruits ; and on the 14th they had the news, that two thips from the South-Seas were arrived at Cadiz, with between 3 and 4,000,000 of dollars, befides other effects. That his catholick majefty has added four maradeveis per diem to the pay of every ferjeant, corporal, foldier, and drummajor in his fervice. That the great quantity of rain lately fallen in Old Caftille has given them hopes of a plentiful harvest in that province. And that fuch a number of thips with wheat and barley from the north, among which were above 45 fail of English, have arrived at Cadiz, that the price of corn was confiderably diminifie

PeterDurg, June 19, N. S. The emprofe has ordered the fleet to fail the 21ft, to cruize as far as Dantzick, and from thence to roturn to Cronfladt, for exercising the failers.

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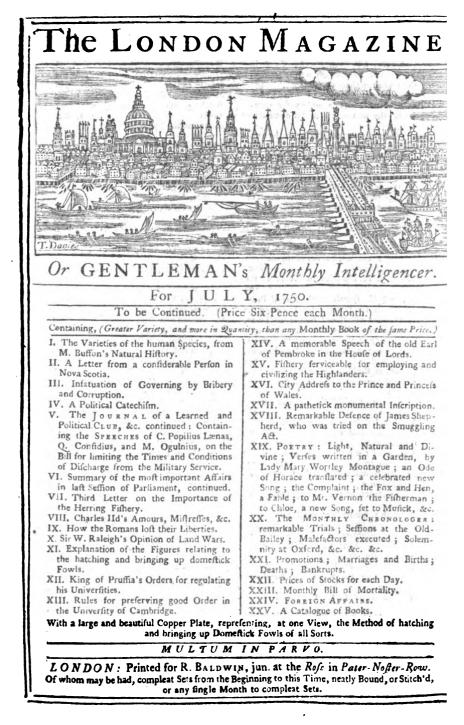
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LONDON MAGAZINE. IULY, 1750.

A Letter from a Perfox of Note in Nova SCOTIA, concerning the late Affair with the French in that Quarter.



HEN our fleet arrived here laft fommer, it was reported, that the governor of Canada had pofied A a detachment, confisting of an officer and fixty regular troops, at St. John's river, on the north fide of the bay of

Fundy, and in the heart of this province : This was the more eafly credited, as the ramparts of an old fort there, with a very little expence, might have been repaired into a pretty defenfible fort. Upon a feem- B ing confirmation of this report, capt. Rous, in the Albany floop of war, was fent thither to know the truth of it; and with orders, as is supposed, to disposses them : On his return we found that the French had attempted nothing near the mouth of the river; but that they were about to fecure themselves at some confiderable dif- C themselves under his protection, on what tance from it, at a place the French governor claimed as a fouthern boundary of Canada, or New France. This being in a country inhabited by Indians, and the navigation of the river being unknown to most of the English, nothing farther could then be done.

In September or October following, Monf. le Corne, an experienced French of. D ficer, at the head of about 70 regular troops, and a party of Canada irregulars. was fent to take poft at the lithmus of Chignecto, being about 40 leagues eastward of that river, and of the extent of a line they claim, from lake Champlain to the weftward on the back of New-England, to the gulph of St. Laurence. To E this place the Indians reforted, to the number of 300; who, making this their head quarters, have made feveral incurfions upon the peninfula fince ; but have feldom done us any mitchief.

As the Nova Scotia French in that part of the province are the most difaffected of any. and have always behaved with contempt to the British government, tho' possible'd of a very fine country, governor Cornwallis, who had indulged them with a long term of deliberation in regard to the taking the oaths to his majefty, to no pura pole, fent a ftrong party, confifting of near 500 troops and rangers (to take polfeffion of Chigascho, and to break up the rendegroup of the French and Indians) commanded by major Lawrence of col. Warburton's regiment.

The Albany floop, and feveral floops, and schooners, were feat round to Minas, where the forces embarked on the 20th of April; and arriving fafe; landed, at Chignecto the 23d. On their approach to the town; "which confifted of about 140 houfes and two churches, the Indians, probably induced by the French commandant, reduced the whole to affect in a few hours, and the inhabitants croffing the river, threw they call the French fide of the line. The reason affigned for their burning the town is, that it flood on ground they are pleased at prefent to call English.

As many of the inhabitants had taken arms, making their united, force confift (as they fay) of near 1500 armed men, the major fent a flag of truce (they having hoifted a French flag) to know the realon of their acting in this holtile manner, and afterwards had an interview with M. Ia Corne; upon which our forces reimbarked, and are fafely returned to Minas.

What paffed at this interview is not made publick; but it is probable the encmy (as I may truly call them fo) were too well fecured, and had too great a fuperiority, to make any attempt practicable.

This projected line, which the French would now extend their claim to, will range easterly from Crown-Point nearly in the latitude of 44 dog. 30 min. which will not 0 . 2

July, 1750.

not only cut off fome millions of acres, the indifputable property of the New England colonies; but failing into a place called Penohfcut-bay, gives the French near three quarters of Accadia, or Nova Scotia, according to its ever known and acknowledged boundaries, and above 100 leagues of fine lea coaft, covered with innume- A rable islands, fine harbours and fifting banks, that will in time of war put it in, their power to cut off the whole trade of the northern colonies, ruin the fettlement we are making, and beggar, the whole British continent ; betides furnishing them . with a fertile country, covered with an inexhauflible flock of trees and timber, for building and mailing their navy ; and appears to me of much more confequence to the nation, than the fcorched neutral iflands of Tobago, St. Lucia, &c.

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A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

From the Westminster Journal, June 30.

WHAT is the chief end of man? C A. To get money.

Q. How do you know this ?

A. By the universal practice of my countrymon, effectally those in place,

2. What is money ? A. The favereign and fole acknowledged difpofer of all worldly things...

2. How is money to be got ?

A. As the advantages and ules of it are D without number, to are abe means of, aga quing it. 1 145 is offer

2. Can you name me a fewinf them?

A. Yes, thele following ; to.wit, peace, war, government, place, the church, the law, phytick, the liberal arts; trade, labour, and fo forth. Q. What is peace?

N. Such a flate of different nations, as does not permit them legally to cut each other's threats.

2. How is money gotten by peace ?

A. Variotifly : As first, by the making it, when a whole community truthe its honour and fortune in the hands of two or three members, who are called negotiators : Secondly, by the keeping it, when, the' F It be folemnly fworn to by all partice, large fupplies are levied by each to awe and rofirain its feveral friends : Thirdly, by the breaking it, when yet larger fublidies are found necessary to Arike a greater terror, and ftrengthen the hands of a ministry.

2. Are thefe all the ways you know of getting money by peace ?

A. These are the most publick and notorious : But there are feveral others, equally profitable to other men, as thefe we to flatefmen.

2. What are they ?

A. Clandeftine ways of mutually impofing on each other, and cheating those ' whom they are not at prefent allowed to murder and affaffinate.

July-

2. Are all these equally laudable ? A. They are so taken to be in the general effimation of mankind.

2. What is war ? A. The open practice, with license and applause, of all kinds of violence against the perfons and effates of our fellowcreatures.

2. How is money gotten by war ?

A. By every method that can be thought of, every advantage that power may give, every ftratagem that cunning can fuggeft ; B by right and wrong, juffice and injuffice, (if right and juffice do at all exift in this state ;) by extinguishing every sense of humanity, and sparing neither age, fex, or condition, nothing fecular or facred ; in a word, by proving that man to man is the most favage of all beasts.

2. How are the words right and wrong, as uled in a flate of war, diffinguilhed from other ?

A. By a certain principle called honour, which defines things in a quite different manner from plain morality.

2. What is right in war agreeably to this principle of honour ?

A. All the milchief we can do to the fubjects and flaves of princes and great men, who had not the least thare in the quarrel, and are only facrificed to gratify the paffions of their fuperiors.

2. What is wrong in war, agreeably to the fame principle ?

A. To touch the palaces, houses, or particular property of the faid princes and great men, who feem, by the rules of E vulgar morality, to be alone culpable, and alone worthy to fuffer in the confusion which themfelves have occafioned.

 \mathcal{Q} . What is the highest delight of a truemartial hero, in that flate of licenfe which conqueft, by the rules of honour, gives over every thing in a place fubdued ?

A. To take all a man's goods, ravifu his wife and eldeft daughter, and cut the throats of all his young children before his face : And then, after a little mockery and torture, mercifully to butcher the man himfelf with deliberation.

2. Enough, methinks, of this. Proceed we to government : How is money got by that ?

A. I perceive you know nothing of the G great world, and are very little conversant in modern hiftory : Otherwife you could not have asked such a weak question .----You might have fift demanded, however, what government is.

2. Right. What is government ?

А.

A. Properly, it is an authority exercised by one or more, with general confent, for the good of a community : But, practically, it is the art of a few, whereby they live and grow rich upon the patrimonies and labour of the many; an authorifed method, under the fanction of laws introduced by the governors, to take the eftates A and opprefs the perfons, as conveniency may require, of those who are to unhappy as to be blended with the mais of the people.

2. Can a government do this with juffice and impunity ?

A: Confider, it is the laws of those who govern that define and conftitute justice in each community : And as to punishments, B when the people think themfelves legally aggrieved, those are to much in the hands of the few, and these few are guarded with fo many terrors, under the names of treasons, and high crimes and misdemeanors, that the cafe must be very desperates the opprefitons must be intolerable, and the patience of the many must be quite C wern out, when the rod reverts to laft those who made it. Yet this case, it must be owned, hath fometimes happened ; and the motions of the populace, at those times, have been extremely violent.

2. Can you mention fome few of the particulars, out of which a government gets money ?

A. A few of them will fignify nothing, Dunlefs I were to run over, a catalogue of almost every thing we drink, wear, and ule; whatever the land, the lea, or human indúltry produces ; Let us trade, let us take pleafure, in both we purfue the benefit of government. It used to be obferved of the dukes of Tuicany, that there was not a ball of dung dropped by the E vileft animal, out of which they did not make fome profit : Which proves, that those princes well understood the maxim of Verparian, the Roman emperor :

> Lucri bonus est odor ex re Qualiber . -

R. I confider place and dignity as under the general head of government, of which F they are members : But what do you mean by trade, and what fort of gain is the principal object of it ?

A. Trade, with moderate profit, is not only ufeful and laudable, but neceffary : It confifts in the exchange of one commodity for another, or for a certain value in coin. But the wildom of the prefent times G counterfeits every virtue where there is no directs to make the most of all things, and to take every advantage of another's ignorance in a bargain ; which is properly called skill in trade, or the true art of thriving.

2. What have you to fay of the church, the law, phyfick, and the liberal arts ?

A. You must allow me fome exceptions in each of them, for men who, befides the knowledge of their profession, have a certain faculty or part called confcience : and when these are granted, you may rank all the reft, of each of these orders, under the general head of trade.

2. Will not this freedom give offence to those learned professions ?

A. I hope not, to the worthy part of them. whom I have excepted out of the general rule, who mourn the profitution of their brethren, and are truly an honour to the characters they bear, and the age they live in. How many of thefe there may be really in each class, I cannot pretend to fay : But I am under no great apprehenfion, that those who are not fo will acknowledge themfelves otherwife, and hazard their own reputation for the fake of being extremely angry at my aniwer.

R. There are, I suppose, some particular qualities common to all provident men, which are requisite to the getting of money in their feveral professions : Can you name fome of these ?

A. There must be a great deal of induftry in this purfuit, as well as in the plain means of getting an honeft livelihood by labour : But with this difference betwixt the two species; that whereas a laborious industry aims at no more than it pretends, hath only fimple views, and is content with a limited and known reward a the true thriving industry hath its eyes on every fide, is confined by no rules but those of interest and fasety, and never mission and advantageous occasion that it can embrace with impunity.

2. In other words, a man that hath this quality is as great a rogue as he can be without danger of hanging, or fuffering in his pocket, and has no regard to any other confequence : Is not that your meaning ?

A. Not exactly : For tho' this formetimes be the cafe, it feldom fo happens till a man has no character to lofe; there being very few men, however wicked, who do not covet the reputation of honefty and virtue.

2. But how can that be obtained, when a man's practice is fuch as you have fuppofed that of the thriving industrious man to be ?

A. By a well-regulated hypocrify, which existence of any .- The story of the antbaffador is well known, who refused a chaplain because he was not wicked enough ; that is (as his lordfhip explained himfelf) had not hypocrify to cover his other offict vices. But this can do only till a man is difcovered, as he commonly is in # more time by fome activent or other. The parfon in question, we are told, had once played his cards to well, as to pais for a very good man with a pious nohleman, whom he ferved as domeflick chaptains But being at laft detetted, he had thrown A off his guard, and was now become fomanuelefily fcandatous by habit, that he was judged incapable of afforming the cloud again, even in a ftrange country.

2. But is it not very difficult, even for a flort time; to deceive the world in this refport ?

A. Our matures are fuch, that for the molt part we are willing to be deteived. We have not penetration to look into the heart ; and a temper too fulpicious is univerfally condemned. If a minister thould give you a place; shid tell you it was portily in regard to your ment, which was to confpicuous he could not overlook its would not felf-adulation be apt to believe Him; and not to reflect upon the interest C the community, has himfeld fufficed in the you have in fach a borcugh ? Would you fulpect the veracity of this great man? Would not this action incline you to difa credit a thousand things you might hear to his diladvantage ? Whuld not gratitude, and your opinion of his righteous defigns. engage you to make all the interest in your power; at every election, for the candi D dates he fiteuld think proper to recommend ? But if friendflip, affetious applieation, or a ligh opinion of fome other Renfleman's abilities mould induce you, alter many years, to wote another way, in full confidence that the minister was fo difinterented as not to releast your use of liberty ; and the next news who Heard was, that your place was taken from you ; B WouRinge this teach you's truth, which you had never clearly feen during all the years of your favour. That it was your intereft In the borough, and not any perforal merit, which had occasioned you' to be fo

Rig quartered on the revenue ? . Tou put fo particular a cale, that it Tills not much in the practice of common F fife! A minister, by his great power, and the impossibility of examining the elosely, may deceive a man in a rank of life far below him : But do your think it possible for you and I; and other men of the fame rank, to pers fuch importions upon one another for any confiderable fpace of time ?

A. Why not ? I helde mentioned the imperfection of our nature; and our rea. G diriefs to believe what we with. Do we not with that every man We know intil mately, and with whom we converse or deal, may be honeff, and of fair charafter ? On the other hand; do-we not all

I

ondersour to appear to to each other? The knave himself, if he be to politick, (and it is of political knows only that I am here talking) will deal fairly with there who have power to ferve and promote-Him, or from whom he expects a good character in cafe of trial. Thus we often find, that when a man is detected in formevillainy, if the credit of the acculer be not at that time fuperior to his own, the fcandel fuddenly blows over, and the accorded is again reflus in curia. His friends, whom we will tappole to be not only then of fair character, but of real worth and virtue, knowing he harm by him themselves, will not safily credit the charge of a settler that is not fupported by groat authinity : They will, with great fincerity, teltify that they believe Mr. Such-a-one to be a very how not mun, and that he has been fallely acdaled. Whence it hath fometimes happaned, that the man who complained of a teat injury, and with the unnoft juffice ordeavoured to mark out a had member to confequence, and been replaced a flanderer and calumniator.

2. That is hard treatmont indeed, and I bekin to fear it is not undommon, being convinced there is much truth in the former part of your answer. But what is the use of great riches, when they are acquired by any of the means you have been deforibine?

A. All that a man can with who is he health; and has no view to any enjoyments but these of this life. He shall be respected in his perfor, obeyed in his commande, foothed in his plesfures, and, if he defires it, and be of the right fide of the questions honoured in his name and family. It is In vailit, after he is got to this height; that truth purfues him with the lamp of difco. very in her hand, and proclaims the diffioweft arts by which he has rifen. Truth herfelf, the' attended with candler, fhall be fligmatifed by the names of envy, malice, and detraction. If among the lower fort of people, on whom plain fenfe has not loft the force of perfusion, the gains fome profelytes, they must in prudence enneeal their fentiments, and not publify them abroad; because an action of scandal would lie against them to their ruin. Thus the law, which was made to prevent and punish all offences, is fo managed; that it becomes the guard and fecurity of great offenders. I must not mention inflances of this nature, tho' perhaps they might he found among perfors now living, left I theufd myfelf incur the penalty I have been mentioning.

Q. What are the other advantages of being rich ?

If. To be much talked of in life, and to have a monument, with a flattering zpitaph, and perhaps a place in history, at least in the daily, weekly, and monship histories of the times, when he dies; to heave fome flructure with endowments dewordd to oftentation, but inferioed with the name of charity, and a long catalogue of virtues, which fome fruitful invention befows upon the donor.

2. Are these the last bonefits that can artic from the acquisition of great riches?

A. Generally they are, to fuch perfons as we have been difcouring of : For as to the few, who by great good fortune, and a fuperior share of merit, have drawn after them the ftreams of affluonce, without B opprefion or extortion ; and who boundifully keep them running, during life, on all the worthy indigent that come to their knowledge, without regard to the fum they (hall leave behind them, more than a decent provision for their families at their death ;-you cannot but understand, that they are not included in any part of my C description of the thriving industrious. Such beneficent perfons, whom I except in all I have faid, have ufually likewife fome thoughts of a future state of felicity, which they rationally hope to obtain, by conforming their lives to the divine rule. But my heroes feldom extend their thoughts beyond the prefent flate ; or if they have any confused notions of a futurity, which D to them muft always come with a mixture of terror, they hope to explate the offended Drity by their vain donations at laft, and to impose on the omnipotent Judge by the tame lies, which are exhibited on ftone to simpofe on mankind. Of thefe it feems very tender and generous only to fay, that their monument is the last benefit which E their riches can beftow upon them.

2. Then you have here done with them,

A. Yes; and I hope you have at prefeat done with your queftions.

Q. With all my heart : For this cate-

We have bad feweral inflances of the King of F. Prufina's Regard for the Welfare of his Subjetts, sublich we have formerly given, particularly with regard to the Courts of Law. (See Lond. Mag. for 1746, p. 355.) And the following Extract of a Letter from Berlin is another inflance to the fame Purpole.

The first of the universities in his dominions, has majefy perceived, with great

concern, that the ancient diffinitie and good polity of shole faminaries of learning are much relaxed, partly shro' she remusnefs of those who ought to have an eye to the conduct of youth, and partly by the fault of fome of the professors themfelves, who, preferring their private interest to all other confiderations, allow the fludents pernicious liberties, which they convingably bufe : So that, instead of applying themfelves closely to their fludies, and leading a regular life, they plange into libertinifm and extravagance, and follow fuch diffolote couries, as make them lofe the relish of learning, expose them to sumout their fortunes, ruin their health, and become the difgrace of civil fociety. To obviate thefe ovils, the king has made a regulation for the eftablishment of good order and difcipline in the universities, to the end, that the liberal arts and delences may be better cultivated, and parents and sutors may no longer have the vexation of feeing the funts deftined to form youth to forve their comtry with honour and advantage, Runndered away in idle expanses. According to this regulation, the fons of noble houses shall be allowed to wear a fword : It is absolutely forbid all other students, in whatfocuer faculty, whether in law, divi-nity, phyfick, dec. Buildes the stoper demeanor, which all fludents in general are to observe, it is particularly recommended to those who devote themselves to divinity. to the end, that their conduct at the uniwerfities may not be thrown in their teeth, when they come to push for a place in the church. The fludents are to abftain from committing irregularities in the firest, provoking or injuring any body, or giving challenges, upon pain of being put under an arreft, chaftifed, and even expelled the university, according to the nature and circumstances of the offence. None are allowed to be out after nine o'clock in the evening, without indifpentiable necessity; but in this article there is an exception in favour of these, who having tutors, may be out along with them in well-bred, fober companies. After the faid hour, they are not allowed to be in coffee houfes, taverns, or any other tippling places, upon pain of being under arreft, and the mafter of the house that harbours them, is to be fined five crowns. All excelles or diforders capable of interrupting the publick tranquillity, fuch as firing of guns or pittols in the town, breaking windows, doing damage to houses, or to the publick lanthorns, beating or infulting the watch, or university patroles, forming plots, flicking up pasquinades or libels, fomenting popullar bumults ; all fuch offenees are to be punified

nifhed with banifhment from the univerfity, or even with greater rigour, according to the nature of the cafe. Children of noble families may redeem themfelves by pecuniary fines; but those of lower rank will not be allowed this indulgence, that their parents fortunes may not be impaired thereby ; inftead of a fine, these are to be A punifhed with impriforment : But when once a fludent shall have incurred the penalty of expulsion, he will not be allowed to buy it off. The king had rather there should be in his universities but a select number of fober and affiduous icholars, - than to fee them filled with a multitude of libertines, who corrupt the reft, and by their example lead them into all kinds of B irregularities. High gaming, or games of chance, are expressly forbidden; but the ftudents are allowed all the diversions and amufements confistent with decency and found morality. In the university towns that have garifons, equal care must be taken, both by the officers and fludents, not to provoke or infult one another, by C impertinent jokes, rude speeches, or any other fuch like causes of quarrels. The officers are to take care, that their fubalterns and foldiers give no occafion for it ; and whoever is in fault in this respect, shall be feverely punished.

After this Account, 'tis with Pleafare we D give ear Readers the following Rules, which bowe been lately effshiphed, for preferving good Order in the University of Cambridge.

1. N O perfon is fatu pupillari, fhall be fuffered to go out of town on horfeback, or in any wheel curriage whatfoever, without the express confent of his tutor, or the mafter of the college, under E the penalty of forfeiting 138. 4d. for the first offence, and under the penalty of 138. 4d. and of being publickly admonished for every lublequent offence.

2. Every perion under the degree of matter of arts, or of bachelor of law or phyfick, who is found out of his college after 12 o'clock at night, fhall forfeit the fum of 6s. 3d. for the first offence, 135. 4d. for the fecond offence, shall be publickly admonished for the third offence, and be expelled for the fourth.

3. All members of the university in flatu pupillari, thall behave themselves with modefly and due respect to their superiors at all times, and in all places; and if any fhall result to tell his name, and the college to which he belongs, to any mafter of arts who fhall demand it of him, he shall on completing admosished for the first of-

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fence, be sufpended for the second, and be expelled for the third.

4. Every perfon in flatu pupillari, dining at any coffee-houfe, publick houfe, or tavern, except in cafes allowable in the 24th flatute, fhall forfeit the fum of 105. for the first offence, of 205. for the fecord, of 205. and fhall be publickly admonified, for the third, and fhall be expelled for the fourth.

5. Every perfon in flatu pupillari, sppearing with a gun, or keeping or procuring other perfons to keep foorting dogs for his ufe, during his retidence in the univerfity, thall forfeit the fum of 1cs. for every offence.

 No perfon fhall hereafter be admitted a nobleman or follow-commoner of any college, who will not previoufly to fuch admiftion fublicribe to the following form of words.

I A. B. do bereby promife and declare, that I will fubmit to the rules and difcipline of the college of which I am about to be admitted a member, and will be obtain to the mafter, or his locum-tenens, in all lawful commands.

7. Every member of the university, who shall be found in an bouse of evil fame, either within the precincts of the university, or the adjacent villages, not being able to give a proper account of his being there, or who shall be seen in company with any woman of notoriously bad character, shall be admonissed, rufticated, or expelled, according to the circumstances of the offence.

8. Every perfon guilty of breaking windows, making and fometimes fomening riots and diffurbances, or offering violence to any perfon, befides the reparation of the damage done, fhall be publickly admonifhed, fufpended, or expelled, according to the nature and circumfrances of the offence.

9. No perion thall at any time be permitted to play at dice within the preciaOs of the university; nor thall any perion be permitted to play at cards, unlefs for fmall fums, and at such times, and in such places, as are allowable by the flatutes, under the penalty of expulsion after the second admonition. And if any tavera-keeper, or coffee-house keeper, thall be convicted of having supplied any perion with cards or dice in their boules, they thall forfeit their licences.

to. All the pecuniary penalties abovementioned, fhall be collected and applied in the fame manner, in which penalties are durefled to be collected and applied, in the soth of queen Elizabeth's finances.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 259.

In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was C. Popilius Lænas, whole Speech was to this Effet :

Mr. Prefident,

SIR.

HE gentlemen who oppofe this bill treat it in a very odd manner: When the advantages, which the country may reap by having the bill paffed into B a law, are brought under confideration, they then tell us, that the bill will have no effect; but when the inconveniences, which the army may be exposed to, are to be confidered, they then tell us, that the bill will have a very great effect. As C to the first of these conclusions, I shall agree with them, that the bill, in its prefent form, cannot have any confiderable effect : Ten years is fuch a long apprenticeship, such a great part of a man's life, especially as his military apprenticeship cannot begin, D officer for a discharge. I was mytill after that age, at which most other apprenticeships are ended, that, I believe, no man in his fober fenfes will enter into it ; therefore I doubt much if this bill will render recruiting a great deal eafier or cheaper than it was before : And after a man E has ferved ten years in the army, and has thereby got a habit of idlenefs, I doubt as much of his ever thusing to return to hard labour ; efpecially as he knows, that ten years longer fervice will intitle him to Chelfea hospital, by which means wif he were fure of having his difhe may have an opportunity to pass the whole remaining part of his life in ease, affluence and idleness; from whence I must suppose, that this bill will not add much to the L-d S-ge.

July, 1750.

number of disciplined men in the kingdom.

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But still, Sir, I am of opinion. that with respect to both these advantages, the bill will have fome effect. Ten years fervitude to a A young fellow is not fo terrible as a fervitude for life, and therefore must necessarily have a less effect in frightning young fellows from engaging in the army, which of courfe must render recruiting fomething eafier and cheaper than it is at prefent; and inftances daily occur of common foldiers, who by marriage, by the death of fome relation, or by fome accident, might put themfelves in a way of living without hard labour, if they could get free from the army at a fmall expence; but the officers upon fuch occasions infift generally upon fuch a large fum of money for a foldier's difcharge, that the poor fellows often chufe to fpend in riot what little money thus comes to them, than to give the greatest part of it to the felf obliged to pay ten guineas to an officer for a man's discharge, and I have known twenty paid upon a like confideration. Now fuppose a man who has been bred a mechanick, and has ferved ten years in the army, marries a fervantmaid who has faved 20 guineas in fervice, 17 or 181. of this money would be fufficient in many country towns in England, to buy him the necessary tools, and to set him up as a mafter in his bufinefs; and charge for jl. he would employ his money in that way, and might prefently become an useful and industrious, and in a few years, perhaps, a substantial tradesman; but when he must pay ten guineas at least for Рр

for his discharge, he confiders that the other ten would not be fufficient for fetting him up in his bulinefs : What then is the confequence? He marries the wench, gets her money, spends it in riot, and in two or three years leaves her with as many chil- A might probably, in a courfe of years. dren upon the parifh.

I could fuppofe many other cafes, Sir, where a foldier might at the end of the ten years fervice probably betake himfelf to fome honeft and industrious employment, were he fure of having his discharge for B bourhood was acquainted with. 31. and in general I must observe, that if all the foldiers of our army were infured of this, it would make many of them frugal and industrious. We know, that when a foldier is not in camp or upon duty, he may every day earn fomething more than C his pay, by fome fort of bufinels or labour; and this he would not only earn but fave, in order to have it in his power to quit the army, and betake himself to some industrious employment at the expiration of his term of fervice in the army; D fupport a prince or minister, in any but as the cafe now flands, they all become desperate : They may fret and pelt, but they know they can never get free; therefore they refolve to live in idleness, or if they now and then earn a little by lubour, they spend it in debauchery. is this despair that renders our common foldiers generally fo idle and diffolute: Open them but a view to freedom: Give them a profpect, tho' a diffant one, of their becoming once again a part of the people, and you will fee a remark- F able, a happy change in the behaviour of your army. Many of them, or furcly, I may fay fome of them, would by leaving the army become honest, industrious tradesmen, and would be both disciplined and ready for the defence of their coun-G try against invaders, either foreign or domeflick; from whence I must conclude, that even this bill, notwithstanding the length of the term,

would in some measure contribute to our fecurity, by increasing the number of our disciplined foldiers ; and if the term of fervice should hereafter be reduced to its old flandard, as I am perfuaded it would, we have almost every man in the kingdom a difciplined foldier; for gentlemen would then grow ashamed of being ignorant of that which every gentleman ought to know, and which every farmer in his neigh-

But thefe I have mentioned. Sir. are not the only advantages we fhould reap by this bill. The chief advantage in my opinion is, that it would render our army of much lefs dangerous consequence to our liberties. If our foldiers had a certain profpect of having it once more in their power to incorporate among the people, and to recover those liberties and privileges, which they had loft by lifting in the army, it would not be fo eafy to prevail with them to

project for depriving us of our liberties. They would all live in hopes of being again our partners in those liberties; and this would preferve in them a regard for those liberties which they hoped to be one day par-It E takers of; but when they find themfelves without any fuch hopes: When they find themfelves placed by us for life under the power of dependent courts martial, and deprived of the valuable privilege of being tried by their country before an independent tribunal, can we expect that they will have any regard for a privilege which they can never enjoy? Can we justly blame them, if they affift in depriving us of that privilege, and rendering us fubject to the fame fort of tribunal, to which we have fubjected them ?

I am furprifed, Sir, to hear gentlemen talk of the fecurity we have against this fatal effect, by means of the gentlemen of family and forsune,

tune, who have commands in the army. Do not we know, that every gentleman in the army holds his command, nay, not only his command but perfonal liberty, at the arbitrary will of the prime minister for the time being ? I fay, his per-A fonal liberty; because the commander in chief may order any officer under his command into confinement, and may keep him in that confinement as long as he pleases, without bringing him to a trial; for there is nothing in the mutiny act B for limiting the power of a commanding officer in this respect; and I believe no officer committed to the Savoy, or to any other military place of confinement, by a warrant from the commander in chief, could be fet at liberty, upon bringing C his habeas corpus, by any judge in Westminster hall. I shall not therefore upon this occasion talk of the fovereign's power to difmifs officers from their command; because I believe a prince who had formed a scheme for enflaving us, D would take care not to difmis them; but if he were fure of the common foldiers, he would, by virtue of the power he is invested with by law, confine every officer he was jealous of, and there detain him till he had perfected his fcheme. E

In all armies, Sir, by which the liberties of a country have been overturned, the commander found men of family and fortune, who from ambition, avarice, or revenge, were ready to support his fchemes for arbitrary power : In our F army we may expect the fame, if ever any prince among us should form fuch a fcheme; and he has, as I have shewn, a ready way to make fure of every officer that may attempt to oppose, or refuse to obey his most illegal commands; there. G be expected, Sir, from the bill now fore we can have no fure dependance, for the prefervation of our liberties, upon our army's being commanded by men of family and for-

tune : We can have no fuch dependance but upon the courage and military skill of the people in general, or upon the regard that the common foldiers have for the liberties of their country. Can we depend upon the courage and military skill of the people, if we confine military discipline to our army alone? Can we expect that foldiers will have a regard for those liberties, of which they can never hope to be partakers?

I have faid, Sir, that if this bill fhould be paffed into a law, the term of fervice would very probably be foon reduced to its old standard; and my reason for faying to is, becaufe the officers themfclyes would foon find their advantage in giving common foldiers a prospect of freedom. I mean all fuch officers as do not propose to make a perquifite of granting poor fellows their discharge. As to all others, they would find recruiting grow a good deal easier : From thence they would conclude, that if the term of fervice were fhortned, recruiting would grow still more easy; and this would induce them to propose, or at least to agree to have the term of fervice in time of peace brought to its old standard, I mean that of three years; for if this were done, it might introduce a cuftom for every young fellow of spirit in the island to ferve his three years in the army, and in that cafe recruiting would, I believe, colt nothing in time of peace : Nay, should a warlike spirit prevail among the people, it might come to coft nothing even in time of war, and no man should ever be obliged to pay more for his difcharge than the bounty money he received for lifting.

This happy effect is not indeed to. before us, but our pailing this bill will be a flep towards it, and the wideft flep we can propose to make at prefent; for men are naturally attached Pp 2.

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PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c. lul**v** 200

attached to old cuftoms, and apt to imagine fatal confequences from any alteration. Our officers have been to long accustomed to have the poor foldiers bound to them for life, that I do not wonder at their conceiving difmal apprehenfions from A of the most despotick monarchy our giving those poor fellows a glimmering of liberty; but when they have by experience found all their apprehensions void of foundation, they will more readily agree to our extending to our foldiers that freedom, which is the birth right, and B fo far as is confiftent with the existence of fociety, ought to be the conftant attendant of every British fubject.

Can this, Sir, be faid of the foldiers of our army in their present fituation ? Can any man be faid to C are at prefent, very few will delibe free who is bound to ferve another during life? But fay gentlemen, our foldiers are bound by their own contract, and a contract they have willingly and wittingly entered into. Does this alter the complexion, or leffen the hardship of flavery. D time of danger; and it is but a bad Were the Roman Servi venundati less flaves than the Servi nati or bello capti? Yet the venundati, or those who fold themfelves, always did fo Befides, if willingly and freely. we call lifting in the army a contract, I will fay, it is a very unequal con- E very few, if any foldiers, that detract, as the law flands at prefent ; for the foldier who lifts, is bound for life, but the officer who lifts him, is not bound for a day : Nay, he is bound to nothing, not even to pay lifting money, if the foldier lifts for nothing. If it be a con-F banded, and the few that were kept tract, therefore, it is such a one as no law, but the law military would support; consequently, call him a flave, or what elfe you pleafe, he is not made fo by his contract. but by the mutiny act passed for that very purpole. But then, fay gentle-G men, our soldiers cannot be called flaves, because they are governed by laws, and can be punished only by courts of justice. In all coun-

tries, Sir, the people are governed by laws, and punishable only by courts of justice. In France it is fo: In Turkey it is fo: At this rate we shall make a most notable difcovery, which is, that the subjects are as free as the people of Great-Britain. I wilh it may not foon happen to be fo; for if this bill be rejected, however much we may boaft of our laws, our parliaments, and our courts of justice, I am afraid, we shall foon be in the fame condition with the subjects of France or Turkey, tho', perhaps, for some time a little more ceremony may be made use of in oppressing us.

I shall readily agree, Sir, that in the condition in which our foldiers berately lift themselves in our army. They generally lift in a fit of paifion or drunkennes; but from late experience we must allow, that fome have lifted from zeal for the fervice, and support of the government in recompence for the laudable zeal of fuch men, to pin them down to the fervice for life. I believe, I may likewife grant, that during the flort continuance of the act at the end of queen Anne's reign, there were manded their discharge; but from what happened at that time, we can no way judge of what may happen in our prefent or future circumstances; for by the numbers of regiments that were at that time difon foot, all kinds of labouring bufinels was overflocked, fo that no foldier could have the least encouragement to leave his regiment; and the act and privilege thereby granted, lasted fo short a while, that none of the foldiers in any of the regiments kept on foot, had time to procure themfelves a fettlement in any mechanick or mercantile way.

1750. PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, Ec. 30**1**

Now, Sir, as to the inconveniences apprehended from the paffing of this bill into a law, in the foreboding of which, I must fay, the fancies of fome gentlemen have been extremely fruitful, the first, and indeed the chief that deferves our notice, A fo far differ from a noble lord who is that which relates to the publick in general. They fay, that fuch a law as this would fill the country with idle vagabonds; because, as it is generally idleness, or an idle disposition, that leads a man into the army, we cannot suppose, that B fuch men would betake themfelves to hard labour after being discharged. Was there ever, Sir, a more chimerical danger fuggested ? Can we fuppofe, that any man would get himself discharged from the army to flarve? Do not we know, that C many are drawn into the army by other motives than that of idlenes? Are there not many ingenious mechanicks and industrious labourers drawn in to lift in the army by a fit of paffion or drunkennefs, by ambition, curiofity, and fome, perhaps, D this reason they got a great many by zeal to ferve their country? Many of these would probably at the end their term demand their discharge, and become useful as well as industrious subjects. But the idle and lazy would never defire to be difcharged, unless they happened to E were fent to befiege. meet with fome fuch fortunate accident as might enable them to live without labour or industry.

Another inconvenience, Sir, or rather danger which relates to the publick, is, that the bill now before us would enable the difaffected chiefs F number of fuch men in any branch in the Highlands of Scotland to have their whole clan bred to military discipline, by obliging them to lift in our army, and to get themselves discharged as soon as their term of fervice expired. Now it is evident, I think, that from the bill now be G fore us there is not the least ground for this apprehention; because both the time of fervice is too long, and the price or premium to be paid for

a discharge too high, for any such purpole; and if we should hereafter come to shorten the term, or lessen the premium, then it will be a proper time to confider of a method for preventing this danger ; for I spoke sometime fince in this debate. that I think we should prevent, as much as possible, any, or at least any great number of the difaffected from lifting in our army, even under its present regulation. The noble lord was pleafed to fay, that the lifting of fuch a man, would be the taking of a foldier from the pretender; but I am afraid, it would prove the breeding up of a foldier for the pretender, and my fears are justified from what, I am told, very lately happened in the East-Indies. The

government, we know, thought it would be cruel to hang up all the late rebels they got into their hands, and at the fame time they judged it imprudent to let them return to their own country. For of them to lift among the troops fent to the East-Indies under admiral Boscawen : What was the confequence ? Soon after landing, they all to a man, if I am rightly informed, deferted into the town they

For this reason, Sir, I am against taking any man, or at least any great number of men, out of the pretender's fervice into our own. I have too great a regard for our prefent royal family to be for employing a of our fervice, because I think none of them can ever be trufted. I have often heard it infinuated, that fome amongst us would gladly deliver up Gibraltar, if they could do it fafely; and I must observe, that by this method they may do it pretty fafely. It is but filling the regiments fent thither with difaffected foldiers, and fuch foldiers will deliver it up for them. But as the late affair

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affair in the East-Indies has forewarned us of the danger of truffing fuch men, if any such misfortune should ever happen, I hope no one will be allowed to plead ignorance as an excuse. Yet fill I am not absolutely against our having any A recruits from those countries that are faid to be difaffected ; for it is impossible to prevent their ferving in some service, and I should rather chule to have them ferve in our own than in any other, becaufe it might alter their way of think- B discharge every man in the regiment ing; but I hope care will be taken never to have too many of them in any one regiment, or in any one garison.

As to the inconveniences which the army may be exposed to by the paffing of this bill, when the C gentlemen who are against it begin to talk of them, Sir, they change the whole tenor of their difcourse. Whilft they are endeavouring to convince us that the bill can produce no good effect, they tell us that the fame disposition, the fame D motives, that lead a man to lift in the army, will prevent his ever retiring from thence, or defiring to be difcharged, should you give him an opportunity to do fo; but when they begin to frighten us with the bad effects the bill will produce, E this disposition, those motives, that lead men to lift in the army, all vanish at once, and every foldier, it is supposed, will demand his difcharge, as foon as he becomes intitled to do fo. Or at leaft, no officer can for a day depend upon the F continuance of fuch a man in his regiment; and this, we are told, would produce confusion in our musters, put our colonels often to the expence of double cloathing, and render it impossible for us to fend any regiment abroad, or even to G change their quarters, without running the rifk of lofing a great many, perhaps molt, of the foldiers of the regiment. Now to all this, Sir, the

bill itself fornishes us with a very fhort answer : A soldier must pay 31. for his difcharge; and I believe it will be allowed, that there are very few common foldiers who are able to do fo; and when new recruits can be had at a much cheaper rate, and at a very fhort warning, which I am convinced would always be the cafe in time of peace, should this bill pais into a law, I fancy, very few officers would look upon it as a hardship, were they obliged to upon that condition.

Therefore, Sir, whilst the bill flands in its prefent form : Whilft foldiers are obliged to pay fo much money, before they can be intided to demand their discharge, all these terrors must be looked on as chimerical. Some few of the foldiers, who have been very industrious and very frugal, or who have met with fome piece of very good fortune, may be in a condition to demand their discharge, and to pay the legal price for it. Such men may again become useful members of the commonwealth : For their benefit the bill is chiefly defigned, in order to prevent its being in the power of an avaritious officer to extort an extravagant fum from fuch a man, for his discharge from the army. And if this bill should pais, experience may shew us, that there is no danger or inconvenience to be apprehended from leffening the price to be paid, as well as fhortning the time of fervice; for I shall always be pretty much of the fame opinion. with Gideon, who relieved his country from the yoak and the opprefions of the Midianites, tho' he gave every man leave to depart, that was not ready, willing, and refolved to rifk his life in the caufe of his country.

I know, Sir, that in modern times it would not be very proper for the general of an army to islue any fuch proclamation, before his marching to fight the enemy; for tho' the officers ficers might perhaps be ashamed to depart. I am afraid, many of the foldiers would leave him; but what happened at Carlifle, when the rebels were befieged there, is a proof, that a good general, even in our days, puts his greatest confidence A confequently, neither of these fatal in the volunteers of his army; for it was observed, when that town was invefted by our army, the volunteers were posted in that part of the line, which was most exposed to, and where a fortee might probably be expected. And if all pro-B per methods were used to difcipline our militia, and to reftore and propagate the warlike spirit of our anceftors among the people of this island in general, I believe, they might foon be made equal to any regular troops in Europe. This, I C of our army, to have the common think, we ought to aim at in all our laws relating to the military; and the bill now before us, I look upon as defigned for this purpose ; therefore I shall most heartily give my vote for its being paffed into a law.

The next Speaker was Q. Confidius, whole Speech was to this Effect:

Mr. Prefident,

SIR.

TAM one, and, I believe, one of many gentlemen in the army, who approve of the general princi- E officer in our army, I think, I may ples upon which this bill is founded. I am pursuaded, there are very few gentlemen in the army who do not with to fee military discipline and a warlike fpirit propagated, and made as general as poffible, among the people of this island; and I F posed for this purpose by the bill do not in the leaft wonder at it; for there is no fet of men in the kingdom fo much interested, or fo immediatly concerned in this event, as the gentlemen of our army, which is not, and, I hope, never will be kept up to tyrannife over the people, G people; and they will certainly load or to support a government that is hated by the people, but to prevent -H-y C-y, Efg;

the government and the peoples being fuddenly furprifed and fubdued by an invation of foreign enemies, or an infurrection of the few that. from a wrong bias in their education, are difaffected here at home : events can ever be brought about. but by the previous utter extirpation of our army; and every man muft fee, that it would not be fo easy to. extirpate our army, when supported by a brave and warlike people, as it would be to furround and flaughter a handful of regular troops unfupported by any other man in the kingdom.

For the fame reason, Sir, I believe, there is no fet of men in the kingdom fo defirous as the officers foldiers made as free and as eafy in their circumstances, as is confistent with the nature of military difcipline; because both the life and reputation of an officer depends upon the behaviour of the foldiers D under his command, and the more free and eafy the foldiers are in their circumstances, the more pleased they are with their fituation, the more bravely, the more obitinately they will fight upon all occasion in defence of their country.

For these reasons, Sir, as I have myself the honour of being an be eafily believed, when I fay, that I approve of the principles upon which this bill is founded, and that I most heartily wish they would be carried into practice ; but I cannot approve of the methods pronow under confideration, because they will, I think, tend to ruin all discipline in the army, without contributing in the leaft towards propagating military discipline or a warlike spirit among the rest of the the publick with a new and very heavy expence in recruiting; for the the fund of the non-effectives is not now fufficient for that purpole, nor ever can, if care be taken to keep the regiments as compleat as they always ought to be. Gentlethen may fancy what they pleafe ; but while our regiments are lia-A ticed to lift voluntarily by bounties ble to be fent to Ireland, to Gibraltar or Port-Mahon, to our plantations, or to the affiftance of our allies, when we are called on for our contingent in purfuance of treaties : I fay, whilft our regiments are liable to these chances, and B regiments, the foldiers of which these they must always be liable to, no man in eafy circumflances will lift himfelf as a common foldier, nor will any man lift as fuch without fome reward or bounty, by way of lifting money; and the reward necessary for this purpose will increase, in C proportion to the demand for recruits, and to the fum a man knows he must pay for his discharge, which every common fellow would by fuch a law as this be apprifed and put in mind of; whereas at prefent they generally lift, without ever thinking D have leave to go, and those that go of a difcharge, or of being obliged to pay any money for obtaining it.

From hence, Sir, we have, I think, good reafon to apprehend. that lifting money would rife very much above the 31. appointed by this bill to be paid for a discharge; E and in that cafe, all your regiments must always remain incompleat, or you must establish a new fund for recruiting. In this country we are upon a very different footing from what they are either in France or In France we know, F Holland. that their regiments of regular troops are all recruited by draughts from their militia; and in all their cities and provinces their militia is formed by compulsion : Men in fuch or fuch circumstances are forced to lift in their militia; and by force G tage, and fo great an ornament as they are drawn from thence into their regiments of regular troops. In that country therefore they may eafily and without any expence keep

their army compleat, and yet allow every man that pleafes to leave the army at the end of a certain term. But in this happy country, no man that is not a vagabond, can be forced into the army : They must be inand rewards; therefore it is not polfible for us to follow the fame method, without loading the publick with a greater expense than it can bear : In Holland again, a great part of their army is composed of Swifs always lift for a certain term, and muft be discharged, if they defire it, as foon as poffible after their term expires; and to keep their other troops in good humour, the flates general are obliged to allow the foldiers the fame privilege; but they have it fo regulated, that not above fuch a number must leave any regiment at once, and if more than that number defire to be discharged, they must draw lots, in order thereby to determine who shall at that time are eafily replaced either from Swifferland or the frontiers of Germany. because in those countries a poor man can hardly with the utmost induftry gain a fubfiftence equal to that of a common foldier : Whereas in this country any man with common industry may gain a subfistence superior to that of a common foldier, and confequently our recruiting muft always be much more difficult and expensive.

However, Sir, if the methods now proposed would contribute towards propagating military discipline among our better fort of people, I should be for establishing a new recruiting fund, rather than not adopt a proposition that might be attended with fo fignal an advanwell as fecurity to the country ; but I have already fhewn, that no man in tolerable circumftances will ever enter as a common foldier into any of of our regiments of regular troops : confequently, what is now propoled can never have any effect among our better fort of people, and I am not for having fuch an effect produced among the lower fort only; for I shall always think it dangerous to have the mob only disciplined, A because they might probably take it into their heads to join an infurrection of the difaffected, in order to become the masters, instead of being the fervants of the commonwealth. I should therefore, Sir, be extremely glad to fee a militia properly efta- B blithed, and all men of worth bred to arms, and properly regimented. In that cafe we might now in time of war, as well as in former times, fee a great many of the officers of our militia, appearing as volunteers in our regular armies, and en C would rob or steal, in order to get couraging the foldiers of our regular regiments by their example; but we can never expect that gentlemen, or the fons of fubstantial farmers or tradefmen, will lift for any term as common foldiers in any of our regiments of regular troops. D Nor can we ever expect to have a militia fit for any fervice, unless it be recommended by gentlemen of fortune and martial character, and composed of housekeepers or the fons of housekeepers, and not of those low, indigent fellows, that are E now picked up and hired for the purpole.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that the regulation proposed by this bill will no way contribute towards propagating military discipline among our better fort of people, and yet F my conversation with those who at the fame time it will, I think, ruin the discipline of our army. A foldier who had ferved his ten years, and had by fome means or other got his 31. ready to pay for his difcharge when he wanted it, would grow fo lazy or fo faucy, that there G defertion among the British and Hawould be no bearing him, efpecially if he knew that his captain could not get another man in his flead July, 1750.

for that money; and like an unruly horse in a troop, a faucy, impertinent tellow is enough to fpoil a whole company. Such fellows would be continually flirring up mutinies among the other foldiers; and if they found themselves in danger of being brought before a court-martial, they would immediately demand and infift upon being discharged, after which they could not be tried or punished by a court-martial for the mutinous practices they had been guilty of. This, Sir, would be the cafe of those foldiers who had got their 31. ready to pay for their discharge; and what do we think, would be the cafe of those foldiers who had ferved their time, and wanted to be discharged, but had not their 31. ready to pay for it ? Why, Sir, they money for that purpole: Some of them would certainly do fo; and thus the law you provide for their relief, would prove a trap for bringing many of those poor fellows to the gallows.

Thus, Sir, the law proposed would certainly produce fome bad effects, and could not produce any one good one; nor is fuch a law at prefent wanted : Our common foldiers are generally well enough pleased with their condition, and will, I believe, continue to be fo, if you do not render them otherwife by proposing laws for their relief, in cales where they do not want any. I cannot pretend to much experience; but from all the experience I have had, and from have had a great deal more, foldiers who are bound for life feem to be better pleafed with their condition than those that are bound only for a term of years. This was manifeft in the late war; for there was lefs noverian troops, than among the Dutch, the Swifs, or any other troops of the confederate army; there!ore Qq

therefore I with, that gentlemen who do not belong to the army, would apply their thoughts towards forming a well disciplined useful militia, rather than towards regulating our army; and that they may hereafter do fo, I shall be for putting a nega- A tive upon the prefent question.

The next that spoke was M. Ogulnius, whole Speech was in Subflance tbus:

Mr. Prefident, SIR,

WISH the gentlemen of the army had given a little of their affistance in the framing of this bill, and had attended the committee for that purpole. I am far from approving of the bill as it now stands, C and it is the fame in their plantations tho' I shall be for its being passed into a law, if it were for no other reason but to oblige those gentlemen to bring in a right one; for I think it is hard to tie a poor man down for life to ferve as a common foldier in the army, and very few who lift D as fuch can ever expect to be higher; nor do I think, that our giving them a right to demand their difcharge, would ever be the caufe of any mutinous behaviour, or much increase the expence of recruiting ; and if it should add a little to the E in the West-Indies, by troops fent expence of recruiting, the publick ought not to grudge that expence : Nay, I think, the publick ought to be at the whole expence of recruiting, and that a fund should be established for that fervice : At least, no regiment ought to be kept for F of our plantations or colonies, or any time incompleat, in order to fave money by the non-effectives for recruiting the regiment : The neceffary favings that way ought first, without doubt, to be applied to the recruiting fervice; but upon every occasion the whole number of re-G cruits wanted, ought to be raifed as foon as poslible, and if the favings be not fufficient for that end, the deficiency ought to be fupplied by G____l O____pe.

the publick, and brought in the next session as a fervice incurred and not provided for by parliament.

This therefore, Sir, can be no objection to the bill now before us : but I have an objection which has not yet been mentioned, and that is, its making the condition of a foldier better in time of peace than it is in time of war, which is directly contrary to what we ought, in my opinion, to aim at; for we ought to endeavour to make our B foldiers with for war, and to with for going abroad rather than flaying at home. The French do fo; and for this reason, their regulation with respect to the time of a foldier's ferving in the army, is the fame in time of war, as it is in time of peace; as it is at home. Of this they have already experienced the advantage in their plantations, especially their fugar islands, and we shall experience it to our coft, if ever they should become powerful enough at fea to carry on a war with us in that part. of the world; for they have now in proportion a much greater number of whites in their fugar illands than we have in ours; and we may know from late experience, how destructive it would be for us to support a war directly from this kingdom.

Whatever we may do therefore, Sir, with respect the time of war. I think we should extend the privilege granted to foldiers by this bill, to all the troops that are now in any that may hereafter be fent thither ; and whatever we may do at home, we should make the term much fhorter with respect to all regiments or independent companies in that part of the world; for great numbers of our foldiers fent thither would, I am perfuaded, demand their discharge as soon as their time expired, especially if they were to have it for little or nothing, and . would

would fettle as fervants or tradefmen in that part of the world. By this means we might in a fhort time very much increase the number of white inhabitants in all our fugar colonies; and we have the more reason to begin this as foon as poffible, as we A fuperior to us in those feas; and tho' know that the French are now reforing and increasing their marine with all poffible vigour and dispatch. The last war has made them sensible how absolutely necessary it is for of their commerce and colonies, and therefore in the next war we have with that nation, we may probably find them appearing again at fea, with a fleet of above feventy line of battle fhips, befides frigats. as they did in 1690, when they beat C of white men in our fugar colonies; the combined fleets of England and Holland off Beachyhead; for by the increase of their commerce and colonies, they have now a much greater number of seamen than they had in those days; and they may next war have Spain of their fide, as DI know, is not to be done by the it was in the last, whereas in 1600. it was engaged with us against them.

We should likewise confider. Sir. that in cafe of a new war with France, if our militia remain in its prefent ftate, we shall be obliged to keep a very powerful squadron at home, E for preventing an invation, and another in the Mediterranean, for protecting Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, by which means France may become superior to us, and may for fome months continue fo, in the feas of America; we should there. F fore take all poffible methods for augmenting the number of white men in all our plantations, especially our fugar islands, that in case of any fuch event, they may be in a condition to defend themselves, till we can recover a superiority in those G feas, by fending a fresh squadron thither; for the feafonable arrival of our American troops at Jamaica in September, 1740, together with

the form which the French squadron met with in failing from Martinique to Hilpaniola, was perhaps what faved Jamaica at that time. We mult all remember, that the French and Spaniards were then for fome months they were, by the accidents I have metioned, prevented from attempting any thing, yet from the manifesto the French published, and the pre-

parations they made at Martinique, them to have a respectable naval it is highly probable, that their ad-force for the support and protection B miral had instructions to join as auxiliaries to the Spaniards in the conquest of Jamaica.

> From hence, Sir, as well as from the nature of things, we should be induced to take every method in our power for adding to the number and nothing can contribute more to this falutary end, than that of giving all our foldiers fent to that part of the world, a right to have their difcharge after a few years fervice, and without any confideration. This,

bill now before us, but the paffing of this bill will, I think, be a step towards it : and for this reason, as well as feveral others, the question ihall have my concurrence.

[This DEBATE to be concluded, and the JOURNAL continued, in our next.]

##\$\$!\$####!\$####\$\$

The following Speech, inferted in the Craftsman of June 30, and faid to be made by the Earl of Pembroke in the House of Lords, ruben seven of that Body were accused of High-Ireason, in the Year 1647, may ferve to give an Idca of the Con-fusion of those Times; on which Account, as well as for its Singularity of Expression, it may afford fome Amusement to our Readers.

My Lords,

70U know I feldom make ipeeches; yet (my lords) every thing would fain live; and now I muft

 Qq_2

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must either find a tongue, or lose my head. I am accused for fitting here when your lordinips fied to the army : Alas, my lords, Lam an old man, I muft fit; you may ride or run any whither, but I am an old man. You voted them traitors who left the house, and went to York ; they told us then, they were forced away A prayed with you, and hereafter will run by tumults : Do not you fay fo too? Were they traitors for going, and am I a traitor for flaying ? 'Sdeath, my lords, what would you have me do ? Hereafter I'll neither go nor ftay. I have ferved you feven years; whit have you given me, unlefs part of a thankfgiving dinner. for which you made me fast once a month? I was fed like a prince at the king's * coft, B twice every day, long before fome of you were born; and this king + continued, nay, out-did his father in heaping favours upon me; yet (for your fakes) I re-nounced my mafter when he had moft need of me, voted against him, swore against him, hired men to fight against him : I confeis I never ftruck at him, nor C fhot at him, but I prayed for those that did : I gave my tenants their leafes finefree, if they would rife and refift the king ; and yet, my lords, after all this I must be a traitor : Have not I fworn for you over and over again ? You fent me on your errands to Oxford, to Uxbridge, to Newcaftle, to Holdenhy 1; you hurried me up and down as if I had D been a king ||; you made me carry a world of propositions ; I brought them all fafe and found; what you bid me fay, I fpake to a fyllable; and had the king afked me how old I was, without your commission I should not have told him; and yet, my lords, I am an old min. Remember how I fluck to you against Strafford and E Canterbury §; fome of you thrunk at Strafford's trial, fo that your names were like to be possed for malignants; and for Canterbury, many of you would have had him live : My lord of Northumberland and others would have no hand in his blood; but I gave you the caffing voice that fent him packing into another world, and yet now would you fend me after him ; F have not I fate with you early and late ? When the parliament rumbled and toffed, and rolled itfelf on this fide and on that fide, ftill I was for the parhament : Tho' I flaid here with Prefbyterian lords, yet

when you returned I was firm to you. All the other lords left you in the house, when Sir Thomas Chaplin gave thanks for your return ; but I staid and prayed with you, and am (for ought I know) as great an Independant as any of you all. I rejoiced with you, fasted, fung plaims, away with you': Nay, I had done it now; but who knew your minds? If you meant I should follow you, why did you not wink upon me? Think you I could run away by inftinct ? My lords, you know I love dogs, and (tho' I fay it) I thank God I have as good dogs as any man in England. Now, my lords, if a dog follow me when I do not call him, I hid him begone ; if I call him, and he comes not, then I beat him ; but if I beat him for not coming, when I never called him, you'll think me mad. 'Sdeath, my lords, 'Tis a poor dog is not worth the whifting.

But perhaps my fault is not mere flaying here, but being active in your absence ; becaufe in my robes and collar of S. S. I brought up Mr. Pelham, the commons new speaker **. Why, what if I did? Is not Mr. Pelham my own coufin ? would your lord hips have me uncivil to my own kindred? Why might not I entertain the new speaker, as well as Sir Robert Harley entreat us to admit him ? Mr. Pelham is none of Sir Robert's coufin, and yet Sir Robert is an old man.

I hear fome fay I was forward to begin a new war; that my hand is to all the warrants for lifting men and horfe, and in order thereunto I voted his majefty fhould come to London. 'Tis true, (my lords) I did give my vote for the king's coming hither; but wherefore was it? 'Twas only to choose a new speaker. What, would you have us dumb, and fit here like ferrets ; my lords, I love to hear men speak ; and all the lawyers told me, No king, no speaker; that either the commons must name their speaker, and the king approve him ; or the king name him, and the commons approve him. No king, no fpeaker : 'And fo I was for the king, that is, for the speaker.

Then (my lords) observe the manner of his coming. The king was to come according to the covenant ++; mark ye thar.

* James I. + Charles I. 1 At all which places propositions of peace were made to the || King Charles at this time was carried from place to place, according to the motions king. of the army, being then the army's prifoner, whom they had taken by force from the parliament's commissioners. § Sir Thomas Wentworth, carl of Strafford, and archbistop Laud, who were both beheaded under the long parsiament. • A great many of the commons who were of the Independent party, with Lenthall their Speaker, fled also to be army, and those a bo remained at Wattminiter, being chiefly Prefbyterians, chofe Mr. Pelham for their speaker. ++ The Scotch folemin league and covenant, the taking of which was one condition of the South jaiging the powers in England.

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that. I was fill for my oaths : Let him come when he will, if the covenant fetch him, he had as good ftay away : And yet men cry thame on the covenant; those that took it, caft it up again ; and those that refue it, have given a world of arguments that it is unreafonable; which reasons our affembly (like a company of A rafcals) never yet anfwered. I know, my lords, many of our friends never took this oath ; but they refuled it out of mere confeience : Shall malignants confeiences he as tender as ours ? Why, what do they think our confciences are made of? But, my fords, fuppofe this oath be unrealonable : Can we do nothing, but we must give reafon for't ? This is as bad as the B house of commons ; who, when we deny to pafs any ordinance, prefently fend to know our reafons, tho' themselves give no reafons for demanding ours. And fo malignants would have reafonable oaths, only here's the difference; the houle of commons do use to demand reasons, and malignants defire to be fuffered to give C reafons. My lord, I live not this giving of reafons, the' I hold the covenant is extream reasonable ; for as fome malignants take it to fave their effates, fo we will give it to make them lofe their effates; both love the eftate, and both have the covenant. Thus, my lords, we have rea fon for this oath, and your lordships have no reason to make me a traitor, while ID give my vote according to the covenant.

As to figning warrants to raile a new army, I wonder you'll fpeak of it. Have not you all done it a hundred times ? How many reams of paper have we subscribed to raile forces for king and parliament ? 'Tis well known I can fcarce write a word befides my name : Can't a man write his E own name, without losing his head? If I must give account for what I set my hand to, Lord bave mercy upon me. I fee now my grandfather was a wife man, he could neither write nor read, and happy for me were I fo too. Come come, my lorda, be plain, and tell me, do I look like one that would raife a new war? I muft confefs, I love a good army, but if there be F none till I raife it, foldiers of fortune may change their names. No, my lords, 'twas not I, 'rwas the eleven members would have raifed a war. You fee they were guilty, by their running away : I neither ran with them nor with you; I don't like this running away, I love to flav by G it : And whether was for war; I that ftaid in town, or you that went to an army? The devil of a horfed d I lift, but in my new coach, nor used any harness but my collar of

S. S. ; and will you for this clap me in the Tower ? You fent me thither fix years fince, but for handling a flandish, and now you'll commit me for writing my name : What, my lords, do you hate learning? Can you not end or begin a parliament without fending me to the Tower? Do your lordfhips mean to make me a lord-mayor ? If I needs muft go, pray fend me home to Baynard's-caftle, or Durham houfe ; a damnable fire burnt my house at Wilton, just that hour I moved your lordinips to drive malignants out of London. But why the Tower? Am I company for lions? Do you think me a catamountain, fit to be fhewn thro' a grate for two-pence? No, my lords, keep the Tower for malignants : they can endure it; some of them have been prifoners feven years; they can feed upon bare allegiance, pleafe themfelves with difcourfes of confcience, of honour, of a righteous caufe, and I know not what; but what's this to me? How will these malignants look upon me? Nay, how fhall I look upon them ? I confels fome of them love my fon's company, they fay he's more a gentleman, and has wit : 'Sdeath, my lords, must I turn gentleman ? I thought I had been a peer of the realm ; and am I now a gentleman? Let my fon keep his wit, his poor father never got two pence by his wit. Alas, my lords, what hurt can I do you? or what good will it do you to have my head? I am but a ward; my lord Say hath disposed of me this feven years : I am no lawyer, tho' the Littletons call me cousin ; I am no scholar, tho' I have been their chancellor ; I am no ftatefman, tho' I was a privy councellor. I know not what you mean by the three effates : Laft June the army demanded a release for Liburn, Mulgrove, and Overton: I thought they had been the three. I thank God I have a good eftate of my own, and I have the effate of lord Biyning's children, and I have my lord Carnarvan's effate ; thefe are my three eftates, and yet, my lords, must I to the Tower ? Confider, we are but a few lords left ; come, let us love, and be kind to one another : The cavaliers quarrelled among themfelves, beat one another, and loft all : let us he wifer, my lords; for had we fallen into their condition, my confcience tells me we had looked moft wofully.

I perceive, your lordfhips hegin to think better of me; and you would quit me, if I were not charged by the agittors * and general council of the army. How ! Agitator! 'Sdeath, what's that? Who ever heard that

• Infertor officers, chosen to manage the affairs of the army, roben the parliament and army fell out, roboms Cromwell at first fided with, but afterwards suppressed. that word before ? I understand claffical, provincial, congregational, national; but for agitator, it may (for ought I know) be a knave not worth three-pence. If agitators cut noblemens throats, you'll find the devil has been an agitator. As for the general council, I hate the name of it, 'tis old and naught, and uled to be full A of bifnops : Those fellows have troubled us ever fince the apofiles time ; I thought we had made them poor enough, and is the r name come again to torment me ? My lords, I understand not these general councils ; those of old (they fay) were Christians, and these are Independents : What a damnable deal of generalling is here? General, affembly general of the army, general council of the army ; we never had quiet hour fince we had to many generals. Well, my lords, thefe are hard times, and we make them worfe with hard words, which neither we nor our forefathers underftood. Heretofore bifhops were jure divino; then elders would be jure divine; and now agitators would be jure divino : (d-mn C me) I think nothing jure divino but God. Call you this a thorough reformation ? My lords, if these traitors must rule the kingdom, why are not we ourfelves agitators ? Why may not I make Oldfworth an agitator? His abilities and honefty are equal to most of 'em. But, for ought I fee, agitators will fooner be earls of D Pembroke and Montgomery, than we agitators. For the parliament leads the people; the army leads the parliament; Sir Thomas * leads the army ; Gromwell leads Sir Thomas ; Ireton + leads Cromwell; agitators will lead Ireton; whither the devil thall we be led at laft ?

My lords, you ice I have fpoke my mind: I hope every week fome of your E lordships will do the like ; and the commons in this (the' in nothing elfe) will follow the house of peers.

But I have done, I have done, my lords ; remember, I befeech you, that I am an old man; I have been a grandfather time out of mind, (for I was fo when this parliament began) and now must I be food for agitators ? O my lords, I have used the king fo ill, and he loved me fo well; and I have ferved you fo well, and you ule me fo ill, that no man is forry for me. Therefore my request is, that you would not think of fending me to the Tower, till formebody pities me.

that, bappened laft Seffion of Parliament : Continued from Page 263.

THESE were all the bills paffed laft feffion, in purluance of any of the refolations of the committees of fupply or ways and means, except the bill relating to the reduction of the interest payable upon our publick funds, which on the 21ft of March was ordered to be brought in, as before mentioned 1. As this bill was the confequence of what happened at the beginning of the feffion, we shall now give an account of the whole affair from its original, as follows :

Nov. 23, 'Twas refolved, that the house would on Tuefday then next refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole house, to take into confideration that part of his majefty's molt gracious (peech which related to the national debt; and the proper officer was ordered to lay before the house an account of that part of the national debt, which carried an interest or annuity after the rate of 41. per cent, per ann. as it flood at the exchequer at Michaelmas, 1749.

Accordingly on the 28th, the house having refolved itfelf into the faid committee, and his majefty's fpeech and the faid account being referred to the fame, they came to feveral refolutions, which were reported next day, and being with feveral amendments agreed to, were then as follows, viz.

r. That any perfon or perfons, bodice politick or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interested in, or intitled unto any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, incurred before Michaelmas, 1749, which now carries an interest after the rate of 41. per cent, per ann. and who fhall on or before the 28th day of Feb. 1749, subscribe their names, or signify their confent, to accept of an intereft of 31. per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th of December, 1757, subject to the fame provisoes, notices, and claufes of redemption, which their respective four per cents. are now liable to, shall in lieu of their prefent interest, be intitled unto, and receive an intereft of 41. per cent. per ann. till the 25th day of December, 1750, F and from and after the faid 25th day of December, 1750, an interest of 31. 108. per cent. per ann. until the faid zeth day of December, 1757, and no part of the fame, except what is due to the Eaft-India company || fhall be liable to be redeemed till after the faid 25th day of December, 1757.

z. That all executors, administrators, A Summary of the most important Affairs, G guardians, and trustees may subscribe or fignify fuch confent, for the feveral parts of

. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliament's general, subor Oliver Cromwell, their lieutenant. general, ruled in every thing, and at last fupplanted. + Cros a furious republican. I See Lond. Mag. for last month, p. 261 E. + Cromwell's fon-in-law, || This exception was inferted upon the report. Digitized by GOOGLC

of the faid debt, for the holding of which their names are made use of respectively.

3. That all duties, revenues, and incomes, which now ftand appropriated to the payment of the faid interest of 41. per cent, per ann. respectively, shall continue, and be appropriated and applied to the payment of the respective interest A of 41. per cent, per ann. 31. ros. per cent, per ann. and 31. per cent. per ann. in the same manner as the same now ftand appropriated to the payment of the faid 41. per cent. per ann., and that the surplusse of the faid funds, after the faid 25th day of December, 1750, shall be mide part of the finking fund, and applied in the fame manner as the furplusses of the faid B funds are now applicable.

4. That books be opened at the receipt of his majefty's Exchequer, at the Bank of England, and South-Sea houle, for receiving the faid fubferiptions or confent.

Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in purfuent to the fail refolutions, and Mr. Fane and the lords C commifteners and two fecretaries of the treafury, together with Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solliciter-General, and Sir John Barnard ware ordered to prepare and bring in the fame; and 'twas ordered, that fer the immediate taking in of the fail fubferiptions and confent, copies of the fail refolations fhould be forthwith transmitted D to the auditor of the Exchequer, the Eaftladia and South-Sea companies, and the Bank; and that they fhould be affixed at the Royal Exchange, and printed in the London Gazette.

Dec. 4. The bill was prefented to the house by Mr. Fane, being intitled, A bill for reducing the feveral annuities, which now carry an interest after the rate E farily concluded by the majority upon the of 41. per cent. per ann. to the feveral rates of interest therein mentioned; which bill paffed thro' the feveral forms of both houses without opposition, and received the royal affent on the 20th, together with the land-tax bill, and four naturalization bills. And tho' the three great companies at first refused to subscribe F any part of their capital, yet by far the greateft part of the annuitants subscribed their respective annuities, before the end of February, in purfuance of this act; therefore, March 15, the house ordered, that the proper officers should lay before them, an account of what fums had been fubscribed at their respective offices, purfuant to this act; and these accounts being G first offered by parliament; therefore all accordingly prefeated to the house before the rath, when the order of that day was read for the houle to refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole house, to contider further of ways and means for raifing

the fupply granted to his majefty, an infruction was ordered to the faid committee, that they fhould confider of fuch part of the national debt, carrying an interest of 41. per cent. per ann. incurred before Michaelmas, 1749, redeemable by law, as had not been subscribed, pursuant to the faid act; and the faid accounts, together with the account of the national debt, carrying an interest of 41. per cent. per ann. as it ftood at Michaelmas, 1749. being referred to the faid committee, as foon as the house had resolved itself into the fame, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequor, from the accounts before them, took notice, that belides the debts due to the three great companies in their corporate capacity, there was not above 8 or 9 millions of the publick debts carrying the forefaid interest, that remained unsubfcribed, and confequently had forfeited the favour defigned them by parliament : but as many of those had been misled by evil advifers, who perhaps defigned, by the advice they gave, to diffre's the government, rather than to ferve their friends; and as many of them were foreigners refiding beyond feas, who had not time to advile with and give proper instructions to their correspondents here; and as it was not poffible to diftinguish fuch nonfubfcribers from those who, out of mere obftinacy, or ill-will to the government, had delayed to fubfcribe, it might perhaps be thought cruel to take the most rigorous advantage of the forfeiture they had made: Then as to the proprietors of the flock or capital of the three great companies, he observed, that many of them would willingly have fubfcribed their properties within the time limited, but were necefballot, and as it was equally impossible. to diffinguish who were for or against the question upon the ballot, he thought that even the propietors of the three great companies ought not to be dealt with in the most rigorous manner. For these reasons he was of opinion, that a further time ought to be allowed to the companies, and the unfubicribed annuities, to come in and fubicribe their feveral properties; but then to preferve the authority of parliament, and the respect due to that august affembly, they ought not to be allowed to come in upon the fame terms, or upon terms as good as those allowed to the annuitants who had embraced the propofals he would propole, that a further timethould be allowed until May 30, but that the al. 103. per cent. per ann. fhould not be continued to the fecond fubicribers longer than till December 25, 1755, which,

he thought, was the leaft refentment the parliament could fnew against those who had not embraced their first proposals; after which he concluded with moving the 1A refolution of March 19, above mentioned *.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th refolutions of the fame day were afterwards moved for A and agreed to, and would have concluded this affair, but Mr. Attorney General very feafonably and justly observed, that the capital or fund of the Eaft-India company confifted of 4,200,000l. that for 3,200,000l. of this capital they had an annuity of 41. per cent. per ann. and for the other million an annuity of 31. per cent. per ann. but that by a claufe in the Bact of the 17th of his prefent majefty, among other things, For eftablifting an agreement with the East-India company, it is provided, that no part of the former shall be paid off without paying off a proportional part of the latter, and confequently there would be a doubt, whether by the refolutions they had come to, any C part of the East-India capital could be paid off, because none of the three per cents. could by these resolutions be paid off, and by the provifo he had mentioned, none of the Eaft-India 4 per cents, could be paid off, without paying off at the fame time a proportionable part of their three per cents.

For this reason 'twas resolved, that the D houle thould next day refolve it/elf again into the fame committee, and then the abovementioned refolution of March 20 + was agreed to, which being reported and agreed to the next, and feveral former refolutions read 1, a bill or bills were ordered to be brought in purfuant thereto, as already dered forthwith to give notice, that the unfubscribed annuities of 1746, and lottery 1747, not subscribed on or before May 30 then next, should be paid off, June 34, 1751. That the unfubscribed annuities of 1748, not fubscribed on or before the faid day, should be paid off, March 25, 17c1. That the unfubfcribed plate annuities, not subscribed before the faid day, mould be paid off, March 25, 1751. And that the East-India company's capital of 4,200,0001. fhould be paid off as follows, viz. 1,050,0001. on March 25, 1751; the like fum on June 24, 1751; the like fum September 29, 1752, and the remaining like fum, December 25, 1751; unless the fum of 3,200,0001. should be subscribed on G or before the 30th of May then next. And on March 24, Mr. Speaker acquainted

the house, that he had given, in writing, the feveral notices above mentioned.

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March 26, Mr. Weft prefented to the house, in pursuance of the order before mentioned, a bill for giving further time to the propietors of annuities after the rate of 41, per cent, per ann, to subscribe the fame as in the bill mentioned, and for redeeming fuch of the faid annuities, as should not be so subscribed. Which bill paffed through both houfes without any opposition, and received the royal affent at the end of the feffion ; having had in the committee fome claufes added to it. for imprivering the Laft-India company, in cafe they subscribed all their 41. per cents. to borrow, with the confent of the lords of the treasury, any sums not exceeding 4,200,000l. by fale of annuities, as follows, viz. 3,200,000l. after the feveral rates of interest before proposed to be paid by the publick, and one million more at 3L per cent. per ann : With a power to raile money by bonds as formerly, but to as the whole annuities and bonds should not exceed what they were by former acts impowered to borrow.

Now as to the other bills which had laft feffion the good luck to be paffed into laws, the first we shall take notice of was that which is ufually called, The mutiny bill. This bill was moved for Nov. 30, and Mr. Secretary at war, Sir William Yonge, and the lord Duplin, were ordered to prepare and bring it in ; and to them Mr. Thomas Gore was afterwards added. Accordingly, it was prefented to the house, Dec. 15, by the lord Duplin, lead a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time. The 18th it was read a fecond time, and committed to a committee of the

mentioned, and then Mr. Speaker was or- E whole houfe. Jan. 16, the houfe refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole house upon the faid bill, as it did likewife on the 19th, when a debate happened about the words, unless thereto required by all of parliament, at the end of the oath of fecrecy ; for inflead of these words, it was moved to infert, unlefs required to give evidence thereof as a winnefs, by a court of justice in a due courfe of law. And it was carried without a division in favour of the alteration proposed ; the chief speakers for the alteration being the earl of Egmont, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Speaker, admiral Vernon, Mr. Prowfe, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Morton, Dr. Lee and Sir John Hynd Cotton ; and the speakers against it, being Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary at war, lord George Sackville, colonel Conway, and Mr. William Pitt. On

· See Lond. Mag. for May loff, p. 220. 1 See dieto B.

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+ See Lond. Mag. for May laft, p. 223.

On the s3d, the house resolved itself again into a committee on the faid bill, when another debate happened ; for the claufe enacting, that no officer or foldier acquitted or convicted of any offence, should be liable to be tried a fecond time for the fame offence, unlefs in cafe of an appeal from a A regiment to a general court-martial, being read, Mr. Secretary at war proposed adding these words, and no fentence given by any court-martial, and figned by the prefident, thall be liable to be revised more than once ; whereupon the earl of Egmont moved, by way of amendment to his motion, to leave out the words, more than once. In this debate, befides the two abovementioned, the chief fpcakers were, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. William Pitt, and Mr. Charles Yorke, for having those words stand part of the motion ; and the chief speakers against their standing part of the motion were, the lord Harley, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Mr. Henly, Mr. Morton, colonel Madden, Dr. Lee, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Nugent, the lord Strange, colonel Lyttleton, colonel Leighton, and general Oglethorpe. At last the question being put, that the words, more than once, fand part of the motion, it was upon a division carried in the affirmative by 177 to 125. After which the motion was D agreed to ; and thus the power of a general was in this respect laid under a restraint; for before, he might have ordered a courtmartial to revise their fentence as often as he had pleafed, and upon that pretence might have kept a man in confinement, tho' acquitted upon a fair trial.

On the 2 5th the house refolved itfelf again into a committee on the faid bill, and having E gone through it, with feveral amendments, the report was ordered to be received next Monday morning, the 29th, when Sir Thomas Gore accordingly reported the amendments mide to the bill by the committee, and after fome of them had been agreed and others difagreed to, a motion was made for adjourning the further confideration of the report to Wednefday, but upon a division it was carried in the negative, by 161 to 89. Then the houfe confidered the other amendments, which, with an amendment to one of them, were agreed to ; and a claufe being added, and feveral amendments made by the house to the bill, the fame was ordered to be G ingroffed.

But we must observe, that this day likewife, a debate happened, upon the amendment before mentioned, made to the oath of fecrecy; for 'twas propered to add in that amendment, the words, by either bouje of parliament; in which debate the chief july, 1750. Speakers were Mr. Morton, Mr. Nugent, general Oglethorps, and Mr. Sydenham, for adding thefe words; and Mr. Secretary at war, Mr. William Pitt, and the lord Barrington, against it. But it being infisted, that the words, court of juffice, included both houses, no question was put upon the motion.

Feb. 7. The bill was read a third time, and after feveral amendments were made to the bill, colonel George Townfacad moved to add a claufe by way of rider, for preventing any non-committion officer's being broke, or reduced into the

ranks, or any officer or foldier's being punished, but by the featence of a courtmartial. Upon this there was a long debate, and there were, it feems, fome non-commiffion officers at the door ready to declare, that they had been broke and reduced into the ranks without any trial, and without having been guilty of any crime, to far as they knew ; but it was not thought proper to call them in, and the claufe being at last withdrawn, no question was put upon it; after which the bill was pailed and fent to the lords, where it was agreed to, without any opperation or amendment. and received the royal affent, with the other bills then ready, on March 14.

[To be continued in our next.]

Extracts of the third and laft Letter, contained in a Pamphlet, entitled, The valt Importance of the HERRING FISHERY, &c. (See p. 266.)

THIS letter relates to an article of the higheft confequence to the peace and welfare of the British kingdoms, viz. the employing and civilizing our Highland subjects. There is prefixed to this letter, the following diffich.

In fifting arts the Highlanders employ, Then will their (words no more our peace annoy.

The author opens thus :- " Could Solon rife from the dead, and furvey with his eye the greatest part of our island, how would he be delighted with its cultivated face, the excellent form of our government, and the progress of arts and sciences among us !-On the other hand, how much would he be furprized, when turning to another part of Great-Britain (the Highlands of Scotland,) he should perceive it to be unimproved, in a confiderable measure, by the fagacious hand of art, and the inhabitants roving about like to many favages !--But how would the aftonifhment of this legislator increase, when he should be farther informed, that the mountainee s dwelling in those tracks, thus flyingely Rr Dez-

314 Herring Fidzery ufeful for the Highlanders, July

neglected by the reft of their countrymen, had been injudicioully permitted to be tampered with by their lairds or chiefs, and impioufly prevaied upon to take up arms against their native island !"

" Thus circumstanced (adds the author.) were the Highlanders with regard to the other Britans, and to certain foreigners (the A French, } who fot at work all the engines possible, to make them odious to the reft of their countrymen. Hence those mountaineers are charged with being naturally rebellious; tho' they become to, merely by the wicked impreffions made on their dark, rude minds: Hence they are termed a lazy people, at the fame time that this is owing to their want of employment : B It having always been the destructive policy of the Highland chiefs, to keep their clans, from age to age, in idleness and ignorance: Being perfectly fanfible, that knowledge and trade, by opening the eyes of their flaves, and giving them a tafte of the fweets of property, would naturally be followed by independance. Men of know- C ledge (continues the author,) will be, (what heaven intended they fhould) free : and none but the illuterate can fubmit to fhackles. ... I hat this defpiled people have a genius for manufactures is evident from their Tartan, or Plaid ; the whole of which is framed in, and by, each family respectively ; and the curious arms they make, is a demonfiration of their genius for mechanicks. D No nation could be more ignorant and barbarous than the Ruffians; and yet the light of fcience has, within the compass ot a few years, wrought an amazing change in that fo long Gothick people."

The letter-writer, after giving the reafon why the Highlanders were fo fubmiffive to their lairds; after applauding the government, for purchasing the Highland jurif-Ē dictions; and obferving, that nothing is now wanting, but to find out fome laudifile employment for them, goes on thus : --- " As there are many fine harbours, with a vaft variety of 11th of all forts on the coafts of Scotland ; it must be unparidinable in us; as it would argue ingratituile to ourfelves, and even towards heaven, not to turn our natural advantages into F their proper shannel; by making a part of the ocean belong to ourfelves, whence toreigners have to long drawn immente wealth, the support of our own people."

The author then takes notice of fome excellent fiftheries on the Scotch coalts, which are totally neglected. He adds, --"The inhabitants of thefe parts are quite G itrangers to the foreign trade.--fiftherito no one, from the low-lands, has attempted to fettle annung them. By this means their atty remains almost in its primitive (hete;

tho' its foil, in many places, is exceedingly good, and very improveable. These wild inhabitants, like the American favages, think of nothing but how to fugply their immediate wants : and for this they need to be at little pains ; their mountains being flocked with all forts of cattle, and their rivers abounding with fifh."-Thefe mountaincers have proved as ruinous and digraceful to our nation, as the failors have been of advantage and glory to it; and yet the former, inflead of being dangerous to us might be rendered exceedingly beneficial. Multitudes of them might, under proper regulations, be retained very ufefully in the herring and cod fiftheries; and fifthing veffels mann'd, in the proportion of 12 feamen to 8 Highlanders, or thereabouts; at the fame time, that the wives and children of the latter, would be fet to work on thore. By the neglect of these fiftheries. a great naval Grength, and vaft treatures, have been utterly lost to these kingdoms; whence we may be firmly perfuaded, that our lage legislators will no longer permit fo large a body of ufeful men to ruft in noth, poverty and ignorance; but excite them, by due rewards, to cultivate their far-extended wattes, and to fifh properly in the adjacent waters, as their laudible industry will be recompenced with fo many bleffings .--- Our nation, in general, cannot but be exceedingly defirous of feeing the Highlanders fettled in fome profitable way of life ; as their indolence, their fervility and wretchednefs, have too often been productive of the most horrid Witness the rebellions in 1715 effects. and 1745." The letter writer then cbferves, that the' the planting of colonies in America may be of vaft advantage to these kingdoms ; yet, previous to this, we should endeavour to employ the Highlanders at home : " He adds, " -All perfons inclined to the naturalizationbill, must necessarily be friends to the argument I here humbly express, Every reafon urged in favour of that bill, will hold much flronger, with regard to our engaging the Highlanders in the fifthery ; fince, if it be granted, that the fending over for foreigners to people this ifland, would prove a great emolument to it ; furely, the civilizing and employing part of our natives, by whom we are grievoully annoyed, at intervals, muft be of still greater importance to our welfare. To waft colonies abroad, and invite foreigners to fettle here, at the fame time that we fhould overlook a vaft many thoufands of our countrymen, would (or I am greatly miftaken,) difcover fuch a policy, as a Harrington or a Sidney mult laugh at, and fear could attempt to juffify."" The

1750. K. CHARLES IId's Amours, Miffrelles, &c. 315

The letter-writer tholes his effly with the following reflection :--** We ought carefully to preferve the lives of the Highlanders, in common with thole of our other countrymen, fince the neceffary havock made of the former, in rebellions, is not only a lofs to our felves, but likewife to our poflerity; th: he being deprived of the num. berlefs defcendants of fuch of the Highlanders as die in battle; and who, had they rofe to being, would probably have been of fervice to their country."

We remember, that this author's three letters, of which we have given extracts, were published at a feafonable juncture; we mean, whilt the litering-fishery bill lay in the hou'e of commons. And 'twas, doubtles, the view of promoting this bill (which had miscarried the fession before,) that induced the author to publish his three fetters, at this crifis.

The Marquis of Halifax's Account of King Clustles IId's Amours, Mikrelles, Sc. (See p. 210.)

I may be faid, that K. Charles's inclinations to love were the effects of health, and a good conflitution, with as little mixture of the feraphick part as ever man had: And tho' from that foundation men often raife their paffions; I am apt to think his ftaid as much as any man's ever did in the lower region. This made him like eafy miftreffes: They were generally D refigned to him while he was abload, with an implied bargain.

After he was reftored, miftreffes were recommended to him 3 which is no fmall matter in a court, and not unworthy the thoughts even of a party. A miftrefs either dexterous in herfelf, or well-inftructed by those that are so, may be very useful p to her stiends, not only in the immediate hours of her ministry, but by her influences and infinuations at other times. It was refolved generally by others, whom he should have in his arms, as well as whom he should have in his councils. Of a man who was so capable of chusing, he chose as feldom as any man that ever lived.

He had more properly, at leaft in the Fbeginning of his time, a good flomach to his miltreffes, than any great pation for them. His taking them from others was never learnt in a romance; and indeed, fitter for a philoTopher than a knighterrant. His patience for their frailties flowed him no exact lover. It is a herefy, according to a true Lover's creed, ever to forgive an infidelity, or the appearance of it. Love of cafe will not do ir, where the heart is much engaged; but 'where mere nature is the metive, it is poffible for a

man to think righter than the common opinion; and to argue, that a rivel takesh away nothing but the heart, and leaveth all the reft.

In his latter times he had no love, but infenfible engagements, that made it harder than most might apprehend to antie them. The politicks might have their part; a fecret, a committion, a confidence in critical things, tho' it doth not give a leafe for a precife term of years, yet there may be difficulties in difinitifing them; there may be no love all the while; perhaps, the contrary.

He was faid to be as little conflant as they were thought to be. Tho' he had no love, he mult have fome appetite, or elfe he could not keep them for mere eafe, or for the love of fauntering : Miftreffes are frequently apt to be uneafy; they are in all respects craving creatures.

He had wit enough to sufpect, and he had wit enough too not to care : The hadies got a great deal more than would have been allowed to be an equal bargain in chancery, for what they did for it.

Little inducements at first grew into flrong reafons by degrees. Men who do not confider circumflances, but judge at a diflance, by a general way of arguing, conclude, if a mittrefs in fome cafes is not immediately turned off, it must needs be that the gallant is incurably fubjected. This will by no means hold in private men, much lefs in princes, who are under more entanglements, from which they cannot fo eafly koofen themfelves.

His miltreffes were as different in their humours, as they were in their looks. They gave matter of very different reflections. The laft . especially was quite out of the definition of an ordinary miftrefs ; the caules and manner of her being firit introduced were very different. A very peculiar diffinction was spoken of, some extraordinary folemnities that might dignify, tho' not fanctify her function. Her chamber was the true cabinet council. The king did always by his councils, as he did fometimes by his meals ; he fat down out of form with the queen, but he fupped below flairs. To have the fecrets of a king, who happens to have too many. is to have a king in chains : He must not only not part with her, but he must in his own defence d ffemble his diflike : The lefs kindness he hath, the more he must thew.

The thing called faunterink, is a firinger temptation to princes than it is to others. The being galled with importunities, purfued from one room to another with afking faces; the difinal found of unreafonable complaints, and ill grounded pretones; R τ = the

• The dutchefs of Pertimouth,

the deformity of fraud ill difguiled; all thele would make any man run away from them 3 and I used to think it was the motive for making him walk to faft, So it was more properly taking fancluary. To get into a room, where all bufinels was to flav at the door, excepting fuch as he was disposed to admit, might be very accepsable to a younger man than he was, and lefs given to his cafe. He flumbered after dinner, had the noife of the company to divert him, without their foliciations to importune him. In these hours where he was more unguarded, no doubt the cunning men of the court took their times to make their observations, and there is as little doubt but he made his upon them too : B Where men had chinks, he would fee thro' them as foon as any man about him.

In thort, without endeavouring to find more arguments, he was used to it. Mon do not care to put off a habit, nor do often fucceed when they go about it. His was not an unthinkingnefs; he did not perhaps think to much ot his fubjects as they might C with ; but he was far from being wanting to think of himfelf.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR.

A S you have already given the publick leveral extracts from M. Buffon's natural hiltory, you may, perhaps, think D the following abstract of what he fays upon the varieties of the human fpecies, worthy of a place in your collection.

He begins with the northern parts of the globe, and obferves, that in Lapland, Greenland, Nova Zembia, and the most northern parts of Ruffia, Tartary, and America, we find a race or species of men of a small fte-Е ture and bizarre figure, whole phyflognomy is as favage as their manners. This whole race of men, he fays, are generally but four foot high, and the tallest not above four and an half : They have a great head with black lank hair, a large flat face. a flat nofe, a yellowith deep-brown eye, eyebrows turning towards their temples, their cheek bones extremely high, their F chops thin with thick blubber-lips and a very wide mouth, a fweaking voice, a tawny fkin, and a fquat body, tho' meager.

This is in general, he fays, the defeription of this race of men, tho' in different countries there is fome little difference, fome being more ugly than others, and what is remaikable, the most northern are the most tawny; and in Greenland their G womens breafts are to long and lank. that they throw them over their fhoulders for the child on their back to fuck,

nipples are as black as charcoal. C,

Then as to the mind and manners of these people, they have all very near the fame affections, the fame cuftoms : They are equally clownift, fuperflitious and flupid; and tho' they are robult and nimble, they are all fo cowardly, that it is impoffible to make them foldiers ; Guftavus Adolphus having tried it as much as

he could, without any effect. They have neither modefly nor fhame ; for they baths all together, men and women, mother and fon, brothers and fifters ; and are not in the least alraid of being feen naked a Nay, they offer to ftrangers the use of their wives and daughters, and think themfelves highly honoured when their offer i ac-Their cloathing is of fkins of cepted. deer. of wild fowl, or fea-dogs, having no fuch thing as linen among them : their food is of dried fifth, and the flefh of deer or bears; their bread fome fifh bones bruifed to a powder, and mixed with the tender bark of pine or birch trees ; their drink, whale oil and water, with an infufion of juniper berries; and their habitation in huts dug almost entirely under ground, and always filled with fmoak, in winter to keep them warm, in fummer time to prevent gnate, which their country, notwithflanding the feverity of the winter, is full of in that featon.

The next he takes notice of, which may be faid to conflitute a particular race or species of the human kind, is the Tartars. These people have a very large flat face, and wrinkled even in their youth ; a fhort, thick note; finall, hollow eyes, almost covered with large eyebrows, and thick eye-lastes; narrow chops, with a long chin ; long teeth, diftant from each other ; and a thin beard. They are of a middling fature, but very firong and robuit, with large thighs and thort legs ; and as to their complexion, it is of a tawny olive, and their hair black. Of all these people, the Calmucks are the most ugly, and the most favage; for they have fuch a broad, large face, that fome of them have the breadth of five or fix fingers from one eye to the other, with their nofe fo flat, that inftead of noftrils you fee only two holes. As to the whole Tartar race, they are for the most part without any religion, modesty, or decency, and all given to thieving and robbing, ofpecially the Calmucks, who have no fettled habitation, but live in tents, and move with their herds of horfes and cattle from place to place, their moA ordinary food being the flefh of horfes, camels, &c. which they eat quite raw, or a little mortified between their horfes back and the faddle on which they ride.

As to the Chinele, he looks upon them to be of the fame race with the Tartars, tho'

tho' their temper and manners be quite different; for the Tartars are generally fierce, warlike, clownifh, and rough even to a degree of brutality; and they are great lovers of hunting, fatigue and independency : Whereas the Chinefe are effeminate, pacifick, indolent, foperstitious, flavifuly fubmiffive, and naufeoufly A ceremonious.

The peninfulas of Malacca and Malabar. the ifland of Sumatra, and feveral of the other illands in the Eaft-Indies, he fays, are chiefly inhabited by a people which feem to be of a different race: They are quite black, with long, black hair, black eyes, a longifh vifage, the nole of a moderate fize, and thin lips; but in all those eastern parts, B there feems to be a great variety of forts of people, and often in the fame ifland. Then in those unknown countries, called New Guinea and New Holland, there is a fort of people which feem to be the very fame with the negroes of Guinea in Africa. And in the ifland of Formofa and the Lafrom any of the former, being of a larger fize and much ftronger than any in Europe, of a dark, tawny complexion, frizled hair, large eyes, nole and lips, a long vifage and a fierce countenance.

I shall next take notice of M. Buffon's observations upon the people of Africa, beginning with the people called Negroes, as the most remarkably diffinct from the D reft of the human species. I need not give a description of their perfons; but he observes, that they inhabit the western coaft of Africa, from the 17th or 18th degree of northern latitude, to the fame degree of fouthern. What fort of people inhabit the inland parts of Africa, we do not know; but on the eastern coast, that E part called Nubia, is likewife inhabited by Negroes ; and yet Abyfinia and Ethiopia, are inhabited by a different fort of people, tho' nearer the line then Nubia, who feem to be the offspring of Arabians. But befides thefe, and the Moors and Egyptians, he obferves, that the people of Africa may in general be divided into Negroes and Caffers. The latter are the chief and old inhabitants F of the fouthern part, and eaftern coaft of Africa, and of the ifland of Madagafcar. Of these the Hotentots are the least black, and the most ugly ; for the' they do not naturally, they endeavour by art to refemble the negroes as much as they can; and according to all accounts, their women have a broad piece or flap of hard flefh or G fkin growing out from the top of the as publis, which hangs down to the middle of their thigh like a thort apron. But as to the other Caffers, tho' very near as black as the Negroes, they are neither fo nafty nor

fo ugly as the Hotentots ; for they have an oval vilage, a well-proportioned nole. white teeth, frizled hair, and an agreeable enough countenance; in fo much that the young female Caffers of Mazambique, are the flaves most prized by the rich men in the East-Indies; and a great difference between Negroes and all other Blacks, both in Africa and the Eaft-Indies, lies in this, that the former fmell most abominably when they fweat, whereas the latter have no bad fmell even when they are fweating.

Laftly, with regard to the observations made by our author upon the natives of America : In the most northern parts, that is to fay, about Davis's ftraits, he observes, as before mentioned, that the inhabitants feem to be the very fame fort or race of men with the Laplanders in the north of Europe, and the Samoids in the north of Afia; and that the natives of Canada feem to be the fame with the Tartars ; but then from the accounts he has collected it drones, there is a race of men different Cappears, that all the people we have ever feen in America, are of a tawny or dark-yellow complexion ; and the' they are more dark in the torrid zone, than any other part of America, yet in that whole continent, there are no native Blacks nor Circaffians ; nor from Canada to Magellan do they much differ in the make of the body or the features of the face. They have, 'tis true, in the torrid zone in America, as well as in the East-Indies, a fort of people called Moon-eyed, because they fee better by the light of the moon than by that of the fun z These people are perfectly white, but their colour refembles that of milk, rather than that of any European; and travellers fay, that this complexion comes by chance, and feems rather to be the effect of fome diftemper than of nature, fo that they cannot well be called a diffinct race of men; tho* I should be glad to know whether they propagate their kind; for if they do this regularly, it would be an argument for their being a diftinct race or species of mankind, and confined to the terrid zone, because they could not bear the winter cold, or the long fummer days in any other part of the world.

> I have taken no notice of what our author fays of the Moguls, Perfians, Turks, Arabians, Egyptians, and Europeans, becaule they are well known, and feem all to be a mixture of feveral forts of people; but as the inhabitants of Georgia, Mingreha, Circaffia, and Caffimere, feem to have beit preferved themfelves without mixture of any other people; they deferve particular notice. They are faid to be as handlome as any people in the world, being of a good fize, regular features, charm

Artificial batching of domestick FOWLS.

charming large eyes, and a fine com-plexion : Their women in particular are to beautiful, that they have much mended the breed of the Muguls, Ferfians, and Turks, where numbers of them are yearly fol! even by their parents, who make no fcrupie of feiling their children into flavery ; but the Tartars have benefited little by their A neighbouchood, either for want of money to purchase, or because they have no taffe for fine women. And this people, with all their beauty, feem, as to their mannere, to imitate the Tartars, more than any of their other neighbours; for they glory in theft, robbery, and murder, and they are flupidly ignorant, tho' naturally of quick parts and a good capacity. What feems to have preferved them fo much without mixture, is, that the Tartars, in all their migrations, only paffed through their country, and fettled themfelves in countries to the fouthward, that were richer and better cultivated ; and probably great numbers of these people have joined with the Tartars in a'l their migrations; C which may be the reafon why the Moguls, Perfians, and Turks, have not fo much of the Tartar features in them, as the people have in China.

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M. Buffon concludes with attempting to account for this variety in the human fpecies, by endeavouring to shew, that it proceeds from the nature of the climate and their manner of living ; and indeed, we know from experience, that this has fome effect upon the complexion, which is all he aims at; but how to account from thence for the difference of features and make of the body, in the feveral races or kinds of men which he has taken notice of, he does not fo much as attempt; and if it were permitted by our religion, it might per- E haps be supposed, that there was at first created a race of men, as of brutes, proper for each climate; and that there is a gradation from the most perfect and rational of the human, to the most perfect, and what I may call, the most fentible of the brute creation. Nay, I do not know, if fuch a fupposition would be expressly con- p trary to divine revelation; for we are told in the bible, Genetis, chap. vi. 7bat the fons of God faco the daughters of men, that they were fair ; and they took them wives of all which they chose.

Now, by the fons of God muft certainly be meant the most perfect and rational of men, who of confequence muft be generally wife and good, and are therefore G called the fons of God, of whom Adam was the first parent; and upon this supposition the bistory of the creation of man muft relate only to the greation of the most

sieft and rational of the human species ;

but this I may, perhaps, confider more at large, in a future letter of remarks upon the different forts of men we have now in the world. I am,

SIR, 6. You

July 16, 1750. Your fincere friend, constant reader, and humble fervant.

Tulv

N our Magazine for April laft, p. 179, 180, we gave fome account of Mr. Trembley's abstract of M. de Reaumur's art of hatching and bringing up domeflick fowls, at any time of the year, either by means of the heat of hot beds, or that of common fire, in a peculiar fort of long and funcious ovens or floves built for that purpose, which communicate to a very great quantity of eggs placed in them, a heat of the fame degree with that which the hens give to equally to the eggs they fit on .- This art is of Egyptian original, and has been practifed in that country for many ages, with great fuccefs, informuch that after the eggs have been kept warm in these ovens during the same number of days as other eggs mult remain under the ben, the period arrives, when from each oven above 20,000 chickens break, and come out of their shells at once; fo that they are measured and fold by the bufhel .--

A translation of M. de Reaumur's whole D treatife has fince been published; and as treatife has fince been published; and as this is a very curious, as well as ufeful art, we have, for the entertainment of our readers, contrived a PLATE, which is here annexed, reprefenting, in a beautiful manner, the process of this most ingenious method of hatching, &c. Of which the following is an explanation.

Fig. 1, exhibits the plan of an Egyptian mamal or chicken oven, by a fection palfing thro' the upper rooms. B, K, K, &c. is the plan of the gallery and of the corrider, along each fide of which are the round apertures or doors to the flowes or rooms, wherein the eggs are warmed. C, the entry of the gallery. The K's mark the apertures, thro' which the gallery has a communication with the floves or rooms. N. B. 'Twas fufficient to put the K's to only fome of the apertures, by which the reft may be underftood. R, a hole in the floor, which makes the feparation of the upper rocm from the under one. Thro' this the heat of the air of the first room, communicates with the air of the other. SS, TT, the two gutters of each upper room, where the fire is lighted. ST, ST, two o her additional gutters, wherein Mr. Granger tells us, that fire is also lighted.

Fig. 2, is a vertical fection of a manal made according to its length, or rather it is compoled of different vertical fections, that

that pais thro' different parts of that oven. The fection CBDFFF paffes thro' the middle of the roof of the gallery. C, the hole that ferves as a door to enter into the gallery by. F, F, F, holes of the roof of the gallery, that ferve to give it light, and to let out the imoke. K, K, K, holes thro' which a man may enter into one of A the under rooms. H, H, H, holes, each of which is the door of one of the upper rooms. N, N, an aperture which is in the arch of every one of the upper rooms. P, a floor that makes the feparation of an under from an upper one. Q, part of the floor, that feparates an inferior room from one above. O, O, the floor of the inferior room, which all the eggs are laid on, B during the first days. R, R, a hole thro' which the heated air of the upper room has its communication with that of the lower, and warms it.

Fig 3, and 4, exhibit, in fome fort, the manner of constructing chicken ovens, which confift of a plain cafk buried in dung, and the manner in which the covers of C these ovens are to be made. The bottom part of Fig. 3, reprefents a cask, somewhat deeper buried in the dung than is required for a proper warming of the eggs in it. The upper parts of the fame Fig. reprefent the feveral pieces that compole the cover of the oven; a a, the first of these pieces that receives the upper edge of the cafk, and comes down an inch or two D below that edge; bb, the fecond piece, which enters the piece a a. The piece c c enters after the fame manner into the piece bb; and the piece d is received likewife into the piece cc. These pieces serve as different registers, either to diminish or to increase the heat of the oven; and the holes bored in each of the faid pieces, be-E fides other uses, ferve also as fo many regifters. Fig. 4, is that of a calk, covered not fo high with dung as that beforementioned in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5, exhibits a profpect of the baking-ovens of the fociety of L'enfant Jefus, and of the flove fit for the harching and rearing of chickens, built over the faid F ovens. A, the mouth of one of the ovens. B, the mouth of the other oven. C, the chimney of one of the ovens. D, the chimney of the other oven. E, the flaircafe that goes up to the little room, or Anve, dituated over the two ovens. F, F, the height at which the wall that would have hid the flove from us is pulled down. G, the place where the door of the flove G is. HI, the bottom and fome remains of the upright pofts of a fbit, of cupboard, that was furnished with the shelves, defigned to support bafke's of eggs. K, a window intended to moderate the heat of

the flove, when thought exceffive. N, O, feveral hurdles making an inclofure, within which the thickens hatched in the capboard HI may be hought up. At N, id the door made with hurdles as well as the reft, thro' which one enters the inclofure ; the infide of which is divided into many part, which are for many feparate lodgings, defigned for chickens of different ages.

Fig 6, is the elevation of the upper part of the baking oven of the convent of the nuns of Bon Secours. CDE, the contour of the hinder part of the oven. L, J, the two doors that fill up a whole fide of the chicken-oven. OP, PO, the two doors that fill up another fide of it, and which draw nearer or farther from each other, fliding between grooves ; they here leave between them the empty fpace P P. R, R, is a flutter, by means of which the vent or aperture of each door may be ftopped, either entirely or in part. Q.Q. one of the joifts of the floor of the room, which is over that of the oven. T, V, X, hurdles which inclose a space where the chickens may be reared.

Fig. 7. ABCDEA, is the contour of the plan of the upper part of the fame oven. AB, a wall that feparates the room. where the oven is, from that where the bread is made. G, the mouth of the oven. BC, a wall flanking one of the fides of the oven. CDEA, the part of the contour of the oven, that flands by itfelf. KMNBF, a portion of the upper part of the oven that has been encompassed by means of the walls NB, BF, and of the inclosure NM, MKF, and fitted to fland in lieu of a chicken oven. L, a coupla of doors, which are opened to let the boxes full of eggs in or out of the oven. I, an upright poft, against which the doors open. OP, PO, are the two doors on the other fide, each of which flides between two horizontal grooves. R, R, are moving futters fiding between grooves, ST, VX, hurdles to difpeted above the oven, as to form an inclosure where chickens may be kept warm. This lodging would be fill better and warmer for them, if the greatest part of the inclosure ifelf was not exposed, but only its door. T, is the door of the place for the chickens; bb, two carriages, that hold boxes full of cgg∢.

Fig. S, and q, are those of two thermometers; that of Fig. 9 has its degrees marked as those of common thermometers, which are defigned to inform us of the changes of the temperature of the air in the atmosphere; the degree which is effentil to cause the chickens to be hatched, i.e. the 3:d, is marked here by a thread. The thermometer of Fig. S, has no other digrees

degrees but those which are necessary to the manager of the chicken oven; the 32d degree is that of the heat of the hen ; the 34th degree is marked as a ftrong heat, and the 36th, as too ftrong a heat ; the 30th is marked as a degree of remifs heat, and the 28th as being a too faint heat. b, c, point out the tin box that de-A fends the ball of the thermometer from breaking. There is at d, Fig. 9, an aperture made in the box, thro' which the hall may be feen : The apertures which are fmaller and more regularly difpofed on the tin boxes of both thermometers, afford the air free access to the ball. However, the box b, c, is no more than a pipe open B underneath.

Fig. 10, reprefents a two-handled bafket full of eggs, where a thermometer lies reclined on the eggs.

Fig. 11, exhibits a bafket with four handles, that has no eggs in it. There is in it a kind of wicker pipe that rifes above the bottom of the bafket, and ferves as a very high ledge to the hole which is at the C center of that bafket. This hole is defigned to let the thermometer pafs thro' it in and out of the oven.

Fig. 12, is that of the egg of a hen, on which is written about its imalleft end, the day of the week and month it was put into the oven.

Fig. 13, reprefents one of those fmall bottles fit to make a butter thermometer; $n \pi$, a line up to which the bottle is filled with butter.

Fig. 14, and 15, exhibit each of them a chicken drawn out of his fhell at a time when he was very near hatching, and had already begun to peck his fhell, or crack it with his bill. His outward parts are difpoled in luch manner, that his whole bulk Emakes a kind of ball. The chicken of each of thefe figures has his bill under his wing; but the wing covers the head of the chicken of Fig. 14, much more than it does that of Fig 15, which is conveyed further over the back: There are only a few feathers thrown over the head of the latter; whereas that of the former lies almoft entirely hidden under the wing.

Fig. 16, exhibits a iracture that fills up nearly half the circumference of the egg, from f to b. The flrokes of the bill have made it wider than they generally are, nor has the chicken been the better for it; the liquor which wetted his feathers being too much exposed to the air, is grown dry, and has glued the faid feathers againft the G membrane, which is the wrapper of all the outward parts of the chicken. The chicken is in the cafe of those that must die, if a helpful hand does not extricate them from their fhell. Fig. 17, reprefents an egg which the chicken has but juft begun to peck : There appears at f an irregular crack, from which no piece of the thell is as yet fallen, and which is the work of the first strokes of the bill. When the chicken continues fuch a fracture, he protracts it towards δ .

Fig. 18, is that of an egg, whole thell was pecked all round its circumference; the chicken has nothing more to do, but to heave up the piece cac, and make it fall away.

Fig. 19, exhibits a chicken that has thrown off the fore part of the fhell, which lays him quite open : He was uncovered ftill more than he naturally would be, by taking off the fore part of the remainder of the fhell.

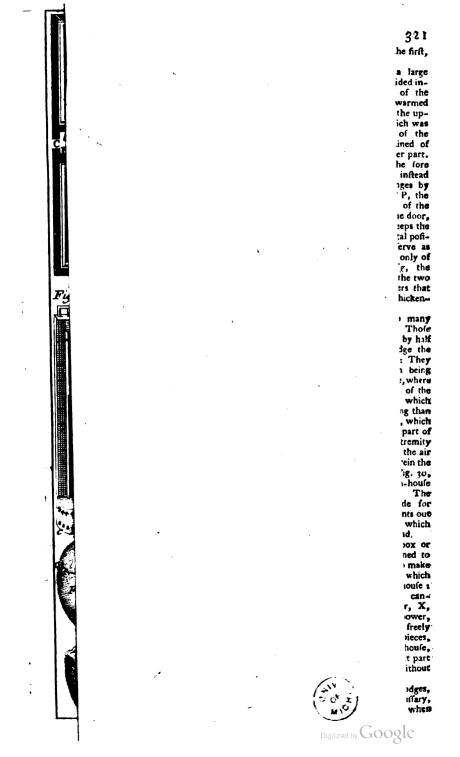
Fig. 20, exhibits an egg-fhell, out of which the chicken is come, and whole fore part, after having been broken off, has been pulhed into the other by the motions of the chicken; p q p, the hind part of the fhell; *cac*, the fore part got into the other. This is no uncommon cafe, and the portion of the fhell *cac* is formetimes fo nicely engaged with the other_s that you fulped it not to be there.

Fig. 21, reprefents another egg-fhell, whole chicken is juft come out of it; $p \neq p$, the hind part of the fhell; c = c its fore part turned, and ftill hanging on the other by a piece of membrane, juft as the cover of a box hang's on the body of it by means of a hinge. The ftreaks feen at u = a, and on the other parts of the membrane, that covers the infide of the fhell, are the blood veffels, which are ramified in a wonderful manner.

Fig. 22, is a plan of the little room or flove, which is at top of the two bakingovens of the fociety of L'enfant Jefus. E, the flair cafe that leads to the flove. FFFF, the wall in which the mouths of the two ovens are. G, the entry of the flove. KL, the cupboard to put the eggs in, which is fituated over the fore part of one of the ovens. K, the window. LMNOPQ, hurdles that make up an inclofure defigned. to bring up chickens of different ages. RVST, hurdles that divide the great inclofure into many apartments. N, one of the doors. T, another door; there are alfo doors at R V S.

Fig. 23, is intended to give an idea of the position and figure of the horizontal ovens, that is, of those whose aperture is vertical, and which are made of a box fix or feven foot long. A A B C D E, a wall which has been partly pulled down at B C D E. That wall separates the room in which the body of the oven flands, and wherein it is covered with a hot bed of dung, from the room where the mouth of the

3



320 degrees bu the mamag 32d degree the 34th heat, and the goth heat, and heat. b, c fends the breakingture mad ball may are imails the tin box the air f the box b underneat Fig. 1C full of es clined on Fig. 1 handles, in it a kiu the bott very high center O figned to in and O Fig. 1 which 1 the day into the Fig. bottles : пп, а Г with ba Fig. a chick when 1 already with 1 posed i makes each o wing : the ch it doe furthe few f latter moft . Fig nearl from made has t liquo mucl and men the chic die, ther

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planks.

the oven is ; this feparation might be effected by a partition of plaister or of F F, a hot bed of dung, that covers one of the ovens. GG, the dung under the oven fet in an open view. HH, a couple of props at the mouth of the first

oven, and within the grooves whereof the door K, with which the mouth is flut, A per part of the top of the box, which was may freely flide up and down. L, one of the two wooden ledges, within which there flides horizontally a small board or shutter, by means of which the heat of the oven may be moderated at pleafure. M N, a box full of eggs drawn in part out of the oven, as it is drawn whenever one has a mind to examine the flate of the eggs, and the degree of heat of the thermome- B ter, which hes on the eggs within the box, and to fee whether there are any chickens come or ready to be hatched. PO, PO, the two feet of the fore part of the car-riage that bears the egg-box: They have each of them a cafter. O, Q, a table which ferves to support the carriage when it is drawn, either in part or entirely out of C the oven. R R S, the mouth of the fecond oven. T T, V V, the door of the oven. X, a flick that ferves as a foot to what answers to the table Q in the foregoing. baz, a box full of eggs, which is within the oven.

Fig. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, exhibit the infide of a hot room, defigned to bring up chickens in, and which may be as well D employed for hatching them. A, in Fig. 24, marks the cover of a flove, whole body is cylindrical. CB; a grate that furrounds the part of the flove below the cover. ED, an inclosure made with tile, or with tin plates, which is to be diftant from the ftove by the breadth of a common brick at leaft. These plates or tiles serve for a E fender. TGHI, the annular chicken-houfe. KK, the feet or supports of the ring which forms what they call the mother. I, a part of the chicken-house covered with a board, which is bored with fmall holes only. L, a part of the mother covered with a grate. M, a part of the mother feparated from the reft by two Small partitions. N, O, Q, three chicken- F houses, which have a communication with the annular mother, and are fixed against it. Fig. 25, is an iron rod, with the balket full of the eggs to be warmed by the heat of the flove, hanging on it. Fig. a6, is that of a butter thermometer hung to the ceiling. Fig. 27, exhibits a kind of grated box, in which the drawers that con- G which being put upon the chicken-houle, tain the dry grains of the paste given to chickens, are. Fig. 18, represents more at large than Fig. 25, the iron pieces that ferve to hand up the balket ; as the ring that flides on the iron rod, b; the fhank 1. July, 1750.

of another ring that goes thro' the first, i; a hook, k; and a pulley, L.

Fig. 29, fliews the infide of a large glazed chicken-houle, which is divided into three fmaller ones. BC, one of the fides and the upper part of the oven warmed with dung. D, the remainder of the upfastened against the upper ledge of the oven. K, L, portions that remained of the two glazed frames of the upper part. 10, HN, the two bearers of the fore part of the glazed box, that ferve inftead of feet. Q, one of the two hinges by which the door is supported. PP, the upper half of the door. V, one of the panes of glafs, fet in that part of the door, as in a frame. X, a flick that keeps the upper half of the door in a horizontal pofition, when you would have it ferve as a table. a, a floor, that confifts only of a ftrong wooden ledge. bedefg, the part of the long box which fupplies the two upper chicken-houfes. uu, cafters that facilitate the motion of the inferior chickenhouse.

Fig. 30, 31, 32, represent to many chicken ovens buried in dung. Those marked 30, 31, which are fhorter by half than that marked 32, ferve to lodge the chickens which are but just hatched : They are put in that of Fig. 32, when being grown big, they require a longer place, where they have more room. PP, one of the extremities of the chicken-house, which ought to be buried deeper in the dung than the other. M, the artificial mother, which ought to be placed in the warmeft part of the chicken-house. QQ, the extremity higher above the dung, near which the air is not fo warm. A, the drawer whrein the paste for the chichens is put. C, Fig. 30, 31, a hurdle with which the chicken-houfe is covered, when thought proper. The chicken-houfe of Fig. 30, is made for ducklings just hatched, where B points out a bowl or small dish full of water, which ferves the ducklings inflead of a pond.

Fig. 33, is that of a weaning-box or chicken-house, which is proportioned to the fize of the chickens that begin to make ule of their wings. RSTV, abox which forms the body of the weaning-houle a Its extremity, TV, is open, and cand not be that without the grated door, X, which is fastened to the latticed bower, YY; under which the chickens may freely walk about. CC, DD, FF, three pieces, make up a compleat cover for that part of the weaning-house, which is without the bower.

Fig. 34, reprefents one of those lodges, of which a great number will be necellary, when s - **S** 8

NATIONS ruined by Bribery and Corruption. July 922

when you have a mind to hinder a great many different kinds of bens from having any communication with those of another fpecies, and when you intend to make experiments upon hers of one fpecies allied with cocks of another. There is hard by this wellconditioned lodge, another that has been detiroyed in great part, to expose to the eye A what remains hidden in the other. ABCDE. the fore part of a lodge, the upper part of which is a bower of lattice work. FF. a wall the lodge flands againft. ABH, the fore part of the lodge, which is grated. IK, a door, which, when open, permits a man to enter flooping into the lodge. L, the fore room of the lodge, that has a couple of heas in it. M, a drawer or B box, in which the food of the hens is put. NN, crois bars under the drawer, which are a fupport to it, that hinders the hens from overturning it. O, a vefici in which the heas drink. P. a door of communication from the fore to the back room. in which the hens lay eggs, and rook ; there is a hea foun at the aperture of that C rally very sparingly ; because they had a Q, a board fliding between two door. grooves, which, when let down, shuts the door P. R ST V X, a second lodge dataroyed in part for the reafon above mentioned. Z, a board with which the door of communication is flut. a.a., a partition that feparates the first or fore room from the fecond or back room. b, the first room ; c, D the fecond. ddd, flicks for the heas to pearch upon. e, a flick with a hen coofling upon it. f, a balket into which the hene go to lay their eggs. g, a grated window to losk into the lodge upon occasion.

To the AUTHOR, &c. SIR,

AHAT in dark, ignorant ages, the rulers E of a people thould be fometimes found governing by bribery, and framing all their fyftems upon principles of corruption, need not much be wondered at. In fuch times the rulers themfelves might want fufficient knowledge, to refirs their thirst after walimited power; or the people were to ignorant as not to perceive the tendency of the first slops towards arbitrary power; and thus, for want of timely warning and feafonable opposition, sations were en-flaved and realms undone, flates were ruined, and empires perified.

That once virtuous and mighty commonwealth, Rome, loft her liberty, in a great measure, thro' inattention ; but ber chains were out compleatly rivered, till the G was grown too degenerate to contend any longer for the annural rights of mankind, When luxury and venality were become the epidemical differences of the flate, the erazy coloffus funk down under its own weight, was overwhelmed with its own

corruption. It first fell a pray to ambitious, lawlefs, diffulute tyrants and monflers a was fometimes ruled by flaves in the literal fenfe; generally cent in pieces, by a fachious, infolent foldiery, and at laft troks in upon by barbarous nations, terrible indoed for their numbers, but defpicable in point of military discipline. There was not wildom or integrity, courage or refokition enough left in that waft empire, to exert the remains of its ftrength, and retrieve its loffes. The change from paganilm to christianity did not mend its condition, becaule the difease was invoterate, and that change was but a halt-oonvertion : It gave reft, indeed, to the church, but wrought ao reformation in the ftate.

In the governments of the feveral kingdoms, and states, sounded upon the ruing of the Roman empire, we don't find that bribery and corruption was looked upon as an engine absolutely neceffary to minifters : it was only occasionally used, and genecheaper way of cheating and bubbling mankind. Europe being more ignorant and basharous under corrupted chriftianity, than it was at the birth of our Redeemer, ambitious princes worked with the engine of spiritual tyranny, and carried many points by the vaft influence which the clergy had over the lasty, in those dark, ignorant ages.

In process of time, the Gothick plans of government vanished, thro' the alteration of property, the revival of literature, and the valt improvements made in all arts and fciences : And these changes paved the way for the introduction of desposicifin in fome countries, and a more clear and folid fystem of liberty in others. The natural rights of mankind are now well underfood in all parts of Christendom, tho' enjoyed by very few ; becaufe, in most kingdoms, the people are deprived of them by military force : The learned cannot contend with princes that have 20 or 30 legions at command ; they are fenfible that the flrongeft arguments in defence of liberty, whither civil or religious, would be quickly canfuted by the unerring text of pike and gun; and thus, their knowledge forves only as a dark lanthorn to themfelves, the bulk of the people remaining without any right notions of liberty .-In other countries, where their conflictution, natural fituation, or other circumftances, will not admit of keeping fo many legions on foot, there bribery and corruption perform what must not yet be ascompted with the aid of military power. But this, of all other expedients to keep a people parties under grievances, is certainly the weaked and

and most wicked; Beckufe it defeats the very end for which it is practifed, as it exposes both the opprefiors and opprefied to be alike involved in the common ruin, which, foom or late, attends every nation that is curft with it.

To govern by corruption, is neither more nor lefs than laying the foundation A of a houfe upon a quick-fand ; and whoever do it, in this age, are abundantly more inexcufable than any that purfued the fame plan in former times. We have the experience of all past centuries, the hiftory of all ages, to take warning by, and rectify our measures; and that informs us, that no flate can long fubfift under a publick discountenance of virtuous B principles. Whenever bribery comes to be recommended as a neceffary ingredient to oil the wheels of government, (as fome express it) we may from thence begin to state the decline of fuch a government, or look for its approaching diffolution, or fome fuch violent revolution ; efpecially if all kinds of luxury and extravagance be C promoted and encouraged at the fame time to the highest pitch, in order to increase the number of the necessitous, and by gradually extinguishing all principles of ho-nour, virtue and honesty, render the whole nation ready to rake the bribe. This, in fact, makes a people flaves, however the forms of a conflicution, or the D fhadow of liberty, may be kept up in the D mean time, to prevent their being fenfible of their abject condition. Being first made flaves to their own vices and depraved wills, the progression is easy from that to the being made completely flaves to the will of other men ; for where there is no good principle to with-hold a man from committing iniquity, his own innate vices, E after he has given them full fwing, will foon lay him under a necessity to commit other fint, which he is not naturally inclined to. As the fummit of virtue is not to be attained at one jump, fo neither does any man become thoroughly wicked all at once. It is the fame with focieties ; it requires time to corrupt the whole mais .--I frope the measure of iniquity is not yet filled up.

I know but of one reason affigned to juftify bribery, which is, that if in a free flate there is a dangerous faction aiming at the fubverion of the conflictuion or fuccefilon, them it becomes eligible, nay, abfolutely meeting to counter-act them in this man. G mer, left they fhould carry their point by the fame means, whether raifed amongh themfelves, or turnifhed from abroad, is immaterial to our argument. But furely, they muft be very hard drove, that can urge fuch a facter of a reason to juffify their conduct. Inftend of allowing it to have any weight at all, one should rather suppose that the very mon-who advance it, are themselves driving at the fuberofion of the conflictation; fince the means they employ, under colour of preferring it, is a most notorious breach of the laws, and in its confequences subversive of the very foundation of which the profperity of nations refe.

I would not have it inferred from any thing faid here, that I am againft alluring men to their duty; or keeping them fteedy in it, by any honourable, lawful or innocent methods. Every act of wirtue has undoubtedly a title to fome reward, exolufive of the recomponed infeparable from the practice of it; for very few will be woon by the floical doctrine, that wirtue muft be its own reward.

But we muft not therefore fully virtue, under the pretext of rewarding it ; we muft not deftroy it, by clogging the practice of an indefpentable duty with diffionorable conditions.----- Would a nation of perjured mifcreants regard their oathe of allegiance to the prince in the time of tribulation? Or would they fland by the diffributer of the wages of iniquity in the day of his diffrefs ? No ; the body of the corrupt, being to numerous, are out of the reach of inquiry, upon the downfal of their leader: Oblivion and impunity is their lot, whatever the cataftrophe of the grand debaucher, of their probity may be : And the' they are fensible they must fhare in any great calamity ; yet that confideration never makes any falutary impreftion on them; becaule they always flupidly fancy the day of retribution is at a great -Hence we may perceive diAance, _____ the unaccountable infatuation of governing by bribery and corruption : It is of a piece with Saul's going to the witch of Endor. Heaven grant it may never be attended with fimilar confequences !

From Old England, July 21.

T HE most celebrated of all the ancient French summir-writers, Philip de Committes, hath fo very particularly shewn how our Edward IV. was imposed upon by Lewis XI. and with such an honest frankness given us his opinion of the charadiers of the two nations, and the prisece who then reigned over them, that our neglect of the advantage we might have made of his information, adds abundance of ftrength to the picture he has drawn.

Thu' Henry Vii: was a prime to very tenacious of money, that he did not care to part with any for the support of his allies; sho' he was called the Selomon of his age, and feems to have been fond of that flattering appeliation; Yet the eraft S s

of the duchefs of Burgundy and the king of France, who were both his enemies, plunged him into as much expense to fupprefs pretenders, whom he had not the torchight to fecure before their projects were become dangerous, at might have been necetifary to carry on a long foreign war. He was equally a dupe to their deep-laid A defigns, and to his own narrow cunning, the quality which, while he reigned, was honoured with the name of Wildom.

He found means, by various methods of exaction and oppreffion, to hoard an immenfe treasure in the midit of these difficulties. But this treasure ferved only to render his ion, Henry VIII. a more confpicuous and splendid dupe, while he suffered B the French king and the Emperor alternately to drain him, under the pretence of calling in his affiftance.

When a passion for a new lady, and a quarrel with the pope refulting from it, had worked him up to a breach with the mother-church, which he had not long before endeavoured to defend, and turned C his vengeance upon the monasteries, whole destruction arole from their riches ; we find that these new funds involved him in new altercations with his neighbours, and that the money which the priefts faid was facrilegioufly obtained, was most prodigally and fruitlefoly waited.

One advantage, indeed, befides the more compleat reformation, to which this was D only an opening, relulted from the fupprefion of those feminaries of laziness and uncleanness. It occasioned a distribution of the church-lands among the lay-fubjects, which was a vaft addition to private property in the kingdom, and increased that influence among the commons, which had begun from the permiffion granted to E And together afcended to their immortal the barons by Henry VII. to alienate the eftates that descended to them from their anceftors.

King James I. has been greatly cenfured, and perhaps juffly, for the general conduct of his administration : But it is at this day a disputable point, whether that part of it, for which he has been the most F grossly abuled, be not the least exceptionable of the whole. A land war in the Palatinate, for the recovery of dominions wrefted from his fon-in-law, would have been altogether as unnatural, as expensive, and of as dubicus fuccels, as any other war for the fake of a particular prince or country in Germany.

That great flatefman and worthy pa-G triot, Sir Walter Raleigh, tho' he foon afterwards fell a facrifice to the king's weaknefs, was in that point entirely of his majefty's opinion, and wrote a most learned treatife to prove, that foreign land wars are never for the benefit of England ; that

all our princes, before his time, had been made properties of when they engaged in fuch wars; that their fubjects had been constantly impoverished, when such a wrong turn of policy happened to prevail at court ; and that the pretences, by which our monarchs had been deladed into fuch engagements, were utually involous, had their force from fome imposition upon a generons and eafy credulity, and were always extremely hazardous to themfelves. and oppicfive to their people.

The following Epitaph contains fuch natural, moral, and pathetick featiments, exprefing fo fromy a parental affection, and at the fame time fuch a pious refignation to the will of Heaven under one of the most offeling of all buman calamities, the lofs of dear children, that we doubt not but it will be acceptable to our Readers.

Epitaph on a monument in Willefden church-yard, near the Harrow road, in the county of Middlefex.

William Robinfon, aged 2,

And Sally Robinson, aged 4.

Children of

William Robinfon, of the Inner Temple, London, Gt.

and Anne his wife.

Anno Dom. 1750.

Fled from fcenes of guilt and mifery, Without partaking of them;

And their bodies fleep in this monument, United by mutual tendernefs.

Their fympathizing fouls, impatient of a feparation,

And eager to rejoin their kindred angels,

With a fmile took leave of their weeping

parents here,

Sire above, To fit at his right hand,

To be cherished in his paternal bosom, To enjoy ineffable happinels,

And part no more !

These reflections, infpired by heaven,

Have taught their, otherwife inconfolable, parents to dry up their tears,

And yield a percect refignation to the divine will,

Jasomuch that they congratulate the dear deceas'd

On their timely departure,

And mourn only for the living !

In the middle of the uppermost part of the tomb-ftone is placed an urn, with a flame afcending; on one fide whereof the boy stands, with a fcroll in one hand, containing this motto, In Carlo Quies; on the other, the girl with a like foroll, with this motto, Angeli fumus; both habited like angels with wings at their backs,

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- - -

TO CHLOE. A New SONG.

Set by Mr. DEFESCH,



Yes, charming victor, I am thine, Poor as it is, this heart of mine Was never in another's pow'r, Was never pierc'd by love before, In thee I've treafur'd up my joy, Thou can'ft give blifs, or blifs deftroy : And thus I've bound myfelf to love, While blifs, or mifery, can move.

O! fhould I ne'er poffels thy charma, Ne'er meet my comfort in thy arms ; Were hopes of dear enjoyment gone, Still would I love, love thee alone. But like fome difcontented fhade, That wanders where its body's laid; Mournful I'd roam with hollow glate, For ever exil'd from my fair.

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Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1750. A COUNTRY DANCE. The RIVAL MIMICS.



First couple turn right hands fingle, and cast off, fecond couple the fame, while the first couple back to back; first couple lead thro' the third couple, fecond couple following hands four round at top $\frac{1}{22}$; first man turn right hands fingle with the fecond woman, and left with his partner, first woman the fame; first couple crofs over, foot it, and right and left $\frac{1}{22}$.

Poetical Essays in JULY, 1750.

LIGHT, Natural and Divine. HYMN. TITH gladfome pleafure, I furvey The gilded light, the fhining day, And blefs the Maker God : Had darkness still, despotick spread Around the globe its awful fhade, And blacken'd all the road ; How had we grop'd amid the glosm, Nor found the area's factous room, Contracted to a (pan ? The optick lens had then been loft, The human pride, at once and boaft, And man had feen in vain. What pleafure could th' enameli'd field, Or what yon azure concave yield, Hid in perpetual night ? The red, the vi'let, and the green, For ever loft, unknown, unfeen, Had fled th' impov'rish'd fight. Thus o'er proud Egypt's Aubbon land, When Moles by divine command. Stretch'd the vindictive rod The fons of Mizraim point their fight Against the long, the heavy night, And groan beneath the load. Rivers of oil in wain the burn ! When will thy chearful rays return, Bright fun ! the wretches cry : Without thy remind bear and light, Bury'd amid the flatter of night, We fithen, pine, and di. ! But rife we hence, and wifely learn, For light diwine a just concern ; Nor in low nature flay : He, who in ignorance is loft, With little reason, fure, will bould, The bleffings of his way.

'See where ten thousand funs confpire To fhed their joint diffusive fire. Through the benighted mind ! There JESUS, the Almighty, flands, With life and pardon in his hands, The great, the good, the kind !) But, oh ! how many fill are blind, Nor, mid the glare of noon, can find The God of light and day ! Quenching the fun's refplendent flame, Thro' fin and folly, vice and fhame, They urge their wicked way ! Bright Son of righteoufnels, arife ! Unlock our hearts, unfeal our eyes, With thy inliv'ning rays ! So thall our course perpetual thine, And life's extent be all divine, And all our death be praife! Portelham, Cummer I. RHODDE. . folitice, 1750.

HORACE, Book 4. Ode 9.

STREPHON.

WHILST I with many a pleafing kits My Flora's bofom presi'd; So long I liv'd in perfect blifs, No monarch half fo ble's'd.

FLORA.

While you your love to me confin'd_g. Nor lov'd another more ;

Till you to Clue was more kind, I ne'er Junew griss before.

Strep. Now Close with her voice and lyre Has made my heart her fiste; For whom I'd fuffer fword of fire,

Her precious life to fave.

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For. For lovely Collin new I figh. And mutual love receive; For whom I'd fuffer twice to die, 'Provided he cou'd live.

Strap. But shou'd our former love return, And bring a stronger chain ;

Shou'd I for Clos ceals to burn, And feek my dear again.

Flora. Altho' he's brighter than the fun, And you unconftant fly ;

Life's courfe with thee I'd freely run, With thee I'd live and die.

The COMPLAINT. A Song. -- Res eff faliciti plena timoris amor. Ovid.

1

H O W jovial was I when my Sufan could finile, fments beguile 1 And with mirth and good humour the mo-When chatting together, how kind would fhe be,

No flicphord on earth was to happy as me ! But now the is gone, what a change there appears, [years ;

The days all, methinks, feem like to many Those hours which form'd minutes when

Sufan was by, [they fly ! Ah ! new hew they linger, - how flowly 8.

With fuch a companion, how pleafing

po walk 1 [was our talk ! How forighely our hearts were, how fond No rude interruption our rapture e'er prov'd,

But now the has test me, how alter'd am I, How gloomy my afpect, how languid my eye

The fibepherds who faw me formerry before, Cry, fure 'tis not Strephon ;---and know me so more.

۹.

To the park or the walks, or wherever we firay'd, [the fhade ! How gay the delights wore, how cooling Wherever we enter'd the fun firait retir'd, For her eyes had more luftre than Phoebus defir'd : [flown, But now let him finise out, his rival is His envy may easle now my Sufan is gone : Far hence, far from hence, all my treafure is fled, [her flead] And leaves me no comfort, but fighs, in

Vauxhall and its beauties enchant me no more, [ftore.

"Tis my Sufan alone all its fweets can re-When our beat o'er the Thames' rough furface did glide, [by her fide; Tho' the winds blew a flozen, I was blefs'd But now the is abfent, the gardens how dull ! [how furl] And my basaft with foreboding and terrors The' fuch pleafarms raign round me, they thoulands are there,

To me 'tis a defart, till Sulan appear.

When the charmer was with me, how gay I cou'd fit ! [a bit :

Tho' the wins was fo had, I ac'er fretted Tho' the checkscakes were mufty, I valu'd no harms!

Sufficiently feasted with viewing her charms! But now the is gone, how my fenfes are teiz'd, [pleas'd f

How crois am I grown, and how hard to be I rail at the waiters, and ev'ry thing round ; Not Lowe, nor the mulick, my forrows can drown.

6.

In the bright open walks, or the dark private grove, flows!

When Sulan was there 'twas all pleafure and How pleafant this wood-walk! Transported

I'd cry, [den the eyel Thole well-difpos'd lights, how they glad-But now as I wander, what torments I

prove, [with my love ! When I fee the dear place where I walk'd

Tho' the place fill cemains, all the pleafures are flown.

For those it deriv'd from my Sulan alone !

As the fymphony founded—the notes how divine 1 [as mine !

When my fair Sufan's ears were as ravifh'd The foft thrilling founds all our paffions did move, [love s

And melted each fense into rapture and But now the is absent, regardless I stand,

Or pensive fit, leaning my head on my hand; [there,

And the' angels, inflead of muficians, were They might play on and welcome, for I fhou'd not hear.

8.

In Coper's gay groves what delights have I ferene ! [ferene !

How cool were the zephyrs ! the ficies how The mulick, the fireworks, and all was

fo grand, [Aand: For ever, methought, I admiring could But now Sulan is ablent, I cannot forbear,

Alas! all those rockets fent up to the fixet, Are nought to the fireworks play'd from her eyes !

9.

In vain bloom the vi'let, the kily, the rofe, When my Sufan was with me, they fweens

could dictofe; [to finell, "Twas mufick to hear then, and incenfe The birds in the grove, and flowers in the

vale : [they did, But now, tho' the flowers grow just where And the birds fing the fame, yet ther charms are all fird : Their

Their minibile townshow for, and the flowers,

the' shey bloom, fume. Since Sufan has left use, lofe all their per-

• Ob! Expid, how that is the fate of thy laws, [lowsly a caufe ! That fuch pain thousd proceed from fo Take pity upon me and yield me relief,

Or, I fwear by her charms, I shall perifh with grief. [I endure;

Behold what fharp anguish, what panga Behold, little Cupid, and grant me their cure;

Reftore me my Sulan,---oh speedily fly.

For I live by her fmiles, and without them must die,

A NEW SONG.

THE women all tell me I'm falle to my lais, [my glais; That I quit my poor Chloe, and flick to But to you men of reafon, my reafons I'll own, [alone.

And if you don't like them, why, let them Altho' I have left her, the truth I'll de-

clare, [was fair; I believe fhe was good, and I'm fure fhe But goodnels and charms in a bumper I fee,

That makes it as good and as charming as fhe.

My Chloe had dimples and fmiles, I muft own, [could frown ;

But tho' fhe could fmile, yet in truth fhe But tell me, ye lovers of liquor divine,

Did you e'er fee a frown in a bumper of wine ?

Her lilies and roles were just in their prime,

Yet lilies and roles are conquer'd by time; But in wine, from its age, fuch a benefit flows, [grows.

That we like it the better, the older it They tell me my love would in time

have been cloy'd, [enjoy'd: And that beauty's infipid when once 'tis But in wine 1 both time and enjoyment

defy, [am I.

For the longer I drink, the more thirfty Let murders, and battles, and hiftory, prove

The milchiefs that wait upon rivals in love : But in drinking, thank heav'n, no rival

contends, [are friends.

- For the more we love liquor, the more we She too might have poilon'd the joy. of my life, [ftrife ;
- With nurfes, and babies, and fqualling, and But my wine neither nurfes, or babies, can bring, [thing.
- And a big-bellied bottle's a mighty good We fhorten our days when with love we engage,

It brings on durafos, and haftens ald age ;

But wine from grim death can its votariel fave, [in the grave.

And keep out t'other leg, when there's and

Perhaps, like her fex, ever falle to their word, [lord :

She had left me-to get an eftate, or a But my bumper regarding, nor title, nor pelf, [myfolf,

Will fland by me while I can't fland my Then let my dear Chloe no longer complain ;

She's rid of her lover, and I of my pain; For in wine, mighty wine, many comforts I fpy, [bumper and try. Shou'd you doubt what I fay, -- take a

The FOX and the HEN. A FABLE.

WAS on a fair and healthy plain,

There liv'd a poor but honeft fwain,

Had to his lot a little ground, Defended by a quick fet mound i 'Twas there he milk'd his brindled kine, And there he fed his harmlefs (wine : His pigeons flutter'd te and fro, And bafk'd his poultry in a row : Much we might fay of each of thefe, As how his pigs in concert wheeze; How the fweet hay his heifers chew, And how the pigeons foltly coo : But we fhall wave this motley ftrain, And keep to one that's fhort and plain e Nor paint the dunghill's feather'd king, For of the hen we mean to fing.

A hen there was, a ftrange one toos Cou'd fing (believe me, it is true) Or rather (as you may prefume) Wou'd prate and cackle in a tune : This quickly fpread the pullet's fame, And birds and beafts together came : All mixt in one permiscuous throng, To vifit partlet and her fong. It chanc'd, there came amongst the crew, Of witty foxes not a few : But one more (mart than all the reft, His ferious neighbour thus addreft : What think you of this partlet here ? * 'Tis true, her voice is pretty clear : ' Yet, without pauling I can tell, In what much more the wou'd excel : " Methinks, the'd eat exceeding well." This heard the liftening hen, as the Sat perch'd upon a maple-tree.

The threwd propofal gall'd her pride, And thus to Reynerd the reply'd t Sir, you're extremely right, I vow,

But how will you come at me now ?

You dare not mount this lofty tree,

- So there I'm pretty fafe, you fee.
- · From long ago, (or record lies)

· You foxes have been counted wife :

- But fure this ftory don't agree
- With your device of eating me.

- * For you, dame fortune fail intends
- Some coarfer food than finging heas i
- Belides, e'er you can reach fo high,
- Remember you must learn to fly.
 I own 'tis but a feary way,
- "You have as yet to feize your prey,
- · By fculking from the beams of light,
- And robbing hen-roofts in the night ;
- " Yet you must keep this vulger trade
- Of thieving till your wings are made. • Had I the keeping of you tho',
- · I'd make your fubile worthip know,
- We chickens are your betters due,
- " Not fatted up for fuch as you :
- · Shut up in cub with rufty chain,
- " I'd make you lick your lips in vain :
- " And take a special care, be sure,
- " No pullet thould come near your door :
- " But try if you could feed or no,
- " Upon a kite or carrion crow."

Here ceas'd the hen. The bafft'd beaft March'd off without his promis'd feaft.

VEBSES written in & GARDEN : By Lody Mary Worthey Montague.

S E E how that pair of billing doves With open murmurs own their loves; And heedleft of cenforious eyes, Purfue their unpoluted joys: No fears of future want moleft The downy quiet of their neft; No int'reft join'd the happy pair, Securely bleft in nature's care, While her dear dictates they purfue a For conftancy is nature too.

Can all the doctrine of our fchools, Our moral maxima, our religious rules, Can learning to our lives enfure Virtue fo bright, or blifs fo pure? The great Creator's happy ends, Virtue and pleafure ever blends : In vain the church and court have tty'd, Th' united effence to divide ; Alike they find their wild miftake, The pedant prieft, and giddy rake.

On Mr. VERNON the FISHERMAN. (See p. 331.)

SEE Vernon fill approv'd the patriot true;

His country's fervice always first in view.

Long c'er his flag was hoift' in Britain's

caule,

- In fenate he contended for her laws,
- Him throve in vain convuption's art to hufh, And Bob employ'd, because he could not cruth.
- Iberia felt him on a diftant fhore *,
- When Britain's lightning kindled fierce he bore i
- The' long neglected, when secall'd, he came, And brandia'd round our coasts the guar-

dian flame †.

July, 1750.

· Perto Bello, Fort-Chogro, Wr.

Again difgrand, he nobly, as at and, Retires, but not, like Scipie, in diffuft. Oreat in retriet, the' to the navy foft, The merchant thines with voluntary coft :

And more renown this private 'venture brings,

Than all the honours in the gift of kings !

ON SICKNESS.

WHEN heav'n's Almighty King pre-The angry thaft to throw ; [pares, By'n fortitude itfelf defpairs To bear the deadly blow. Cold tremors thake each fainting limb, That weeps a fickly dew ; The features, chang'd to pale and dim, Refign their chearful hue. No more fost eloquence shall flow, Nor drefs the filent tongue ; But the dull heart refule to glow, Tho' charm'd by melting fong. Those laughing eves, that lately shone So fprightly and fo gay, Sunk down with fickness, faint and wan, Decline the piercing day. And fcarcely bear a chearful beam, To light the drooping foul; While round the weak afflicted brain Romantick vapours roll. Deceitful earth and all its joys Elude our grafping hands : Tho' nature all her fkill employs, To bind the failing bands. Death drives us to the horrid fteep ; And while we vainly mourn, He pointing thews th' unmeafur'd deep, From whence we ne'er return. There the grim spectre, with a smile, His panting victim fees : Who fain would linger here a while, To fwallow naufeous lees. Who death's great empire wou'd difpute. And hugs the gilded pill, Not knowing that his faithful mute, Whole butinels is to kill. The loft, the fl.pp'ry hold to fave, To lenient arts we run ; They caft us headlong on the wave, And we are twice undone. The pow'r who stamp'd the reasining [mind, Its partner can reftore ; There we a lafting cordial find, And learn to figh no more. But if the flow-confurning ill Shou'd lead us to the grave, Our faith perfundes us that he will The trembling (pirit fave. O thou, whole bounty all things tafte, Whole anger none can her; **Revive** the melancholy breaft, Nor let the wrotch despair,

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+ His command of the Orannel during the refeliume

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Т Н Е.

Monthly Chronologer.

H ocr laft, p. 254, we took rotice of the fire mayor, sits, near, and commerce of tize city of London . wafat on their royal hybrides the prince and primer's of Wales, with their congratul very address on the birth of a prince ; which was read by Rachard Adams, Efg; then recorder, and was as ichows.

May it pleafe your Royal E.gbzefet,

W E the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council men or the city of London, humbly beg leave to prefent our most fincere and hearty congratulations to your reval highnestes on the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of her royal highnels.

We cannot at prefent better fnew our foya'ty to the king, than by paying our duty to your royal highnetics, and expressing our unfeigned joy at this increase of his milefty's family.

We confider every child of your royal Lighneffer as an additional fernisiy of the prophets happiness and treedom ; by your examples they will learn the practice of every focial virtue, to be extract and zealons in the crufe of liberty, and to maintain our religious and civil rights ; may we rever want one of your royal highpeffes de'sendants to.reign over a free, grateful, and obsellent people.

The shich his Reval Highnels returned the fol-Lucing rinjunt.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I keturn you my thanks, and those of the princes, for this very remarkable i fance of duty to the Ring, and regard to u ..

The excellations you express to have ef my children are most agreeable to me; may they always he a bleffing to this nation, and maintain the literty, wealth, and power is orgin to have.

The city has always thewn for much partiality to me, that shey may be affured none of their fellow titizens can be warmer than fram for promoting their welfare and their trades 2 %

They had all the honsur to his their royat highmetics hands. · . .

Mor DAY, July 2.

Was celebrated at Oxford the felemnity of commencementing all the benefacture to the university, according to the infliterion of Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop. of Darham ; on which occasion the heads of flowers, and dofters in the feveral families, to the number of upwards of to, all in their fearlet robes, and among them the Right Hon, the earl of Litchfield, Sr Edward Turner, Bart. Thomas Rowcey, Eig; &c. together with the proteffors that partake of lord Crewe's benefactor, wire handformely entertained at dancer by the worshipful the vice-chancellor, at his own expense, in New-Collere hall. From thinks, about four o'clock, they went in procession thro' the eaft gate of the fcbools, along thro" the divinity fcho. i, to the thestre. Upon their entering in, a piece of manick was performed, which gave time for the dectors to take their feats, and for the orator to get into the rothrom, which was moved into the centre of the area. The vice. chancelior then declared the occasion of the folennaty; fome letters from the chancellor were read, and a honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the Right Hon, the earl of Plymourle, being prefented by the Rev. Dr. Fothergul, of Queen's-college : After which, the orator delivered a fine diation on the fubject of the day, of above an hour long, with much energy and, propriety of speech and action : and the whole was concluded with an ode fet to mulick by Dr. Hases, profetior in that faculty.

TUESDAY, 3.

At the commencement at Cambridge, the following perions completed their feveral degrees, viz. Doctors of divinity, Dr. Morgan, Dr. l'ettiward, of Trinitycollege .- Doctors of phyfick, Dr. Watton, of Katherise hall; Dr. Alkew, of Emanucl college ; Dr. Balguy, of St. John's college. - Doctor of law, Dr. Bunfoe, of Trunity-Hall .-- Seven bechelors of divinity, and 85 mafters of arts.

WEDNELDAY, 4;

Richard Metcalf was brought to the court of King's Beach, Wellminfter, and there pleaded guilty to an information exhibited against him by Mr. Atterney-General, for feducing: four artificers in the woollen manufactory to go out of this kingdom to Spain ; when, after feveral learned rarguments on both fides was remanded back to prifon for three months, and fined root. The council for the crown were Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Selicitor Ecitor, General; for the defendant, Mr. Hume Campbell and Mr. Pratt.

THURSDAY, 5.

\$750.

This day the gentlemen who conduct the filtery, received the first parcel of herrings, caught by the Pelham and Carteret buffes off Shetland. (See p. 235.)

On fleing the field Barrel of Horrings open'd, feat birber from the cous British Buston.

HEN from the ark, the dove had flown lier round, [drown'd; An olive leaf • proclaim'd the earth not Kind heav'n rememb'ring' the furviving fevy,

Did all its gracious promites renew.

So thefe first fift, which from far Shetland came,

Are harbingers of riches, power and fame ; Hint, that the Britons, if they'll now be wife,

May foon to all their antient glory rife.

* Gen. viii. 11.

The fame day was held a court at St. Bartholomew's holpital, after which the prefident, treafurer and governors of the faid hospital, were elegantly entertained in the great court-room at dinner, by his grace the D. of Beaufort; Norborne Berk-ley, Edward Vernon, Robert Baiber, Henry Rowe, Christopher Arnald, John Walton, Richard Turner, Efgrs, Mr., Dep. Bourchier Cleeve, Mr. Benjamin Cleeve, Mr. Jonathan Ellis, and Mr. Walfingham Beazley; who were elected Rewards for that purpole. There were prefent, the lord Carpenter, general Oglethorpe, Sir William Pepperell, feveral of the aldermen, and many other governors. Admiral Vernon brought with him fome of the herrings catch'd by the British buffes ; on which the prefident drank the admiral's health, and thanks to him for his. great affiduity in promoting the bill for. encouraging the British herring fishery.

FRIDAY, 6.

This morning, at eight a clock, Elisabeth Banks, for firipping a young child in Marybone fields; Catharine Conway, for forging a feaman's ticket; i and Margaret Harvey, for robbing her mafter of a gold watch, &c. were executed at Tyburn; whither they were conveyed in one cart, attended (as ufual) by Mr. Sheriff Janffen, with five high conftables and a very large number of their petry conflables; and but by few of the London and Middlefex officers, except from Woodfiret counter. The proceffion was make with great folemnity all the way. The execution was over by a fittle alter ten ; and the bodies being cut down, by order of the Oberiff, were delivered to their

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friends; after a promife made to return their clothes to the executioner, as being his perquifite. The body of Margaret Harvey was carried off in a hearfe, which waited for that purpofe; and thole of the other two were taken away in a cart.— 'Tis a great number of years fince three women have being hanged toget and Tyburn, without being accompanied by one perion of the other fex.—The wark before, Mr. Sheriff Janffen vifited and examined the Gate h ufe, the New-goal, Clerkenwell-Bridewell, &c.

TUBEDAY, 10. William Alexander, Elq; elected one of the floriffs of London and Middlefex for the year enfoing, (fee p. 283.) gave bond to the court of aldermen to ferve that office.

In the evening came on, in the mayor's court, a caute on an action, brought in the name of the chamberlain, against Richard Thornton, bricklayer, for entploying a foreigner; but it plainly appearing to the court, that the faid Thornton dicharged the foreigner the next moments after he knew he was not a freeman, the jury brought in their verdict in favour of Thornton, with cofts. (See p. 232, 183.)

About this time their royal highneffer the prince and princess of Wales, and the lady Augusta their eldest daughter, mide, a tour to the west, attended by the fords' Middlefex, Bute, Bathurft and Inchiquin, &c. They were received with great honours at Hath, and all places where they paffed ; particularly at Cirencefter, where they were addreffed by the fleward and bailiff, high-constables, minister, churchwardens and inhabitants of the town; by the wardens and antient incorporated company of weavers ; and by the woolcombers. The prince's answer to the first way, " Gen-" tlemen, I thank you in my own name and that of the prince's's, for this mark of your regard to us : You may always depend upon my hearty good withes for the town' of Cirencester." To the weavers, "Gen-Comen, the duty you express for the king, and the regard for us, is very agreeableto me, May liberty of confcience, trade, and manufactures always flourish in this kingdom in general, and in this town in pasticular." And to the wool combers, "Gentlemen, I am very well pleafed with your seal for the king, and regard to us. May this great manufacture, which is of fuch use to the kindgdom, daily augment, "

WEDNESDAY, 11.

This day there was a most violent florts: of lightning, thunder, rain and hard: in TA.3-

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a fhort, cime all the firster were under water, and the flait bidte the first sty-lights water, and the hail brothe the fixy-lights in a great many places; the gardeners grounde found London reteived incredi-la damage epocially on the Surrey fide. There were feveral other thunder-forms shis month, attended by heavy rains, both at London and in leveral parts of the comtry, from whence we had various accounts of damage done by them.

THURSDAY, 12. The following new knights of the garter were initalled at Windfor, viz. His royal highness prince George, the margrave of Anipach, the prince of Saxe Gotha, the prince of Heffe, and the earl of Albemarle, now at Paris; all thefe by proxy, the earl of Inchiquin being proxy for the firft, Sir Edward Faukener for the fecond, Sir Clement Couerel for the third, Sir Robert Wilmot for the fourth, and Sir Charles Eggleton for the fifth : And the duke of Leeds, the duke of Bedford, and the earl of Granville, were at the time time installed in perfort. (See an account of the ceremony at large, in our laft, p. 343, &c.) SATURDAY, 14.

The fellions ended at the Old Bailey. when the eight following perfons received fentence of death, viz. Samuel Cook and James Taylor, for a robbery of 55. on the highway 3, Benj. Chamberlain, for a robbery in Chancery-lane, of a watch and a pair of buckles; Ely Smith and Henry Webb, for another fireet robbery, of a hat and is. Thomas Crawford for being concerned with a woman, fince executed. in robbing cap. Valentine Harris of a filver watch and periwig, in East Smithfield ; and Thomas Wallace, and John Carrol, for robbing Arthur Gardner of a portmanteau, in Stepney church yard, containing divers wearing apparel.

There was a remarkable trial at this feffions, of one James Shepherd, on the Imuggling act, for being affembled at Broomhill in Suffex, with feveral other perfons aimed with fire arms, in order to be aiding in the running of tincuftomed goods. The two witneffes against him were one Hatton and one Pelham, who fivore positively to him, and seemed to agree pretty much in their evidence. The prifoner's defence deferves to be taken notice of, which was as follows.

"Tis now, my lord, near 11 months fince I was apprehended, during all which time I have been confined in goal, treated as a felon, and loaded with irons. I have undergone the peril of my life," and the los of the greatest part of my fubfiance, so the almost entire tuin of myself, my wife, and five children. "The first feven menths I was in Winchefter goal without

knowing my acculer;" and from thence I was removed to Newgate, and now appear before your lordinip to take my trial for my life's not, my lord, for the fact I was committed for, for what realors I know not, but for another I am equally innocent of. I had, my lord, above any perions of great repute and character froms Winchefter, and other remote parts of the country attending here laft April feffions, at a very great expence, in order to have tellified my innocence at my trial, befities the very favourable circumitance of the mayor of Winchefter's being then in London ; that worthy gentleman, for love of truth and justice (for nothing elfe could have invited him) would alle have appeared for me; but, my lord, my trial was then put off upon an affidavit thist Pelham, one of the witneffes now against me, was taken ill, and could not attend z whether, my lord, he was really ill or not. and how unable to attend, himself only knows. If the wifelt and worthielt of men may be imposed upon as to the matter in queftion, my lord, I am entirely innocent of it; I was never at Broomhill in my life, and know not, but by information, where it lies; and as to the two witneffes, Pelham and Hatton, I never, to my knowledge, faw them before. Thefe witneffes, my lord, have fwom the facta very fully and very positively against me ; to fuch a charge, supported by positive testimony, what defence, my lord, can even innocence itfelf make ?---fortunate, fortunate, my lord, that from a variety of remarkable incidents happening about that time, incidents that may not attend another man's cafe of equal innocence, I have been able to recollect, and prove, that I was then at Winchefter, about 100 miles from Broomhill. Befides' which, my lords, I shall be able to difcredit the feftimony of Pelham and Hatton, from the evidence of feveral gentlemen of fortune and diffinction, who, tho' firangers to me, have, for the fervice of the community (with great inconvenience to them elves) kindly come thus far to teftify on my behalf. I am forry, my lords, upon this occasion to add, that there is at the bottom of this profecution a fcene of unheard of malice and cruelty ; fuch, my lords, as is too tedious for me, at this juncture, to relate; but time, the grand difcoverer of all things, will, I hope, bring it to light, and thew the gentlemed who are concerned for the crown, how groffy, and by what a cloud of darkness they themfelves have been imposed upon. I thall at this time, trouble your lordthips no farther; but call my witnestes; 'and prove my innocence, and fhall rely ups

on that, and the known justice and integrity of your lordibips, and the jury, for my acquittal."

Then feveral reputable perfons were examiged in behalf of the prifener, and other witneffes might have been called ; but the sounfel for the profecution, finding Hatton's and Pelham's characters to very bad. declined giving the court any fatther trouble ; and the refult of it was, that the prifoner was acquitted.

TUESDAY, 17.

Mr. Samuel Hawkins, of Red-Lion-Arest, Clerkenwell, was cholen one of theriffs of London and Middlefex, in the room of Mr. John Wallinger, who twore off, Mr. Hawkins likewife foon after difqualified himfelf ; to that there must be another election, which will be on Aug. s.

The fame day, upon a petition figned by upwards of too grefiers, falsfmon and inhabitants in and about Weft-Smithfield, the lord mayor and court of aldermen figreed to suppress all unlawful shews and diversions at Bartholomew fair.

MARRIAGES and BEATHE.

July 5. R EV. Dr. Cotes, to Mrs. Holland, of Shrewibury.

William Kefterman, Efq; to Mils Lembert.

v. Mr. Richard Baldwin, jun. bookfeller, in Pater-Nofter-Row, to Mils Baldwin; of Farringdon in Berkthire,

Earl of Plymouth, to one of the daughters of the lord Archer.

ar. Joseph Smyth, Efq; lieut, of Whittlebury forest, to Mills Nightley.

24, Rev. Mr. George Barber, to Mile Molineux, only daughter of Mr. deputy Molinsux, of Cateaton-fireet.

Capt. Clark, of a marching reg. of foot, to Mile Mary M'Kenzie, fecond daughter to the late earl of Cromartie.

June 30. Lady Carpenter, ivered of a fun.

July 4. The lady of _____ Tillon, Efq; of a fun.

The lady of Soame Jennings, E(q; of a ſoņ

Lady vifcountels Grandifon, a vifcountels in her own right, and wife of Aland Ma-, fon, Elq; of a fon, in Ireland.

12. The lady of capt. Marchall, of a daughter.

26. Counters of Dalkeith, relict of the late earl, of a daughter.

DEATHE

HON. lady Lora Pitt, widow of the late George Pitt, of Stratfieldfea, Eq; and mother of the Hon. William Piet, Efq;

July 8, Edward Greenly, Elgs one of the proctors belonging to Doctors . Commons,

The lady Catharine viscoupsels Lymingten.

Sir Ifasc Hilton, kat.

13. John Bolanquer, of Limet in Lan-guedoc, merchant, who fiel from France in the perfecution of the year 1695, and acquired a fortune here of 50,000],

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14. Mr. Benjamin Tylon, merchant, and many years deputy of Bridge ward,

Rev. Mr. Richard Monins, one of the prebendaries of Canterbury.

15. Rt. Hon. Abigail, counters of Kinnoul, lady of the prefent carl.

16. Rt. Hon. the lady Bruce, relict of the late lord Bruce.

Lady Anna Christiana Wrey, fifter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart.

20, Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Chandler, lord bifhop of Durham.

Rt. Hon. Philip Sherard, earl of Harborough, baron of Harborough in England. and of le Trim in Ireland : He is fucceeded by his eldert fan, Bennet Sherard, now carl of Harborough.

28. Thomas Gordon, Efg; one of the commissioners of the wine-licence office, but more known as the author of the Independent Whig, Cato's letters, and other political pieces. He died fuddenly.

Beelefiafical PREFERMENTS.

WILLIAM Fuller Bedford, M. A. prefented to the rectory of Monkfilver, in Somersetshire. - Mr. Richard, Goodyear, to the rectory of Wanstead in Effex .- Mr Pettit, chosen lecturer of St. Alphage, London-wall. - Thomas Beft. M. A. prefented the rectory of Rushook in Worcestershire .- Mr. Richard Jenner, to the vicatage of St. Columb's in Devonthire .- Charles Soan, L. L. B. to the living of Hartlip in Kent. ---- Field, M. A. to the rectory of Afton, in Gloucestershire. -Hadley Cox, M. A. to the rectory of Fordham in Effex .- John Butler, M. A. to the rectory of Fyfield, in Wiltfhire .--Mr. Hodgion, to the living of upper Outon, in Derbyshire.-John Egerton, L. L. B. made dean of Hereford, in the room of Edmund Cafile, B. D. deceafed .- Francis Wanley, D. D. made dean of the collegiate church of Rippon in Yorkfhire .-Henry Robinson, B. A. prefented to the rectory of Serangham in the fame county .-Mr. Wombwell, to the vicarage of Norton, in Derbyshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

AJOR Lawrence, of the Hon. col. ľV Warburton's reg. in Nova Scotia, made lieur, col. of governor Cornwalls's rog. there, and allo lievt, governor of Annapolis Royal - John Windham Bowyer, Elgiamide one of the commissioners of excile. - Rev. Mr. Thomas Franklin, chofen Greek professor of the university of Cambridge.

.... [Bankrupts in eun next.]

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LETTERS from Paris of the third inftant, N. S. (ay, that the dauphinefs was then entered into the ninth month of her pregnancy, and continued in perfect health; and that in hopes of her being delivered of a fon, they were preparing a fine firework to be played off upon that joyful occafion, in the orange garden at Verfailles. And,

That his moft Chriftian majefty, touched with compafiion at the wretched condition to which the filk manufacturers at Lyons are reduced, occafioned by the foarcity of that commodity, hath given orders to the Eaft-India company, to purchafe raw-filk in India, on his majefty's account, to the manufacturers may all again be fet to work, and kept from flarwing.

We have had of late long accounts from France, of feveral flocks of an earthquake felt in the night, between the a4th and 25th of May, at Bourdeaux, Touloufe, Narbonne, Montpelier, Rhodes, &c. but they were most violent and terrible towards the Pyrennecs, where they produced most extraordinary effects, threw down feveral houfes, and buried many people under the ruins. They were every where, as here, preceded by a noise under ground, which feemed like thunder grumbling at a diffance; and at fome places were repeated on the 26th.

Some of the principal authors of the late termult at Paris * have been tried and received fentence of death, but when the day of execution came, the parliament fent them a reprieve; fo that no perfon has as yet fuffered for that riot, tho' fome of the officers of juffice were murdered by the rioters.

From Spain we are told, that of the treasure lately brought from the West-Indies and the South-Sea, three millions of piasters are appropriated to pay the debts contracted by that monarchy during the late war, two millions to pay the arrears due to the troops that ferved in Italy, and three millions to put the marine upon a . respectable footing. That having got no lefs than 560 manufacturers, mofily papifts, from England, their manufactories lately fet up, improve daily, efpecially as his catholick majefty has just granted farther privileges and new exemptions to That the ministers have now their trade, two projects under examination, one for rendering the river Ebro navigable from Saragoza to the Mediterranean ; and another for rendering the Guadalquivir navigable from Seville to Cordova, and as much higher as thall be found practicable.

That they are fitting out a fquadron of feveral men of war and frigates, to drive the English out of any fettlements they may have made upon the Musquetto fhore, or in the bays near to it in America. And that his catbolick majefty has refolved to eftablish courts in his own kingdom, for deciding all ecclefiaftical difputes, without appeal to the holy fee, having already forbid all applications to the court of Rome, for obtaining any benefice that shall become vacant in Spain, but to apply for the fame only to his majefty, or his council.

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From Lifbon we hear, that the Portugueze are in general greatly exaferated against father Gafpard, prime minister to the king, and M. Freyre, superintendant of the customs, who have, 'tis faid, prevailed upon his majesty to let them govern in a despotick manner, to flight the reprefentations of the merchan's, and to ratify the pernicious treaty with Spain.

From Genoa, that the government have impoled very burdenfome taxes upon all foreign merchants fettled in that city, to be paid in three days, under pain of military execution; and that there appear daily threatning and infolent letters againft the government, but the magiftracy take very little notice of them, as they think themefelves fecurely fheitered under the protection of the king of France.

From Venice, July 18, N. S. That the fenate has cauted it to be intimated to the pope's nuncio, that they expect he will leave that city in five days, and the territories of the republick in ten. And that they have recalled their embaffador at the court of Rome, on account of the decree which the pope has lately made, relating to the patriarchfhip of Aquilea.

The archbishop of Capua, lately deceased, having enjoyed, during his life, an annuity of 3000 crowns, payable out of the revenues of an abbey in the kingdom of Naples, the king of the Two Sicilies has, at the pope's defire, agreed, that the faid annuity shall be continued and pad to the cardinal of York.

On the 24th ult. N. S. about eight o'clock in the evening, was felt at Munich, and that neighbourhood, a violent thock of an earthquake, which continued fo long, that the inhabitants expected to be fwallowed up 3 and next day there was fuch a terrible tempeft of wind, hail and rain, that the Ifer overflowed its banks, laid a great part of the country on each fide under water, demolifhed feveral houfes, drowned great numbers of cattle, and did great damage to the corn and fruits of the earth.

* See Lond, Mag. for May laft, p. 239.

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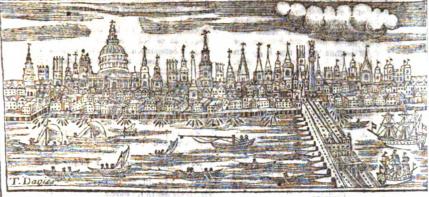
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We have received the Verfes on Florn, the Letter figned G. H. Sc. Sc. but they came too ' Lete. We defire our correspondents to fend a little earlier in the Month.

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LONDON MAGAZINE. A U G U S T, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAŹINE.

SIR.



HE following extracts from Malpighius, and other anatomifts, relating to the progress of a chicken A in the egg, will not, I think, be an improper fequel to what you have given us in your laft, about the art of hatching chickens in hot beds or floves.

Every houlewife knows, that there is a very thin membrane which furrounds the red or yolk of an egg, not perceptible by the eye but at one place, where there is a pretty large white fpeck or globule, which mult be carefully feparated and taken away, when the yolks of eggs are to be heat up ; and that there is another thick tough memheane, which furrounds the whole white of the egg, next the thell, which is very perceptible in hard-boiled eggs; and also that at each end of an egg there is a cavity between the membrane and the fhell, which C likewife becomes and the fhell, which likewife becomes very perceptible when the egg is boiled or roafted hard. Malpighius observed, that in an egg quite fresh, this white fpeck or globule, which he calls the principal part of the egg, is really a little purfe or bubble, which fwims in a clear liquor inclosed by this inner membrane, and that he plainly faw the embryo in the D neft part of the white having by the here middle of this bubble, the proper coat or membrane of which he calls the amnios; and, he fays, it was fo very thin and tranfparent, that he could eafily fee through it, and obferve what was within.

It is likewife well known, that hens will produce and lay eggs, without having had any communication with a cock, but that thefe eggs will never produce a clucken, and E are therefore cilled barren ; whereas those that are produced by copulation with a sock, will produce chickens, and are therefore called prolifick. The fame gentle-

Auguil, 1750.

man obferved, that barren eggs, as well as the prolifick, had this speck or globule in them, but it was not near fo big in the former as in the latter; and inftead of containing fuch a bubble with the embryoin it, as before defcribed, it contained nothing but an unformed, unorganifed lump, like what in the human species is called a moon-calf.

The first alteration that happens in a prolifick egg by hatching, is produced in a very few hours; for in fix hours time, the white fpeck or globule will be grown very perceptibly larger, and in the bubble in the middle of it, you may diffenctly perceive the head of the chick joined to B the fpine or back-bone, fwimming in the clear liquor inclosed in it : In fix hours more, the parts are confiderably increased, fo that you fee the head more diftinctly, and may eafly perceive the vertebræ of the fpine. In 18 hours the head is grown higger, and the spine tonger ; and in 24 hours the head appears bending downwards, and the fpine full of a whitifh colour.

By this time the yolk mounts up towards the cavity, at that end of the egg which is uppermost, and the white, being heavier. fails down to the bottom ; and the white fpeck or globule, together with the lubble and embryo inclosed, mounts up with the yolk, and fixes itfelf at the very top of the thick membrane of the egg ; for the thinperfpired thro' the fhell, the cavities at both ends grow bigger than they were before.

You may now perceive the vertebra placed upon each fide, and about the middle of the fpine, like little globules; and at the fame time you may obferve the wings begin to make their appearance, and the head, neck, and breaft grown to long, as to be diffinctly perceived.

At the end of 30 hours nothing new was to be perceived, but only an, increase of all the parts, that had before made their appearance, particularly the amnior, or men-

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The Progress of a CHICKEN in the EGG. Aug. 340 brane, furrounding the bubble was grown larger, and round it appeared the unibilical veffels or navel firings of an objeure colour.

In 18 hours the head was grown pretty large, and in it you could perceive three veficies forrounded by thin membranes, neverthelefs you could through them fee the vertebræ.

At the end of 40 hours, it was wonderful, fays Malpighius, to observe the chick alive in the liquor, in which it was inclosed by the amnios or membrane furrounding it, before defcribed; the fpine was now grown thicker, the head bending downwards, the veficles of the brain more covered, B the first sketch of the eyes began to appear, the heart beat, and the blood already circulated.

At the end of two days, he fays, the head with its veficles appeared ftill bending downwards, the spine and the vertebræ were grown longer ; and the heart, which feemed to hang out of the breaft, had three C pulfations running, for the liquor it contained was pufhed from the vein through the auricle into the ventricles, from the ventricles into the arteries, and laftly, into the umb lical veffels. He tells us, that having at this age feparated the chick from the white of its egg, the motion of the heart did not immediately ceafe, but con--tinued a whole day.

After two days and fourteen hours, tho' the chick was grown much stronger, it continued still with its head hanging down in the liquor contained in the amnios, that veins and arteries might then be perceived, which moiftened the veficles of the brain'; allo we might perceive the lineaments of the eyes, and those of the fpinal marrow, F which extended itfelf along the vertebræ; and that the whole body of the chick was, as it were, inclosed in that liquor, which had then come to be of a greater confiftency than the reft.

At the end of three days our author. fays, we might perceive in the head, befides the two eyes, five vehicles full of liquor, which afterwards formed the brain, F alfo the first sketches of the thighs; the body began to have a fort of flesh, and the apple of the eye appeared fo plain, that you might diftinguish the crystalline and vitreous humours.

After the fourth day the veficles of the brain approached nearer and nearer to each other, the eminences of the vertebræ were railed higher, the wings and thighs G became more folid as they lengthned, the whole body was covered with an oily fort of field, you could fee the umbilical veffels proceeding from the abdomen, and

the heart was hid by a very thin me wabrane which covered the cavity of the breaft.

After the fifth, and at the end of the fixth day, the vendes of the brain began to be covered, the (pinal marrow divided into two parts began to get a great de-

f

which likewife furrounded the fpine, yet A gree of folidity, and to advance along the trunk, the wings and thighs were lengthened, the legs and feet began to extend themfelves, the lower belly was thut up and sumified; you might very diffinctly fee the liver, which was not as yet red, but from the whitish colour it had before, it was now become of a dark coloury the heart beat at both ire ventricles, the body of the chick was covered with skin, and in it you might perceive the points of the feathers already begin to appear.

The feventh day, the head of the chick was very large; the brain was covered by its membranes; you might plainly fee the bill between the two eyes; the wings, legs and feet were then entirely formed ; and the heart feemed compound. ed of two ventricles, like two bubbles contiguous, and at the upper part united with the auricles ; and you might obferve two fucceffive motions in the ventricles as well as auricles, fo that they appeared as if they had been two diffinet hearts.

What follows is only a greater increase D and unfolding of the parts, which continues to the 21ft day, when the chicken, having broken the fhell with its b.H. marches out into the open air ; therefore I fhall only add, that according to Malpighius's observations, the heart is of all the parts the laft of being perfectly formed, by the uniting of its two ventricles; for the lungs appear at the end of the ninth day, the tenth the muscles of the wings appear, and the feathers come out; but it is not till the 11th day that the two ventricles of the heart are united, and the arteries, which were before at fome diftance, are fixed to it, like the fingers to the hand, by which it is then brought to its perfect form.

This account of the formation of a chicken in the egg, is very different from, but deemed more exact than that given by our famous Dr. Harvey, who could not be fo nice in his obfervations, both becaufe he was interrupted by the civil wars, and the misfortunes of king Charles I. whofe phyfician he was ; and because the invention of microfcopes was not then brought to that perfection, in which it was when Malpighius made his observations; and as many of your readers have not had an opportunity to read Malpighius, this abfirst may be entertaining to such of them as are

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- CENODE

1750. Tendernels for Rogues. Mullins and Cambricks. 341

curious obfervers of the wonderful operations of nature. Iam, &c.

August 14, 1750.

To the AUTHOR, &c. SIR.

MONG the many particulars that A demonstrate the depravity of this A age, how strangely we dwindle away; and that fcarce any of the virtues which adorned and fignalized our anceftors remain; is the prefent tendernels for rogues and common robbers ; this is encouraging frich performs, doing high injuffice to the flate and its honeft inhabitants ; it tempts even honeft men to become robhers when in low circumitances, becaufe bad or weak people B commiferate inftead of condemning them. We ought only to commiterate virtue in diftrefs ; as this is the mark of a greatness of foul, the other is a mark of its meannels. If we examine history from the earlieft times, we shall be fatisfied that as real honour and honeity always support a flate, fo balenels and diffionelty will as furely C overthrow it.

1 am far from being of a cruel nature, none sympathizes more than myself with the calamities and misfortunes of the rational creation, or is more indulgent in whit regards the common weakneffes of human nature ; but when actions come to be really criminal, I declare, I would have no one subject of whatever rank or dignity, D character or family, exempted from the lawful punishment due to his crime. Money or friends should not in the least bias in cales of jultice ; was this religiously obferved, as there is a necessity for it, it would deter all ranks of people from committing injustice, or injuring their fellow creatures. I thall defire leave of my wor- E thy compatizots to give them one example or inflance of fingular justice and impurtiality in a very great man.

In the minority of Lewis XV. when the late duke of Orleans was regent of France, a man of great quality, named count D'Orme, related to the emperor as well as to the regent, killed a Jew flockjobber in Paris, and Role his actions ; as F. he was endeavouring to elcape, he was apprehended, convicted of the fact, and condemned to death ; which he feemed to make light of : The princes and nobility, who were familiar with the regent, interceded to have the fontence repealed, and to frengthen their remonftrances in favour of the count, they told the regent, that G fathion, and cambricks altogether in wear, his blood ran in the veins of this nobleman. The regent told them, that when he had bad blood he always had it drawn from him ; and ordered him to be unecuted the next day, which was Good Friday; fearing, as the count had fent an expreis to

the emperor, his imperial majeffy might alk his life by the return of the mellenger, who was foon expected.

This being quite applicable to the times, must be well received by the honest and judiclous part of the kingdom ; as to the reft, I am quite indifferent about them.

I am, &c. RQUITAS

79 the AUTHOR, &c. STR.

THE following extract from Mr. Gee's book of trade, will, I believe, not be difagreeable. " Mullins (fays he) having obtained to be the general wear of Europe, and the English East-India company having the importation of the greatest quantities of fuperfine mullins, had not only the advantage of wearing what was neceffary for home confumption, at a very fmall expence, but exported large quantities to most of the countries of Europe. The French nation was fond of wearing

mullins to an extraordinary degree; fo that it became the general fishion in France; this occasioned their laying alide their ghentines and cambricks of their own manufacture. In England there was hardly fuch a thing worn, except a little for The French king pocket-handkerchiefs. grew very unealy to fee the wearing of muflins prevail to much in his kingdom, and did all he could to encourage the confumption of ghentings, cambricks, &cc. but he found the work fo d flicult, that he was forced, from time to time, to renew his edicts.

A fevere edict was fet forth, Aug. 9, 1709; another, April 28, 1710, and another in March, 1713 ; but being too weak to effect the work, he fet forth another, June 11, 1714, in which the penakies in the former acts are enumerated, and a greater fine laid upon the wearer. At laft, by force of edicts, the people were brought to wear cambricks, &c.

By the time the peace was clablished between England and France, an overfond inclination to fee the French court carried them thither ; they who were firstmafters of French fathions, thought they had found out a great fecret, and turning themfelves, as much as possible, into Frenchmen, in their modes and drefs, came home and gave large accounts of what was worn at the French court, and, among the reft, that mullins were out of thewed their cambrick neckcloths, and ruffles, &c. made for them in France : The fight of the French fashions operated wonderfully upon the minds of numbers of our people," and nothing would fatisfy them but

242 A Description of DEVONSHIRE.

but the fame drefs. This foon diffuled it-felf over the nation. Thus Prench fashions, after they had been difused during the ware. crept in, and mullins, that coft but a trifle in India, brought home in our own navigation (belides a vaft quantity for exportation) were thrust out of wear at home. and difcouraged by our example abroad ; A and lawns and cambricks, that cost from 5s. to 20s. per yard, became our general wear, for no other reason, but because the 'French wore them.''-Thus far Mr. Gee.

At prefent muflins are the height of the mode at Paris, and no perfon looks upon himfelf politely dreffed without them. Happy, therefore, it is for this nation, that at this time there fhould be an act of B parliament to encourage the wearing of muflins, and to forbid the wearing of cambricks and lawns, that we may fave an immenfe treafure every year to our country, and obey our laws, without forfeiting our tafte by departing from the French faihions.

ANGLICUS. C

A DESCRIPTION of the County of DEVON. With a new and correct MAR of the fame, neath engraved.

DEVONSHIRE is a large and fpacious county, being about 61 miles long from fouth to north, 54, where broadeft, from east to weft, and about 200 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the north D hy the Briftol channel, on the fouth by the British or English channel, on the west by Cornwall, and on the eaft by Somerfetthire and Dorfetshire : Much of the eastern part; and fome of the weftern, are allo washed by the British channel. It has convenient ports on both channels, where there is plenty of fifth, but chiefly of E herrings and pilchards, from which the inhabitants reap great profit. It is allo well watered with rivers, having more, perhaps, than any county befides, the bridges being generally computed 160. Here are also chalybeate fprings, and one particularly near Mary-church, which ebbe' and flows feveral times in an hour. The air of this county is sharp and healthful, and F its foil of different natures, some parts being naturally fertile, and others not fo without great pains and charge in manuring, for which they use time and rags, and pare the furface of the ground and burn it, which they call denshiring. They have likewife a certain fand from the fea fhore, which caufes great fertility. It is much G is now most noted for the lerge manufacinclined to hills, and in fome parts well cloathed with wood. The eaftern parts are chalky, and good for theep and corn ; but in those places where the foil is a red marl, it is bad for cattle; tho' it fructities barren ground; but the blue marl

makes excellent pasture. And however barren fome parts are, they make amenda to the inhabitants by their rich mines of tin and lead. Here is plenty of all common fruits, and they export great quantities of cyder, which is reckoned more fairituous and ftronger than that of Herefordhire, efpecially that about Southam, which is fronger than white wine. Their manufactures are chiefly kerfeys and forzes ; of the former, the best and finest in the kingdom are made here. This county is divided into 11 hundreds, in which are 104 perifhes. and contains 1,920,000 acres, about <6,100 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. It has one city, 11 parliament bosoughs, and near 20 market towns befides. It fends 26 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the city, and 22 for the 21 boroughs. In our defcription of the particular places, we thall begin with the city, viz,

Exeter, or Exon, 138 computed, and 172 measured miles S. W. from London. called by Ptolemy lica, by Antoninus, lica Danmoniorum, by the Britons Pencaer, and by the Saxons Exanceafter, from whence the prefent names. 'Tis a fair, fweet and well compacted city, no less pleafantly than commodiously situated, on the top of an eafy alcent, and on the eaftern banks of the river Ex, antiently called lik, over which it has a fair stone bridge. It has been for ages a large, rich and populous city, and is no lefs to at prefent, being much inhabited and reforted to by merchants and tradelmen, and having feveral thips and veffels belonging to them. It has undergone feveral calamities, having fuffered much from the Danes, then in the civil wars between the houles of York and Lancafter, and laftly, in the unhappy troubles between K. Charles I. and his parliament. But these were but temporary calamities, and fmall in comparison towhat follows : For whereas large thips uled to come up to the very walls; Edward Courtney, earl of Devon, upon a quarrel with the citizens, to choaked up the river with dams and wears, in order to advance the trade of his manor of Topiham, about 4 miles off, that most vestels were forced to lade and unlade there; Since which feveral attempts have been made, under the favour of acts of parliament, to remove this inconvenience, by clearing away the dams, and of late with confiderable fuccels. The trade of broad-cloth was formerly carried on here, but the city It has two confiderable markets ture. on Wednofdays and Fridays in winter, and every day in fummer. It is a gity and county of itielf, enjoys ample immunities, and is governed by a mayor, 4 bailiffs, a4 aldermen

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Aug.

aldermen, &c. and the members of parliament are cholen by the freemon and freeholders. The city is a mile and a half in circumference, befides the fuburbs, that ftretch themfelves, in fome parts, a great way. It has fix gates, and four principal ftreets, each of which has many by-ftreets, lance, &c. It is well watered, having A vistock, an ancient borough by prefcripmany springs in the fuburbs, the waters of which are conveyed by leaden pipes into conduits credied in feveral parts of the city. It has 15 parish churches, belies the cathedral, a very large, magnificent Onthick building. At the upper end of the city flands the old caffle of Rugemont, which commands the town, and has a plea-fant prospect of the fen. 'Tis thought to B have been the feat of the Saxon kings, and belongs now to the prince of Wales; but is ruinous, except that part where the affixes, quarter-feffions, and county courts are held. This city gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Cecil.

The boroughs are, I. Honiton, about ro miles E. of Exeter, on the river Otter, C a large town and thorough-fare from the eaft to the weft country. It has a good market on Saturday, has a confiderable manufacture of white thread, is an ancient borough by prefcription, and the two members of parliament are elected by the inhabitants paying foot and lot.

2. Tiverton, about 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, of late grown very populous and D wealthy, occasioned by the great increase of the woollen manufacture, efpecially kerfeys and fuch like fluffs. It ftands on the river Ex, over which it has a fine fione bridge. It is governed by a mayor, 12 burgefies, &c. and has a plentiful market on Thursdays. This town was almost de-Groyed by fire in 1733, when the lois was E and a chain to crois it in time of war. computed at 1,500,0001.

3. Baraftaple, about 20 miles N. W. of Tiverton, commodiously and pleafantly fituated among the hills on the river Taw, over which it has a large bridge. It is a fine borough town, built of fione, and has a great market on Friday. The members of parliament are chosen by the mayor, aldermen, capital and common burgefies, which are upwards of 200 in number.

4. Onehampton, 22 miles W. of Exeter, a confiderable town, with a very good market on Saturday. The members of parliament are elected by the freemen and freeholders, whether in or out of the bo--sough.

5. Taviftock, 13 miles S. W. of Oke- G hampton, a large, well built town, with a handfome church. It is furnished with plenty of fifth from the river Tauy, on which it is pleafantly fituated. The market, which is very confiderable, is on Saturday, and the members of parliament are elected

by the freeholders. The duke of Bedford. to whom it gives the title of marquels, which is by courtely beltowed on his eldeft fon, is lord of the manor. It has the right of flamping tin, and a flannary court once a month.

6. Bearalfton, 3 miles S. W. of Tation, and tho' but a imall place, has a confiderable market. The members are choicn by the burgageteners, who pay 3d. rent to the chief lord, the earl of Stamford. ---- Lamerton church, not far from hence, is noted for having the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, who were to like each other, that they could not be diffinguished but by some outward mark ; and what is more remarkable, when afunder, if one was merry, the other was fo, and the contrary : And as they could not endure to be long (sparate in their life-time, fo neither at their deaths; for in 1564, they both ferved at Newhaven, where the one being flain, the other stept instantly into his place, and was flain alfo.

7. Plymouth, 12 miles S. of Bearalston, to called from its being fituated at the mouth of the Plym. From a poor fifting village an age or two ago, it is become rich, fair, well inhabited and frequented, refombling rather a city than a town, tho" it has but two parish-churches. . It is one

of the chief magazines of the kingdom, and a place of great ftrength, being defended by a firong fort, and its haven is' well fortified on both fides, and has a pier on the fouth fide. In the midit of the haven's mouth, lies St. Nicholas Island, of great frength both by nature and art, with a baftion, caftle, and royal citadel, Here are two docks, begun and finished in the reign of K. William ; and fince a new yard has been made, 1200 foot fquare, and a dry dock capable of a first rate, with a bason before it of above 200 foot fquare ; as likewife dwelling-houfes, ftorehoufes, a rope-houfe, and all other conveniencies for an arienal. The town is divided into four wards, is governed by a mayor, &c. fends two members to parlinment, elected by the freemen and freehelders, and its markets, which are on Mondays and Thuridays, are extraordinarily well ferved with all forts of proviflons, as well as live cattle. It gives title of earl to the family of Windfor.

8. Plympton, 5 miles S. E. of Plymouth, a borough by prefcription, and very confiderable before the rife of Plymouth. It is still pretty populous, and has a market on Saturday. The members are cholen by the freemen.

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q. Dartmouth, at the mouth of the river Dart, about 22 miles E. of Plymouth, was the most confiderable town for trade, except Exotor, till Plymouth got much of its commerce. It has a commodious harbour, defended by caftles, three churches, and a good market on Fridays. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and the members A of parliament are chose by the free burgeffes, or freemen. In the writs it is called Chifton-Dartmouth-Hardness. It gives tithe of earl to the family of Legge.

to. Totnels, 5 miles N. W. of Dart-mouth, an ancient borough by prefcription, confifting chiefly of one long ftreet. It flands on the decline of a rocky hill, and was formerly of much more note than B at prefeat. It has a foacious church with a high tower, and the remains of its ancient walls are full to be feen. It has a mood market on Saturday.

11. Alburton, about 7 miles N. of Totnefs, is fituate among hills, and is noted for being one of the four ftannaries of Devon, its mines of tin and copper, C and its ferge manufacture. The members, C of parliament are chosen by the freeholders, and it has a very good market on Saturday.

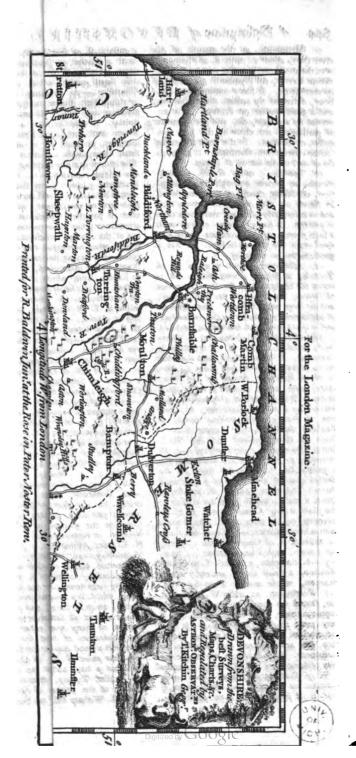
The other market-towns are, 1! Hartland, about to miles N. of Stratton in Cornwall. It has a harbour, and a market on Saturday .--- z. Biddiford, about 14 miles S. W. of Hartland, fituate on the Towsidge, over which it has a large frome D Cheglord, 14 miles N. E. from Taviftock. bridge. It is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, &cc. and one of the greatest trading towns in England, fending annually great fleets of thips to Newfoundland and the West-Indies. Its market is on Tuesdays .- 3. Ilfarcomb, 11 miles N. E. of Biddiford, has a pretty fafe harbour for thips on the Briftol channel, by reason of a pile built there. The town confilts of one fireet, about a mile in length from the church to the harbour,-4. Comb Martin, E. of IIfarcomb, on the fame coaft, a fmall town with a fmall market .--- 5. South-Moulton, II miles S. E. of Comb-Martin, a pretty good town, with a large market on Saturday .- 6. Bampton, 9 miles S. E. of South- F. Moulton, a small town, anciently called Beanton, whofe market is on Saturday. -7. Torrington, \$2 miles W. of Bampton, feated on the Towridge, a rich and populous town, with two churches, and a ry greet market on Saturday. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, 'aldermen, ac. and formerly fent members to C town has a good market on Saturday. parliament. It gives title of vifc. to the family of Byng. - 8. Holdsworthy, 14 miles S. W. of Torrington, a imail town, with a macket on Saturday .-- g. Sheepwalh, 6 miles E. of Holdsworthy. -10. Hatherley,

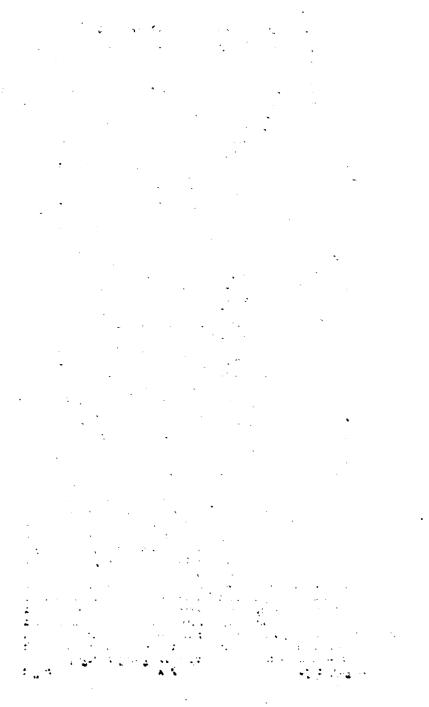
5-miles S. E. of Sheepwath, a fmall town; with a market on Theiday .--- II. Chimleigh, 10 miles N. E. of Hatherley, another finall town, while market is on Thursday. - 12. Creditop, 13 miles S. E. of Chimleigh, fituate on the river Creden, between two hills. Its market is on Saturday. It was anciently a bifhop's fee. which was removed to Exeter .- 12. Columpton, 11 miles N. E. of Crediton, a fmall town, with a market on Saturday. The church is a fine building, with a curious gilded rood-laft .--- 14. Bradninch, or Bradnich, g miles S. of Columpton; governed by a mayor, and anciently fent two members to parliament, when the places used to pay their representatives for their attendance ; but upon petition, complaining of the charge, which was the cafe of feveral other boroughs, this town was excufed upon paying five marks .--- 15. Topfham, before mentioned, as a fort of port to Exeter, from which it is 3 or 4 miles distant. It is a small town, with a market on Saturday. - 16. Sidmouth, about 8 miles S. E. of Topfham, has a harbour and a market. —'17. Culliton, 7 miles N. E. from Sidmouth, has also a market on Thursday .--- 18. Axminster, on the river Ax, about 5 miles N. E. of Culliton, has a market on Saturday .- 19. Lyfton, II miles S. W. of Okehampton, has also a market on Saturday.-20. Chagford, or

-11. Brent, 12 miles N. E. of Plympton, has a market on Saturday .--- a2. Modbury, 6 miles S. E. of Plympton, feated in a bottom between two hills, and noted for a multitude of ancient houfes, and the fruitfulnefs of the adjacent country. Its market is on Thursday .--- 23. Kingsbridge, 8 miles S. of Modbury, a pretty town, E with a harbour and a market on Saturday. -24. Dodbrook, which joins to Kingfbridge, has a market on Wodneiday. They have a particular cuftom here of paying tithes to the parlon in white ale .--- 25. Newton, or Newton-Bulhel, about 7 miles N. E. from Afhburton, has a marinet on Wedneiday .- 26. Chudleigh, 4 miles N. of Newton, has a market on Saturday .-27. Moreton, 10 miles S. W. of Exeter, a pretty large town on the fkirts of Dartmoor, which is a mountainous part of the county, so miles long, and 14 broad, and affords pafture all fummer to an incredible number of theep and other eattle, with great quantities of turf for firing. The

A few miles N. E. of Dartmouth, the fea forms a bay, about 12 miles in compais, called Torbay, memorab'e for the landing of the prince of Orange, afterwards K, William III, on Nov. c, 1688.

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ゆうさ とう さんどうち TOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Political Club, continued from Page 307.

As all the material Arguments in the last Debate bave already been mentioned, I shall give you no more upon that Subject, but proceed to give you a Debate we bad laft Winter in our Club upon a most A important Queflion, rubich was introduced by T. Sempronius Gracchus, who upon that Occasion spoke in Substance as follows:

Mr. Prefident,

SIR, ¬HE late most notable treaty of peace had fo many and fo great conceffions in favour of our enemies, and fo few In favour of durselves, that the utmost care fliould, I think, have been C taken to have those few complied with in the most precise and speedy We have already most mannër. faithfully, tho' foolifhly, performed every article of that treaty on our part; and yet, if publick or private accounts can be depended on, the D French have not on their part performed any one article, that relates to this nation. It is now 16 months fince this definitive treaty was concluded; and well it may be called a definitive treaty with respect to us; for if we dare not infift on the per-R formance of what France was thereby graciously pleased to promise, I will say, that it may most properly be called a definitive treaty ; for by putting it out of our power to difpute, it has put an end to all difputes between us. In that time we have most punctually performed every thing incumbent upon us: We have reffored the important ffland of Cape-Breton, I believe, in a better condition than it was when

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our brave countrymen of New-England made themfelves mafters of it : Nay, we have withdrawn from and abdicated the illand of Rattan, tho' it was not, certainly, a conquest but a new lettlement, and confequently not within the words of that article of the treaty, by which all conquests were to be restored.

On the other fide, Sir, what have the French done with regard to us? We have as yet no account, and I am afraid, fhall not foon, if ever, B have an account of their evacuating Tobago and the other neutral illands in the West-Indies, which they have possessed themselves of contrary to the treaties sublishing between us : Our boundaries in North America still remain unsettled, and Madrafs in the East-Indies remains unreflored to us. But what is still of greater confequence to this nation, the port and harbour of Dunkirk remains undemolished, notwithstanding the concession we made them by the late treaty, in giving them leave to refortify the town towards the land.

Sir, when I first read the treaty, and found that we on our fide were to give hoftages, but that France was to give none on her fide, I naturally concluded, that we were to be the last performers : I mean, Sir, that we were not to reftore Cape-Breton till France had performed on her fide every thing the had undertook to perform by that treaty i and I appeal to every man of fenfe that hears me, if this was not the F most natural supposition one could make, when he found that hoftages were to be given on one fide, and none upon the other. If this had really been the intention, the French would have had fome reason to infift upon our giving hostages, and we Хź might

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it. But as the cale now appears : As we were to restore Cape Breton before the French performed any one article with regard to us, I cannot suggest to myself any reason the hoftages from us, unless it was to put an indignity upon us; and this, I am fure, with negotiators of honour or spirit, would have been an invineible reason for rejecting the demand with difdain. After our fubmitting at all wonder at the French delpiling us, and refunng, or at least delaying to perform their engagements: am perfuaded, they never will fully perform them, whilft those who were the authors of that fubmiffion, or concern in the conduct of our publick affairs.

But the non-performance of France. Sir, is not all we have to complain of, that of Spain is ftill more provoking and more infufferable : I fay, because of the impotency of that nation to hurt us, and because of our not infifting at the late treaty on all the concessions and explanations we had a right to demand, and indeed ought to have been peremptorily required, the honour, the commerce, or the pavigation of their country. When I fay this, Sir, I believe every one will suppose I mean, that our negotiators ought to have infifted upon the court of Spain's given up, in the tence of a right to fearch our merchant ships in the open seas of America, and to feize and conficate them, if they found any thing of what they call contrabrand goods on board. And as they had, for many years before the war began, G made use of this pretence for plundering our merchants, to the amount of a very large fum of money, every one will, I believe, admit that our

might with honour have agreed to negotiators ought to have infifted upon their paying a certain fum, by way of fatisfaction to our injured merchants; for we must all remember, that their refufing to do this, was the chief caufe of the war ; French could have for demanding A and I am fure, it is no great honour to a plaintiff, after a long fuit, not only to give up his demand, but to agree to bear his own cofts ; for it is a ftrong prefumption, that his fuit was originally vexatious.

But, Sir, instead of infisting upon to fuch an indignity, Sir, I do not B all or any of these demands, it does not appear that they were fo much as mentioned in the negotiation, nor is there one word relating to any of them in the treaty ; for to leave, them upon the footing of former treaties, was to give up the points have any weight in our councils, Cin question, because it was upon those treaties, that Spain pretended to found her right to feize, fearch, and confilcate our thips; and if the had really fuch a right, the had never done our merchants any in-

jury, nor could we with justice demore provoking and infufferable; D mand any fum by way of fatisfaction ; therefore our defiring no more than a confirmation of former treaties, was a tacit acknowledgment of our having been in the wrong, when we iffued reprifals, and afterwards declared war against Spain; and if if our negotiators had confidered E the parliament approves of the conduct of an administration that made fuch an acknowledgment, it must either be of a very different opinion from what it was in the year 1739. when both houses concurred in addreffing his majeity in the most fomost express terms, their late pre- F lemn manner, never to admit of any treaty of peace with Spain, unlefs the acknowledgment of our natural and indubitable right to navigate in the American feas, to and from any part of his majelty's dominions, without being feized, fearched, vifited, or flopped, under any pretence whatfoever, shall have been first obtained, as a preliminary therewhich what treats threw us neo of

* See London Magazine for 1739, p. 628.

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I fay, Sir, the parliament muft now be of a very different opinion from what it was at that time, or it must be of opinion, that the misfortunes of the war had brought us into fuch a low and wretched fituation. as to be forced to fall upon our A authors of them; but in a little. knees, and with a rueful countenance, present a charte blanche to our enemies. Can any one pretend to fay that, with all the bad management of our ministers in the conduct of the war, we were brought into fuch a fituation? Some of our allies B upon the continent were perhaps in a dangerous condition; but it was what the pufillanimity and felfifhnels of their conduct highly deferved; and if they should have been obliged to prefent a charte blanche to their enemies, was that any reason for C to defert the settlement we had our doing the fame ? Were we in any danger? Were not our fleets triumphant in every part of the ocean ? Were not the whole commerce both of France and Spain, and all their fettlements in the East and West-Inin fuch a fituation, can any minister answer his having agreed to a treaty, which was to inconfiftent with the honour and interest of the nation. and fo contrary to the declared fenfe of both houses of parliament?

that a day will come, when that treaty will be strictly inquired into; and for the fake of those who were concerned in it, I with it may be foon; for punishment, the longer it is delayed, the more heavy it will always fall. From the prefent lethargy, or F privilege had met with no interconfernation, which the nation feems - to be in, they may obtain a delay; but the fatal confequences of that treaty, the many indignities and injuries we shall be exposed to, and most certainly meet with, will at last awaken us out of our lethargy, or G ought in this last treaty to have inrecover us from the confernation which that treaty threw us into; and then they will find fulfilled the prophecy of a famous poet; for all poets pretend to be infpired :

Raro antecedentem (celeftum Defertit pede poena claudo,

At prefent the nation only forebodes the evils to come, and might he fatisfied with a moderate punishment upon those it looks on as the time we shall begin to feel those evils, then national revenge will be fharpened by the fmart, and nothing but the most rigorous punishment will fatisfy an enraged, provoked, and desperate people.

The neglects, or rather fubmiffions, I have mentioned, Sir, were what we had reason to complain of as foon as we faw this definitive treaty ; but we have now fomething more to complain of, for tho' we have been fo very complaifant to Spain as made in the island of Rattan, which, as I have already observed, we were not by the treaty obliged to do; yet Spain, under what pretence I know not, ftill postpones the performance of the only article ftipulated dies, I may say, at our mercy? And D in our favour, I mean that article relating to the affiento contract. Ιn this too, as well as every thing elfe, we gave up by the treaty a great part of what we had a right to infift on; for by the affiento treaty we were to enjoy that contract, and confe-I hope, Sir, nay, I am perfuaded, E quently the privilege of fending an annual ship to the Spanish West-Indies, for a term of thirty years, which by a subsequent treaty was to commence, May the 1st, 1714, and for which term we paid a valuable confideration; fo that if this ruption, it ought to have continued at leaft to the year 1744 ; but as it was for feveral years, I believe for fix or feven, interrupted by the breach between Spain and us in the year 1718, and again in the year 1726, we fifted upon a prolongation of that contract to the year 1750 or 51. I fay, we had a right to infift upon this, unless it be supposed that the X x 2 inter-

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interruptions were occasioned by our acting unjustly in both our breaches with Spain; and therefore our lubmitting to flipulate a continuation of that contract only for four years, was an express acknowledgment, that both in the year 1718 and 1726, A formance is to be inade ; but neither we had acted unjustly with regard to Spain.

"Thus, Sir, in every point the honour and interest of this nation have been facrificed in the late treaty; and fo ungrateful are the Spaniards to those who have made B shortest in the whole treaty, except them such a facrifice, that they refule to allow us the enjoyment of this contract even for the four years "which they have promifed by the late treaty. I fay, Sir, refused ; for if our ministers had not, I am perfuaded, the directors of C the South-Sea 'company would have asked for a cedula for fending out their annual ship, the first of which should, by the convention in 1716, have failed fome time in July laft. But instead of this, we do not fo much as hear of any preparations D for fending out a fhip in the month of July next; which to me is a proof not only that the ministers of Spain have refolved not to perform that article of the late treaty, but that our miniflers are refolved to connive at that non-performance, or at least E to do nothing but negotiate, which they may continue to do, as a late minister did, for near twenty years without any effect.

Sir, I should not have troubled you to long with a criticilm upon the late treaty of peace, or upon F the non-performance of the few articles that were flipulated by it in our favour, but in order to shew gentlemen how necessary it is become for this house to interpole, and to defire his majelty, in the most dutiful manner, to fee those articles per- G the treaty to be originally drawn up formed, or to take fuch measures as may enforce a fpeedy and punctual performance of them. With re-

gard to fuch of them as relate to Spain, or to the East or West Indies, I know, that our ministers will plead an excuse for the intricacy of the points to be fettled, or the remotenefs of the places where a perof these can be pleaded with regard to Dunkick, and I am in the more pain about that article as it feems to me to be a little dark and equivocal. That article, which is of fuch infinite importance to 'this nation, is the the article for a mutual guarantee, and it is conceived in fuch equivocal terms, that for what I know, the French may from thence contend for a right to render that port and harbour as good, and as commodious for building as well as receiving thips of war, as it was in the most flourishing days of Lewis XIV.

The article is in these words: " Dunkirk shall continue fortified on the land-fide, in its present state; and as to the fea-fide, it is to remain on the footing of antient treaties #." This is the whole of that article, Sir, and the word antient is what I find fault with : It is not only equivocal; but it is really a very improper word; for it is the oppofite to modern, and therefore by the French may be faid to mean only fuch treaties as were antecedent to the treaty of Utrecht. We know how dextrous the French are at putting that meaning upon the words of a treaty, which best fuits their interest; and if they should put this meaning upon the word anlient, it would be far from being fuch a forced meaning as they have often put upon the words of a treaty. To which I mult add, that we furnifled them with an excellent opportunity for doing fo, by allowing in the French language ; for all the world must allow, that they are the best judges of their own language, and

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and of the proper meaning of every word in it. How we came to approve of this concellion, I do not know; for, furely, our plenipotentiaries understood Latin, and if they could not write Latin, the famous univerfity at Cambridge might furely A bour of Dunkirk : As that harbour have furnished them with a Latin fecretary; for it would certainly have been an advantage to us and all our allies, to have had the treaty originally drawn up in Latin, because we could then have pretended to be as good judges of the mean- B French, according to their usual culing of every word in it as the French, which in its prefent form we cannot pretend to.

I shall not therefore, Sir, venture to determine what meaning the French will put upon the word antient; but I hope, our ministers C bour of Dunkirk, or any of the intended to mean thereby the treaty of Utrecht, and the other treaties fince made for demolishing the port and harbour of Dunkirk, by which it was flipulated, that the harbour should be filled up, and the fluices or moles, which ferved to cleanfe the D fame, levelled, at the French king's own expence, on the express condition, that the harbour, moles or fluices should never again be repaired, nor any new port, haven, fluice, or basin, made or built within two leagues of Dunkirk or Mardyke. E This, Sir, I fay, was, I hope, the. intended meaning of our ministers, and if it really was fo, why have they not in 16 months time feen it punctually performed ? For even from our cuftom-house books it will appear, that there is still a port at F Dunkirk, and that ships are entered for that port and cleared out from it daily. In this affair they cannot pretend that there is the leaft intricacy, unless some foundation has been laid for it by our late definitive treaty; and as the place is, I may G fay, just under their nose, and the court of France within three days journey, they cannot pretend igporance of what has been doing

at the place, or want of opportunity for applying to have every thing done that ought to be done there, in pursuance of the late treaty.

But, Sir, as nothing has yet been done towards demolishing the harcontinues still not only in the condition to which it was most prefumptuoufly reftored before the war began, but in the improved condition to which it was brought during the war, I begin to suspect, that the tom, now put that meaning upon the word antient, which is most fuitable to their interest; and that from thence they contend, that by the late treaty they neither promifed nor are obliged to demolifh the harworks they have lately made there ; but on the contrary, that they may now, whenever they please, restore that town and harbour to as good a condition as they were ever before in. If this be really the cafe, I am very fure, the parliament ought to be, and has a right to infift on being, apprifed of it : Nay, whether it be fo or not, as the affair is of fuch confequence to this nation, and has been already fo long delay'd, it is our duty to inquire into the cause of that delay; and therefore I shall conclude with moving, " That an humble address be presented to his majefty, that he will be gracioully pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, a perfect account of the present state of the port and harbour of Dunkirk, together with copies of all memorials, representations, letters, and papers, that have passed between his majesty's ministers and the ministers of the French king, in regard to the execution of the 17th article of the definitive treaty concluded at Aixla Chapelle, upon October 18, N. S. 1748."

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This motion being feconded, Servilius Prisons flood up, and spoke to this Effect :

Mr. Prefident,

'S I R,

FROM the first and greatest part of the noble lord's barangue, who made you this motion, I fuppoled, that he was to conclude with a motion for inquiring into the late negotiation and treaty of peace, which I should have been glad to B have heard, for I shall readily concur in that motion, whenever any gentleman pleases to make it, because I am convinced that, let that inquiry be made when it will, it will be evidently made appear, that the late treaty of peace faved not C only this nation but the liberties of Europe. I shall readily agree, that the terms of peace were not fo good as might have been, and, I believe, were expected, when we first engaged in the war; but after the many difappointments and defeats D we had met with, and the rapid conquest the French had made not only of the Austrian Netherlands, but of almost the whole that the Dutch possessed in Flanders or Brabant, no reasonable man can find fault with our agreeing to the terms E of that treaty

On the contrary, Sir, every man who confiders the then circumstances of Europe, will find caufe to wonder. how we were able to obtain fuch good. terms as we did; and I am convinced, that the French yielding to F those terms was more owing to the jealouly of fome of their own ministers, than to any apprehension they were under of focing a ftop put to their conquests. One campaign more, without fome fignal and extraordinary intervention of provi G and by this motion, should it be dence, would have made them mafters of the Seven Dutch provinces, either hy conquest, or by the Dutch. accepting of fuch terms as they H----- Efq;

pleased to preferibe, one of which would certainly have been an offensive alliance against this nation, which the Dutch would have heartily gone into, if we had refused to facrifice the barren and uncomfort-

A able island of Cape-Breton to the faving of their country and the whole Austrian Netherlands. And if the Dutch had heartily joined with France in an alliance against us, I believe. we should not long have preferved our superiority at sea, the loss of which would foon have put an end to our fitting here, to debate about the demolition of Dunkirk, or any other point relating to the honour or intereft of Great-Britain.

For this reason, Sir, and a great many more, I am not at all afraid of any bad confequences from a prefent or future inquiry into the late treaty; and therefore, as I have faid. F. should have been glad to hear the noble lord conclude with fuch a motion; but I own, I was extremely forry to hear him conclude with fuch a motion as he did. This house has, without all doubt, a right to inquire into any affair of a publick nature, either foreign or domeflick; but when, or how far we may exercise that right, is a question of discretion, which requires the utmost caution. and the most mature deliberation : and to far as my reading or experience can reach, I have observed. that a parliamentary inquiry into any foreign transaction, has much oftener been attended with bad than with good confequences to the na-By the parliament's meddling tion. to much as it did with the disputes between us and Spain, we were precipitated into a war with that nation, which might have been prevented, and which it will always be our interest to avoid as much as possible ; agreed to, we might be precipitated into a war with France, at a time when every circumstance should make us fond of preferving peace.

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I fay, Sir, when every circamstance should make us fond of preferving peace, it is, I know, an ungrateful and an unpopular talk, to inform the people of any country of their own weakness, or to endeavour to perfuade them that they are A not a match for those they think their enemies; but this is the duty of every man, who has a share in the conduct of their affairs, when he finds them aiming at war, or at measures that may bring on a war, at an improper conjuncture. If the B war with any view of fuccess? And Swedish ministers, before their late war with Ruffia, had in this respect performed their duty to their country, that nation would have avoided the difgrace it met with, by engaging in a war it was no way able to support. For this reason, Sir, I C or Spain had refused, or unreasonthink myself in duty bound to declare, that in our prefent loaded condition, when the people are fo burdened with taxes, and most of those taxes mortgaged for the payment of debts, it is my opinion, that we are no way able to fland fingle and alone D long before they heard of our havin a war against the whole house of Bourbon; and the circumstances of Europe are fuch at prefent, that it would be impossible for us to form a confederacy upon the continent, that would not be a burden rather than an advantage to us.

In these circumstances, Sir, would it be wife in us to provoke a war? Would it not be more wife even to diffemble our being featible of wrongs, to delay infifting upon what we had a right to demand, and to wait with patience till a convenient F that harbour, it is because it is a opportunity happened for doing ourfelves justice ? Has this motion any Tuch tendency ? Had not the whole fcope of the noble lord's discourse a direct contrary aim ? The question will shew, that some amongst us have a jealouly, a fulpicion of the G faith of France. Should it be agreed to, it will be a proof, that the parliament itself is infected with that jealouty: That we have no couft-

dence in their promiles ; and that we are already endeavouring to pick holes in the late treaty of peace. Can we suppose, that this will be any argument for inducing them to comply with any of the terms of it not already fulfilled ? And if they fhould refuse, can we compel them to perform, by any other method, than that of commencing a new war **}** Should not we, before we reloive upon fuch a measure, confider whether we are able to profecute fuch a if we find we are not, should not we delay coming to any fuch refolution ?

This, is my opinion, Sir, should be our conduct at this unlucky conjuncture, even supposing that France ably delayed complying with any of the terms of the late treaty. But neither the one, nor the other, have done fo. The court of France have long fince dispatched an order for restoring Madrass : It was dispatched ing reftored Cape-Breton; and this I can affert with the more confidence, because I have seen a duplicate of the order. They have likewife fent orders for evacuating Tobago; and their having done fo, was fome time E fince published at Paris, I believe by authority, in order to prevent any of their people's thinking of going thicher to fettle. As to Dunkisk, if they have not already fent orders to demolify the works they crected during the war, for the defence of matter of very little moment, whether they be demolifhed a few months fooner or later; for in a time of peace, they can be of no prejudice to us, nor of any advantage to them; and I do not think it proper for us, at prefent, to infift upon having the harbour made entirely useless even for issall trading veffels. Laftly, as to the limits or boundaries of Nova Scotia, it is an affair that must re- 1 quire

guire a long discussion before commillaries, who have already been appointed.

Then, Sit, with regard to Spain, it is very well known, that there were many contells between that before the war began, all which muft be adjusted before the company can expect to be permitted to fend out the annual flip stipulated by the affiento treaty, which is an affair of fo much intricacy, that we cannot be worth the company's while to engage again in that trade, unlefs they can get the term renewed for a much longer time than four years ; because they must at first be at a great expence in fending out factors, C and eftablishing factories, at the feveral Spanish ports in America, where the trade is to be carried on, and this expence could not probably be made good by a trade, which was to last but four years.

We have therefore, Sir, as yet no D reason to complain either of France or Spain's not performing the articles flipulated by the late treaty in our favour ; and both of them have so punctually performed all the engagements they entered into with regard to our allies, that we have E credit. The tides of publick or prino reason to doubt of their performing every engagement relating to us, as foon as the nature of things can admit, unless we prevent it by unreasonable sufpicions, and by unleafonable manifestations of our fuspi-It may be prudent enough in F cion. publick, as well as private life, to entertain a fecret suspicion of the faith of every man we deal with; but furely, it would not be prudent to fhew any fign of that fufpicion, unless we had very good ground for it; and I cannot think, that what G army to the field, or a squadron to would be foolifhnefs in a private man, can ever be wildom in any publick affembly. If we apply this, Sir, to the question now before us,

we shall see it in its true light, and no man who does, will ever give his confent to it.

What I have faid, Sir, will, I hope; be sufficient for convincing gentlemen, that we have as yet no court and our South-Sea company A occasion to meddle with any thing relating to the execution of the late treaty; and therefore I should have given you no further trouble, if the entlemen who spoke before me. had not thrown out feveral objections against the treaty itself, tho' not at wonder at its not being yet fettled. B all material in the prefent debate; Befides, I doubt much, if it would nor proper upon any occasion, unnor proper upon any occasion, unlefs they were to be followed by a motion for inquiring into the treaty, and the conduct of those who advifed it. But as they digreffed fo far from the fubject under confideration, I hope the house will indulge me with leave to attempt fome fort of answer to every objection they have made. I have already acknowledged, that the treaty was fuch a one as we were forced to accept of. by the disappointments and defeats we had met with in the profecution of the war, and by the imminent danger our allies the Dutch were exposed to. There were several other reasons not proper to be publickly declared; but one I may mention, which was the danger of our publick vate credit are not equal, like the tides of the ocean, and directly contrary to what we have in this river : They are flow in their flood, but extremely rapid in their ebb; and every one knows, that just before the conclusion of the peace, our publick credit had taken a turn : The ebb had begun, and no one knows how quickly, or how far it might have gone downwards : It might foon have gone fo far, that we should neither have been able to fend an the ocean; and in fuch a dangerous fituation, would it have been prudent in us to infift upon high terms of peace ? Ħ

If we take this confidention alone with us. Sir. I believe, it will be very cafy to answer all the objections that have been, or can be made against the late treaty of peace. Let us confider, Sir, that the large and extensive conquests made by A have retaken. Madrais, and made France and Spain'avere all, except Madvals, upon the continent of Europe, whereas neither we nor our allies had made any conquests except Cape-Breton in America, which was of no manner of confequence to us, but of fo great importance to France, B that in order to have it relioned. the offered to reitore the whole of what fhe had conquered in the Aufirian Netherlands, and in Dutch Flanders and Brabant; and fuppoing we had thrown afide all regard for our allies, will any gentle- C of our power to difpute with France. man fay, that it was not more for the interest of this nation, to restore to France the possession of Cape-Breton, than to leave her in pofferfion of Hainault, Flanders, Brabant and Nampr. and confequently of the whole coaft, from Zealand to the D westermost part of Bretagne, together with an additional territory. that would have furnished her with a great number of feamen as well as a large revenue?

This, fure, will not admit of an argument, and therefore, Sir, I E shall conclude, that our restoring Cape-Breton upon this confideration was for the interest of England, without any regard to our allies, or to the balance of power in Europe. But then, Sir, as France was without delay to reftore her conquests in F the Netherlands, and not wait for our refloring Cape-Breton, it was necessary for her to infift upon hostages for focuring the zeffitution of that place; and as we were thus to be the last performers, it was reasonable for us to comply with G have a much better opportunity for her demind. - We had no occasion on our part to afk for hoftages, beeaufe the restitution of the Netherlands was to be immediately rer-· August, 1750.

formed, and Madrais was of fo little moment, that we might fafely depend upon a folemn engagement, especially as we had then a superior force in the East-Indies, and had reason to believe, that we should food ourselves makers of some of the French fettlements in that part of the world.

Thus, Sir, the restitution of Cape-Breton and the fending of hoftages to France, those two handles that have been to much uled for railing a popular clamour against the government, will, when duly confidered, appear to have been the effects of neceffity, prudence, and a firict regard to the true interest of this nation. And confequently, if it be now out it must be owing to the fate of last war, and not to the treaty that put an end to it, and thereby prevented its being more out of our power than it now is to dispute with that monarchy; which would certainly have been the cafe, had the war continued, and France thereby become fole possessor, or at least miltrefs of the whole feventeen provinces of the Netherlands.

I fhall admit, Sir, and I have already thewn it to be an argument against this motion, that it would not at present be prudent in us to provoke a war with France, by infifting peremptorily upon every thing we have a right to demand; but this does not proceed from the prefent power of that monarchy, but from the now close connexion that fubfifts between the feveral branches of the house of Bourbon, and from the present divided state of Germany. These divisions may cease, those connexions will certainly ceafe the very next generation ; and then we fhail infitting upon a redress of all our grievances, and upon a fall reputation of all our wrongs.

But,

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But, Sir, if the present circumflances of Europe are favourable for France, I mult fay, that the noble lord has furnished them with pretences for taking advantage of it, both by the motion he has been ment he has made upon the article relating to Dunkirk. As to the shortness of the article, I never heard it objected either to a law, or an article of any agreement, that it was too fhort, if the fenfe was full and plain : The more concife it is, the B fewer words it confilts of, the lefs room there is for mifconstruction; and as to the word ancient, it certainly relates, or is put in opposition to the treaty then newly concluded, and must comptehend all former treaties, especially those confirmed C liament declared its sense of any fuby that treaty, among which that of Utrecht is expressly mentioned. But as there were other treaties relating to Dunkirk, particularly the convention in 1716, therefore this general word was made use of, in ther mentioned or no in the treaty then concluded.

Now, Sir, as to the objections made to this treaty, fo far as it relates to our difputes with Spain : It is not the first time that the fense of parliament, with regard to future E treaties, has been found impossible to be complied with. It was the declared fenfe of parliament in queen Anne's time, that no peace should be concluded, whilft any branch of the house of Bourbon was in possesfion of Spain; yet, as fuccessful as F we were in that war, we found it at last convenient to conclude a treaty of peace, whereby a branch of the house of Bourbon was established in the possession of that monarchy; therefore no one can be furprifed at its being found impossible at the end G of an unfortunate war, to comply with what had been declared to be the fenfe of parliament at the beginning of that war, and whill the

advocates for it endeavoured to make people believe, and did actually make most people believe, that we had nothing to do but to go and conquer the whole Spanish dominionsoin America; but the very first experipleafed to make, and by the com- A ment convinced us, that the Spaniards in that part of the world, were guarded against us better by their climate, than by their conduct or courage; and the emperor's death happening foon after, the ambitious views formed by France upon that occasion, made it necessary for us to think more of defending ourfelves at

home, than of making conquests in America. Had the war continued, as it began, to be only a war between Spain and us, and as it was when the parture treaty of peace, it would have been proper enough to have made the freedom of our trade and navigation a preliminary to any treaty

between us; but the dispute was of

too perplexed a nature, to allow of order to comprehend them all, whe- D being discussed in a general treaty : and the leaving it to be discussed by commiffaries had been fo much found fault with in the year 1739, and was really in itfelf of fo little fignification, that our ministers were in the right not to have it mentioned at all in the treaty, because it could no way have forwarded, or contributed to the efficacy of any future negotiation upon the fubject; and till this affair be fettled, we can make no demand upon the crown of Spain, by way of fatisfaction for what our merchants fuffered before the beginning of the war.

I think it is therefore evident. Sir, that no just objection can be made against the late treaty of peace, on account of any of the particular disputes between Spain and this nation. Those disputes had not any immediate relation to the war upon the continent of Europe, tho' every gentleman that confiders what might have been the confequences of that .war, war, must admit, that they had a remote one. France had attempted to preferibe and limit our operations of war against the Spaniards, and had not only fent a fquadron to the West-Indies for that purpose, but had published a fort of manifesto, A avowing her defign in fending that fquadron thither ; but when the faw that we were not to be bullied, nor the able to execute what the had undertaken, the was wife enough to call home her foundron, before it met with the fate it deferved, and the B foreigners from any trade with her fate it would probably have met with, if it had not left the West-Indies before the reinforcement we fent thither could join our admiral.

From hence, Sir, we might eafily judge, what the confequence would be, even with regard to our disputes C with Spain, if France, upon the death of the late emperor, should be able to reduce the house of Austria as low as the defigned, and to fet ap an emperor of her own chuling. Had the fucceeded in these defigns, she would have had no further occa. D tion. fion for keeping up a great army, but might have applied the greatest part of her vaft revenue towards increating her marine, fo as to be fuperior to us at fea; and this fhe might have accomplished in a year or two at most. Suppose we had, E by neglecting the war upon the continent, made in that time fome conquests upon the Spaniards : Nay, fuppole we had forced them to accept of what terms of peace we pleased, and to yield to us fome of their principal forts in America, if F fhe was bound to a port of the ene-France had in the mean time made herfelf the fole arbiter of Europe, and superior to us at sea, could we have hoped to keep those forts, or to hold Spain to her engagements? Nay, could we have expected to preferve our own independency ? G on, notwithstanding the most violent Muft not we, with the reft of Europe, have submitted to the dictates of the court of Verfailles ?

But, Sir, by our taking fuch a

fhare in the war upon the continent, and fo vigoroufly fupporting the houfe of Auftria, France has been baffled, or at least circumscribed in all her ambitious views; and if our difputes with Spain are not yet adjusted, they are not given up, nor we obliged to obey the diclates of the court of Verfailles : Nor can any one wonder at those disputes not being yet fettled, if the intricacy of their nature be confidered. Spain has certainly a right to exclude all plantations in America : That right has been folemnly acknowledged by us as well as the reft of Europe. The question is, how to reconcile this right with the freedom of our trade and navigation in the feas of America. For this purpose fome new regulations must be agreed on ; and it is very difficult to contrive any regulations that will not be injurious to the one or the other. I am afraid, it must be at last left, as it has hitherto been, to our mutual difere-

The general rule, Sir, with regard to visiting ships at sea, is for the men of war, privateers, or guardfhips, to remain out of cannon-fhot. and to fend a boat to the merchant fhip, to enter her with two or three men only, to examine her paffports and certificates; and to these they are to give entire credit, without attempting to fearch or rummage the fhip, or to stop or turn her out of her course, unless in time of war it should appear from her papers, that my, and had contraband goods on board.

This, I fay, Sir, is the general rule; but if this rule were to be firictly adhered to upon all occasions. and never tranfgreffed or incroached fuspicion of fraud, it would be impossible for the Spaniards to prevent an illicit trade with their plantations or dominions in America; and it Y y 2 wou'd

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would be equally impoffible for us, to prevent the exportation of our wool. Nay, it would often be impoffible to difcover a pirate thip at fea; and much lefs to discover, that a fhip met with at fea belonged to an enemy, or was carrying contra-A band goods to an enemy. Therefore, in all fuch cales, fomething must be left to the diference of commanders of men of war, privateers, or guard ships, who, if they transgress this rule, transgress it at their peril; and if it should appear, that B they transgreffed it without any just cause of suspicion, and without difcovering any fraud, befides being obliged to make good the damage, they ought to be feverely punished.

Thus, Sir, for regulating the vifiting of ships in time of war, in C order to discover whether they belong to an enemy, or are carrying any contraband goods to an enemy, we have many precedents both in, treaties and practice ; but for regulating the vifiting of thips in time of peace, in order to discover whe- D we had been at both those times in ther they have been concerned in an illicit trade, we have no precedent. either in treaties or practice; and as there is no precedent, any new regulation as to this point will certainly require great caution, and the most mature deliberation on both E us. fides: On the fide of Spain, left they should render the preventing of an illicit trade impracticable; and on our fide, left we fhould admit of any thing that might in time prove an incroachment upon, or interruption to the freedom of our trade and F navigation in the feas of America; from whence every gentleman muft fee a good reason for not being furprifed at this dispute's not being as vet fettled.

I think, Sir, the only objection now remaining, is that relating to G or difagreed to. the South-Sea company's annual ship, which the noble lord fays we ought to have had granted for ten or eleven years, inflead of four ; and

that our not infifting upon this was a concellion, that the interruptions we had met with were just, and such as we deferved. Sir, if any fuch gonceffion was ever made, it was not by the late treaty of peace, but by the treaty of Madrid in 1721, and the treaty of Seville in 1729; for as no prolongation of the affiento contract was then stipulated, in order to compensate the interruption we had met with, the point was certainly underflood to be given up, and could not be revived or reaffumed in any future negotiation; fo that all we could defire in the late treaty, was the revival of that contract for four years, which we accordingly obtained; confequently, it mult be allowed, that notwithilanding the miffortunes of the late war, we obtained. more from Spain by the late treaty than we could obtain either by the, treaty in 1721, or that in 1729; and if our not obtaining a prolongation of that contract by either of. those treaties, was a concellion, that the wrong to Spain ; their granting that prolongation now, is a conceffion, that the late war was occafioned by their being in the wrong to us, which is a fort of earnest of their future good behaviour towards

I hope I have now shewn, Sir, that we have no just complaints either of omifions or commissions in negotiating and concluding the late treaty of peace; and that we have not as yet a just cause to complain of any unneceffary delay in the execution of it; therefore, there can be no occasion for the address propoled; and as we ought never to intermeddle in fuch affairs without a very apparent necessity, I hope the motion will be either withdrawn

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Seffion of Parliament 2 Continued from p. 313.

HE next bill we fhall take notice of. was that relating to the importation, of iron, which aff-ir having been thought of early in the feffion, an order was made A by the houfe of commons, Dec. 14, for the proper officer or officers to lay before that house, an account of the exports and imports to and from Swedon, for ten years laft paft, diflinguishing each year and each fpecies of goods : On the 23d it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers should lay before the houle, an account of the quantity of iron imported, for ten B years laft puft, from the British colonies in America, diffinguithing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and diffinguithing also how much in pig. and how much in bar. And, Jan. 25, it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers finally before the house, an account of the number of Swedish thips C trading to Great-Britain, and of British thips tiad ng to Sweden for ten years laft paft, diffinguithing each year.

But the day before this laft account was ordered, and before any but the first was laid before the houfe, 'twas refolved, that the house would, on the Thursday fev night, being Feb. 1, refolve itfelf into D a committee of the whole houle, to coulider of the flate of the trade bet sixt Great-Britain and Sweden ; which order was adjourned till next day, and then the following accounts and papers were referred to the faid committee, viz. 1. The faid account of imports and exports from and to Sweden. 2. Copies of the feveral reports made to the commissioners of the navy, E by the officers of his majefty's yards, of the trials of iron imported from the plantations, prefented to the houfe in 1736. 3. Copy of a report made to the commilfioners of the navy, by the officers of his majefty's yard at Deptford, of the trial of two bars of iron received by Mr. John Tomlinfon from New-England, prefented F in 1736. And the following, preferced to the house in 1737; (when this affair was brought before the houfe, upon a petition of the merchants and ironmongers. of this kingdom, trading to his majefty's colonies in America, but nothing done in it that feffion,) viz. I. An account of the quantity of iton imported into England from Christmas, 17:0, to Christmas, 1718, G from foreign countries, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the fame amounted to, diftinguishing each country, and each year. 2. An account of the quantity of iron imported into England. from Christmas, 1718, to Christmas, 1735,

from, &c. (as in the former.) 3. An account of the quantities of iron, in bars, pigs, or lows, imported into England from the plantations, diftingusfhing each species, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the fame amounted to, from Chriftmas, 1710, to Christmas, 1718, diftinguilhing each plantation, and each year. 4. The fame account from Christmas. 1728, to Chriftmas, 1735. 5. An account of the quantity of fteel imported into England from Christmas, 1718, to Christmas, 173c, the duty payable thereon, and what the duties have amounted to, diftinguishing each year, and each country from whence imported. 6. An account of the quantities of iron imported into England from Christmas, 1715, to Christmas, 1736, from foreign countries, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the fame amounted to, diftinguishing each country. And, 7. An account (as before, from the plantations) from Chilfmas, 1735 to Ubr. ftmas, 17;6.

These accounts being thus referred to the committee, the house resolved itself into the fame ; and Mr. Charles Townshend, the chairman, reported, after the speaker had returned the chair, that they had come to a refolution, which they had directed him to report, when the house would pleafe to receive the fame; whereupon twas ordered, that the report should be received the next Monday morning, which order being adjourned till next. day, Tuefday, Feb. 6, the refolution of the committee was then read and agreed to, viza that the duties on pig and bar iron, made in, and imported from, his majofty's-colonies in America, be taken off; in purfuance of which refolution a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Coleton, Mr. Horatio Walpole femor, the lord Baltimore, Mr. alderman Baker, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the fame : And, Feb. g, they were initructed by the houfe to infert in the faid bill a claufe or claufes, to prevent the making of fteel, and fetting up flitting mills and rolling mills. in the British colonies in America.

The bill was accordingly prefented to the houle, Feb. 13, by Mr. Charles Townfhend, being entitled, A bill to encourage the importation of pig and has iron from America, and to prevent the making of fle-1, or fetting up flitting mills or rolling snills in the British colonies there, and was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on that day fortnight.

Feb. 15, The houle refolved to addre's his majefly for a copy of a reprefentations of the committioners for trade and plantaions Summary of the last Session of Parliament.

flons to the house of lords, of Jan. 23, s/33; in obedience to his majefty's com-mands; pursuant to an address of that house to his majerty of june 13, preceding, for an account of the laws made, mafufactures fet up) and trade carried on, in any of his majefty's colonies and planentions in America, which may have af- A fected the trade, navigation, and manu-factures of this kingdom. The 21st, the proper officers were ordered to lay before the houfe, an account of what quantities of leather had been exported from the year 1732, to the year 1738, inclusive ; And alfo an account of the produce of the duties payable on leather during the faid And the s7th there was prefented B time to the houfe and read, a petition of the tanners of leather, in and about the town of Sheffield in Yorkshire, setting forth, the great fupply of bark of oak (without which tanned leather could not be made) occasioned by furnaces and forges for making iron ; and alledging that if the foid bill fhould pais, as English iron could not be afforded upon equal terms with the American, those furnaces and forges would be difcontinued, and the woods now preferved for their supply would be cleared, whereby the petitioners would be deprived of a fupply of oak bark fufficient for the continuance of their trades ; but that if the bill fhould by confined to the taking off the duty on pig-iron only, the peti-D tioners were not apprehenfive of any fuch confequence, becaule if the number of fornaces (hould be leffened, that of forges will be increased; therefore praying, that so much of the faid bill as related to the free importation of the American iron in bar, might not pais into a law, or that the petitioners might have luch provision, for E the prefervation of our trade, as the nature of their cale required, and the houle fhould think meet.

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At the fame time there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the iron mafters, owners, proprietors, and farmers of furnaces and iron forges, in and about the faid town of Sheffield, fetting forth, that they were largely concerned F in furnaces, forges, and other iron works, and had been at great expence in crecting and supporting the faid works ; and that under them and the other iron mafters of this kingdom, great numbers of people were employed, by means whereof many choufands of his majefty's fubjects were fupported ; and alledging, that should G the faid hill, so far as related to the taking off the duty on bar iron imported from America, pals into a law, they were apprehentive, that it could not in any degree leften the confumption of Swedift iron,

the latter being uled in, and fit for purpofes, which neither the American nor British frons will fuit; but they feared, that fuch encouragement would by the b.11 be given to the making of bar iron in those colonies, (plentifully and cheaply supplied with wood and other materials for that purpole) and to the importing of it inco this kingdom duty-free, that British iron could be afforded upon equal terms with the American, to the overthrow of that branch of the British trade, and the ruin of many thousand labourers and workmen, amongst whom, upon a moderate computation, 100,0001. a year, and upwards, was expended in wages, and who would be forced to feek their livelihood in foreign countries; and if the dependance of all the iron manufacturers of this kingdom for a fupply of iron, fhould be upon the importation of that from the plantations, submitting to the confideration of the house, whether, by the removal of our manufactures abroad, or from the fcarcity of iron at home, by reafon of the danger and uncertainty of its importation, (in cafe of war) many thoufand families might not be thrown idle, and reduced to want and milery ; therefore

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praying, as in the foregoing potition. Many other petitions to the fame effect, both from mafters of iron-works and tanners, and gentlemen and freeholders, were prefented againft the general fcope of this bill, and praying to be heard by their counfel againft it; and the bill being read a fecond time on the 27th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for Thurfday fewinght, the petitioners had leave to be heard by their counfel againft it.

March 6, The houfe ordered to be laid before them, an account of the quantity of bar iron exported to the British plantations, from Christmas, 1746, to Christmas, 1749, diftinguishing each year. And upon the 8th there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the ironmongers, fmiths, and others of the town of Birmingham in Warwickfhire, alledging, that if a bill for encouraging the importing of pig and bar iron from America, fhould paß into a law, under proper refrictions in regard to the manufacturing of iron in America, it would be of great benefit to the trade of this nation; for that it would encourage the people in our American colonies to take more goods from this nation than they have hitherto done, becaule it would enable them to make returns, which was a difficulty they had laboured under for want of commodities fit for fuch ; that all the iron works in this kingdom did not supply half the quantity œ.

Summary of the last Sellion of Parliament. 1750.

of iron fufficient to carry on the iron manufacture, and that if great part of the deficiency could be fupplied from the American colonies, we fhould not be under the neceffity of importing fuch quantities from Sweden, for which we paid annually large fums in fpecie ; and that the bringing of iron-works and gentlemens woods in this kingdom, more, than if the like quantity of iron was to be brought from any other country; therefore praying, that fuch encouragement might be given for the importation of pig and bar iron from America, as the house thould think proper; but further praying, that the American people might be reftrained from erecting B any flittting or rolling mills, or any forges for plating iron, and under fuch other reftraints as might feem meet to the houfe, to fecure for ever the trade to this country.

March 12, There was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants; manufacturers of iron, and iron- C mongers of Great-Britain, alledging, that the faid hill would be greatly for the advantage and benefit of this kingdom, as it might, in a courfe of years, be the only means of rendering Great-Britain independent of the northern crowns for fupplies of that commodity, from whence were annually imported about 20,000 tons, D the greatest part of which was paid for D in ready money, particularly to Sweden, from which was imported into Great-Britain and Ireland, more bar-iron than was taken from them by all Europe befides; that the American bar iron was good, and applicable to all the ules of Swedish iron, as had formerly been fufficiently made appear; that all proper E encouragement fhould be given for the making of bar iron in America, as it would be the only method whereby Great-Britain might be relieved, and prevented from being diffreffed for want of that most useful commodity, in cafe of any rupture between the northern powers; and that an encouragement for the importation of F bar iron from America' would be the only means to prevent their manufacturing it there, the want of which had been the chief occasion of their first entering into that manufacture ; therefore praying, as in the laft petition.

Befides thefe, many other petitions to the fame effect were prefented ; and the commitment of the bill having been ad-G the many papers and accounts called for, journed to the 13th, the house then refolved itself into the faid committee, and made fome progress. Next day they went again into the faid committee, as likewife on the 20th, when, after fome time fpent

therein, Mr. Speaker refumed the chair, and Mr. John Pitt, the chairman, reported, that they had heard counfel and evidence, and confidered the petitions to them referred, and had gone through the bill, and made feveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to reiron from America, could not affect the A port, when the houle would please to receive the fame; and it was ordered to be received the Thursday following, at 12 o'clock, which it was accordingly; and after agreeing to the first amendmont, the further confideration of it was adjourned till the Monday following, when the othes amendments, with amendments to feveral of them, were agreed to; and feveral claufes were added, and feveral amendments made by the house to the bill; after which it was ordered to be ingroffed.

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March 19, The hill was read a third time, and one claufe being added by way. of rider, and another claufe offered likewife by way of rider, a debate arole upon it, which was adjourned till next morning, when the claufe was withdrawn ; and after an amendment was made by the house to the bill, it was refolved that the bill fhould pais; and that it fhould be entitled. An act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his majefty's colonies in America, and to prevent the erec-. tion of any mill, or other engine, for fitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making fteel in any of the faid colonies; after which Mr. John Pitt was ordered to carry it to the lords, and define their concurrence.

Thro' the whole course of this important affair, and indeed from the petitions that were prefented, it appeared, that people generally judge that to be the publick interest, which is most suitable to their. private intereft; and when merchants, manufacturers, or dealers, are examined as to the confequences of any intended new. regulation in trade, their opinion is generally found to be directed by the fame felfish. confideration; yet, tho' it appears, that the judgment of mankind is in all fuch cafes biaffed by private interest, fome have the confidence to affert, that neither the opinion nor vote of a place-man, who holds a lucrative place at the pleafure of a minister, can be any way biassed in favour of any fcheme or proposition adopted by that minister, of whom he holds his place.

In this affair, however, it appears from and which we have for that reafon particularly mentioned, that the house was refolved not to depend upon the opinion of the interested upon either fide of the question. and therefore we have good reafon to be-- وعبلا

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lieve, that they came to a right deter-

In the house of lords the bill was very foon dispatched ; for that patitions were shere likewife preferred against it, praying to be heard by counfel; yet as the feffion was drawing to a close, and as no point of law could arife, or was forgefted; their A hardfhims refolved not to lofe time by unneceffarily hearing counfel. However, they refolved to hear any evidence that could be offered ; and upon their application, the houfe of commons gave leave to Capel Hanbury, Efg; one of their members, to attend their lordships, in order to be examined as a witness upon the faid bill, if he thought fit; and he accordingly attended, Band was called to the bar, when it was expected, that he would have given his reafons against passing the bill into a law ; but as none of their lordfhips afked him any quefions, he told them, that he came there to be examined as a witness, and if they affeed him any question as to facts within his knowledge, he would give them C a full and true answer, but he did not come there to appear as an advocate either for or against the bill ; fo that no question being asked, he withdrew, without faying any thing upon the fubject; for which conduct he was most defervedly applauded. becaufe, as he was himfelf very largely concerned in iron works, and thoroughly acquainted with the bufinefs, he could have faid more against the bill than could have been faid by any lawyer in the kingdom; but to have become a pleader in that houfe, upon an affair in which he had fat as a judge in the other, would certainly have been very inconfiftent.

The bill was therefore paffed by the birds without any amendment, and re-E ceived the royal affent at the end of the feftion.

The next hill we think neoeffary to take particular notice of, was that relating to the fiftery, which had its foundation pretty early in the feffion; for on Jan. 15, the house of commons related, that on the Thuriday fev'night following, it would re- F folve itfelf into a committee of the whole houfe, to confider of the flate of the Britifh fifhery ; and as foon as this refolution was agreed to, there was prefented to the houfe and read, a petition of the hailiffs, chamberlains, commonalty, and fiftermen of the town and corporation of Southwold in Suffolk; fetting forth. That the faid town had, for time out of mind, been an G ancient fishing town for hervings and fprats, which were redded by the merchanis, finermen, and others reliding in and near the faid town ; and slip for carching of cod, fkeets, and other line fifth," which

had been the only support of a great number of families for feveral years laft paft ; but that to the furprize of the petitioners, the Dutch had, for better than cirbs years paft, fifhed in their fkoots fo near the thore, that their-nets had fwent upon the ground, which not only iweeped the herring fifh out of the bay, but also hindered the petitioners in laying lines for cod, fkeets, and other fifh, as there had been 100 Dutch floots at a time anchoing and driving in the faid bay in two or three fathom water, fo that the petitioners, to their great lois, could not fill by night or by day; and that if at any time the petitioners informed them thereof, or gave them the loaft umbrage for their foul filling, they threatned to run over them. and fink their boats, or tear their nets with their lee-boards, which proceedings, the petitioners were informed, were contrary to treaties, and, if not prevented, in future, would be the entire ruin of a great number of families; and therefore praying for fuch relief as to the houfe thould feen meet.

Aug.

Which petition was referred to the faid committee; and on the 2,th, there was prefented to the houfe, and read, a petition of the merchants, and others, conourned in the herring fiftery of Lowefloff, in Suffolk, containing the fame complaint against the French as well as the Dutch; and adding, that as the French and Dutch boats were much larger, and had more men than theirs, they durit not fifth amongft them, for fear of having their nets cut, or otherwife destroyed by them, as had often been the cafe, to the lofs of many hundred pounds, particularly within the last two years.

This petition was likewife referred to the fame committee; and the fame day, the houfe, according to order, refolved itfelf into the faid committee, as it did again, Feb. 14; and next day licutenant-general Oglethorpe, their chairman, reported, by order, their refolutions, which were agreed to by the houfe, and were as followeth, viz.

r. That the carrying on the British white herring and cod fisheries, would be of great advantage to the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, and that all impediments to the fame ought to be removed as much as possible.

2. That as a further encouragement to all perfons whatfoever, as well bodies politickiand corporate, as others, to engages in the white herring and cod fiftherics, a bounty of 30s.-per ton, flouid be granted and paid cut of the cuforms to all now well is from to tag so tons butchen, which flouid be built for that purpole, and actuaily employed in the faid fifthery. 3.

3. That for encouraging adventurers to employ their money in the faid fiftheries, a fociety fhould be incorporated, under the name of The Free British Filthery, by a charter, not exclusive, with power to raife a capital not exceeding ($co_0 co_0$), and that 31. 105, per cent. per ann. should be granted and paid out of the suftoms, to A the proprietors for 14 years, for fo much of the capital as should be adually employed in the faid functions.

Pursuant to these resolutions, a bill was ordered to be brought in, and lieutenantgeneral Oglethorpe, the lord Baltimore, Mr. Aklerman Jansfen, Sir James Lowther, admiral Vernon, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir John Cuft, and Mr. Townsond, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The reader will observe, that this committee did not come to any refolution relating to the two petitions above-mentioned, and indeed they did not fo much as take them into their confideration ; becaule the petitioners could not fay, that they had ever applied to his majefty in C council, or to any of his miniflers of flate for redrefs of the grievance they complained of ; and it was very justly thought improper to bring fuch an affair under the confideration of parliament, unlefs the pelitioners had previously applied to the proper place, and had not in a reafonable time met with any redrefs. However, these petitions were probably of fome fervice to D the bill, and may likewife be of fervice to the petitioners when they apply properly for redrefs.

Feb: 16, General Oglethorpe prefented the bill to the house, being entitled, A bill for the encouragement of the British white herring and cod fiftheries ; when the fame was read a first time, and ordered to be E read a fecond time, and to be printed. March 6, It was read a fecond time and committed; and on the 1sth, two petitions were prefented and read ; one from feveral merchants and owners of fhips and veffels belonging to Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk ; and the other from feveral mafters and owners of thips and vetfels belonging to Lowestoff, in Suffolk; both F fetting forth, That they had feveral thips and veffels built for, and fit to be employed in the faid filheries ; and therefore praying, that the bounty might be extended to veffels built before, as well as those built after the commencement of the bill, or that they fhould have fuch other encouragement, as to the house thould G fearn reafonable : But they were ordered to lie on the table ; and no alteration was made as to this part of the bill,

March 17, The bill paffed thro' the symmittee, with feveral amendments ; the August, 1750. 21ft it was reported, and the z6th it was read a third time, paffed, and font to the lords; where it run a great rifk of being rejected, or at least of having amendments made to it; which would have made the commons reject it, as being a money bill; for when their lord/hips went into a com-

A mittee upon it, April 4; both the earl of Winchelies, and the lord Sandys, declared againft the whole of the bill, becaule they thought, that inflead of encouraging, it would ruin the British fishery; and afterwards feveral amendments were propoled; but no queftion was infilted on till they came to confider the preamble of the bill, where the commons had omitted to leave

out the words, and cod, tho' they had left them out of the title ; therefore the leaving these words out of the preamble was infifted on ; whereupon there enfued a debate, in which the lord Sandys, the duke of Bedford, and the lord Chanceller, fpoke for leaving out these words ; and the doke of Argyll, the earl of Granville, and the At laft the lord Bathurft, againft it. question was put, if the words, and cod. thould fland part of the preamble ; upon which the house divided, and the question was carried in the negative by 31 not contents, to 18 contents. After this the bill was read a third time, and returned to the commons with this amendment. April 6, to which their concurrence was defired.

Tho' this was but a very final amendment, yet it was of great confequence to the privileges of the commons, as this was confeffedly a money bill. However, as every gentleman was zealous for encouraging the British fishery, an expedient was found for agreeing to it, without injuring their privileges, as follows, viz.

When the amendment was taken into confideration and twice read, the house was moved, That feveral entries of the proceedings of the house upon the faid bill, contained in the minute books, and in the printed votes of that houfe, of March as and 26 laft, thewing the title of the faid bill, as the house had proceeded upon it, and the alteration made by the house in the faid title, upon paffing the faid bill, might be read ; which being read accordingly, and fome account given to the house of what passed in part of the proceedings: of the house upon the faid bill, it was moved, that the journal of the house of Jan. 25, in the 5th of William and Mary, in relation to the proceedings of the houle upon the amendments made by the lords to the bill, entitled, An act for granting to. their majefties an aid of 4s. in the pound, &c. might be read ; and the fame being read accordingly, the amendment was then agreed to, general Oglethorpe was ordered Z i 10

CHARACTER OF AGRICOLA. Aug.

to carry the bill to the lords, and adquaint them there with ; and it was ordered, that the faid amendment faould be particularly emerced in the journal of that boule, to she ond the nature thereof might appear.

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This way the expedient, and the bill hiving thus paffed bith houfes, it received the royal affent at the end of the fellion A

[To be continued in our next.]

The Characters and Sentiments of the Antients may fometimes be of great Ufe to those in our Time, as being proper to be imitated by Perfons in their feveral Profafions, and beloing us to form our forment borb of Men and Things. The Account which Tacitus the Hiftorian gives of bis Father- B in Low Agricola, who was Governor of this Illand in the Reign of the Emperor Domitian, and whife Atchievements bere Tacitus alio queste, contains many fine Strokes of Policy and good Conduct, and may be useful to our militury Men, and those in Authority, as well as agreeable and enterfollows.

A GRICOLA being made choice of to command as well as to punith a legion that mutinied, choic rather, by a rare method of moderation, to make it believed that he found the foldiers in their duty, than that he had reduced them to obedience.

Never did Agricola difcover any violent D paffion for a great name in his military exploits. He attributed all fuccels to the general of the army : So that his readiness in obeying, and his refervedness in speaking of himfelf, placed him above the reach of envy in his first noble atchievements, and did not divalt him altogether of his fhare of glory. E

In his family, the hours for bufinefs, and thole for diversions were regulated: Ja oblick affemblies, in diffributing juffice, he was ferious, diligent, levers, and gettesally thew'd mercy. As forn as he quitted the bench, he laid down the perforage and air of a judge and magistrate, and did not affect any thew of authority ; but F what is very rare, for all his affability and sondefeention, he was not the lefs feared as for all his gravity and feverity, he wasnot lefs the object of affection.

Profperity did not render him haughty or vain ; and when he retained the vanculfhed within the bounds of their duty. he did not call it an empedition, or a conqueit ; he would not even fuffer the letters G who are, like me; indebted to their valour fent to Rome, which carried the fucoefs

of his anns, to be covered with laurel a (a prevailing mode of that time) but her making his reputation a fort of mythery, he did in fame degree improve it ; and gave room to think, that the man who did not value forgreat things, promifed to himfelf much greater another time.

He beam ever a general reformation by himfelf, and his dependents ; his family win what he had a particulae regard to in this occonomy ; which is a talk no lefs laborious and difficult to the greater part of the nobility, than to prelide over, and govern provinces.

In publicic affairs he never made uso of his Airver, nor his freed-men. In his sholes of officers he had no indelgence for his fecret inclinations, nor to the recommendations and intreaties of generals. He was ever effectived the most faithful, who had the prestole frame of merit.

He included to know every shing, but he' did not for that reafon execute every office and employment; he pardom taining to our Readers in general. It is as C fmall fautes, and punished the greatest with feverity ; but he did not always punish a and left commale frequently to the chaftifement of repensance. He choic much rather to employ perfore who could all their offices with fufficiency, than have others to cornelly, who had failed, and were altogether mangeni to the hufman.

As he was naturally civil and affable to fuch as executed well their committees a to had he no great completionor for thefe of another character, and weated them with fufficient contempt. But this anger had no confequence; he retained no sefeatment in his heart. Nobody feature his filence, nor the defigns he formed in private. He ferned to believe it was much hetter to give a quick and finny reprehenfion, than to retain any focret averfion.

The Harangue that Marins . makes in Salluft, is full of fublime Thoughts, and may beof fervice to those who pique themselves on their noble Defeent, whilf they free an utter Difregard to the Virtues of their That great Man baying rais'd. Anafars bianfelf to the Canjulfpip by Merit, defends bimfelf with a World of Fire and Spirit, againfi these who repreached bim with the Meanness of by Eneration ; to the follows ing Effect.

F (fays he) they have any right to defaile me (meaning the young patricisme) let them begin with their predeceffore, for their nobility. They enoy me the -ebty .

. He overcame Juguttha in Numidia; the Cimbri in Gaul, and the Teutones in Italy. Sylla, a noble Roman, at first ferved under bin ; bat aftersvarde affinisie to she distatorflip, Became bis unter enemy, and eccafioned the givit sour berween bingleff and Marius, fo will known in iby Roman Hory. 1. 7 Sec. 4

tory of my confulfing; let them do the fame by my integrity, my labours, the perils, and hazards. I have run, fince it is by theie that Lhave distinguished myfelf.

1750.

These gentlemen, fo haughty and corrupt, live as if they despiled their bonours, and demand abem with as much confidence as it they deferved them by their virtues. A They are wonderfully mittaken in pretending at the fame time to two things fo comprany in their natures t to the pleafures of idlensis, and the rewards of valour.

Their anositers have left them all that was in their power to leave them ; siches, Antues, a great name ; but as to virtue, this they did not leave them ; nor was it in their power. It's the only thing out B of our power exher to give, or to re-CONTR.

Hanges on : It is not in my power to produce statues, triumphs, confulships, with which my anceftors were diftinguifhed. I will, if you pleafe, protent you with the fight of fpears, colours, acoutrements of hosie, and other military C donatives. Befides thefe, I that expose to you my wounds in the middle of any body; thefe are my ftatues, this is my mobility ; not that which comes to me by defcent, like theirs ; but what I have greated to my fall by the fatigues and perils, which I have happily elcaped in a thouland rienocunters.

My words are not fludied ; little do 1 D effects the ornaments of language ; virtue fhines bright enough of herfeif : But thefe mentiomen fland in need of artifice, and elaborate (perches to cover fhameful actions, I never learned the Greek language ; but I have learned what is much more beneficial to the commonwealth, to rout her enemies, to defend her places, and to fear E nothing but an ill name.

To this may very properly be subjoined the following lines from Oldham.

Let fools their high extraction boaft, And greatness, which no travail but their mother's coft.

Let them extol a fwelling name,

- Which theirs by will and teltament became ;
 - At best but mere inheritance,

As oft the fpoils, as gift of chance.

- Let fome, ill-plac'd repute on foutcheons wear,
- As fading, as the colours which those bears And prize a painted field,
 - Which wealth, as foon as fame, can G yield.
- I fcorn, at fuch low rates to purchase worth, Nor could I owe it only to my birth.
- My felf-born greatness was above the [deflower. power

Of parents to entail, or fortune to

My foul, which, like the fun, heaven moulded bright, flight. Difdain'd to fhine with borrowed Thus from himfelf the eternal Being under grew, inside source and b [drew. And from no other caule his grandeur

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR.

F you will grant the conveyance of your univerfally and juffly effected Magazine, to other into the world a lunt deligned for the advantage of our good lituigy, from a plain old man, who has been long your reader and admirer, you will oblige him, and, I dare hope, many others, from what I have observed of the kinks of people of all forts on this head. I am a memher of the church of England, fincerely deficious to fee it flourish and prosper, and concerned for every thing which may contribute to render it lovely and beautiful ; for which reafon, I with to fee an end pue to a practice, which would deface the perfecteft and most beautiful fervice in the world : It is the method of chanting the prayers used in cathedral churches, that I mean. 1 am a conftant goer to church. and becaufe, where I live, I can no where elfe find a daily opportunity of doing it ; I am glad to go to a cathedral, rather than not go at all; tho', I must own, their way of using the fervice, I am very much difpleafed with ; and it is out of real value and fincere regard to our excellent liturgy in particular, as well as to devotion in ge-neral, that I am fo: For I proteft, I think, had the enemies of our liturgy fet

themfelves to contrive a way to buriefque it, they could not have thought of a more compleat one; nor can they will to fee it fet off more ridiculously and to difadvanthge. It is a practice fo glaringly abfurd, that I wonder it is not, long e'er this, banished every cathedral, as I am told it has been fome.---- Let a composition by ever fo fine, if juffice he not done to it in the reading and delivering it, by a proper F modulation of voice, and a graceful emphafis, cadence, elevation, and change of note in their proper places, and occations, and adapted to the different demands in it, it lokes of its beauty; and it may be entirely speiled, and difgraced, by an ill-fuited one. Such an ill forted (and little or improperly varied) tone of voice in delivery, is by Cauffinus de eloquentia, called cantus & monscopia, lib. g. cap. 4. In which he fays, Si quis auten quærat, quid fit canquis, dizerim effe elamafam quandam, & fubful-tantem una forme tenore meniam ; and alterwards, Primum ignour anunadmertas in canrepibus preservier, boc offe morem eriam in. (4514)

Z 2 2

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CHANTING # CATHEDRALS . GUE

man, fining tabulis periant : non guad non mainserum difparitatem, 7 in cham gratifime varietatis, qua " in am diffimilitudine fuam gnavi sur forgunt delivnem : And the deton he gives of it is very agreeable to A the chanting we have under confideration : For there is no room for confulting a propriety of voice, where they are tied to go thio' each prayer, and all of them in the same uniform, unvaried note, holding up their pitch throughout, and speaking in continued unifon, which is the cafe for the most part in chanting; and where any change of note is ufed, it is fo improper an one (ubi minime affectatus requiritur pronuntiationis lepos, infurgunt) as not at all to mend the matter. There are in our liturgy a variety of good collects, prayers, and fuffrages, aniwering to a variety of occations, and expressing various dispositions of heart-We confels our fins-We deprecate God's wrath-We bewail our C mildoings-We 'acknowledge our unworthinefs-We afk a fupply for our wants-We express a fense of bleffings and favours received-We exercise thanksgiving-We celebrate his praife ; and besides these different forts of collects, the petitional, confessional, thanksgiving, Sec. there is a variety of matter and fentiment in each D collect : Now it is certain, that one un-D waried tone of voice can never be proper to all thefe ; and the fpeaking in a conftant unifon from beginning to end of a prayer (making only an elevation of the voice at the end, where other people would make a cadence) must be doing it the utmost injustice. - The very worst reader will fometimes hit upon a right and fuit- E able, as well as a wrong modulation of voice in reading; but he that, in chanting, is tied to keep a pitch, will be always and confrantly wrong, but in the few parts, where that pitch may be proper ; if indeed the old and out-of-the-way tone of chanting can be proper to any part. When the fervice is well read, the proper adapting the voice to its feveral parts, gives each its full ftrength and beauty, and helps them in raising a right disposition in the minds of the audience, and goes a great way in ftir-. ring up in them the due frame of heart,-As it exhibits a right temper of foul, which enters into the fentiments it is expreffing, it is a means of communicating it to others. But he that fpeaks grave things, G as if he were merry, and bewails his fins with the fame fort of rune that he celebrates praife, or returns thanks in, mult counter-act the effect ; and be the compofition of the fervice ever fo good, must in

anake it lefe its force. And I woulder the ablurdity does not fitike at the very first fetting off-for no former has the vicerchoral, or chanter, ended the exhortetions wish recommending a pure beart and bumble wire, in making the immediately following confestion, but he fets out a finging it, an lifts up his voice in a manner quite oppofite to what he had been to immediately before recommending. In thort, there is no. other way of accounting for peoples efpeuting things to abfurd, but the infafcination which old cultoms bring even good people to frangely under. A notable inflance of which, I was a great many years fince told, by a worthy perfon, who lived where it happened, and which is pat to our cafe. A good old lady, and a very fenfible one too, meeting a worthy bilbop, to whom the imagined the reftoration of chanting, in a certain cathedral to be owing (the' in truth it was wholly the doing of an old worthless mumplimus, who happened to be in selidence when the truly pious and good dean died, who had put it by during his time) accorted his lordinip, whom the mistook for the author, with the following speech ; " My lord, I heartily " thank you for refloring chanting, tho' I " muft fay, I could fay my prayers better-before." Indeed, Madam, answered his lordship, yours is a very odd compliment .-" O, my lord, replies the-'tis true, I " could fay may prayors better before, but " for all that, I love old things should be "reflered." This is too generally the cafe, but I hope in time the better reafonwill prevail; and the abfurdity of facrificing it to the idol caffem, and of difre-. garding it for the fake of old things, merely as old sbings, will be feen. Yours,

PAUL DISTINCT.

Concerning the HERRING FISHERY.

Now is the time for fisher lads to show What love, or honour, could invite them to. WALLER.

SIR, WHENEVER I meet with any book relation to the with any look upon it with the fame veneration as the Mahometans are faid to do any written paper they happen to pick up, upon fuppolition that it may be a iragment of their . Koran. The caule of my reverence for pieces of this kind, is the weighty importance which the fubject they treat of is so the British nations ; whole happinels, or infelicity, will be greatly influenced, in. proportion as the prefent undertaking of the Herring Fiftery, thall be encouraged or neglefted. Their

nearing deleat its operation, and

1 These reflections were fuggeded by the peculal of a pamphlet, printed in 1603, and entitled, John Karmaoun's Obfervations made upon the Datch fibring, abuse the year 1602; demosfrating, that there is more months raifed out of berrings and other fife, in his majefy's fast, by the neighbouring mations; in one year, than that the hing of Spain back A from the Indies in Source- other weffile 3 and about 400,000 frips, and other weffile 3 and about 400,000 people than fet at work, both by fas and land, and maintained only by fifeing upon the coafts of England, Sectional, and Ireland.

1740.

The author obferves, that he. " being defirous of looking into the world, in order to get knowledge for his country's good, travelled into France, Germany, and divers other places, and free flates." -He adds, that the Dutch build every year 1000 new veffels, tho' they have not, in their foil, either materials to build them, or merchandife to fet them forth .- Then, after telling us the waft number of the Dutch fifting veffels, of various kinds, and C the prodigious quantity of fifh taken by them, on our coafts, he goes on : " Befides the buffes of France, Hambourg, and Embden, the Hollanders, with their sooo buffes, do get the ftart of us, for the herring fifhery, 19 weeks ; and every buls catches two or three loadings ; and they ferve near 20 kingdoms, dukedoms, and D free states, in the east and north-cast regions, before our great filhing begins at Yarmouth : And before our fifting is ended, the Sound, and the rivers that way, are frozen ; fo that we cannot pafs into, nor fell in those places."-Mr. Keymour, after taking notice of the prodigious quantities of cod and ling, catched by the Dutch, adds :---- " Which huge quantity E of herrings, and other fifh, taken in his majesty's seas, they carry into their own country ; and afterwards, by their own fbipping, transport them into foreign kingdoms, fo much to their exceeding advantage, that they, in a fhort time, will be able to beat all our thipping at fea, as may be conjectured by their former increase in F fo few years.

foor, the tickets of one of which coft but a imall price : The pation of becoming fortunate in their lotteries, is fo ftrongy that a multitude of fervants pawn or fell their very clogeths, and eften rob their mafters, in order to purchafe thofs tickets.

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" The return (fays Mr. Keymour) of merchandife, ware, and coin, for herrings and other fifh (out of other countries) is for great, that it maketh the bank for coin. and staple for all kind of merchandife its Holland, where nothing growth but a few hops, madder, and cheefe. Thur they make the commodities of other kingdoms ferve their turns, to fet their fhipe and people at work, whereby they enricht and ftrengthen themfelves, to the admiration of all nations. The states of Heliand receive more duties and cuftoms for lafts of herrings, &c. and other profits inwards and outwards, in one year, than all the cultoms of England amount unto in two years. There was paid above goo, oool? 14 years ago, (befides the cuftom of all other merchandile) for excises, licences,1 laftage, &c."

Tho' it is probable, that the Datch dev not now gain near to much money as formerly, by the herring fifthery, yet the above citations fhew the infinite advantage: that nation reaped by it a century and an half fince: And that they full get vaffums by it, is certain. It is therefore our duty to imitate their indukty.

lam, SIR,

The Weffminster Committee baving, by wheir Secretary, acquainted Admiral VERNON with his being nominated as one of them, be was pleafed to bonour them with the following Letter.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 6th, informing me of your being directed, by order of the Weftminfter committee, to asquaint me, they had, the night before, cholen me a member of it, and accompanied with a copy of the refolutions, which I think are very prudent ones, and will, I hope, produce all the necessfary information they defire,

The voters for the city and 1 berty of Weifminiter may be faid to be composed of the greateft numbers, and many of the most confiderable perfons of the freeborn fubjects of this kingdom, that are intitled to fend their representatives to parliament; and as the courts of juffice are held in it, fhould be deemed to be front to are tempta of any corrupt influence, as fuch crimes mult be committed under the sysof

266 Adm. Vernon's Lotter to the Wolkminster Committee. Ang.

of the sourts of justice, which thend to shought to deter any one from fuch attempts to violate the most forcet have for the prefervation of our liberties, these for a free election of our repreferatives to perliament.

And finally it grow into precedent for a returning officer, in fach an extensive A eity and liberty, arbitrarily to fix fach a right, in fach ambiguous terms, as could beft force his corrupt purpoles, to wreft to what confirudion he pleafed---What muft become of the liberties of all the fmall boroughs, if the officences of a prefiting efficer in do capital a one could be fkroened from juftice for fo beineous an offence; that muft at once deprive the fubject of B that only fecure hafts of our liberties, a free righted parliament.

And therefore, I defire you will affure the gentlemen, who have done me that bonour in their good epinions, that no one more fincersly withes fucces to their genemus endeavours, not only to fecure the rights and franchifes of the voters, but the C freedom of elections to parliament throughout the kingdom.

But as the refult of these enquiries multimaturally tend to an application to parliament for the general redrofs, for preventing the fatal configuences of arbitrary returns, buildes the particular semedies, the laws have provided againft the injuries done to particulars; I. am apprehendive it would D be improper for me, as a member of the court of parliament, where this redrefs may be applied for, to appear as a party in fuch application.

But pray affure the gentlemen, that I am with them animated with the fame conflutuional regard for the prefervation of the boafted freedom of this country: That \mathbf{p} would foon become an empty farce, whenever returning officers can compole a parliament thro' the influence of their corrupt practices, which fhall never want my concurrent enderworks to bring fuch heinous effenders to justice.

I am, SIR, Your very humble Servant, E. VERNON. F

To Mr. John Purfer, fecretary to the Weftminfter committee. Thefe.

To which the Committee thought proper to return him the following Anfruer.

SIR.

W E had been wanting, not only in gratitude to you, but in juilies to our truß, did we not, on all occations, aoknowledge, that, by your example

• •

alread, the fait of likerty of this city was kindled at home ; and that to our Accrise to that point of feedens, which your emergie is continually leading as to, we over, whatever, you are pleafed to isozour us with your apprehation of, as meritorioue: To fay marcy your prefeat attention to the filtery readers unneculiary -fince sothing can tend more to the welfere of this action, then purging their illes from the eraft of the Dutch, and redoning Britons to their native, their matural rights ; and they they must fubmit their opinions to your superior judgment. they humbly conceive nono can ba blamed, ia defining a W samon for chais pilotto endervour to bring beinous offenders to junkice.

Your most obedient fervants, acs To Edward Vernon, Efq;

From the London Gazotteor, Aug. S.

T is reported of Julius Castar, that being stated how for hoble's mind as bits could all in the ruin of his country, he andwared, Nothing but what you call ruin can fave it. There are certain polytical perieds, when idenation wery bold and enterprizing much be done, to recover a loft and degenerate people; and in furch cases patriotilm is at belt but a dream, fo it falls on the governing party in courfe, to affume to themfalves the glory of faving a nation.

The people of any country may be juffly effcomed degenerate, when they endeavoor to evade, and fourn at laws inflituted for their happinels and welfare. I take it for granted, that every law is good, that either leffens a balance of trade againft us, or turns it in our favour ; and when fuch a law is made, they muft be highly to blame, who from pertial and particular views obficult it.

The cambrick aft is one of the laws that the legiflature has thought fit to make for the benefit of commerce ; and however it may not happen to he to perfect in every respect as could be wished, it is, at all events, calculated to answer the great end for which it was made : To fave a large balance of fpecie at home, that must otherwife be paid to France, and may be the means, in a due course of time, of ripening our own manufactures into perfection ; for when once the fathion of wearing French cambricks is eradicated, that for the using of those making in Ire-G land will gradually take place, and then the advantage will not only he, of faving our money at home, but of making large acquisitions from abroad. In this light it is every man's duty to confider, whether he be the vender or weaver of cambrick.

17 to Of vie Cambrick Add Negat Cines

if it is not an immichely after too transfitting a - have evidently inflicted for the good of the constrainty, and against which no ode living tau have just can be to sumplime. - -Where this is further confidered, it rent-

by becomes a grine of the despett dye: A law is made, which prohibits the felling or wearing of combricks in: Great Beltain'; A before this law our made, a revenue arole from it for the publick use, uputards of 30,000k a year, as I beft remember. This haw being now in force, the conduction who values his reputation dures not deal in it, the it was before a confidentite branch of his profits, which thofs who has pie of, the profits that before were general, B now yeft in particular scople ; to that the publick revenue is by this means wefted in a (ew hold adventurers, the honoit tradef. man is deprived of dealing in the commodities, which that hav permits to be worh initead of cambricles, a new icheme' di finuggling takes place, and this well-iel sended law is turned into a jobb.

These men are therefore guilty of no Jos crimes than, firth, robbing of their country, to enrich our most dimperent enermies, the French 3 from the ment with the publick revenue, to smich themfelves with the fpoils of the people 3 and, hally, the plandeting of their brethron, to make their own trades flourish: Now, if these he nd <u>D</u> crimes, nor the acting in opposition to fair and equal laws internesh, then can I not discover how any bind of reguery can be criminal.

As to the ladies ; as there are amongst them fome yet remaining who date be Britons, who love their country, and would be as much ashamed to be seen in a linen that none of the royal family wear, as in B no finen at all; F muit not therefore involve the good with the Bad and thought-Jefs'; but as a fenfe of fhame is more peculiar to the English, than any other nation; if that has no effect upon our modern fitte ladies, they must not efferm me rude or indeficate when I sell them, that the laws are made to pohish transgreffors; and a that, aitho' justice is faid to liave leaden wings, it is likewife faid to liave iron hands, and from which their fex will not exempt them:

I muft here conclude, by fpeaking a word or two on the other fide of the queftion, and which, perhaps, had it been attended to in due time, world have fived are this present trouble. It is, that G if the dealers in the linen trade had, when the cambrick aft paffed, connected their own intereft with that of their country, by felling muflins at a moderate price, it is more than probable; that this new

fcheme of fmuggling had not been thought of; as the ENGS, in the first fight, would have flocked themfelves with that commodity, and never have thought any more of the often.

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Whatdoen in differenced for the good of any Part of Mankind, own scoor be made to public of rabids the following is an Infance.

From the CARQLINA GAZETTE. To the PRINTER. SIR,

T A M commanded by the comments houle of affembly to fend you the inclofed, which you are to print in the Carolina Gazette as foon as pollible : It is the negroe Czefar's cure for pollon 3 and likewife his cure for the bite of a rattle-fnake : For difcovering of which the general affembly hath thought fit to purchafe his freedom, and grant him an arlowance of 1001. per ann. during life,

May g, 1750. 1 am, &c. IAMES IRVING.

The Negroe' Carlas's Cure for Poifon.

Take the roots of plantane and wild hoar-hound, from or dried, shree ounces, boil them together in two quarts of water, to one quart, and frain it; of this decoction let the patient take one third part three mornings failing fucceffively, from which if he finds any relief, it mult be continued till he is perfectly recovered; On the contrary, if he finds no alteration after the third dofe, it is a fign that the patient has either not been poifoned at all, or that it has been with fuch poifon as Carfar's antidotes will not remedy, fo may leave off the decollion.

During the cure, the patient mult hve on a spare diet, and abltain from eating mutton, pork, butter, or any other fat er oily food.

N. B. The plantane or hosr-hound will either of them cure alone, but they are most efficacious together.

In furmier, you may take one handful of the roots and branches of eath, in place of three ounces of this roots of each.

For Drink, during the Cure, let then take the following.

Take of the roots of golden rod fin dunces, or in fummer two large handfuls, the roots and branches together, and boil them in two quarts of water to one quarts (to which also may be added a little hoarliound and fallafras). To this decochion, after it is strained, add a glass of rum of brandy, and (weeten it with fugar, for ordinary drink, 368 Diffemper'd Cattle. Chindry-Sweepers Rendoffrance. Aug.

Sometimes on inward Fewer attends fach as are pafoned, for which be orders the following :

Take a pint of wood-aftes and three pints of water, fiir and mix them well together, let them ftand all night, and ftrain or decant the lie off in the morning, A of which ten ounces may be taken fix mornings following, warmed or cold, according to the weather.

These medicines have no fensible operation, the' fometimes they work in the bowels, and give a gentle stool.

The Symptoms attending Juth as are poifoned, are as follows :

'A pain of the break, difficulty of Breathing, a load at the pit of the Romach, an irregular pulle, burning and violent pains of the vifcera above and below the navel, very refiles at night, fometimes wandering pains over the whole body, a reaching and inclination to vomit, profuse fweats, (which prove always ferviceable) flimy ftools, C both when coffive and loofe, the face of a pale and yellow colour, femetimes a pain and inflammation of the throat, the appetite is generally weak, and fome cannot eat any; those who have been long poisoned, are generally vory feeble, and weak in their limbs, fometimes spit a great deal, the whole fkin pecis, and likewife the hair falls off.

Calar's Cure for the Bite of a Rattle-Snake.

Take of the roots of plantane or hoarhound, (in the fummer, roots and branches together) a fufficient quantity, bruife them in a mortar, and fqueeze out the juice, of which give, as foon as poffible, one large fpoonful; if he is fwelled, you muft force it down his throat: This generally will cure; but if the patient finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another fpoonful, which never fails.

If the roots are dried, they must be moissened with a little water.

To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moistened with rum.

A Method of managing Cattle, trable to be infected by the prejent raighing Difeafo, in order to render it left fatal to them.

WHEN the diftemper is in any place, let the found cattle in the neighbourhood never be permitted to graze or eat fo long at one time as they would do, whether it be of grafs, clover, hay, G surnips, or any other kind of food; but after they have fed an hour ot two, more or lefs, where the paffure, &c. is more or lefs plentiful, let them be taken up, and hept from feeding nearly the fame Tength of time.

The reafon affigured for this management is founded on the fellowing observations : Soon after a beaft is infected, it ceafes to chew the cud ; confequently, the herbage, hay, Ac. Hes undigested in the maw, and corrupts ; and, by the qualities it thence acquires, adds to the violence and malirnity of the difeafe already received by the infection; and it is reasonably supposed that this increase of the diffemper, and the fatality attending it, will bear fome proportion to the quantity of the ford in the maw when the beaft was attacked ; which, inftead of being of ule, corrupts, and feems to be one caufe of those racking pains in the bowels, and that offenfive putrid fcouring which attends most of the cattle that die of that diftemper.

It has, probably, in part, been owing to this unheeded caule, that the many attempts to find out fome certain cure for this difeale, have been attended with fo little fuccefs: And they formed to have failed not fo much from the want of proper antidotes for a malignant difeale, as from an incapacity to fubfitute forme proper vent for this undigefield food, before it becomes injurious to the animal.

To keep the maw as empty as is coafiftent with the health and firength of the beaft, by taking them up frequently from their pafture or food, feems to be one likely method to prevent them from fuffering (o much as otherwife they might do, fhould they be infected; it is therefore recommended to publick notice and observance.

From the London Gazetteer, Aug. 11.

To the FOOL

Good Six,

AM one of those unhappy devil-looking fort of little black boys, that go about the ftreets with a fack on my left fhoulder, and a bruth and thovel in my right hand, and who often difturb your worthip's morning meditations, with the cry of, Sweep, chimney fweep ; which, I hape, your worthip will not take amile, when you confider we must either make this outcry, or be beat and Rarved. But, Sir, this is not all our unhappines, as we are now deprived of a certain advantage, which we thought time and prefcription had well fecured to us : But the gentlemen, of the city, who talk of liberty as much, and act as arbitrarily, as any people in the world, make nothing of turning poor people out of doors, whenever they have a mind for it, by a law of their own makeing. It was, Sir, upon this principle, ing. It was, Sir, upon this principle, that our manfion, called Cheapfide-Conduit, was taken from us, and we obliged

1750. The Villa of Scipio Africanus described.

by the coaches ; and this, only because we mre poor and can't help out felves. They at first stopt the water-course, where we were accustomed to quench our thirst, and when they found that was not fufficient to eject us, they then demolifhed the whole building, under pretence that they wanted A to creft a house for my lord mayor, which, the lord knows, was never intended, as it would have been a difgrace to have founded the leat of magistracy on the suins of chimney-fweepers hall.

This, Sir, is a grievance within your fphere, and which, I humbly concuive, Sught to be remedied as foon as puffible, B as it is not only the feat of our anceftors. but the proper place of call; and where we are always at hand to fave this opulent city from the flames. In confideration whereof, we humbly pray you to petition my lord mayor and his great court of common council in our behalf, that they would, out of the fines arifing from the conviction of cambrick imugglers, C caufe to be crefted here a little convenient exchange, were we might fell our foot. be at all calls, and guarded at once against the violent hurricanes of the coaches and carts, and the inclemency of the weather; And this I hope they will do, if it be only to prevent us running against their wives and daughters, and now and then D foiling their worthips new cloaths.

Your worthip's humble flave, CACODEMON.

Another Letter of Seneca to Lucilius, deferibing the Villa of Scipio Africanus together with a Comparifon between the Luxury of Nero's Time, and the Manners of Scipio's. (See p. 273.)

WRITE to you now from the Villa of Scipio Africanus; where I at prefent am, and have worshipped his manes, and his altar ; both which I respect as the monuments of fo great a man. 1 am perfuaded his foul is returned to heaven, whence first it came : Not becaufe he was leader of great armies, (for the mad Cambyles was F the fame, and even fuccefsful in all his rafhnefs) but for his vaft moderation, his temperance, his piety ; more confpicuous and admirable in his leaving, than defending his country. There was a necessiry, that either liberty or Scipio should quit Rome. " I will not (fays he) derogate from the laws and conftitution of my country ; let G baths of Scipio, by little chinks rather than the laws and rights of Rome be open and free to all her citizens; And then, O my country ! Enjoy thou the benefit I have brought thee, without me : As I have, given thee liberty, fo will I be the example Auguft, 1750.

g6g to lie in the fireets, fuiject to be nin ever and proof of the taking it. It hans rows too great for thy fafety, for thy fervice Licenses from thes Nogi-can I but admire Aich a grandeur of mind 3 Te café Rome of her fears, and remove her dangers, he went into a voluntary sxile. Affairs were then in that pofture, that either Scipio must injure.liberty, or liberty Scipio ; neither of which being fitting and just, he gave way to the laws, and retired to Liternum ; thinking his banifhment as peceffary to the commonwealth, as that of Hannibal. I surveyed this Villa, built with fquare ftone, and forrounded with a wall; I viewed the groves and towers, planted and erected on each fide ; a capacious eiftern and bafin for stater, was below the houfe and gardens, large enough to supply a whole army ; next a small bath; and that fomething dulky. It was a very fenfible pleafure, to confider the manners of Scipio with ours. In this little hole, this corner, did that terror of Carthage, he to whom alone Rome owed her not being taken a fecond time, walh and refresh himfelf, after he had been tired with his country toils; for he used the country exercises, and ploughed his ground himfelf, as the antients were wont to do. Beneath this humble roof he Rood, and this plain unartful floor fupported bim. Who now, in our days, would endure fo mean a bath ? Every man now thinks himfelf poor, if the walls of his bath thine not with large orbs of precious ftones ; unless the Alexandrian marble be embofied, crufted o'er, and varied with Numidian borderings unlefs they are covered all over with Mofaic work ; if the vaulted roof, be not all befet with looking-glafs; unlefs the Thusian flone, formerly to rare, and only E to be found in fome particular temples or publick building, line the ciftern, into which he defcends after his fweating, without foul or life, if the water pours not on him from filver conduits. I fpeak only now of the pipes and baths of the vulgar ; but what shall I say, when I come to those of the freed-men? How many statues are there ? How many rows of pillars fupporting no weight, but placed there merely for the fake of the expence and ornament? How many calcades of water. that tumble with broken murmum down feveral fleps or falls ? We are arrived to that degree of luxury, that we didain to tread on any thing, but gems and precious The obscure light enters these ftones. windows, made in the ftene-wall, to as not to weaken the building : But now they call there baths beetles nefts, that are not built to open, as on all fides to admit the fun in its meridian alutudes, A 2 2

270 The MISCHIERS of SMUGGLING.

at windows as fracious as magnificent ; unless from their fonts they can invoy the fields and feas. The new inventions of mary throw the old into the number of things antiquated and out of famion. Formerly there were but a few baths, and those plain, and without ornament. For why should those things affect ornament A which were invented for common ule, and not for pleafure ? The antients had no water poured on them, nor frefh running freams, as if they role from hot forings. Nor did they think it of any confequence. in what water they made them elves clean. But you channot imagine with what pleafure I entered these obscure baths, ceiled over with a vulgar plaistering ; and which you B snuft know, was tempered by the hands of Cato, Fabius Maximus, or one of the Cornehi, in their Ædilethips : For formerly, the Ædiles of the greatest quality performed shat office, by entering those places of publick reception of the people, and examining the water, that it was of a uleful and wholefome temperature ; not fo hot as this C modern invention makes it, where there s no difference between the heat of the baths, and that of a boiling furnace : And it would to'a reafonable man feem a punifamient, to wafh a condemned criminal in it. How rule and unpolified will fome of our time think of Scipio, that he let not the day into his fweating-room by large windows ; that he was not boiled D in the eye of the fun, and had not a prospect round him, while he fat fweating in his bath ? Alas ! poor foul, he knew not how to live ! He was not walked in purified waters may, when it rained, in perhaps what was muddy. Nor indeed had he much reafon to be concerned how he was washed; fince he came thither to p cleanic himfelf after his toils, and rinfe off the fweat, not ointments. I envy not Scipio, would fome of us fay ; he was truly an exile, who was bathed after fo wretched a manner; but much more would they fay, if they knew that he bathed not every day : For if we believe those that have transmitted down to be the outtoins and manners of our anceftors, they F washed only their legs and arms every day. which by labour had contracted dirt, but cheir whole bodies only every ninth or market-day. Here perhaps fome may reflect, that they were extream nafty, and without the help of perfumes, ointments, and fweet-waters, must needs fmell rank of the camp, the field, or the mere man. G But after these neat beautified baths were invented, men had more ingrateful, as well as unnatural fcents about them ; which Horace, defcribing a fop and effeminate fellow, hints at, when he fays; <u>م م</u>

Aug.

Pafilles Refilles oles, Gorgenius bircum,

Of goats Gorgonius flinks, Rufillus of perfumes.

If I have renewed too many melancholy thoughts in you, by what I have faid comcerning the degenerate luxury of our age, you must attribute it to the Villa of Scipio, where now I am. Farewel.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R.

A M to unfathionable as to think it the duty of even individual duty of every individual in Britain to love his country, and to endeavour to promote its welfare; and that he has a right to offer his thoughts on any fubject, in which the good of the publick is comcerned.

Being willing to contribute my mitry I defire h place in your Magazine for a few animadvertions on a very interesting point, I mean imaggling, which drains us of our money, enfectles the conftinution, and corrupts the morals of the common people, and is become one of the greatest of our national grievances. What a melancholy confideration is it, to think what vaft fums are yearly carried over to our worft and most dangerous enemies, the French, along from the coatt of Kent and Suffex to St. Michael's mount in Cornwall? And this infernal intercourfe is as difadvantageous to the nation as it can poffibly be ; for they absolutely refule to barter their poilon for any of our manufactures. With regard indeed to the Kentish and Suffex imaggiers, what boneft Englishman will complain, when he hears that the fervices, which they have the honour to do the great caule of corruption and the B----s, are more than a fufficient atonement for the injury which their country receives ?--- I have fpent fome time at Penzance, one of the largest and most populous towns in the county of Cornwall, pleafantly fituated near the center of Mount's bay *. The gentlemen of this place lament the enormous illicit trade with France, carried on by the petty towns in the bay, which is attended with very bad confequences, for it not only makes their enemies mafters of a confiderable part of their specie, which is the produce of their fifth and tin, but debauches men, women, and children. The times, they fay, were never better, nor money in greater plenty, than during the late war, when this pernicious correspondence was in a gicat measure flopped. In order to give fome check to it, it has been curforily talked of, and

See London Magazine for 1749, p. 566.

and faintly propofed here, to enter into an affociation, not to purchase the commodities of France; but this is too publick-fpirited a thing to take effect in this age. The taking off a part of the duty on rum would alfo probably give a great blow to it : If electore our ministers have any relift for fuch a rational pleafure as the applaule of A their countrymen, this is a fure way to obtain it; and ways and means might be cafir found out for raifing an equivalent, that the glorious fystem of corruption may not fuffer thereby. They complain here likewife, with a great deal of juffice, that no imack has been stationed on the coaft fince the peace, tho' it has been greatly wanted ; which shews a scandalous negled B fancubers,

I am,

Your humble fervant. ANTI-GALLICUS.

The Dutch Method of Curing Herrings.

S foon as the herrings are caught, A they are immediately gutted, and C millionarits, as well as the principal ofdiffinguished by three different species, viz. r. The matking herring, which is of the fmalleft kind ; 2. The full herring, which has got a large milt ; 3. The fpent herring, which is of the pooreft fort : Each fort of fifh is thrown into a trough, wherein a large flovel of falt is caft, and the fifth and fait are well flirred or fhovelled up D together, the better to incorporate the fait with the blood and juices, which operation is called drilling ; then they are taken out and placed in a bafket near the man appointed to pack them in calks, the bottoms of which are well fprinkled with Lifborr falt, and the herrings placed therein upon their backs, very compact and regular : Upon this layer is caft a fhovel of falt, E upon the falt a layer of herrings, and fo falt and herrings alternately, till the cafk is filled, but the largest quantity of falt is put uppermoft, which covers them all ; and alter flanding five or fix hours with the head upon them loofe, that they may fettle well in the calk, they preis down the head close and drive on the hoops ; p-civil concerns, religion-is not unthought of ; when this is done, a hole is bord in the middle of the cafk's head, wherein is put an iron or brafs pipp, thro' which they blow, in order to find out the leaks in the cafk; and if any aperture is found, it is carefully caulked up, as well as the hole at which the pipe entered ; for the leaft air entering therein, may greatly prejudice the fifh. After this, the cafks are lowered G down into the hold, where they remain four days, after which time they are holfted up upon deck, and their heads Aruck out, in the room of which they place upon the fifth thick and heavy heads, upon which men

1750. Way of curing Herrings. Lotter from Nova Scotia. 271

fland and prefs down the herrings exceeding close, till the liquor or brine is rinfed above the head, which is started thro' the scuppers of the veffel. When the fatteft of the liquor is extracted, a purer fort, called blood pickle, is again fqueezed from them, which is carefully preferved; for in this liquor confifts the virtue of making the fifth keep well, which is poured in upon them through the hole in the head of the cafe'; when the hole is well plugged up, and the hoops driven firm, the operation is done.

Extract of a Lotior from a Gentleman at Hallifix, in Nova Scotia, to bis Friend at Bofton, dated May 19, 1750 fScs Pi 191.)

HE French inhabitante, except a fmall number, feem determined to leave the province, rather than take the oaths to his majefty ; and it is come nearly to a criffs that must determine the point with them , It is probable, that the French. ficers at Canada and Cape-Breton, have encouraged a delection of this kind, as. they find the British ministry refolved to protect and fecure fo valuable a country : Altho" the bigotry of these Nova Scotlans alone is almost a sufficient motivo to carry them from a place where their religion has not the chief countenance and protection of the civil government. If they actually leave us, their improvements are to con-fiderable as to make a number of fine fettlements for thole who fucted them : But how they are (in that cafe to be difpoled of, it is not very easy to determine : but as his excellency, governor Conwallis, has always difcovered a depacity of turning every occurrence to a good account, his fuperior genius will undoubtedly improve this for the publick advantage, and to the fatisfaction of those who observe the happy effects of his prudent administration.

Every thing goes on with great difpatcha and whilft the closeft application is made in we shall foon have a large church erected , on the parade, and for the encouragement of proteftant diffenters, a handlome lot is haid out for a meeting-house, and another for a minifter, in a very plealant fituation : And next to thefe, a commodious hospital is built for the reception of the fick and difeafed, and a house for the education of orphans and deferted young children. The end fifh are not fo plenty this fpring on the banks, as usual, which is imputed to the great quantities of ice that have been driven on them from the gulph of St. Lawrence. A 2/2 3

JOCKEY

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372 JOCKEY and JENNY, ANew SONG.

Sung by Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Arne at Vaux-Hall.



J may. E'er Jockey had ceas'd all his k.ndnefs to me. Jockey. Ah ! Jockey, what fear now polfettes thy mind,

There J v d in a vale not fo happy a file : Such plea ures with Jockey his Jenny had known, [town. That the foora'd in a cot the fine folks of the

That Jenny fo conflant to Willy's been kind! When darcing fo gay with the nymphs on the plain, [the fwain. She yielded her hand and her heart to Yeary. You failely upbraid; but remember the day, [hay; With Lucy you toy'd it beneath the new When alone with your Lucy, the fhepherds have faid. [you made You forgot all the vows that to Januy

Jocky. Believe not, fweet Jenpy. my heart firay'd from thee, [mé ; Wor Lucy the wanton's a maid fill for From a lafs that's fo true your fond Jockey ne'er, rov'd, [lov'd.

Nor once could forfake the kind Jenny he

6. Jenny. My heart for young Willy ne'se panted nor figh'd, [the pride. For you of that heart was the joy and While Tweed's waters glade, fhall your Jenny be true, [like you. Nor love, my dear. Jockey, a thephend 7.

Jecky. No theitherd wer met with fo faithful a fair, [compare ; For kindnefs no youth can with Jockey We'll love then and live from fierce jealoufy face, [as we, And none on the plain finil be happy]



First man caft off and turn the third woman, and remain in the fecond man's place $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$; the first woman the fame with the third map $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$, whele figure at top $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$, and right and left with the top couple $\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}$.

Poetical Essays in AUGUST, 1750.

A Young Lody's Reafons for taking SNUFF, fent to a Gentleman who diffuaded ber from it.

WHEN ftrong perfumes and noifome t

The fuffering note invade,

Snuff, beft of Indian weed, prefents Its falutary aid.

When vapours fim hefore our eyes, And cloud the dizzy brain,

Snuff, to difpel the mift, applies Its quick enlivining grain.

When penfively we fit, or walk, Each focial friend away,

Snuff best supplies the want of talk, And chears the lonely day.

The hand like alabaster fair,

The sparkling diamond's pride, Can ne'er so gracefully appear,

If fnuff fhould be deny'd.

Nature in vain on diftant rocks Pour'd forth her ambient flore, To form the curious polish'd box,

Should fnuff be us'd no more.

Evin commerce (name of investigit found To eviry Britificer)

Must fuffiring droop, thould fouff be found Unworthy of our care.

The imalieft pinch of inuff we take Helps trade in fome degree ;

So, malleft drops of water make The vaft unbounded fea.

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Think, Sir, for fure that reason best Will move the gen'rous mind,

Think that in granting my tequest You benefit mankind, MIRANDA.

WHILST the weather sock town vers to everything new, And Bave to dull whim, is to vanity trues Whilf

Poetical Essays is A UGUST, 1750. 374

Whilft bright nymphy make a prifon their [hero, Maclean * : lay'rite loope, And gaze, whilper, and figh, o'er their Of their fulling quite fick, to Vaux Hall [[pise'; lets retire, And fush on the joy which its beauties in-For dry are its walks, and fost fummer's there found, fwrapt round. When London's all dist, and by winser Then hafte, (deareft Chipa !) old time's on the wing ; [lira fing. Though Philomel's dumb, we'll hear Phyle Thy exquisite form I, enrapt, shall furvey, When penis'd by her write, from my

amorous lay.

John's Anfever so bis Peggy. (See Lond. Mag. for June, p, \$81.)

HY taunt thus, dear Peg! when (you know all the day

On your delicate lips I with transports could ftray, **enquire** ?

What number of Smachs make a Bufe, your There ! there !- A round hundred : - By

Jove I'm all fire.

Supplement to the Charafter of Mr. Vernon the Fisherman, inforted in our last, p.

BUT Vernon forms this fingular ap-

Tho' forward, not alone in virtue'scaufe .----Firm by his fide a citizen appears

Whofe publick acts out-number far his ycars.

Proceed, O Jacffen ! in thy triple flate ; They tradefman, fenator, and magistrate \$1 Proceed.! .each flep advances thy renown : And Britain's fiftery fix'd thy character

shall crown.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

T fure adumbrated this happy year, When rev'rend Herring took the primate's chair ! give.

As food for the inward man his docirines On Herrings now our outward man fhall live.

The clerick tribe, in honour of their head, With pickled herrings daily fhall be fed ;

Their pattern (who the clergy does not heed ?)

Shall teach the vulgar laymen how to feed : And courtiers always follow and obey,

Where kings and minifters have led the way I.

Mr. Touchit apologizes for inferting this attempt at humaur, as be calls it, which be received with another piece, on a more ferious fubj &; and bopes that the ufe that is made

of one of the most respetighte names in the hingm, cannet in this wanner give offence.

Qu the Death of his Grace the late Duke of Richmond.

LESS'D in the vition of effulgence bright, repear,

Where happy fouls their Maker's name Where fpring eternal blooms to cheer the fight.

And notes feraphick ev'ry joy complete Thy plefs'd transition, Lonox, who'd

deplore ? mere ? Or grieve to earth's dull joys thou art no

But when, with penfive breafts, we - trace thy mind, [teous deed ;

Thy hand fill open to each boun-Thyear to ev'sy wretch's grief inclin'd :

Then everyBriton's melting heart does blacd :

When we recount thy godlike virtues o'er, Then we repine that Richmond is no more.

Inferibed to the Memory of Charles, late Duke of Richmond.

Quis defederio fit pudor aut modus Tam chari capitis ?-----

Hoz. 7 HAT bounds can limit now the falling tear, [fear ? When honeft fouls no greater lofs can What pour'r of courage can we now invoke,

- Or how fullain this unexpected ftroke ?
- For fortitude in vain we now implore

Richmond is dead, ---- and greatness is no more.

Affift, Melpomene, this artisfs lay,

Enrich the tribute which I mourning pay :

So thall my verfe, by thine infpiring aid,

In worshy Arains added his facred Ander

Heav'ns ! what misjudging error racks my brain?

Ev'n thy affiftance, goddefs, all is vain : Where's worth like his throughout rich-

nature's flore ? no more. Richmond is dead, --and worth is now

Lo ! uncorrupted faith, and truth fincere, Drop on his filent tomb an honeft tear ;

See ! fleady virtue, too, flands forrowing by,

And views his relicks with a gulhing eye :

Whole fighs her own approaching fall deplore,

Richmond is dead, -and virtue is no more. Let ev'ry gen'rous Briton grace his bier,

Each pay an honeft tributary tear ; Then mournfully exclaim, in grief fincere, "The patriot-hufband-father-friend is here."

A * One committed for the highway. for whom fome ladies were greatly cancerned. + Au eminent Bationer, and mafter of the Bationers company; wenter of partiament for the city of London; Beriff of London and Middlefex, and alderman of Biesdilvest Ward I Samples of the berrings were fent to bis majefly and the duke of Newcalle, at Hanover.

Digitized by GOOgle .

A ESSAY. or Ti ME. THO' Time in hate for vier glides aloog,

Nor heeds my fubject, nor attends my fongs Inceffant ftill beneath my fearches floats,

Waftes in my hands, and failes upon my thoughts ; [effay,

Yet would 1, much, the wond'rais theme And to the floeting phantom hand my 10% Thro' all the revelutions; pains, and first, That or befal, or built human life,

Whether we chait our joys, or schopt our

Purfue our toil, or deniste to repole,

To manhand rife, or verge beyond our prime, [Time. One tide trainforts us, and that tide is

Of this confift our dates, in this commence, "Tis what admits us here, what beat's us

hence ; Involves us in an unrelaxing course ;

And what's exempt from Tuns's imperial force ?

Wide as th' extent of nature's fair army, Th' unweary'd trav'ller foreads his airy

By nought controll'd, one rigid motion

kceps, (fivereps, And matter moulders where his pinion

For him fierce lightnings clowe the fully str, For him the total band of instaors war ; For him faceflive feefons, as they firay,

Orfoatter genial life, or reap decity.

that as in forests we promiticaous fee The fhooting feyon, and the fhiver'd tree; Or midfl's dient thower, as fife and break The bubbles various on the level lake;

So births and deaths, an interminighed train, For ever (well the records of his reign.

Amongst the state, or undermeach the fait, Whate'er is fuffered, or whate'er is done ; Events or actions, all the vast amount

But firstch his fcroll, and add to his account.

Yot while his florn visifitudes advance

O'er ev'ry orb, thro' all the vaft expanse, While scenes succeed to scenes, and forms to forms,

And other thunders roll, and other ftorms, Sedate he triumphs o'er the general frame, And, changing all things, is himfelf the

fame. [define, Fain would the learn'd th' ideal power

And on the mighty mealurer caft their line. With emulous ardour on the talk they wait, Contrive their circles, and their æra's flate ;

From these compute, by those the tale devise, [ikles:

And vaunt to match our sinnals with the Yet ever devious, mits the promised end, Tho' Meto plan, and tho' Chippus mend; Tho' antient periods be reform'd by new, And Greg'ry polift, what Hipparchus drew. Schemes resid on fchemes, fee endlets

error flart; And reg'lar nature mocks the boast of art ; In what regard the works of the Almighty's

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Is his to they ; and fure to him stone His world, shif all its relatives; are known; And alls and things diftant before tim lite, And Time itself retires not from his eye.

But whente, is shuft; celefial voice: relative, [lasted verte, That speak's the theme, and all's the

Whence this progrettive user, ontaught to fray,

This glimmeting faidow of eternal day ? When first th' Almighty from the womb of

night, Bade infant- nature habt, and foring to Kent

- Her place he fever'd from the Boultanule wate,
- And, from eternity, list Time to last ;
- 'Twas then it iffu'd on the new-form'd frage,

With her coeval, and itfelf her age ;

Orabin'd v'er ether, air, and earth, to range,

The scope of ev'ry life, and ev'ry change.

Its progress note ; th' illustrious glowes above,

Shinein its flade, and in its fladow move ; With flated pace around their orbits play, And wafte th' imparisht moments on their

Way,

While to a new tterhity configh d,

They halte from that before, to that behind, So where fome freight its ev'ry channel

- draws, [pais ; From main to main th' impetuous waters
- Yet rulh but to return from whence they came,

The mighty ocean's diff tent, and the fame. See Time hunch'd Yorth in follown pomp

protected, And man on man advance, and deed on No parfe, no reft in all the world appears, Boy'n live-long patriarchs walle their thou-

fand years. [contends, If Babel's tow't no more with heavin

In fpiry heights a Nineveh afcenos :

See in their fires each luture nation firay, And or differt, or inset the informing ray! Or vifit Lybia's fands, or Scythia's inows, And brethren featter that must foon be foss g. See other kings hold other growds in chains! And Nimrod but the first of monarch reigns. These fons behold a Cyrus lord of all ;

Thefe view young Ammon triumph o'er the ball :

Now haughry Rome in martial right frowns, And bears down pow rful fates, and treads on crowns;

Bids mighty cities in a flame expire,

Nor ovening of Vandal rage, and Gothick

Mankind and theirs possible one common thrall : [pires fall.

And, like the gods that fway them, em-

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Some periods void of fcience, and of fame, Scarce e'er exift, or leave behind a name; Mere fluggift rounds to let fucceffion clumb; Obfcure and idle expletives of tune. Others behold each nobler genius thrive, And in their gen'rous labours long furvive, By learning grac'd extend a diftant light, And circling Science has her day and night. Rife, rife, ye dear contemporaries, rife ! On whom devolve thefs feations and thefe fikies !

Affert the portion define'd to your thare, And make the honour of the times your care;

Be each great end purfu'd, each art fullain'd, As when Augustus or Eliza reign'd ;

When loity Varius fhone the Roman boaft, Or Bacon furnish'd what must ne'er be loft: Be by each future age your worth confest, O ble's the prefent, and by those be bleft. Still be your darling fludy nature's laws, And to its fountain trace up ev.ry caule : Explore, for fuch it is, this high abode,

And tread the paths that Boyle and Newton rod. [looks down, Lo, earth fmiles wide, and radiant heav'n All fair, all gay, and urgent to be known ! Attend, and here are fown delights immenfe,

For ev'ry intellect and ev'ry fenfe.

With adoration think, with rapture gaze, And hear all nature chaunt her Maker's praife.

With reason flor'd, by love of knowledge By dread awaken'd, and by hope inspir'd, Can we, the product of another's hand.

Nor whence, nor how, nor why we are, demand ?

And, not at all, or not aright, employ'd, Behold a length of years, and all a void ?

Happy, thrice happy he i whole confcious heart

Enquires his purpole, and diferns his part ; Who runs with heed th' involuntary race, Nor lets his hours reproach him as they pars ; Weighs how they fleal away, how ture,

how fait, [laft : And, as he weighs them, apprehends the Or vacant, or engag d, our minutes fly ; We may be negligent, but we must die.

CHAUCER'S RECANTATION. RECITATIVE.

O LD Chaucer once to this re-echoing grove [love ;" Sung " of the fweet bewitching tricks of But foon he found, be fullied his renown,

And arm'd each charming hearer with a frown : [ftrung, Then felf condemn'd anew his lyre he And in repentant ftrains this recantation fung.

> AIR. L

Long fince unto her native fky Fied heav'a-descended constancy e Nought now that's flable's to be had; The world's grown mutable and mad ± Save women-they, we mult conicis Are mirades of floodiaRness, And every with pretty dame Bears for her motto-

The flow'rs that in the valé are feen; The white, the yellow, blue and green, In brief complection idly gay, Still fet wich every fetting day; Difpers'd by wind, or chall'd by froft, Their odours gone, their colours loft : But what is true, the' paffing flrange, The women never — fade or change, III.

The wife-tman faid that all was vaio, And folly's univerial raign ; Widdom its vot'ries of cathrals, Riches torment, and pleafure palls; And 'tis, good lack, a general rule, That each man foon or late's a fool : In women 'tis th' exception hes, For they are wond'rous wife. IV.

This earthly ball with noife abounds, And from its emptipels it founds, Fame's deal ning din, the hum of men, The lawyers plea, and poets pen : But women here no one fulpects, Silence diffinguithes their fex : For, poor dumb things | fo meek's their mould, foold.

You fcarce can hear them ---- when they C H O R U S.

An hundred mouths, an hundred tongues, An hundred pair of iron lungs, Five heralds, and five thoufand criers, With throats whole accent never tires ; Ten fpeaking trumpets, of a fize Would deafaets with their din furprize ; Your praife, fweet nymphs, thall fing and fay; And thofestnat will believe it—may.

A Simile. To FLORED at Cambridge.

 A^{s} when the fpring has fpread the woods

With gorgeous green, and fann'd the floods, In all the breezy bow'rs,

The buxem, burfting buds perfume

The ambient air with op'ning bloom. Of fragrant, flaunting flow'rs :

Thro' all the mirthful meads of Kent.

The various fweets with fpeaking fcent Perplex our puzzled fenfes,

Nor can we, O ye flowers, decree

Which is the faireft fofteft fhe,

Or which most fweets difpepfes i

THB

So, Fiorio, thro' thy labour'd lay

Such nervous beauties we furvey In ev'ry lively line,

We can't determine which is beft,

Where with like luftre all the reft Sublimely dazzling fine,

H. E. Jakan and Andrew 10 . nexs 19 3 50 4. G Monthly Chronologer.



HE soth of sait month was a trial at the king's bench, before the Rt. Hori. the lord chief juffice Lee, between one Carnon faid by his counfel to he chair-

man to lord Trentham) and one Blair, plaintiffs, and Sr Thomas Clarges and John Upton, Elq; defendants, for committing the plaintiffs to the houfe of correction, for outrageous behaviour at the late Weftminster election ; when the jury, which was special, gave a verdict for the defendants.

It having been represented to their excellencies the lords juffices, that Ruth Barney, widow, was on Monday the 11th of June last, about ten at night, as she was paffing thro' Thomas's fliver, near Parker's lane, in the parish of St. Giles, met by a young man of a low flature, in a blue grey coat, with a brownish wig, to her unknown, who laid hold of her, fwearing he would lie with her; upon which, after having, for fome time ftruggled, the got away from him ; but within a few yards he came up to her again, threw her down, and immediately (an a flick, fluck with five nails reverfed, up her body, faying, Now, you bitch, I have done for you, and prefently afterwards ran away, in company with two others who had not appeared before the cruelty was committed : In this condition the was left, and must probably have expired, had not an elderly woman come to her relief. and pulled the flick out of her body : Their excellences, for the hetter difcovery and bringing to justice the perfon who committed this act of cruelty, have promifed a reward of one hundred pounds to any perfon who thall difcover the offender.

On July 27, James Maclean was ap-prehended, and committed to the Gatehoufe, Westminster, for robbing the Salifbury coach, in company with another perfon not yet taken, on June 26th laft. They had both Venetian malks on, and the fame morning robbed lord Eglington in a post chaife, and carried off a confiderable booty. Maclean is a tall handfome, wellmade man, dieffes extremely gay, and was differed by offering fome cold-lace to fale, which he had ript from the rich cloaths, found in a portmanteau taken, from the Salifbury couch, to the very laceman of whom it was first bought. At his lodgings a chait of lotd Eglington's was

"August, 1750.

found, and his blunderbufs ; a whip of Thomas Lockyer, Efq; with his name on it : and a chergyman's whys, &c. with feveral rich fuits of his own, and in the pockets of a frock a pair of pillols louded : in fearching his drawers as purfes of various kinds were found all crammed into one, and a great variety of rings and other effects, to the value of 2011. A few days after, there was a great number of perfons of diffinction at juffice Ledia d's house, to hear the examination of this Maclean, which lafted about an hour and an half, when he confelfed feveral robberies, and frequently thed tears, which occasioned fome ladies, who were prefent, to do the fame, and who, after he had paffed his examination, prefented him with a purfe of gold. [See the verfes .0 Chloe, p. 373.] He confested he was one of the perfons who robbed the Hon. Horatio Walpole fome time fince, about Knightfbridge, of his gold watch, which he advertified, and, upon paying the reward, had it again. He was conducted back to the Gatehoufe, by a ferjeant's guard, for fear of a refcue.

The above circumstances occasioned the following humorous piece in the London Gazetteer :

Dear Fooly,

WHAT a pity it is that poor Mr. Maclean is in fo much danger ?--fo clever a gentleman, with to fine a white hand, it would do you good to be robbed by him; when he ftopped my coach, you cannot think how I was concerned to fee his poor hand tremble, I fancy he was not well; and then he took my purfe with fuch a grace, and feemed to forry when he took it, that I was refolved I would not alk him for fear he thould give it me again. -I don't find but that he has behaved like a gentleman for above thefe fix years; and indeed, if he were only an honeft, dirty tradefman in diffrets, who had robbed to pay off a hungry creditor, I would not concern myfelf about the follow. ----- If others have been hanged for going on the highway, I am fure they were not fuch fine, proper gentlemen as he, and did not wear fuch genteel cloaths ;-indeed I be-Heve-he was a very honeit gentleman, and never took more than he could get .-Pray, dear Fooly, ule your interest to fave him : For if he is hanged, it will fet a great many ladies a c ying. I am forg B b b .

he robbed only to support his extravagancies, and it will be hard if he suffers for that. I am,

Yours till death,

DOROTHY WHIMPER. P.S. We are told from Cuper's, that Mercury is to fly down to Neptune, on a meffage from Jupiter; I cannot think what this meffage fhculd be, but I long fadly to know: Pray, Mr. Fool, tell me what it is about Mr. Maclean ?

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

A court of huftings was held at Guildhall for the choice of a theriff of London and Middlefex for the year enfuing, when Mr. Robert Scot, citizen and cooper, was elected, in the room of Mr. Samuel Hawkins, who had difqualified himfelt. (See P. 333-)

At Rochefter affizes, William Luckburft, who was concerned with Collington and Stone, lately executed at Maidftone, in fetting fire to the barns and neks of M-. Clarke, and was admitted an evidence againft them, was tried for felony and burglary, when he was acquitted of the latter, but found guilty of the former, and ordered for transportation. (See p. 126.)

TUESDAY, 7.

A barbarous murder was committed at the fea-fide near Yarmouth, on the body of Robert Bullen, about 18 years of age, fon of a farmer at Thrandefton in Suffolk ; he was walking about the town, and feeing fome failors in a boat in the haven, defired to partake of the pleafure of failing with them, and accordingly was admitted ; on his coming aftiore, one Barchard a failor, (with whom he had been in the boat,) carried him to the fort and haven's mouth, to fnew him those places, whom for his eivility he treated very handfomely ; and it is supposed on paying the reckoning, the failor faw gold and filver about him, which tempted him to perpetrate this horrid action : In their return from the haven's mouth, Barchard finding him much in liquor, attempted to those him into the fea, but the young man making great reliftance, he found that impracticable; on which the villain took flones and knocked him down, and then defpatched him with a knife, giving him upwards of 20 wounds in the head, robbed him, and left the body in the fand ; next morning fome gentlemens fervants riding to water, found the body most terribly Barchard was immediately mangled. taken and committed to goal on fufpicion, and a few hours after confinement, confeifed the fact.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This day were executed at Tyhurn, Henry Web and Ely Snith, for robbing Henry Suith in Bream's Buildings; Benjamin

٦.

Chamberlain, for robbing Mr. Powel in Chancery-Lane ; Thomas Crawford, for robbing Capt. Harris in Eaft-Smithfield : with Samuel Cook and James Tyler, for robbing farmer Darnel near Hackney. They were carried in two carts from Newgate, at eight in the morning. Mr. Sheriff Jarffen attended with the high conftables ; as likewife did the city marshal (for the first time) with his officers, as far as Holborn Bars. Most of these malefactors difcovered an unconcern which no ways fuited their condition. The procession went on with great order, and the execution was over by half an hour paft ten. Crawford, who had thewn great refolution in his way to the gallows, turned exceeding pale when the rope was about his neck .- The bodies of the criminals were delivered to their friends ; three hearfes attending for that purpole.- The regulations made in the theriffalty of Mr. Alderman Jansfen, have been productive of two excellent effects (am ng others :) First, the reviving the former decency and folemnity of executions : Sec ndly, the reftoring the civil power to its ancient use and huftre .--May future magistrates copy the example here fet them !

It is remarkable, that the above fix malefactors fuffered for robbing their feveral profecutors of no more than fix fhillings.

Little villains must submit to fate,

That great ones may enjoy the world in fate. GARTH.

THURSDAY, 9.

A man genteely dreffed, was committed to the New Goal, Southwark, for taking away fome goods from off the keys ; fince which he has impeached a gang of about a dozen, who used to appear well dreffed, and paffed for merchants clerks : Their practice was, to wait a convenient opportunity when the coalt was clear, then to call a cart and porters to load goods, to be carried to a certain warehouse by them appointed, and give the carman a formal note of delivery, which was directed to one of their gang. Among the number impeached by this fellow, is the receiver of the goods, who was always thought a man of fubitance and reputation, and was the next day apprehended. This practice, it feems, has prevailed fome time, to the great detriment of the honeft proprietors,

The timber bridge built on ftone piers over the Thames, from Walton upon Thames in Surrey, to Shepperton in Middlefex, the middle arch of which is 100 feet in the clear, is now complexitly finifhed, and all forts of carriages pafs and repafs over the fame, paying a toll but once per day. Over

Over the door leading to the cloyfters in Weftminfter- Abbey, an elegant monument, to the memory of the late field-marshal Wade, is just finished by Mr. Roubiliac. From the midfl of a very curious pedefial, on which is affixed a medal, arifes a Doric column of red marble, crowned with an urn ; this column is adorned with a trophy compoled of his various enfigns of honour, arms, &c. which the figure of Time, placed on the left fide, appears ready to deftroy, but is repulsed by another figure on the right, which reprefents Fame. Several ornaments enrich the bale, on which is the fullowing infeription.

To the memory of

GEORGE WADE, Field marihal of his majefty's forces,

Lieutenant general of the ordnance,

Colonel of his majefty's third regiment of diagoon guards,

Governor of Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Fort George,

And one of his majefty's most honourable privy council.

He died 14 March, 1748, aged 74.

This monument, for the noble fimplicity of the defign, and elegant execution of the figures, is justly effected a mafterpiece of modern flatuary.

MONDAY, 13.

One of the vales above the gilt gallery of St. Paul's, by a hoard's being put out against it, was thrown down, and in its fall went thro' the cradle which the men work in to repair the dome, and wounded the plumber who was then at work. It touched afterwards upon the ftone gallery, and from thence fell on the top of the fouth ifle, where it made its way thro', and lodged on the brick-work of the arches that fupport the roof, and there broke the faftening or chain that held up one of the fconces, which fell into the church, and damaged the pavement. The plumber's labourer had but just quitted the cradle before this accident happened, or it might in all probability have killed him.

SATURDAY, 18.

Their royal highnefics the prince and princels of Wales, with prince William and prince Henry and the princefs Augusta, at ended by the duke of Queenfbury and feveral other perfons of diffinction, fet out on the 10th, on a tour to Southampton and the ifle of Wight. They were received with the utmost demonstrations of joy at all the places where they paffed, and at Southampton, about 9, this evening, were met at their landing from the ifle of Wight, by the corporation in their fearlet robes, &c. and conducted to the council-chamber. where they were addressed in the name of the corporation in a loyal and affectionate speech, by the town wirk, in the abfence of the recorder, who was on the circuit; and in the end he prayed his royal highness's acceptance of the freedom of their town : To which his royal highnels returned the following answer.

Gentlemen.

This infrance of you duty to the king and your effection to the prince's and me, are very agreeable to us; and I readily accept the treedom with which you have been pleafed to prefent me, and fhall always be ready to promote the happinels of your town.

Then the deputy mayor, (the mayor being indiposed) in the name of the corporation, intreated his royal highness to permit the princes prefent to be made To which he was free of the town. gracioully pleafed not only to confent, but allo to direct his two eldeft fons, prince George and prince Edward, to be enrolled with them, which was accordingly done. Their royal highneffes, with their children, walked out on the balcony of the councilchimber, on which the populace exprefs'd the greatest fatisfaction by loud huzzas. About ten their royal highneffes. with the princes and prince's, fet out in their coach to the feat of William Midford, Eq; in the neighbourhood, where the two princes relide for the benefit of the falt-water; and they were attended to the end of the town with flambeaux and a prodigious concourfe of people.

THURSDAY, 23.

This morning, about two o'clock. Robert Solomon, a fmuggler, who was tried and convicted about two years ago, and detained for a fine of ro, oool, to the government; and Robert Clarke, 20 outlawed imuggler, not yet tried, broke out of Newgate by the following ftratagem, and got clear off. Their friends had at different times conveyed to them divers pieces of board, with plates at each end, to contrived as to put together with fcrews, nuts and grooves, fo as to form a plank capable of hearing 1000 weight ; which they laid from their window m the Prefs-Yard to the ridge of a houfe in Phoenix court, from which they defcended, by means of some theeting and blankets, tied together in firong knots, and fastened to the building.

In the morning, about fix o'clock, a fhock of an earthquake was felt at Grantham, in Eincolhshire, but no damage enfued.

SATURDAY, 25.

The parliament, which flood prorogued to the 30th inftant, was ordered by their excellencies the lords juffices, to be further prorogued to Oct. 15.

THURSDAY, 30.

James Cooper, for robbing Robert Boyd, park-keeper to Sir Kendrick Clayton, bart. and bring concerned with William Duncalf,

Bbb a (Lince (fince dead) in fhooting and robbing Robert Saxby, groom to Joln How, E(q; of Barow-green in the county of Surrey; Jafper Vincent, a coachmaker's apprentice near Bishopfgate, and Charles Lewis, for robbing Mr. Hineychurch and Mr. Tonkin, in Fair-fiteet, Horfliydown; and John Roney, for robbing Mr. Hazlewood, in Deptford-yard, in Jan. 1-48, who were condemned at Kingthon affizes, were this day executed on Kinnington-Common.

An EPIGRAM,

Gecafioned by fome Letters in the London Gasetteer against the Linen-Drapers, for Smuggling of Cambricks, ice javourite Wear of the Ladies. Written by a Lady.

Mr. Fool,

Can't forbear to let you know,

Qur fex regard you as their foe;

You ! rail at drapers juggling !

. What is't to you, Sir, what we wear ? 'Tis true, we like things enter'd fair,

But,-faith,-we're fond of Smuggling. MARRIAG 5 and BIRTHS.

S1R Hugh Hamilton, of Rofenall, bart. in Scotland, to Mils Peggy Stirling.

July 26. Hon. capt. Montolieu, only fon of lieut, gen. baron St. Hippolite, to Mile Leheup.

"31. Richard Clarke, of Blake-hall in Estex, Efq; to Mife Nanny Fytche.

Aug. 2. Capt. William Fielding, fon of the late leut. gen. Fielding, to Mils Hefter Nichols, of Tewkefbury,

7. James Frederick Malhard, Efq; to Mils Margaret Beardfly, of Cambridge.

13. William Harvey, of Chigwell, in Effex, Efg; one of the reprefentatives of that county, to Mils Skinner, of Layton-Aone. 16. Stamp Brookfbank, Efg; jun. eldeft fon to Stamp Brookfbink, Efg; deputy governor of the bank, to Mils Lambern, of Hack ey.

27. John Proby, jun. Efg; nephew to earl Gower, to the Hon. Mifs Allen, Gaughter of the lady dowager Allen.

July 30. Counters of Marchmont, delivered of a fon.

Aug. 3. Rt. Hon. Lady Fitzroy, wife of ----- Jeffreys, Efq; of a daughter.

15. Courtels of Carrick, in Ireland, of a fon and a daughter.

16. Han. Mrs. Stert, wife of — Stert, Efg; and noice to the dutchefs of Nourelk, of a fon.

17. The lady of the marquifs of Hartington, ton to the duke of Devonihire, of a daugure.

Lady Hilborough, of a daughter, in Ireland.

July 20. THOMAS Jordan, Elq; at his feat at Gatewicke near Rygate in Surrey, a gentleman poffeffed of a confiderable effate there. He was many years a representative in parliament for that borough, and in the commiffion of the peace for the faid county.

71. Sir Alexander Seton, of Pitmedden, in Schland, hart.

ac. John Ferguson, Elq; eldest son of lord Kilkerran, in Scotland.

Sir Francis Curzon, bart. at his feat at Water Perry, in Oxfordfhire.

27. Nicholas Stapleton, Elq; at Hammerimith, posselfied of an estate of 30001. per. ann. in Yorkshire.

28. Rev. and learned Conyers Middleton, D. D. publick librarian to the univerfity of Cambridge, aged 67; a gentleman much admired tor being the author of the Life of Marcus 'Tullius Cicero, and feveral other learned pieces; but particularly remarkable for his late Free Enquiry into the Miraculous Pewers of the primitive Church, which fet feveral gentlemen of both univerfities to work with their pens, in order to confute him. (See an abftract of it in our Magazine for 1749, p. 17, &c.)

30. Mrs. Letitia Pilkington, well known to the world for her memoirs, in Ireland.

Aug. 2. Capt. Charles Smith, lieutenant governor of Greenwich hospital, aged 88.

3. Rev. Henry Head, D. D. rector of Cranford, in Middlefex.

4. Sir Robert Maud, bart. in Ireland.

6. William Nicholfon, Efg; at Danbury, in Effex, a juffice of the peace for the faid county (having been upwards of 30 years in the committion) and one of the deputy, lieutenants of the fame.

8. At Godalming, in Surrey, in the 57ft year of his age, the moft noble prince, Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, and duke of Lenox in North Britain, and duke of Aubigny in France, Earl of March and Darnley in North Britain, baron of Settrington and Turbolton, knight of the most noble order of the garter, master of the horfe to his majefty, a lieutenant, general, colonel of the royal regiment of horfe guards blue, lord warden of the foreft of Windfor, high fteward of the city of Chichefter, doctor of physick, fellow of the royal college of phyficians, one of the elder brethren of the Trinityhoufe, and fellow of the royal fociety. His grace is fucceeded by his eldeft fon Charles, now duke of Richmond, in the 16th year of his age, (See p. 374.)

11. William Afhe. Efq; member of parliament for Heytesbury, in Witthue.

Hon. Edward Waldegrave, Efq; brother to the earl of Waldegrave. He died in France, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

15. Mr. Samuel Yeomans, an eminent s chemiß chemist and druggist in the Poultry, and one of the common council men for Cheap-ward;

17. Gerard Van Neck, Efq; a worthy, eminent, and very wealthy merchant in Auftin Friars, at his feat at Putney.

Lady Katharine Verney, daughter of the Rt. Hon. earl Verney, of the kingdom of Ireland, and fifter to the countefs of Harboroug.

Rt. Hon. Henry Rolle, lord Rolle, baron of Stevenstone, fo created in 1748. He is succeeded by his elder brother.

20. William Webb, Efq; counfellor at law, at his houfe in Bloomfbury-fquare.

21. Edward Holloway Efq; treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, and one of the governors of St. Bartholomew's.

23. Dr. Wintle, warden of Merton college, Oxford.

24. Richard White, Efq; deputy-governor of his majefty's Tower of London, aged 84.

30. Simon Michell, Efq; of Red-Lionftreet, Clerkenwell.

Ecclefinitical PREFERMENTS.

R. William Gorfuck, prefented to the M vicarage of Foley-Crofs, in the diocele of Litchfield and Coventry .- Mr. John Cutler, to the vicarage of Creffing, otherwife Kirfting, in Effex .- Mr. George Finley, to the rectory of Stalham, in Suffolk. -Owen Gough, M. A. to the living of Harlington, in Bedfordshire. - Mr. Horton, vicar of Hefton, and lecturer of Hampton, in Mildlefex, to the rectory of Hafcome, near Godalming, in Surrey, vacant by the death of Dr. Conyers Middleton .- Charles Bean, M. A. to the vicarage of St. Mary, in Warwick .--- Mr. Cha. Scottow, to the mafter hip of the hospital founded by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicetter, in the town of Warwick. - Mr. Charles Wighton, to the rectory of Garford, in the Weft Riding of Yorkfhire ----Mr. Robert Whatley, to the prebend of Fridaythorpe, in the cathedral church of York : He is fucceeded in the prebend of Belton by Mr. Archdeacon Blackbourne. -John Aymer, M. A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of Briftol .- Mr. Gilbert, to the rectory of West-Kenton, in Wiltshire. - Rt. Rev. Dr. Joseph Butler, hilhop of Briftol, translated to the fee of Durham, void by the death of bishop Chandler .- Mr. Robert Lowth, poetry profeffor in the university of Oxford, prefented to the archdeaconry of Winchefter. - Mr. George Clark Black, to the rectory of Cranford, in Middlefex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

T HE king has been pleafed to grant unto the right Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, baron Conway, of Ragley in the county of Warwick, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begoten, the dignities

of a vifcount and earl of the kingdom of G eat-Britain, by the name ftile and title of viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford : and in default of fuch iffue male, to Henry Conway, Efq; his brother, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten .- Hon. lord Frederick Cavendifh, fon to the duke -Devonshire, made an ensign in col. Drury's company, in the first reg. of foot guards .--Rev. Dr. Parris, mafter of Sidney college. Cambridge, unanimoully cholen principal librarian of that univerfity, in the room of Dr. Conyers Middleton, deceased .- Capt. Danley, made deputy-governor of Greenwich hofpital .--- John Cay, Efg; barrifter at law, made fleward and one of the judges of the court of his majefty's palace of Westminfter, or chief judge of the Marshalley Court. in the room of Sydney Stafford Smythe, Efq; now one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Perfons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

AMES Hunt, of Ayltham, in Norfolk. money ferivener. - Rich. Pollard, of Briftol, dealer in corn .-- John Foyfter, of Banham, in Norfolk, fhopkeeper .- Jofiah Butcher, of Hambrook, in Gloucestershire. maltfter .- George Bird, of High Holborn, fhoemaker .- James Jehnings, now or late of Gracechurch-ftreet, poulterer .- Samuel Ellwood, of Cranborn-alley, near Leicefterfields, haberdafher .- Philip Caftner, of St. Paul, Shadwell, fugar baker .-- John Collier the younger, of London, merchant .-Carften Trolfter, of Ratcliffe-highway, fugar-refiner .--- Jofeph Ogborn, of Bridgewater, whip-maker and grocer. - Robert Harford, late of Briftol, hofier. - Hefter Wilfon, of Shrewfbury, widow, and grocer. -William Rowe, of Clare court, Drurylane, ftay-maker .-- James Real, of Hel-ftone, in Cornwall, haberdafter of fmall wares. - John Portlock, of Leadenhallftreet, hofier. --- Seth Ward, of Burton upon Trent, merchant .--- Francis Smith, of Watling-ftreet, linen-draper.—John Chamberlain, of Shoreditch, linen-draper,--- John Hemington, late of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, mercer .-- Benjamin Hickney, and whn Palmer, of Briftol, bookfellers .---Nathaniel Edmunds, of Burr-ftreet, Midd.efex, vintner .- John Wraxall, of Briftol, merchant .- John Holding, of St. Martin's in the Fields, victualler .- Carften Dirs, of S'. George's in the Eaft, fugar refiner .--Edmund Bourne, late of Sunderland, merchant. - John Philpot, late of Mile End, and John Hutchinfon, late of Plaiftow, merchants .- David Smith, of Portfmouth-Common, Hants, linen-draper. -Bernard fter .--- Andrew Pringle, late of Fen-court, in Fenchurch-ftreet, merchant. - Andrew Mounfher, now or late of Portfmouth, failmaker. PRICES

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THE 3d inft. N. S. his ferene bighnefs the prince of Orange iffued a proclamation for preferving the game in the province of Holland; and the 5th he iffued another by which he annulled the proceedings of the magiftrates of Oudewater in relations to a temuli that lately happenited there, and ordered all of them_ to be difinitified from the magiftracy, and those named in the proclamation to be effablished in their fread.

The parliament of Paris having paffed fentence of death upon three of the ringleaders of the late turaults in that city, they were accordingly executed the 3d inft. N. S. at the Place de Greve in Paris ; and for preventing a new riot or refcue, the place of execution was furrounded with detachments of guards, and the whole body of guards were affembled under pretence of exercifing them, in order to be prepared to affift their detachments in cafe of any diffurbance. One of the criminals, for of a reputable tradefman at Paris, behaved, both at his trial and execution, in an enthuliaflick manner, glorying in what he had done, and declaring that he suffered with great satisfaction, fince he looked upon himfelf as dying a martyr for the liberties of his country. The 22d his most christian majesty published an edict, reviving a former, for obliging all the beneficed clergy to deliver, within fix months, a true and full account of the income or revenue of their respective beactions. And on the 26th, a little after fix o'clock in the evening, the dauphines was brought to bed of a princefs, on which shere were great rejoicings at Paris, but not near fo much as would have been, had it been a prince.

As the French have feveral German regiments in their fervice, and fome of them were in gatifon at Strafbourg, a bloody fray happened on the 26th and 27th ult. between them and the French regiments in gatifon there, in which 30 were killed and a much greater number wounded; and there wou'd have been a much greater flauguter, if the officers had not interpoled, and at laft got them feparated, and the authors of the tunult fecured.

July 30, N. S. Arrived at Cadiz the Nofita Senora de Monferrate, and the Nofita Senora de Monferrate, and the Cruz, and brought with them 1,04,000 dollars in úlver, and acoo in gold, befides a great quantity of other valuable effects. The doubles of, the commerce in Spain fome time fince petitioned the king, that the values of distilla might be fent to the Weil-Indies as heretofore; but their requerk has been rejected, and regifter flugs are to continue to be licenfed to take

in cargoss for America and the South-fens; from whence it is concluded, that the negotiations with the British court are not near a conclusion.

July pr, About feven in the evening departed this life, John late king of Portugal. and is fucceeded by Jofeph, prince of Brazil, his eldest ion, who presently appointed the able de Mendoza, formerly envoy to the ftates general, and M. Carvalho, who was employed in the fame character at the Britifh court, his fecretaries of flate, the former for the marine, and the latter for foreign affirs; and father Galpard, who had for a long while been prime minifter to the late king, and who was hated by the people, made the best of his way to a convent, where he has hitherto remained in fafety; fo that convents in that country feem to be as good a fanctuary for unpopular ministers, as fenate houles are in other countries.

Aug. 3, N. S. Prince Charles of Lorrain fet out from Vienna for the Netherlande, and arrived at Bruffels the 26th.

Aug. 12, Upwards of 164 barrels of British herrings arrived at Hamburgh, which, according to the famples, appeared to be of a perfect good quality, and ware fold for 121 it dollars, or 241. Ss. fterling, the laft. (See p. 374.)

July 22, Arrived at Berlin Mustanha Aga, fecretary to the Clan of Crim-Tartary to compliment his Pruffian majefty upon his glorious reign, and to acquit himfelf of the other commiffions wherewith he was charged. As foon as the king was informed of his arrival, he ordered his expences to be defrayed during his refidence in that capital; and after having had his publick audience, at which he delivered a letter from his mafter, and another from the Chan of Budziack Tartary to the king, he fet out foon after the middle of this month on his return with letters in answer to the two he brought, and loaded with prefente for his two chans, and with 2000 crowns in Fredericks d'or for himfelf.

Aug. 18, N. S. The new treaty of fubfidy between the elector of Bavaria and the maritime powers, by which he is to hold 12000 men in readines to march upon demand, was figned at Herenhausen.

Aug. 4, N. S. The extraordinary dyst of Poland was opened, but ended as ufual with doing nothing but wrangle and difpute; for what was intended for giving faccels had the quite contrary effect, which was this; the palatime of Podolia had refigned his palatimete, and thrown himfelfagain into the equefician order, with a visw to be cholen a member of the dyst, which he accordingly was at the dystine held as Chelm, and it was thought that he would have

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have been choich marchal of the dyet; but to far otherwife that feveral members infilted, that this was a dangerous innovations and proceded against his being allowed to take his feat as nuncio in that affemblys fo that the time for the syst's continuance expited before they could chufe a marthal.

The principal news we have lately had from Ruffia, is the violent profecution fet

up by the government against brotheir or bawdy houses. A first inquiry has been made into all houles reputed to be fuch a and a vaft number of profitutes has been Lized : Such of them as are natives are to be confined in houles built for that purpose and put to hard labour a and fuch of them as appear to be foreigners are to be fent out of the kingdom by fea, and landed in forms of the neighbouring countries.

The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1750.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

LETTER to the Rev. Mr. Baly, at Cork. By John Welley, M. A. price 3d. Robinfon.

z. The Scheme of Divine Providence, which the Chriftian Religion is upon founded, pr. 15. Butler. MISCELLANEOUS.

7. A Defcription of the first Discoveries of the ancient City of Heraclea, found near Portici, a Country Palace belonging to the King of the Two Sicilies. . Tranflated out of the Italian of Don Marcello di Venuti. By Wickes Skurray. Handfomely printed in 8vo, pr. 25. 6d. Sew'd. R. Baldwin, jun.

4. Difcourles on Government. By Alcernon Sydney; with the Author's Life. Printed at Edinburgh, in two Vols: 8vo, pr. 108. Willon.

5. The Trials of all the Prifoners at Rochefter Affizes, where nine perfons were capitally convicted, pr. 3d. Walker.

6. A Differtation concerning the Origin and Antiquity of Barley Wine, pr. 18. 6d. Rivingtons.

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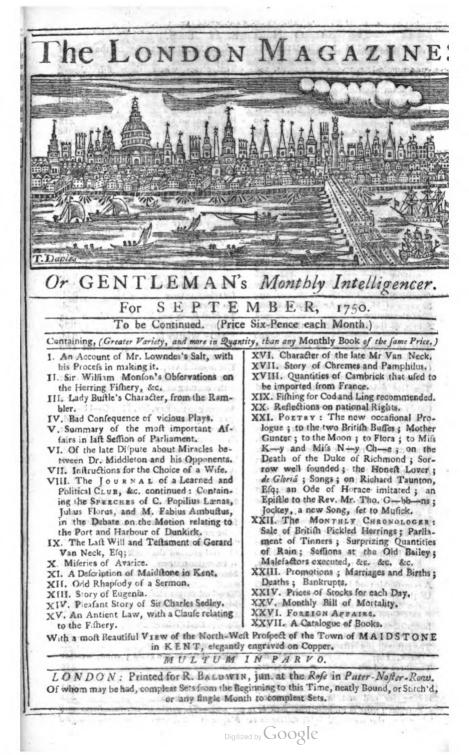
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London Magazine. SEPTEMBER, 1750.

H

E

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAŻINE,

SIR.



Sit appears that our Britith herrings have been moftly cured with what is called Lowndes's fait, A and as they have been highly approved by all people of tafte, both abroad and at home, fome account of that géntleman's falt may be agreeable to your readers, and the publishing his process in your Magazine must be of publick benefit.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes was born of an ancient and good family in Chefhire, and B having paffed a great part of his infancy at Middlewich in that county, he became early in life thoroughly acquainted with the common way of making falt there. Being a gentleman of great curiofity, and a true publick fpirit, as foon as hufinels would give him leave, he travelled to France, not with a defign, as most of our C travellers do, to import vices, vanities, and virtues, but to observe the whole procels of their making falt in the country about Rochelle, by means of no other heat than that of the fun. After having made himfelf master of their whole procefs, he returned to England the fame honeft, plain, and true English gentleman he was when he fet out on his travels; and D as foon as the other bufinels he was engaged in would permit, he went over to Holland, to difcover their method of purifying falt, which made their white herrings much better than ours, even when we use the best foreign falt.

From these observations, and many chymical experiments he afterwards made, he E found out a method of making fait from brine, as good, or better, than French bayfalt, as he modefully expressed it ; but it is to be hoped, that it will prove better than that falt, even when purified as they do in Holland, and it is certain, that it may be afforded much cheaper.

September, 1750;

As he had fpent much time and money in making this differery, he juffly thought he deferved fome publick reward for an invention that might be of fuch infinite advantage to his country. For this purpole he, in May, 1746, got prefented to the house of commons, a petition, fetting forth, That every flate in Europe juftly yielded the preference to Great Britain and Ireland, for being always able to fupply their inhabitants, in a most plentiul manner, with all the conveniences of life, good fait only excepted ; but that for the faid commodity, we were forced to have recourse to foreign nations ; and that authentick vouchers would plainly prove, that from abroad we purchased about 30,000 tons of fait yearly; that the petitioner had been at great expence both of money and time, in endeavouring to improve the brine falt of this kingdom. which, he hoped, by his means, was then brought to that perfection, as to equal, if not excel, the best French bayfalt; that by order of the lords commiffioners of the admiralty, fpecimens of the petitioner's falt had been laid before the college of physicians; and that the faid learned body (upon mature confideration) had made a favourable report, a copy of which was annexed; that the petitioner, on the 7th day of March laft, did, by a letter to Mr. Corbet, fecretrary to the admiralty, propole certain conditional terms, which, if complied with, the petitioner offered to viscole his method of making the faid falt ; but that the lords of the admiralty, by a letter of the 28th of the faid month, declared, that it was not in their power to agree to those terms, both which letters were annexed ; and fubmitting to the houle the terms mentioned by the petitioner to the house.

The houle gave this petition the deferved reception ; for as foon as it was read, it was ordered to be referred to the confideration of a committee of the whole house for that day fev'night; and accordingly, on that day fev'night, the house resolved itfelf Ccc 2 iuto

As Account of LOWNDES'S' SALT. Sept.

into a committee on this petition, having first referred to the fame, the estimate of what foreign falt had been confumed in England and Wales for seven years, ending at Lady-day, 1746 ; and an account of the quantity of falt imported into England and Wales in feven years, ending at Chriftmas, 1745, difling withing the countries from A take out the falt. By this time the fire whence imported ; and after fome time fpent in the faid committee, Mr. Speaker refumed the chair; and Dr. Cotes reported from the committee, that they had come to feveral refolutions, which they had directed him to report, and had allo directed him to make a motion to the house, when the house would please to receive the fame; whereupon it was ordered, that the report flould be received next morning.

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Accordingly next day the report was received, and the refolutions agreed to, which were as follow :

r. That the improving the brine falt of this kingdom would be a great advantage to the trade and navigation of this country. C

z. That the propofal mide by Mr. Thomas Lowndes, for dilcovering his method of making brine falt, is reafonable.

After which, upon the motion of Dr. Coles, it was refolved, That an humble address thould be prefented to his majefty, to delife, that his majefty would be grato cente, that his higher the committeners D for executing the office of lord high admiral, or the lord high admiral, for the time being, to enter into an agreement with the feid Mr. Thomas Lowndes, purluant to the faid propofal, and to caufe to be made the feveral trials mentioned in the fame. in fuch manner as they fhould think fit ; and that his mojefty would be gracioufly pleafed to order fuch fum and fums of E the quantity of allom not exceed an ounce money, from time to time, to be paid to the faid Mr. Thomas Lowndes, upon the certificate of the faid commiffioners, or lord high admiral, for the time being, as fhould be mentioned in fuch certificate ; and to affure his majefty, that that house would make good the fame.

Upon this Mr. Lowndes, by a letter of F the 8th of July, communicated to the lords of the admiralty his process for making falt from brine, as good, or better, than the best French bay-falt ; which was as follows : Let a Chefhire falt-pan (which commenty contains \$co gallons) be filled with brine to within about an inch of the top ; then make and light the fire ; and when the brine is just luke-warm, put in abtiut G an ounce of blocd from the butcher's, or the whites of two eggs : Let the pan holl with all poffible violence ; as the fourn rifes, take it off ; when the trefh or watery part is pietty well decreated, throw into the pan the third part of a pint of new

als, or that quantity of bottoms of maledrink : Upon the brine's beginning to grain, throw into it the quantity of a fmall nutmeg of fresh hutter; and when the liquor has falted for about half an hour, that is, has produced a good deal of falt, draw the pan, in other words,

will be greatly abated, and fo will the heat of the liquor. Let no more fewel be thrown on the fire, but let the brine gently cool, till one can just bear to put one's hand into it ; keep the brine of that heat as near as poffible ; and when it has worked for tome time, and is beginning to grain, throw in the quantity of a fmall nutmeg of fresh butter ; and about two minutes after that, featter throughout the pan, as equally as may be, an ownce and three quarters of clean common allom pulverized very fine ; and then inftantly, with the common iron forape-pan, flir the brine very brickly in every part of the pan, for about a minute ; then let the pan fattle, and conftantly feed the fire, fo that the brine may never be quite fealding hot,

nor near to cold as luke-warm : Let the pan fland working thus for about three days and nights, and then draw it.

The brine remaining will by this time be to cold, that it will not work at all ; therefore freih enals must be thrown open the fire, and the brine must boil for about half an hour, but not near to violently as before the first drawing ; then with the ufus) influment, take out fuch fak as is beginning to fall (as they term it) and put it apart ; now let the pan fettle and cool.

When the brine becomes no hotter than one can just hear to put one's hand into it. proceed in all refpects as before ; only let and a quarter. And in about \$8 hours after draw the pan.

This was the process delivered in to the lords of the admiralty by Mr. Lowndes, and in his letter to them, he added feveral remarks and explanations, for flewing the defects in the common way of making falt, and the advantages of his ; and the propofal he first made to the lords of the admiralry, and afterwards laid before the house of commons, on which they came to the fecond refolution before mentioned, was thus :

As the proofs of the goodness of his fait naturally fell under thefe four heads ; domeflick ules, heef for the royal navy, pork for the fame, and the fifthery of America ; he proposed, that fix months fhould be allowed for the first, two years for the fecond and third, and twelve months for the fourth : That if upon due proof it fhould appear, that his falt equalled

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led or excelled French bay-falt, he fhould be paid 10001. upon each of the three first heads, and 40001. upon the last, for a discovery of his fecret. But if his falt should appear to be inferior, he defired nothing, tho' what he had, done could not be denied to be an improvement of no small publick whiley.

How the proofs have an wered, or whether the money has been paid to his executors, I have not yet learned; for the poor gentleman himfulf died * before he could rang any benefit from his project, which will certainly be of great advantage to his country.

I am, &c.

Our wonder, now, does our past folly flow.

Vainly condemning what we did not know. Congreve.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

5 I R.

T HE above motto is directed to forme perfons, who were fo indiffered as to rail at the undertaking of the herring fifthery, before they had read or heard a word concerning it: But who, fince the happy fucces of our two buffes, have changed their note; and are now become as firing advocates for, as they before were enemies to it: A charge, Sir, that can D no ways affect you; nome of your brethren having either fo early, or fo fully, ferved this grand national project as your felf. Hence I doubt not but that fom farther obfervations (tho' unconnected) on the herring fifthery, will be very acceptable to you.

Of the many great pens, which have been exercised on this important subject, none g feems to have writ to fo much purpose as Sir William Monfon. This gentleman informs us, that, to his own great experience, he had added that of persons (both living and dead) he could meet with. On this foundation he raifed his excellent naval tracks; and from these I have extracted the particulars following.

Speaking of our behaviour (fuch as he F would have it) towards the Dutch, in our carrying on the herring filtery, he goes on thus:—" The principal work I aim at, is how to undertake the Hollanders with our own weapons; and how to equal them with pinks, buffes, and other weffels, till we be made partners with them in their fifthing; not by hoftility or uncivil ufage; nor to de. G prive them, by his majefty's prerogative, which the law of nations allows us; or nut of envy to their labours; or to revence difcourtefies; Only we will feek to

do what nature dictates, viz. to enjoy and make use of our own, by the collision and of our blatted king."--This moderation, in Sir William Monson, is praise worthy.

Our lagacions author makes the interenting remarks following, with regard to the herring filhery of Yarmouth .--- " The Hotlanders get thips built at Yarmouth : freight them with red herrings; fait there thiss to Holland, and then to the Straits .- They often fend thips from Holland, which meet, (off the fands at 'Yarmouth.) fuch thips as come from thence; laden with helrings; when the Dutch thips, taking in these cargoss, carry them immediately up the Straits, many days before our great thips can be fitted out from Yarmouth, Fish therefore should be shipped only an English bottoms."-This excellent writter takes notice, elfewhere, of another abufe, -" The Dutch (fays he,) thin Ireland of its timber and other commodities."

Here follow fome other miftelilaneous observations of Sir William.—" The Iriffa Cherrings, and pilchards, excetd ours.— Herrings and dod are the faple and vendible fish for profit.—The coaft of Holland yields the least quantity, and the worft choice, of fifth.—The greateft flore of fifth that maintains the Dutch, is taken in our feas; and brought, in well-hoars, to Holland."—Thefollowing remarks feem curious.—" The fifth in the Mediterranean

are not comparable to those in the ocean. either as to quantity or goodnefs .-- The greatest ftore of fish, for food, is upon coafts, effectially iflands, where they have room to fwim in ; or in thoal water, where a line may reach the bottom ; for in the main and large ocean, it is impoffible to find ground with all the lines you can lengthen. The fewelt fifh are between the tropicks. where no use is made of them. Yet in the hot and fouthern feas are the following fifh, (for food,) viz. the dolphin, the bonito, the dorado, and the flying-Thele (wim high, and fometimes filh. appear above water. But fifh more naturally defire the cold and northern feas. than the hot and fouthern fhores, where fifh ferves for bread to the inhabitants. after it is dried in the froft, and made flock fifh."

The fubliquent remarks may not be unworthy of our attention. —" The Dutch do not begin to fifth off Braffey Sound till June 24 (N. S.) they not thinking the herrings fit to falt till then, because of their fatnefs. At this time herrings are in fine order, but their goodnefs is lpent by that time they reach Yarmouth. However, after

· See London Magazine for 1748. p. 236.

after having fiman round the Eaft and South, of England, and the Weft of Ireland, they get to the Lewes iflands, and grow the largeft and beft herrings in the world—The Dutch catch at Braffey Sound, with 2000 buffes, 100,000 laft of herrings, which, at 101, per laft, makes one million fterling. Thefe buffes come and go three A times in a Ceason [which ours need not do] to Braffey Sound; and each bufs lafts 20 years."—In Sir William's time, the Sound was the firft and greateft market; but, in this age, Holland and Germany are the faft markets.

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The above obfervations are partly mere matter of curiofity, and the reft may be found ufeful. However that be, the zeal **B** you have fhown for the herring fiftery, gives me juft reafon to believe, that it will be a great pleafure to you, to publift any hints, which might contribute, ever fo little, to promote an undertaking, whence numberlefs benefits may arife to these kingdoms, whofe profperity and glory are most funcercly withed, by,

SIR, Your humble fervant, NAVICULA.

- It is purely to gratify our Readers Curiofity, that we give them the following Rhapfody ; which, bowever, has made fome Noife in the World.
- A SERMON Preach'd at Cheltonham, D before a Polite Audience, on Sunday, August 4, 1750. By the Revetend Mr. Edward Pickering Rich, A. M. Which accofioned his being filenced for three Years. To the Would-Be Most Rev. Dr. S-d.

DOCTOR,

I F you remember, laft Sunday at Chel-tenham, I preached before you and a E very polite congregation. Those of the best family, most wit, and most beauty, have prevailed upon me to print my fermon ; and none but fuch, I affure you, could have prevailed. After fermon we received the facrament together ; and, after that, you most charitably came to the coffee-houle, and there openly declared, that you would fooner have been dead F (which, God knows, would have been no lofs, but to your most ingenious party) than have heard the preacher. Now, good doctor, was there not a part of the communion fervice where you are to be in charity with all the world ? Repent, and go and hang thyfelf ; for I never faw a nore proud, more ill natured, ignorant creature in my life.

I am, your most abuled, Cheltenham, But sill forgiving brother, Aug. 5, 1750. Edw. Pickering Rich. APRAYER.

Y E thall pray for Christ's boly catholick church ; the churches of England and Ireland. Pray ye likewife for his faored majefty king George ; fend him fale home from Hanover, and that he may never go there again : For their royal highnefies Frederick prince of Wales, the princefs of Wales, the duke, the princeffes, and all the royal family. Pray ye likewife for the two univertities of this land; grant that loyalty, learning and good manners, may, in those places, always flourish and abound. Pray ye likewife for archbishops and bifhops, fend fome of them to be more orthodox, and more full of faith. Blefs both houses of parliament, and send the majority of them (for they greatly want it) more honefty and understanding.

To these our prayers let us add our thanksgivings for all God's morcies and bleffings, especially for the redemption of C the world by Jefus Chrift, his bleffed Son, and our Lord and Saviour; who hath taughtus thus in few words, to pray :

Our Falker, &c.

ECCLES. i. 2.

Vanity of Vanities, Says the Preacher; Vanity of Vanities; all is Vanity.

THO' Solomon had fweet musick to delight his ear, beautiful women, delicious gardens, and glittering buildings to pleafe his fight; exquisite meats and drinks to fatisfy his tafte; yet you find that even beauty, (most beautiful of all) the richeft, fineft wines; harps ever tun'd with fweet melodious voice, and amaranthine bowers themfelves were vain : Who then can judge fo well as Solomon the wife ? Who teach us better who pleafed every fenfe, and by experience found, that all was vain? Try then to prove what Solomon afferts.

First, Women, lovely women, first of all in my effeem; but even those women I must prove are vain. Suppose they have 'grace in all their steps, heaven in their eyes, in all their gestures dignity and love,' as my dear poet * elegantly sings; yet full how faceting are those joys they give; those dear high joys that a moment last? Suppose they have wit at will, then will their tongues for ever, ever run, and the poor husband deemed, nay called, a fool.

Next then we will prove the vanity of wine, fallacious, falfe, intoxicating juice. Wine, when too plentifully drank, creates fufpicion and fevere mittruft, most noify ouwrels.

Milton, in bis Paradife Loft.

quarrels, and even the blood of thole that erft were friends. Wine fpurs us on full faft to violate our friend's daughter, or our neighbour's wife. O, drunkennefs ! thour antipathy to fight, too unpolitie for fuld an audience herd to hear thy beaftly name.

Next' then, how vain, how very vain, 'to' take the dread, the great Almighty's name A in vain; yet the great vulgar use it every 'a day.

Now for that mean mechanick fin; a lye ; a lye; that men of honour frequent tell; but cannot brook the word, d'lye; again.

Left now you failely judge that I am a dector *, grave, formal, four, and a foe to joy, know then that all fuch creatures J defpife. Attend, attend, and you will B and I am not. B formed from appearances, they cannot

First then, I greatly prails the marriage, spotle's bed; but then your confort muft be very fair, meek, prudent, virtuout. What avails her weakh, if you, like Sauly, must fee an Endor's witch ? Such are those fools that marry fole for gold; such every day I fee, and pity them.——From hence the harlot joyle's, unendeared, and gives him oft the malady of France. Polite diftemper ! Such favours France beflows.

But now indulge the bowl, drink plentifully round to Chedworth's health; but drunkennefs, that beaftly fin, abhor.

Like me, with great fincerity speak the D truth, as f e'crwhile most boldly did to Bolingbroke the wife; but O! the base, falle Bolingbroke; falle to his queen, nay to his country falle; and would be falle to thee, wite George 1 but you most prudently truft not his honour.

A hypocrite no mortal man can know; none but a God can fearch his double heart. Ingratitude's fo monftrous and fo black a crime, that none but devils ever practife it. — But who comes yonder, creeping in my fight ? — A half. ftarved mifer ! Penny-left ito' rich ; counting his ill-got treafure cent. per cent. The man that God and men of fpirit hate. O ! may all mifers heirs full foon enjoy their heaped-up treafures with a generous mind. F

Well then, all earthly joys, you find, are vain, as I by much experience tell you fo: For I thofe vanities too of have try'd, and ftill am able to purfue the fame; but hope that heaven will forbid the thought. — Believe me, heaven is the place alone where great and lafting joys are to be found; and if you afk the preacher, which the way that muft lead thither? — Fear your glorious God; all his commandments keep, for they are lafting, pleafant, fweet, and full of peace. — So to, & cc.

Auri face finnes? VING. Auri face finnes? VING. O F all the pattions with which the mind of man is inferted, none appears to unaccountable, and the pleature atting from its gratification fo little fatifactory, as the inordinate define of wealth ; In other affections, pofferition of the object abates defire, and we reft fatisfied with fruition; but in this, every acquisition is a four to the pation itfell; nor can we leave accumulating till we are ourielves gathered into the grave.

29 L

What pleafure arifes from avarice, the avaritious indeed only know, as they be formed from appearances, they cannot but be milerable, they cannot but be blind to every real good, and dead to every rational enjoyment : It is even not uncommon for this disposition to push its unhappy votaries upon means destructive of the end proposed, and, when in the breast of one ignorant of men and things, is As example is faid to fometimes fatal. be more prevalent than precept, I shall give an inftance of the truth of this laft. affertion in the character of Chremes, with regard to the disposal of an only daughter; and, in order to fnew the different effect of a generous principle, shall take the liberty to contraft it with that of Pamphilus, under the like circumftances.

Chromes having acquired an extensive fortune by all those means which avarice naturally fuggefts, and efteeming riches the only effential to the happiness of his child. facrificed her to the arms of Philander, who, by the blameable indulgence of parents, and his own foolifh confidence in the eftate he was born to, neglected the improvement of his mind, and was, confequently, deftitute of every truly valuable accomplishment, and had nothing but the largeneis of his patrimony to recommend him, which was indeed a fufficient, and the only poffible recommendation to Chremes. This young gentleman, from a thoughtleffacis of temper, from the want of æconomy in the management of his domeftick affairs, and common fenfe in the occurrences of life, was, in the courfe of few years, reduced from affluence to want, and himfelf, his wife, and feveral children, are now dependent on Chremes, to his heart breaking anguin, for support.

Pamphilus, who's means, but tappets thole of Chremes, but very differently acquired, took early notice of young Eraflus, traced him thro' the progress he made with an inconfiderable beginning, to the possession of genteel circumstances : He

392 A DESCRIPTION of MAIDSTONE.

He knew his active mind, his natural and acquired abilities, and, judging from his careful management of a finall fortune, his capacity of improving a larger, sendered him his daughter Miranda: The youth received the offer from his hands with rapture; nor has Pamphilus had the leaft reason to repent of an action founded A on fuch principles: He fees his daughter bleffed in an affectionate herband; the talent with which he had entrußed him greatly improved; and Eraflus himfelf making a principle figure in the commumity to which he bolongs.

Had Chremes met with a fuccefs equal to his warmeft withes, how groft, how brdid, must have been his greatest satis. B faction ! while the heart of Pamphiles is dilated with that noble, that exalted pleafure, which flows from a confciousness of well-doing, from a fenfe of having drawn merit from obscurity, and given to virtues a fair field for their exertion : He reads in every look of Eraftus the grateful fenfations of his heart, and thanks Providence C for having given him the bleffing of a fon which nature had denied him. I think the following fimile, which thall ferve for a conclution, may not unaptly be applied to Pamphilus.

Thus heav'n from nothing rais'd his fair creation, [beauty, And then with wond'rous joy beheld us Well pleas'd to foe the excellence he D gave. Rowz.

A true Extra 9 from the Cultom-boule Books, of the Cambricks imported from France, our four Years proceeding the general War.

Years	Pieces
1740	 67373
3741	 65777
3742	 75014
1743	 61000
Total	 269064

Which at 4.00, per piece prime coft, will appear to be 333,3281. ftering, which divided by 4. fhews the sonual furn, being 34.8 381. which the French are obliged to fome gentlemen for : Befides, perhaps, F as many frangeled into the kingdom direfity, or that by claudefine emports pay no doty.

A DESCRIPTION of the Town of MAID, STONE IN KENT: Wind a brautiful VIEW of the Jame, on a large Copper-PLATE.

MAIDSTONE, as to the name, is thought by fome to be a contraction of Medway's-town, it being fittuate on that river, over which it has a very fime brelze. It is 27 computed and 36 meafured miles fouth-caft from London, and

Scote is an ancient, large, fair, fweet, populoti and well frequented bornuch town, at joying many privileges granted to its inhaitants by king Edward VI, and confirmed by queen Elizabeth ; before whole time its chief magiftrate was called a port-reeve. but her charter terms him a mayor, who has 12 affiftants, called jurats. It fende two members to parliament, who at prefent are William Horfmonden Turner, and Robert Fairlag, Elers. Here is one of the county goals, and the affigues are trially held here; it being deemed the county town, where all publick bufiness is transfacted, for which it is most convenient, as being fituate in the heart of the county. And Pennenden-Heath, near it, is famous for the meeting of the freeholders for the election of knights of the thire. This Heath alfo, in the Conqueror's time, was pitched wpon as the propercit place to adjust the difference between archbillion Lanfranc, and Odo earl of Kent, the Conqueror's brother, who had notorioully incroached upon the lands and privileges of the fees of Canterbury and Rochefler, during his abode in this county. There are abundance of gentry in and near Maidfrone, which renders it a very police place. Here is a boarding fchool, and a free fchool for the education of youth, and in the high-firect there is a conduit, which forves the town with water. The cuftody of the weights and measures regulated by the king's flandard, is fixed here by act of parliament. It has a very plentiful market on Thuridays. The clothing trade, which was formerly very confiderable here, is now generally gone to decay in all this county ; the only manufacture now carried on in and near this place being the making F of linen thread. The river Medway is navigable quite up to the town, with hoys and barges of 50 or 60 tons burden, in which great quantities of hops, cherrics, timber, wheat, &c. are fent to London. In June, 1648, a blocdy fight happened between Sir Thomas Fairfax, general for the parliament, and fome Kentifh gentle-men that had taken up arms for king Charles I. and posted themselves in this town ; which they to well defended, tho unequal in number, that he could not gain it till after three affaults by ftorm, which it fuffained with to much bravery, that the parliament veterans owned, that whatever they gained was by inches, and dearly bought, and that they had never met with the like desperate fervice in all the war. The archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here. See a defeription of the county of Kent, with a new and correct MAP of the fame, in our Magazine

for November laft.]

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393 Ļ 4 ATES ŀ : 356. đ 3 5 ftrong, Would đ 1 to place ŝ 10 gives e affront refent-: would ÷ tleman ; be wife â man to : ١ ent in a iaracter, ion. A d or aty: An arance it it fhews nanfully d, fome reby be fliftance. 1 please, old pro-Ve have the cafe : fecond d a late jucen of idaunted liged to row herave fub-} 'hen she eech to andoned my eneit relatiie left, is l commit iy fcepter y faithful lay, Sir, ١ t that the l ave stood enemies; lubmit to 3. h id to ' in Digitized by Google

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 256.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was C. Popilius Lænas, the Purport of whofe Speech was as follows.

Mr. Prefident, SIR.

1

HE Hon. gentleman who fpoke last, would gladly, I find, turn the debate upon the question, whether it was wife or prudent at this juncture to make fuch a motion; but this is not the B queftion now before us: The motion has been made and feconded : The house is consequently in possession of it; and it must appear in our votes, unlefs the noble lord and those who seconded him will please to withdraw their motion, which, IC believe, they will not agree to; and therefore the question now before us is, whether it would be wife or prudent in us to put a negative upon fuch a motion?

This, Sir, is the only question now before us, and upon this quef-D Punick war : We have had a late tion I must be of opinion, that nothing could be more derogatory to the honour of the nation, and to the dignity of this house, than to put a negative upon fuch a motion. When I fay this, Sir, every gentleman must suppose that, in my opi-E nion, nothing could be more unwife or imprudent; for no gentleman will give himfelf either the time or the trouble to confider confequences, when his honour is immediately at stake. If a gentleman just recovered from a violent fever, should F and crown, to the care of my faithful receive a blow, would he delay refenting it till he had recovered his ftrength? Would not he upon fuch an occasion reflect, has he not the highest authority for concluding,

L-d S-ge. September, 1750.

that the battle is not to the ftrong. nor the race to the fwift ? Would he not in fuch a cafe refolve to place his confidence in him who gives the victory, and to follow the affront with quick and immediate refent-A ment? If he did not, he would forfeit his character as a gentleman ; and I am fure, it can never be wife or prudent for any gentleman to incur fuch a forfeiture.

But, Sir, if it be imprudent in a gentleman to forfeit his character. it is still more fo in a nation. weak state may be affronted or attacked by a potent enemy : An enemy that in all human appearance it could not long refift; but if it fhews a proper refentment, if it manfully fights every inch of ground, fome of its neighbours will thereby be encouraged to come to its affiftance, and providence, or, if you pleafe, fortune, according to the old proverb, will be its friend. We have a ftrong inftance of this in the cafe of the Romans during the fecond instance in the case of the queen of Hungary : When that undaunted princess found herself obliged to retire from Vienna, and throw herfelf into the arms of her brave fubjects, the Hungarians : When the made that memorable fpeech to them, in these words : " Abandoned by my friends, perfecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, the only refource I have left, is to stay in this kingdom, and commit my perfon, my children, my scepter fubjects :" At this time, I fay, Sir, could any one have thought that the would have been able to have flood against the multitude of her enemies; yet the refolved never to fubmit to the shameful terms designed to be impoled Ddd

imposed on her by her enemies; and providence, it feems, approved of her refolution; for, contrary to all human appearance, a very few months not only reftored her to her own capital, but put her in posselfion of the capital of one of her A enemies; and the confequence now at last is, that her family is now again in possession of the imperial diadem, without any very great lofs of power or dominion. Whereas had the acted according to the another family would have been eftablifhed upon the imperial throne, and in the possession of fo great part of her dominions, that her family must have always depended upon them for a protection against the Turks.

nothing ought to be fo dear to a nation as its character, and that it never ought, in any circumstances, or at any conjuncture, to submit to what may give the world a mean opinion of its courage, refolution, or power. Let us then confider D what will be the confequence of our putting a negative upon this motion. Do not all the world know, do not the French themselves confess, that we have a right to fee the port of Dunkirk absolutely demolished? Does not every one know, that no E one step has been taken ever fince the late peace, to demolifh even the works which the French had erected there during the late war? If after this we should reject a motion of this kind, will not all our neighbours be thereby induced to think, F that we have not the courage to vindicate our rights? Will not the French look upon it as a surrender of the right, or at least as a declaration, that the British parliament will give itfelf no trouble, whether the port at Dunkirk be demolished G or no? And after fuch a declaration from parliament, can we expect that the French court will give ear

to any inflances his majefty may be pleafed to make for having it demolished? No, Sir, we can expect no compliance with any fuch demand ; for the French court know perfectly well, that his majesty will never go the length of declaring war upon the refusal of a demand, which his parliament feems to think of no moment, whether it be complied with or no; therefore the question now before us is, in effect, whether you think that the fortifications Hon, gentleman's rules of prudence, B lately erected for defence of the port of Dunkirk ought to be demolifhed or no? And I fhould be forry to fee a majority of this house upon the negative fide of fuch a question.

The Hon. gentleman, Sir, was This, Sir, is a recent proof, that C pleafed to fay, that it was a matter of very little moment, whether these works be demolished a few months sooner or later ; because in time of peace they can be of no prejudice to us, nor of any advantage to the French. But I must ask him. whether he thinks, that the French would demolifh them after the breaking out of a new war? For if they would not, it must be to us of the greatest moment to have them demolifhed as foon as poffible ; becaufe no one can tell how foon a new war may break out between. the two nations; and I hope, he will allow, that in time of war, thele works would be of great prejudice to us, and of great advantage to the French; especially as they would take that opportunity to add new works, and perhaps to make the port and harbour of Dunkirk as compleat, and as defentible as it was at the time of the treaty of Utrecht.

> But our agreeing to this motion would, he fays, manifest a jealousy, a suspicion of the faith of France; and that we are already endeavouring to pick holes in the late treaty of peace. Sir, can our defiring to have the

the terms of a treaty complied with, be fuppofed to be a picking of holes in that treaty? Is it not, on the contrary, a proof of our being refolved to abide by that treaty? And if we fhew that we have a jealoufy or fuspicion of the faith of the A TMUST confess I do not com-French, it is what they deferve, by their delaying to do, what might have been done, and what ought to have been done above twelve Could a man fay. months ago. that I had a suspicion of his honesty, should I demand and infift upon B no imprudence in rejecting it; and payment of a bill, that had become due, and should have been paid 15 or 16 months before? Could he blame me, should I even expressly tell him, that as I knew his ability, I could not but fuspect his honefty ?

Surely, Sir, we are not, by the management of that gentleman and his former and prefent friends, brought to fuch a wretched condition, that we dare not fo much as alk for what is due to us. If we are, I shall grant it is a good ar- D success. I hope, the noble lord gument against our agreeing to had no such design : I hope, his this motion; but would it be confiftent with the dignity of this house, to admit of fuch an argument, without making the least inquiry into the means by which our country had been brought into fuch a wretch- E ed condition? Could fuch an inquiry be attended with any bad confequences to the nation? Could it be of dangerous confequence to any man in the nation, unless there be fome amongft us that have been guilty of fomething worfe than F misconduct ? Therefore, Sir, if by putting a negative upon this motion, we expose our country to contempt, I hope, we shall fo far take care of our own honour, and of the character of this affembly, as to follow that negative with a G motion for an inquiry into the prefent state of the nation, and the conduct and conclusion of the late war.

Upon this Julius Florus flood up, and Spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President.

SIR.

prehend the distinction which the noble lord who spoke last endeavoured to establish, between the wifdom of making and that of rejecting a motion ; for if it was unwife to make it, furely there can be according to my view of things, T must not only think that it is unwife and dangerous, but allo that it feems to be wicked. I fay, Sir, that it feems to be wicked, because it seems to have been made with a defign to inflame the people against his majefty's government, or to involve

the nation in a new war with France. when neither our own circumstances. nor the present circumstances of Europe can admit of our engaging in fuch a war with any hopes of

motion proceeded entirely from his not confidering the prefent circumstances of our affairs, either foreign or domeflick ; for if he viewed our affairs in the fame light I do, and which I think the only true light they can be viewed in, he could not have any good defign in making fuch a motion at fuch a time.

I shall grant, Sir, that a nation, as well as a private man, when attacked, must make the best defence it can; but furely no nation ought to provoke a war, when it is confcious of its being the weaker party; nor would any man in his fenfes provoke another to a boxing match, when he is but just recovered from a violent fever, and the other in full ftrength and vigour; and it must be allowed, that a nation, when affronted, may fulpend its refentment, with much lefs danger W----- n P--t, Efg;

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to its character, than a private man Supposing then it were can do. true, that the French had refused or unreasonably delayed to demolish the works lately erected for defending the port of Dunkirk, this can be no reason for our declaring war, A or taking any flep that may tend towards a declaration of war against them on that account, unless we had a chance at least for obtaining by war, what we found we could not obtain by negotiation. If we did we should forfeit all pretence to the character of being a wife and cautious people, which is a character at least as necessary to be preferved, as that of being a brave and warlike people.

now see, Sir, that neither the case of the Romans in the fecond Punick war, nor the cafe of the queen of Hungary, can be any way applicable to the cafe now under confi-They were both atderation. tacked, notwithstanding their having D taken every method that prudence or caution could fuggest to prevent it. Is this now our cafe? Are we attacked, or are we in danger of being attacked? I believe, I may venture to prophely, that the French will not attack us, or de- E clare war against us, unless we provoke them to it by fome fuch ftep as this now proposed : Nay, I believe, they will not attack us, unless we attack them first, or give them reason to believe, that we are preparing to begin the attack ; F and should this house agree to the motion now made to us, I am perfuaded, they would look upon it as a prelude to an attack, in which cafe we could not expect, that they would demolifh any works they thought necessary for the defence G of any part of their dominions. Confequently, I cannot, think that any gentleman will agree to this motion, but fuch as are of opinion, that it ought to be followed by a

declaration of war; and before any gentleman embraces fuch an opinion. furely he ought to confider, whether in our prefent loaded condition. we could hope for carrying on a war with fuccels against the whole

house of Bourbon, and such of the other powers of Europe, as they might prevail on to join with them against us; for in the present circumstances of Europe, there is not one power upon the continent that would be able to affift us; and declare war without any fuch chance. B were any of them able, if we fhould by our imprudence precipitate a war, at an unlucky conjuncture, we could not expect that any of them would incline to affift us.

On the other hand, Sir, a very I believe, every gentleman must C few years will, I hope, free us from a great part of that load of debt we groan under at prefent, and will establish our publick credit upon a basis which it will be hardly posfible to fhake; to which I shall add, that many accidents may happen, that will contribute towards ftrengthening and uniting our friends upon the continent, or towards weakening and difuniting our enemies; whereas no contrary accident can with any reafon be apprehend. ed; and in fuch circumstances would it not be the height of imprudence in us, to infift to peremptorily upon the most just demand as to bring on an immediate war? Gentlemen may be as merry as they please upon the word negotiate, I have formerly made as free with it as any gentleman in this house; but the circumstances of affairs are now very much altered, and in the circumstances I have fairly and truly fet before your eyes, I shall always think it much better to negotiate than to conclude, or fight. By negotiation we keep our just claims alive ; but by fighting, or concluding, we may be obliged not only to give them up, but to yield to fome of the unjust claims of our adverfaries.

But. Sir. befides the many arguments that, may be drawn from the rules of common discretion, a very frong argument, may be drawn, against our agreeing to this motion, from the nature of our constitution. The power of making peace and war A much exhausted during the late war. will certainly be allowed to be a prerogative inherent in the crown; and as a necessary consequence, his majefty must necessarily have the fole power of negotiating and treating with foreign states. This prero-gative, I shall admit, ought, like B every other, to be made use of for the good of the people, and the honour of the crown; and when it is otherwise made use of, or neglected to be made use of, the parliament may interpole with its advice, or in order to punish those that were C the authors of fuch use or neglect ; but unless it can be alledged, that this prerogative has been made a bad use of, or that it has been to the great hurt of the people neglected, the parliament ought never to interpole in any affairs relating to peace or D war, negotiating or treating. Can any thing of this kind be alledged with regard to the works lately erected for the defence of the harbour of Dunkirk? In the late treaty of peace, his majesty has taken all polfible care to have them demolifhed, B by an express article for that purpole; and tho' that article is not as yet complied with, yet the time elapsed fince the conclusion of that treaty is not fo long, as to lay a foundation for accufing his majefty or his ministers with any neglect upon that head, F much lefs with a neglect by which the people have inffered. This motion then is certainly premature, and confequently our agreeing to it must, from the nature of our constitution, be deemed an incroachment

The late erected works at Dunkirk are not, I believe, Sir, fo ex. traordinary but that they might have been demolished before this time, had the French fet about it prefently

after the ratifications of the definitive treaty were exchanged ; but let us confider, that they were to be demolished at the expense of the French; and the French finances as well as our own having been very we cannot wonder at their not having been as yet able to fpare fuch a fum as was necessary for defraying the expence of demolifhing those works. At least we may suppose, that they have made use of this as a pretence for not entering upon the bulinels; and for the little time that has yet passed fince the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged, we could not refule to admit this as an excule, without incurring the cenfure even of our friends upon the continent, efpecially as the demolition could not be undertaken but during the warm and calm weather of the fummer, and but one fummer has paffed fince that time.

The delay in the execution of that article of the treaty cannot therefore, Sir, be supposed to proceed from our being in fuch a wretched condition as not to dare fo much as alk for what we have a right to; for tho' our condition is not at prefent very good, yet it is not yet quite fo wretched, nor will it ever be so, if we take care not to involve ourfelves in an unequal war, and at an unlucky conjuncture ; but if we were now in fuch a wretched condition, I should think it no reason for fetting up a parliamentary inquiry into the means by which we were brought into that condition a for the means are publickly known. and known to be fuch as no man in this kingdom can be blamed for. If there be any fecret in the late conduct of the affairs of Europe, it is in the question, how it was polupon the prerogatives of the crown. G fible for our ministers to obtain for good a peace as they did; for I must confeis, that when the French laid fiege to Maestricht in the beginning of the year 1748, I had fuch

a gloomy prospect of affairs, that I thought it next to impossible to preferve our friends the Dutch from the imminent ruin they were then threatned with, or to maintain the prefent emperor upon the imperial throne; and if the Dutch had been A ruined, and the emperor disposses, this nation would have been fo far from being in a condition to infift upon what it had a right to demand, that we must have yielded to every demand our enemies might have been pleased to make upon us.

This, Sir, is my opinion of the conduct and conclusion of the late war; and let those who have a contrary opinion be the movers and fupporters of what the noble lord who spoke last was pleased to propofe, as well as of the proposition C flances we can make on that head ? now under our confideration.

The next that spoke was M. Fabius Ambustus, whole Speech was in Subfance thus.

. Mr., President,

SIR.

THE Hon. gentleman was pleafed to fay, he could not fee how it would be imprudent to reject a motion that had been im. prudently made; to which I muft apply the old observation, that E high contempt put upon us by the there are none fo blind as those that will not fee; for it is certain, that we have now nothing to do with the question, whether the motion was prudently made or no. We are only to confider, whether it be now most prudent to agree to it, or to F put a negative upon it. For my part, I must think, that if there was any imprudence in making this motion, it confifted in the danger of having a negative put upon it; and if this was the only imprudence, that it would be extremely imprudent in us to reject the motion; and I must submit to gentlemen, which feems to be most wicked, H-----y B-----t, Efq;

to prefs for the performance of an article in a treaty, that is of the utmost confequence to this nation. or to furnish our enemies with a pretence for not performing it at all; for if the French could not last fummer spare the expence of demolishing the port at Dunkirk, it was because they applied all the money they could possibly spare towards repairing and augmenting their marine; confequently, they will have this pretence, and will certainly make B use of it every summer, until they have got their marine in fuch a condition as to be superior to us at sea : and when they have done this, can we expect that they will ever demolish the port of Dunkirk, or fhew the least regard to any in-

The Hon. gentleman was pleased to observe, that the demolition of that port can be undertaken only in fummer, and that but one fummer has paffed fince the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Sir, I muft D infift upon it, that the demolition may be carried on in winter as well as fummer; and if it were otherwife, I will fay, that to let one fummer pais over without fo much as one ftone or one pile's being removed. is a very great neglect in us, and a French; because we must have that article performed, before we can infift upon the performance of any other; for it would be the height of imprudence in us, to infift upon the performance of any other, fo peremptorily as to endanger a rupture, before we have feen the articles of former treaties as well as the laft relating to Dunkirk punctually complied with ; and I believe the French will perform no article, which they think worth their while to contest, the Hon. gentleman cannot but fee, G upon any other confideration but that of preventing an immediate rupture.

As this, Sir, is my firm opinion, I fhould be under the greatest anxiety, had

had I the fame opinion of the fuperior power of France, that has been, I am sure, unwisely, I hope, untruly, expressed by the two Hon. gentlemen who have fpoke against this motion. To talk of our being the weaker party, and of our A but that France alone will in a few being unable to support a war against the whole house of Bour-bon, in such a numerous assembly, and when there are fo many strangers in our galleries, is certainly much more imprudent than it was to make this motion. this is post night for France, I do not question but the Hon. gentlemen will have the honour of having what they have faid upon this fubject, transmitted in several letters to both the courts of Verfailles and Madrid : and I am fully convinced, C an overmatch for us at lea, it is a that while we have at the helm of our affairs gentlemen, who have fuch a mean opinion of the power and courage of their country, we shall never be able to obtain any proper concessions from either of thole courts.

But. Sir. if both or either of those courts should continue to delay doing us justice, I hope, his majesty will be able to find ministers who have a better opinion of his power, or at least not fo high an opinion of the power of his enemies; and in-E fore, if no juffice can be expected deed. I do not wonder that those gentlemen who thought us no match for Spain, and therefore tamely fubmitted for twenty years to all the infults and indignities put upon us by that nation, rather than venture a rupture, should now think us a F was a wife and a right motion; for very unequal match for the whole house of Bourbon. We know. what fort of men are taught by experience; but even the leffons of experience, I find, are thrown away upon them, otherwife the late war must have convinced them, that G we are at fea an overmatch for the whole house of Bourbon; and if we wifely and fleadily purfue a true British scheme of politicks, we shall always continue to be fo; but if

we purfue what feems to be our present scheme, if we be extremely frugal as to every article that relates to our marine, and extravagantly lavish, as to every other article of. publick expence, I make no doubt, years become an overmatch for us at fea ; and if ever that should happen, Britain, instead of Flanders, will become the feat of war, bloodfhed and defolation; for even in that cafe, I hope, the people of this As B kingdom would not act fuch a cowardly part, as tamely to give up either their liberty or independency.

But furely, Sir, if we have any apprehension, or if we think there is a poffibility, that the house of Bourbon may in a few years become reason for our infisting peremptorily upon an immediate execution of every article of the late treaty, and upon their doing us justice with respect to every other point in difpute between us; for if we should allow

D them to put us off with fham pretences, now when it is certain that they are not a match for us at fea. can we expect better treatment. after they find themfelves in a condition to overpower us upon the ocean as well as at land ? Therebut by a new war, the fooner we engage in it, the better ; confequently, fuppofing this motion was made with a defign to procure us justice or provoke a war, it was fo far from being a wicked, that it if it should be agreed to, and a new war should be the confequence, it could not be now faid that the parliament had precipitated us into a war, no more than it can be faid that the parliament precipitated us into the war with Spain, by what it did it in the years 1738 and 1739. It was not the proceedings in parliament, Sir, that precipitated us into that war; but the truckling fubmillions

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millions of our ministers for so many years before, and the trafh of treaties they had concluded, were fuch, that a war was become absolutely neceffary before the parliament interpoled ; and it was become necellary because it was apparent, that our ministers were resolved to facrifice both our trade and navigation in the American feas, rather than go to war. The parliament therefore did at that time nothing but what was their duty; but I shall readily B not to sufpect it of having been degrant, that they did not the whole of their duty; for they should not have left the conduct of the war to those who had shewn themselves so very fearful of entering into it; and if ever the like fhould happen again, I hope the parliament will take care C not to be guilty of the fame failure in their duty; for we know from experience, that a minifter generally behaves like a stepmother with refpect to those projects which are none of his own; and this might perhaps appear to have been lately the cafe, D that our publick credit had met if a first and impartial inquiry were to be made into the conduct of the late war, either with Spain, or upon the continent of Europe.

It is really to me diverting, Sir, to hear the Hon. gentleman throwing out his defiances, and declaring E his readiness to concur in a motion for an inquiry into the conduct and conclusion of the late war, and yet at the fame time opposing every motion that may tend to giving gentlemen the proper lights into any part of that affair; for furely F no gentleman who inclines to have a first and impartial inquiry made, either into the conduct of the war, or the conclusion of the peace, will move for our going into fuch an inquiry, till we have all the proper and necessary lights upon G whole first payment, and allow fome our table. As every motion for this purpole has had a negative . put ... upon it, it is very easy to say, that the late treaty of peace was fuch a one as we were forced to accept of,

by the difappointments and defeats we had met with in the profecution of the war, and by the danger our allies the Dutch were brought into ; but if we had the proper lights before us, I believe, it would be very for the parliament to interpole, A easy to shew, that all the disappoint. ments and defeats we met with, as well as the danger to which the Dutch were exposed, were all owing to our own misconduct; and that our conduct was in fome cafes fo glaringly ridiculous, that it is hardly pollible figned. But as we can at prefent argue upon this fubject only from printed news papers and pamphlets, I shall not trouble the house with any fuch arguments, tho' I muft make fome observations upon the circumstances of affairs at the time the treaty was concluded, in order to shew that we were not under an immediate necessity to accept of fuch dishonourable terms of peace.

> To begin, Sir, with our own affairs here at home; I shall allow with a very great shock, but how was that shock occasioned ? Sir, it is well known, that it was occafioned by fome peoples endeavouring to make a jobb for themfelves and their friends, of the fubscription for annuities voted by parliament. When the vote was paffed it was expected. that the fubfcription would, prefently after the first payment's being made, bear an advanced price. and confequently would be a lucrative jobb to every man that could raife money for making the first payment, and obtain the favour of being allowed to be a fubscriber. For this reason the courtiers resolved to keep it to themfelves, and no man was allowed to subscribe unless he was a courtier, or would make the courtier to go fhares with him in the subscription. This disgusted all the monied men in the kingdom, as well as those who were the agents øf

of the moneyed men abroad; and they refolved to let our minifters fee, that money could not be had, without keeping up a good correspondence with those that had it. By this means the fubscription foon fell to a great discount, and this affected A ning of the year 1748, they were all our other funds; because many were obliged to fell out of the old funds, to make good their payments upon this new fubfcription, and the real moneyed men refolved not to be purchasers. I fay, the real moneyed men, by which I mean those who B and dangerous sea war with this have a fum of money by them unemployed; for if a man had a million fettled in the publick funds, and no ready money befides at command, he could not be deemed a moneyed man, with regard to any new subscription.

It was this, Sir, that gave the flock to our publick credit; but if the courtiers had been made to fuffer for their avarice, and fome other proper methods taken to recover the confidence and the good will of the moneyed men both abroad D but from their fear of too great an and at home, and to invite them to become fubscribers, our publick credit might foon have been reftored, fo as to enable us to profecute the war with vigour both by fea and land; and the Dutch were not in fuch imminent danger as fome gen-E any alliance against us : As little tlemen would make us believe; for, befides the ftrong city of Maestricht, the French must have made themfelves masters of several other well fortified towns, before they could have entered any of the Dutch provinces; and before they could have F done this, the Ruffians would have joined our army, which would have enabled the duke to give them battle, with a probable view of fuccefs, efpecially as the French army would have been not only fatigued by the fieges they had been engaged in, G I can see no cause for this necessity, but very much diminished, as they must have left a strong garifon in every town they took, in order to September, 1750.

keep the communication open with their own country.

When I confider the circumstances of the Dutch in the year 1672, I am furprized, Sir, to hear any gentleman pretend, that in the beginin any danger of immediate ruin. In 1672, the French were in poffeffion of three of their provinces, and almost at the gates of the city of Amsterdam; and besides this, they were engaged in a most fierce nation; yet they found means to extricate themselves out of all these difficulties, and might have made France heartily repent the invalion fhe had made upon them, if they had not been afraid that by conquering their enemies, they might at last conquer themselves, which induced them to make a feparate peace with France, very much against the will of the prince of Orange, who knew that it proceeded not from their fear of France, increase of his power.

It could not therefore be the im-I mediate danger to which the Dutch were exposed, that made us agree to that treaty, nor could the French have compelled them to enter into could it be the danger to which the king of Sardinia was exposed, as experience had shewn how difficule and expensive it was for the French to carry on a war in Italy, whilst we were masters of the Mediterranean; and no one can pretend to fay, that either the queen of Hungary or we were in danger of an attack upon any part of our dominions. How then, Sir, came this peace to be fo necessary at that inftant of time ? For my own part, unless it was the danger many of our courtiers were in of being ruined, by the share they had in our new Ece ſubfubscription, if the preliminaries had not been at that time agreed on; and confequently, I must reckon, that Cape-Breton was facrificed, and hostages given for the fecurity of our making that facrifice, to the prefervation of a fet of courtiers A here at home; for it was not given as a confideration for the reflitution of Flanders; because in confidera. tion of that reftitution, the queen of Hungary gave up Parma, Placentia and Guastalla; and Modena was furely a fufficient compensation B for Savoy and the little county of Nice.

Having now fhewn, Sir, the neceffity, and the only real neceffity we were under for making peace at that inflant of time, let me examine what fort of necessity the French C were under. For this purpole I must defire gentlemen to recollect what was then well known all over Europe, that a famine had spread itfelf all over the kingdom of France, and that most of their manufacturers both in filk, woollen, and linen, D were thrown idle, for want of the necessary materials of which those manufactures are composed; and what made those misfortunes the heavier was, that during the war they could not eafily find a remedy; because in the preceding year, by E the diligence of some of our fea commanders, their marine were almost totally destroyed, fo that they had no convoy for their merchant thips, by which means they were in all parts of the world expoled to our privateers as well as men of F Then as to their colonies in ŵar. America, it is well known, that if the war had lasted another year, and we had taken care to prevent their getting any confiderable quantity of provisions; like the people of Egypt to Pharaoh, they mult have fold G may make it fit for receiving their themselves to us for bread.

After this, which every one knows to be a true description, I may apreat, Sir, to gentlemen," whether

France or this nation flood moft in need of a peace; and as the gentlemen who oppose this motion have in a manner confessed, that their late treaty of peace can be justified only by the neceffity we were under. if France was in a greater and more immediate neceffity than we, they ftand felf-condemned without any inquiry. But they are not, it seems, fatisfied with having unnecessarily accepted of a very bad treaty of peace; for the few advantages that were thereby flipulated for us, are, it feems, to be wholly, or in a great measure, given up; particularly the article relating to Dunkirk, is, I find, to be given up even by our ministers, as to every thing that was done towards reftoring that port before the war; for they have told us, that it is not proper for us at prefent, to infift upon having the harbour made entirely ufeless even for small trading vessels. For Godfake, Sir, what did we put fuch an article into the late treaty for ? The article fays, that Dunkirk is to remain upon the footing of antient treaties; and the Hon. gentleman told us, that by antient treaties are meant all treaties preceding that at Aix-la-Chapelle. If fo, then both the Treaty of Utrecht and the treaty of 1717, for demolishing of the port of Mardyke, are included; and from these treaties it is evident, that the entire defiration of the port of Dunkirk was intended and agreed to by France; confequently, this was again flipulated and agreed to by the treaty at Aixla-Chapelle. But now, it feems, we must not ask what they have to often, and fo lately promifed. Dunkirk is to remain a port for trading veffels; and that, without any limitation of burden; fo that the French East-India ships ; and then, as food as a war happens, we may be affured, it will be made a station for their men of war.

Thus it is, Sir, and thus it has been before this time ; the nation is flattered and -amuled with a fine article in a treaty ; and that article is foon after given up by our ministers; for the French, I have been told, were encouraged to put Dunkirk in the condition it was in at the breaking out of the late war, by a letter from a certain A British minister, who therein faid, that we would be content with lefs than the total demolition of that port ; and from what afterwards happened, it was plain, that he had good authority for faying to; but nothing can afford a itronger argument for agreeing to the motion now before us, than such a conduct in our ministers ; beв caule it will fignify nothing for his majefty to flipulate advantages to his people by treaty, if his ministers take upon them to give them up, either expressly, or by connivance ; and the only way, by which his majefty can difcover, whether they do fo or no, is by the parliament's making now and then an inquiry into their conduct as to foreign affairs. Therefore I fhall al- C ways be for any motion that has fuch a tendency ; and however much our ministers may be afraid of France, I hope this houfe will never thew to much fear of it, as to be deficient in our duty both to our fovertign and our couptry.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Siftion of Purliament: Continued from p. 362.

A.N. 16, there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, weivers, throwsters, dyers, and other manufacturers of raw and thrown F. files ; fetting forth, That of late years they had improved the manufacture of filk, fo as not only to fupply our home confumption, but to export great quantities ; and that the fupply of fine (hort raw filk had been heretofore from Italy and Spain, except a fmall precarious portion from China ; but that the exportation of fuch forts of filk had been of late abfolutely prohibited F in both those countries; by which the price of thrown filk, the only species allewed then to be exported from Italy, had rifen from 30 to 401. per cent. above its usigal, which had already occasioned the putting down a great many looms, and would a great many more : That nothing could more effectually fecure this branch of G business to the nation, than the producing a fupply of raw filk in fome of his majefty's dominions, which might be done in the fouthern colonies of America, 500 pounds of raw filk having fince the peace

been imported into London from Carolina and Georgia, which, upon trial, had been found to answer all the purposes of the beft Italian organzine ; and that, if proper encouragement were given to the production of raw filk in his majefty's colonies of America, it would be a means, in a few years, of fecuring a conftant and confiderable fupply, and would be a faving to the nation of fome hundreds of thousand pounds, annually paid to Italy and Spain for thrown and raw filk; befides many other national advantages, which would accrue by the returns thereof in goods to America ; therefore praying fuch relief as the nature of the cafe famuld require.

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This petition being referred to the confideration of a committee, and a great many accounts relating to the manufacture, importation, and exportation of filk, being laid before the houfe by order, and referred to the faid committee; before they made any report, viz. Jan. 26, it was refolved, that the houte would, on the Tuefday fev night, refolve itfelt into a committee of the whole houfe, to confider of the flate of the filk manufactures of this kingdom; and the report from this laft committee having been made, the following refolutions were, Feb. 9, agreed to by the houfe, viz.

r. That the encouraging the importation of China raw filk, to be manufactured in this kingdom, will be a publick benefit, and greatly contribute to the increase and improvement of the filk manufacture.

2. That for the encouragement of the importation of China raw filk, the feveral and refpective duties now payable thereon, by virtue of feveral acts of parliament now in force, fhall, from and alter the 24th of June, 1750, ceafe, determine, and be no inner paid.

3. That in licu of the duties is determined, there shall be payable and paid, from and after the faid 24th of June, the fame rates and duties upon all China raw filk imported into this kingdom, as are now by law payable for raw filk of the growth of Italy.

4. That from and after the faid s4th of June, the like draw-back (ball be allowed upon the exportation of China raw filk, as is now allowed upon the exportation of raw filk of the growth of Italy.

Upon thefe refolutions a bill was ordered to be brought in, and that lord Duplin, Mr. Horatio Walpole, fen. Sir Williams Calvert, Mr. Alderman Baker, Mr. Neale, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Weit, and Mr. Matthew Robinfon, fhould prepare and bring in the fame.

This bill was accordingly prefented by the lord Duplin, Feb. 15, and having Ecc. 2 paff.d paffed Both Houles without opposition, received the royal affent, March 14, being then entitled, An at for repealing the duties now payable upon China row filk, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

We thall now return to the committee to whom the petition above-mentioned was referred, whole report was made to the A house by Sir Wilfiam Calvert, Feb. 15, and referred to a committee of the whole house ; and their report being taken into confideration, March 1, the following refolutions were agreed to, viz.

1. That it will greatly tend to the increase and improvement of the filk manufactures of this kingdom, to encourage the growth and culture of filk in his majefty's B dominions in America.

2. That the duties now payable on raw filks, imported from his majefty's dominions in America, do ceafe, determine, and be no longer paid.

Upon these resolutions it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, and that Sir William Calvert, and Mr. Colle- C. ton, thould prepare and bring in the fame. Accordingly, March 2r, the bill was prefenred by Sir William, after which it paffed both houses without opposition, and received the royal affent at the end of the feffion, being then entitled, An act for encouraging the growth and culture of raw filk in bis majefty's colunies or plantations in D America

March 20, there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the fellowthip of English merchants for discovery of new trades, commonly called the Ruffia company, fetting forth, That the petitioners were rendered incapable to import raw filk from Perfia thro' Ruffia, under the act of the 14th of his majefty's reign, E been heard, and the witneffes on both chap. 36. by reafon of an interdiction of their trade to Perfia ; therefore praying to be enabled to import in British built shipping, navigated according to law, from any place belonging to the empire of Ruffia, raw filk of the growth of Perfia, being purchased in Ruffa by barter with woollen, or other manufactures, goods, F or commodities, exported from Great. Britain to Ruffia, or with the produce arifing from the fales of fuch goods to exported, as aforefaid.

This petition was accompanied with another of the bailiffs, wardens, affiftants, and commonalty of the weavers of London, fetting forth, That the importation of Perfis filk from Ruffis had been for fome G time difcontinued, the importers not being able to take the oath required by the abovementioned act, becaule the British factors were not permitted to carry their goods thro' Ruffia directly to Perlia ; and that

by this means they would be difabled from purchasing any Perfian filk for the future. which would be a great prejudice to our filk manufacture ; therefore praying for fuch relief as fhould appear reafonable.

Sept.

Upon these petitions a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Mr. Horatio Walpole, fen. the lord Duplin, and Mr. Charles Townfhend, fhould prepare and bring in the fame ; and accordingly Mr. Walpole prefented the bill to the houle the next day, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time, which it was the day following, and committed to a committee of the whole house. for the Tuefday then next.

This difpatch was probably made to prevent opposition, as the bill interfered with the trade of the Turkey company ; and in all fuch cafes it is well known, that the publick intereft is never impartially confidered by those whose private interest feems to be in danger. Accordingly, on the 24th, a petition was prefented and read from the Turkey company, fetting forth the great benefit of their trade to the nation, and concluding, That if the bill should pais, it would be attended with very great difadvantage to the nation, and diminifh, very confiderably, the exportation of the woollen manufactures and products of this kingdom ; and therefore praying to be heard by their counfel against the bill ; which was granted ; and the petitioners for the bill had leave to be heard by themfelves or counfel, in its favour, both, upon the report from the committee.

Accordingly, the report from the committee being made by the lord Duplin on the 19th, and ordered to be then read, the counfel were called in ; and after they had fides examined, the first amendment made by the committee was read a fecond time, upon which a motion was marle for adjourning the further confideration of the report till Tuefday then next; but upon putting the queftion, it was carried in the negative, the amendments all agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingroffed, and to be read a third time the Tueiday then next.

As petitions are never wanting upon fuch occations, there were, on the 31ft, two petitions prefented against the bill, one from the principal inhabitants of the town of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, concerned in the exportation of fifh, and other commodities, to Italy and other places in the Mediterranean fea, alledging, That the bill would be prejudicial to the fifh merchants, and other traders, up the Mediterranean. And the other petition was from the merchants and principal traders of the city of Exeter, alledging,

alledging, That the bill would be prejudicial to the Levant trade, in which all the woollen manufacturers of the kingdom were immediately interefted ; that the balance of trade was confiderably in favour of Russia, confequently, if the filk from thence should be purchased with our manufactures, the hemp and other goods imported from thence must be paid for in bullion ; that whatever quantities of filk inquid come from Ruffia, fo much the lefs would come from Italy and Turkey, by which our thips for those parts would be deprived of their home freights, on which was their principal dependance, to the great prejudice of our navigation ; and that the Turks and Italians might be in- B duced to prohibit our woollens and fifh, and take the fame of the French, which would increase the riches and power of our rivals, at the fame time that it diminished our own.

Both these petitions were ordered to lie on the table until the third reading of the bill; and, April s, another petition, with much the fame fuggestions, was prefented against the bill, from the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeffes of Truro, in Corn wall ; which was likewife ordered to lie on the table, until the third reading of the bill.

April 3, the bill was read a third time. and a motion being made for the bill to pais, and a debate arifing thereupon, it Dapplication of the money granted for the was moved to adjourn the debate till that day month ; but upon the queftion's being put, it was carried, in the negative ; after which the bill was paffed, and Mr. Horatio Walpole was ordered to carry it to the lords, where it met with the fame opposition it had done in the commons; but as the objections against it proceeded all from E apprehensions which did not seem to be well founded, or from facts which could not be proved ; and as there was a most folid argument in its favour, namely, that it must always be for the national interest to have all materials for manufactures fold as cheap as poffible; and as it is certain, that every commodity will be fold the cheaper, the more markets the buyer has F to go to; this prevailed with their lordthips, as it had done before with the commons, to open a new market for raw filk ; and this was the more necessary, as in our prefent circumstances we ought to encourage the trade both of Ruffia and Perfia, rather than that of Turkey, which last empire may, perhaps, in the next G schemes for securing and improving the war, be our declared enemies.

For these reasons, among others, the lords passed the bill without any amendment ; and it received the royal affent at the end of the feffion, being than entitled, An all for permitting raw filk, of the provotb er produce of Persia, purchased in Ruffia, to be imparted into this kingdom, from any pore or place belonging to the empire of Ruffia.

The last of the bills passed into laws, which we think necessary to take any particular notice of, was that relating to the African trade. As this affair had been brought before the house, and much agitated in the preceding feffion : and as we gave a full account of it in our fummary of that feffion *, we shall be the shorter upon it now.

Jan. 18, the company's petition was. with his majefty's recommendation, prefented to the house, and read; fetting forth the importance of the African trade. and their own diffrested circumstances ; and proposing, That if the house would make a fufficient provision for the maintenance of their forts and caffies, fo that the burthen thereof might not lie on the trade, they were ready and able, and did Coffer to procure a fubicription of a fufficient joint flock, to be employed in the faid trade, under all reafonable regulations, and alfo to take upon themfelves the fatisfying of their debts; fubmitting to the house, whether fuch a joint flock, to be actually employed in the faid trade, was not, in the nature of things, the best fecurity that could be given to the nation, for the due maintenance of the faid forts ; and declaring, that they were ready to fubmit to all fuch regulations, on behalf of the feparate traders, as the house should think fit : therefore praying, &c.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table ; and, Feb. 6, there were prefented to the house and read, a petition from the merchants of London trading to Africa ; another from the city of Briftol, under their common feal; a third from the merchants adventurers company of Briftol, under their common feal ; and a fourth from the Africa merchants of Liverpool ; all againft a joint flock company, chiefly for the reafon, that the forts and fettlements in the hands of fuch a company, would be prejudicial to the feparate traders, whereas they might otherwise be of great fervice.

These petitions were likewise ordered to lie upon the table ; and then Mr. John Pitt, from the commissioners for trade and plantations (by his majefty's command) arefented to the houfe feveral plans and African trade, that had been laid before them ; together with a reprefentation from the faid committioners, relating to the faid papers; and it was refolved, that the houle

See Lond, Mag. for laft year, p. 405.

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boule would, on the 1 rth, refolve itfelf into a commuter of the whole house, to confider of the faid papers.

Feb. q, there was prefented and read, a petition from the merchants, traders, and others, of the town of Lancather, fetting forth, That the petitioners were informed, that a fcheme was then carrying on for A menopolizing the trade to Africa, which, if carried into execution, and that extenfive trade put under the direction of a joint flock company, would be highly prejudicial so the merchants then concerned in that trade, and to the nation in general; and therefore praying. &c. After which a multitude of petitions, to the fame effect, were prefented to the houfe ; and on the 13th, the creditors of the company petisound against allowing them to take upon themselves the payment of their debts, infifting upon their utter inability to do fo, and that they offered to undertake the fame, with no other view but to force their creditors to a composition, by lifegating their most just deman's.

At laft, upon Feb. 10, there was prefented to the house and read, a petition of the fubicribing planters and merchants interefted in, and trading to the British sugar Sutlements in America, alledging, That the very existence of the fugar colonies depended upon the British trade to Africa ; that the French were daily incroaching on the rights of the British subjects there, and D that, unless immediate care was taken to preferve the forts and fortifications on that goaft, they would foon become mafters thereof, and thereby exclude the fubjects of Great-Britain from every part of that coaft, as they had already done from the gum coaft : And further alledging, That the British forts and fortifications there E that a bill should be brought in, and that ought to be put into, and constantly kept, not only in a defensible, but in a respectahie condition ; and that, as the aid of parliament was abfolutely neceffary for that purpole, the ends of granting fuch aid would be much better answered, by committing that traft, and the application of the money the houle thould think proper F to grant, to an incorporated body of men, with a joint flock, made answerable under penalties for the due execution thereof, than to any temporary, mutable, and tranfient for of men whatforver, who might renounce it at pleasure, and who would be animerable each for his own acts only ; and that the trade to Guines would be carried on more beneficially to the nation G and its colonies, if beddes leaving it free and open to all his 'majefly's fubjects, a company with a joint trading flock, flould be likewife permitted so trade thither, than

it could pullibly be by private traders onlyto as fuch company were invested with no rights or privileges to exclude, obfirall, or hinder any other of his majefty's fubjetts from trading thereto, and with the particular condition of being reflexined from carrying more than a certain mumber of negroes annually to the British colonies; that their reasons for these policions being contained in their representation to the board of trade, then before the bould. they would not trouble the house with a reputition of them ; and that the interest of the petitioners in preferving and extending this trade, was of fuch a nature, as made it impossible for them to have any other views, but such only as were for the honour and interest of the sation ; therefore praying, &c.

This petition was referred to the laft above-mentioned committee, as were all the petitions and papers relating to this affair ; and a great many perfons being ordered to attend, the house, upon the C faid Feb. 19, refolved itfelf into the faid committee, viz. to confider of the papers prefented to the house, the 6th instant, by the board of trade, relating to the African trade. As the affair was of the utmost confequence, and as the merchants were of two contrary opinions about the most effectual method for fecuring and improving the African trade, the houle were at great pains to examine thoroughly into the nature of it, fo that they were feven days in the committee upon it ; and, March s, their resolutions were by Mr. Holdyn reported, and agreed to by the houfe, being almost in the very fame words with those agreed to the preceding feffion *.

Upon thefe refolutions it was ordered, Mr. Hoblyn, Mr. Southwell, the lord Strange, the lord Duplin, Mr. Salufbury, Mr. Gildart, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Horatio Walpole, fen. Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Fane, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Nugent, should prepare and bring in the fame.

March 6, Mr. Hoblyn prefented the bill to the houfe, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time on the Monday following, and to be printed ; after which the bill paffed thro' both houles without oppofition, and received the royal atlent at the end of the feffion, being then entitled, An all for extending and improving the trade to Africa.

But we must observe, that, March 13 being the day after the fecond reading of the bill, a petition of the African company was prefented to the houle and read, fetting forth their property in the forts ar.d

* See Lond. Mag. for laft year, p. 408.

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and fortifications on the African coaft, and offering to furrender the fame together with their charter, on condition, that the house would grant them '180,0001. or an annuity for the fame, at the rate of 31. per cent. per ann. redeemable by parliament, to commence from March 31, and fubject in the first place to the payment of A the company's just debts, within a time to be limited, the furplus to belong to the proprietors of the flock, in proportion to their respective shares. And at the fame time a petition of their creditors was preferred to the houfe and read, relying upon the goodne's of the houfe to provide for their payment.

Both these petitions were referred to B a committee of the whole houle, in which It was faid, that the publick ought not to pay the company any more than the prefent value of their forts and fettlements, according to the furvey thereof to be made. On the other hand, it was inlifted, that in justice and equity the publick was indebted to the company in a greater lum C than what they now demanded ; for those forts and fettlements faould have been purchased by the publick the moment the trade was laid open, and should from that time have been supported at the publick expence ; but fo hardly had the company been dealt with, that in the year 1693, the trade was laid open by act of parliament, D without allowing them any confideration for their forts or fettlemients, or any thing towards the future support thereof, but a Buty which never was, nor ever could be collected; nor were they from that time to the year 1730, ever allowed any thing by the publick for the fupport of their forts and fortifications upon the coaft of Africa ; and if they have exhaulted Emotion, to infert after the word (copila) their capital, and run themfelves in debt, first by creeting those forts, and afterwards by supporting them, the publick ought in juffice and equity to make it good ; for from what the French have lately done upon the gum coaft, it is plain they or the Dutch, or both, would have usurped an exclusive privilege of trading to the whole p coaft of Africa, if our company had not erected and supported forts and garifons upon that coaft ; and as the company fupported them for 3 1 years after the benefit of their exclusive privilege, was taken from them, if we compute their expence at 10,000l. a year, the leaft it was ever rated at, we must admit, that the publick bies them 310, cool. without allowing any thing for G intereft, or for the expence of erecting those forts ; and supposing you deduct from this fum what the company ever received by means of the duty imposed in 1698 upon the separate traders, the refidue will

amount to a larger fum than is now demanded by the company, as the price of their property.

This however did not prevail with the committee to allow the company any certain fum; for the refolution they came to, which was afterwards approved by the houle, was in the very tome words, with that of a like committee in the preceding Yeffion, which our readers may fee in our Magazine for laft year, p. 409. col. 1.

D, E. We now come to those bills which were hut had not the laft feffion brought in, but had not the good fortune to be paffed into laws, of which the only very remarkable one was that for limiting the time for foldiers being obliged to ferve in the army. Jan. 14, Mr. Thomas Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the respective times at, and conditions upon, which, every noncommittion officer or foldier, now, or who may hereafter be fuch, in his majefty's fervice, shall be intitled to be discharged from the faid fervice, notwithstanding a number of forces by land shall by authority of parliament be kept on foot ; which motion being feconded, was agreed to, and the faid Mr. Pitt, the lord Baltimore, and Mr. Sydenham, were ordered to prepare and bring in the fame.

As a bill of the fame nature had been brought in the preceding feffion, the bill was foon prepared, and on the 17th it was prefented to the house and read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time ; after which a motion was made. that such a number of copies of the faid bill be printed, as thall be fufficient for the members of the houfe ; whereupon it was moved, by way of amendment to the thefe words (of the enacting part and the provifo) but this amendment being upon the question rejected, the question was then put upon the motion, and passed in the negative by 192 to 99; the principal fpeakers for the motion, that is to fay, for printing the whole bill, being the faid Mr. Pitt, the earl of Egmont, general Oglethorpe, the lord Strange, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Vyner; and the principal speakers agaios it were, Mr. Secretary at war, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Pitt, and Mr. Horatio Walpole, fen.

Jan. 26, the bill was read a fecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houfe : Feb. 7, the houfe in a committee went'thro' the bill, and the 13th the report was received and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingrolled ; in all which ftages it met with little or no opposition ; but when it came to be read a third time, which

which was on the 16th, and a motion being made for its paffing, a long debate arofe, in which the principal speakers for the bill were Mr. Willis, admiral Vernon, Mr. Thomas Pitt, lord Strange, Mr. Prowfe, general Oglethorpe, carl of Eg-mont, Mr. Hen. Bathurst, and Dr. Lee; and the chief speakers against it were A Mr. Hay, col. Haldane, col. Lyttelton, lord Barrington, col. Campbel, lord George Sackville, col. Conway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Legge. At laft the queftion being put, it was carried in the negative by 154 to 92.

There was another unfortunate bill brought in laft feffion, which tho' not remarkable in itself, became remarkable B by the mighty support it received, and the at last more mighty opposition it met with; for in all its ftages it was better attended, than the most important affair that happened laft feffion. The bill we mean, was that for repairing the road leading from Westwood gate in the parish of Knotting in the county of Bedford, C of the doctrine of transubstantiation, or over Ditchford bridge, through the towns of Kettering and Rothwell, in the county of Northampton, to the town of Market-Harborough in the county of Liecefter. Upon almost every step made in this affair, there was a debate and division, and at last, when a motion was made. Feb. 13, for the bill's being ingroffed, there D enfued a long debate, after which the queflion was put, and carried in the negative by 208 to 154.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, Sc.

81 R,

THAT wonders or miracles have not E yet ceased in christendom, 1 think has been proved to the fatisfation of all men that are not disposed to wrangle about words : For, was it not a miracle, or fomething near a-kin to one, to fee learned men maintain fo fierce a squabble on the fubject, as if christianity must stand or fall, according as they could prove, or difprove, the existence of miraculous powers in the church after the days of the apofiles ?

I will not make one in the number of miracle-mongers, by pretending to fet up as a judge of the controverly : But thus far I may pretend to decide ; that if the Free Inquiry and the Free Answers were all burnt, chriftianity would fuftain no great G They had rather make a parade of their lofs thereby. (See Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 17, &c.)

However, I must own it was an heroick undertaking, to go to pull down the edifice of the whore of Babylon all at once, by

fruking at its grand prop. misaculous powers, whereby the deludes the world. But there is a thorter way to detiroy popery, root and branch, without meddling at all with the fathers of the three or four first centuries. We want so other authority against the Roman church, than the fcripture: Here we may find arguments enough to confute all her erroneous doctrines.

For example; is any one ftaggered by the flories of miracles wrought in the Romith communion, in our days, or fome centuries ago? Let him only inquire what purpofes those miracles may be de-figned to ferve ; what doctrines they are intended to countenance or confirm ; and then bring the matter before the bar of divine authority: And if he finds fuch miracles calculated to promote imageworthip, or to convince people of the lawfulnefs and expediency of having more mediators than one between God and man, or urged as a proof of the truth to support any other doctrine not contained in holy writ; he may then fulpedt a cheat, and, without any more ado, reject fuch miracles, upon this fingle principle, that God cannot work miracles to bear witness against the truth; and therefore, they must be juggles of artful men, or elfe wrought by the power of fatan.

To make this plainer ; let us fuppole a miracle recorded, no matter in what age, nor by whom attested ; and that it is faid to have been wrought by the interceffion of fome faint or martyr, in confequence of prayers put up to him before his flaring, or a block of wood or ftene (alhioned in the fimilitude of a man to represent him s In this cafe, any fober thinking man may fpare himself the trouble of an inquiry into the character of the vouchers of the miracle, as to their veracity and understanding, and, without any hefitation, pronounce the flory to be a forgery : For, in this inftance, it is evident there is a breach of the first and second command-F ments ; and God can have no hand in countenancing and promoting the violating of his own laws. Such a conclusion may be formed by any confiderate chriftian, tho' he has never feen the infide of an univerfity.

But it too frequently happens, that great icholars their rather for themfelves than for the information of the world : profound erudition, than floop to the capacity of the generallity of mankind ; and fo by multiplying proofs, and heaping up authorities upon authorities, to difphy their learning, and thew their admirable Labert

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1750. Influctions for the CHOICE of a WIFE. 209

talent at managing a disputer a large volume is thrown out to the publick, which, whatever profit it may bring to the author or bookfeller, leaves most of the readers little better, if not worfe, informed, than it found them.

In the name of common fence, who were to be judges of this controverly A about miraculous powers in the church? the learned, or the illiterate ? If the former, they did not want a long, elaborate Inquiry, nor the Answers to it; and, if the dispute was submitted to the determination of the latter, or carried on for their inflruction, they could not be judges of it. Must a tradefman or a mechanick fall to confulting the writings of Juffin, Ire- B næus, Ignatius, Origen, Tertullian, Cyprian, Ambrole, Auftin, Bafil, Jerom, &c? No, he wants to make thorter work of it, that he may have time to mind his calling and provide for his family, whilft he is inquiring whether he ought to embrace or reject the doctrines and practices of the church of Rome; and C very rationally concludes, that as all articles of faith are contained in, or fairly deducible from, the bible, this is the only authority that fhould be appealed to in controverfies about religion ; the fentiments of uninfpired writers, whether antient or modern, being of no, weight on either fide of the queftion, but only ferving to fpin out the controverly, and D bewilder the disputants as well as their scaders.

> Your humble fervant, SIMPLEX.

From the General Advertiler.

Written by a Gentleman to a young Tradefman bis Nepberv.

Dear Nepbew,

S you earneftly prefs me to affift you A with my advice in the choice of a wife, I take it for granted, that your trade is equal to the expences of a family ; for no wife man will be encouraged, by the hope F of future gain, to ftake his happinels upon a contingent event, as no good man will deliberately involve another in his own distress. Let not your principal concern be the lady's portion, but her family and alliances ; I do not mean with respect to magnificence and fplendor, but an extenfive trade and correspondence, from which greater advantages may be derived to a G man of bulinels, than from a very confiderable fortune, which, if put into trade without fuch advantages, will grudually diminich ; and with this aggravation, that after fudden affluence has introduced hax-

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ury, and rendered expensiva lixing, habitual, mediocrity will be deemed indigence, and indigence will become an infupportable calamity, Neither futier great expectations to betray you into a ftare of fervile dependence; you will then become a flave to the humour of the perfon whofe fortune you hope to inherit; a wretch. perhaps, whole heart is rendered callous by avarice, and whole temper is foured by old age or difeafe ; and if you fhould be the furvivor, you will probably have the mortification to find, that, for fome caufelefs or capricious difguilt, the wealth which you expected to poffeis, is bequeathed to a stranger.

Let your wife be religious, but not a bigot ; otherwife her time and her thoughts will be wholly employed in devotional exercifes, and her family affairs totally neglected ; befides, if her opinion be different from yours, the will accuse you of fuperflition or infidelity, and harrafs you with controverly, till you will fly from home, as an office of inquisition, in which your wife is not only judge, but executioner.

Avoid her, in whom the love of pleafure appears to be a predominant paffien. however enticing her wit, or however alluring her beauty. Demestick affairs will be deemed unworthy of her notice, and the expences which attend the indulgence of fuch a difposition will never affect her, till the fund be exhausted : nor will the be convinced that her defires are unreasonable, till the gratification of them is become impoffible; for the love of pleafure acquired in youth, is to deeply rooted, and the opportunities of gratifying it fo many, that a reformation cannot be Infructions for the Choice of a Wife: E hoped even from the conviction of the neceffity of attempting it, and an earnest defire to effect it, if there is not a degree of fortitude and refolution, which has been feldom found in the ftrongeft minds, with all the advantage of habitual virtue.

Plain natural good-fenfe is an effential qualification, and is,

" Altho' no fcience, fairly worth the feven."

This, joined with that acconomy which it naturally produces, is the very bafis of matrimonial felicity ; without thefe, all other accomplifhments would be either useless or hurtful, as these are the principles which direct every quality to its proper ule, and make all conducive to the general good : And if you thould fuffer by inevitable loffes, and the hopes that were founded on honefty and diligence flcu'd be difappointed, the woman who is polfeffed of theie virtues will ftill reduce Fff your

your expences within the bounds' of your income, and you may with her live, in a manner, intrenched, and almost bid defiance to every affault of toptune.

But there is no fingle quality of fo much importance as fweetnels of temper; to be eafy and chearful, to meet you with fmiles, when the business of the day is over, to A foothe the anguith and anxiety that are prosluced by hurry and difappointments; to be fo perfectly yours, as to enter into your different passions and affections to deeply, as to feel them with you and for you, is to alleviste every forrow, and double all the felicities of hie.

But this is a disposition which is fo exacily initiated by complaisance and good- B breeding (which an elegant writer aptly terms an artificial good-nature) that you will find all your fagacity necessary to difcover the difference.

With regard to perfor, rather chufe one in whom there is nothing that difguits you, than a celebrated beauty ; for time and fruition will certainly make you indifferent. C But the beauty of your wife will attract the eyes of others, and will, perhaps, produce an attempt upon her chaftity ; if the refifts, the will not fail to make a merit of her refiftance, and having her vanity conftantly flattered by the praile of others, the will expect a degree of respect, little thort of advration, from you ; a respect, which familiarity with the object is known D to have no tendency to increase.

Notwithftanding common prudence forms to countenance, and the balenels and viblany of fome feem to justify the practice of making feitlements, yet I disapprove of it upon the whole; and tho' in fome cales it may have answered good purposes, yet I doubt not but it has greatly contri- F as a neceffary confequence. buted to render those very persons unhappy, for whole advantage it was intended, as it unavoidably occasions a difference of interefts, and naturally tends to deftroy that union, without which no matrimonial happinels can lublift.

However, if the parents of the lady whom you thall chufe by the foregoing rules, think a fettlement neceffary, I would not have you forego her upon that account ; but do not fuffer her to part with the power of disposing of her money without the consent of trustees; for if any opening for the increase of your trade, the purchase of an extraordinary bargain, or the purfuit of any rational scheme thould clier, you will find, to your mor- G created by K. James H. famous for her wit Lification, that in every truftee you have got a mafter. Neither grant a fettlement Large enough to make her independent, left you put into her hand a rod, which will be well for you, if you are not frsently obliged to kifs.

I cannot quit this fulfielt without adding one maxim, which, tho' generally weglefted, is of great furvice ; be confuntly diligent to keep alive defire, and preferve that delicacy of affection, which is fo jufily celebrated and fo feldom felt.

Most people, after they are married, imagine their point is gained, and lay afide all those little arts, that, by hiding their patural infirmities, and avoiding difgufting indecencies, railed expectations which should not be disppointed. It should be remembered, that the fame means which were used to gain affection, are absolutely necelfary to preferve it : And I think an indelicate behaviour, and groß familiarity, if they do not alienate affection, never fail to quench defire. Obferve, then, a formpulous regard to decorum, nor indulga yourfelf in lamiliarities that violate decency ; fleadily preferve in your conduct a proper degree of complaifance; for it is a kind of barrier, which if once broken down, rudeness and incivility will rush in upon you, and bring along with them negleft and contempt, which may poffibly grow into a fact aversion.

After all, you are not to expect perfection, and must be fatisfied, if the good qualities are fufficiently predominant in the perfon to flamp the character; and when you are pofferfied of this amiable, this truly defrable object, treat her with all that regard and tenderness the fo well deferves : For tho' with a perfon of a contrary caft you must be inevitably unhappy, yet your felicity, even with one of this tuin, muft in a great measure depend upon your own conduct : In one word, endeavour to make her happy, and you will find your own happinels will follow,

W E lately received a very remarkable fpeech of Sir Charles Sedley, on falaries, places and penfione, ec. which he made in the houle of commons at the beginning of K. William's roign ; but as our readers may fee this (peech, with cemarks, in our Magazine for theyear 2741, p. 73, 74, our correspondent will sacuse us for not inferting it have, However, we fhall give our scadere his ftery, concerning Sir Charles, which he wrote at the end of the fpeech, and is as follows :

This gentleman (lays our correlpondent, meaning Sir Charles Sedley) was father of the late counters of Dorcheller, fo and good-lenfers and as he was a main of great wit, and a member of the convention, being asked by a friend, what he had been about, as he came out of the house of commony the day on which the prince and

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and princels of Orange were wated king and queen of these realms, he answered, that he had been doing an act of gratitude. What's that, fays his friend? Why, faya he, king James made my daughter a counters, and I have been making his a QUIEN.

The Laft Will and Teftament of GERARD VAN NECK, Klg;

Extrasted from the Registry of the Prorogathe Court of Canterbury.

In the Name of GOD : Amen.

Gerard Van Neck, of London, merchant, being of found and difpoling mind and memory, do m-ke and ordain B Mifs Croft, Gerard du Carel, John Silmy laft will and reftament in manner following. First, and principally, I refign my foul to God Almighty, and hope for falvation thro' the merits of my bleffed Redeemer, Jesus Chrift. I defire to be interr'd at the diferetion of my executors, herein after named, but without any pomp.

As to my temporal eftate, I dispose C thereof as followeth :

I name and conflitute Sir Matthew Decker, bart. and my brother Jofnus Van Neck, executors of this my left will and teilament.

I will, that my executors shall have the fpace of 12 kalendar months next after my decease, if they shall think to long a time necessary, for the payment of the D following legacies : But all my just debts, and juneral charges, must be first and immediately paid.

I will, that my executors do pay to the East-India company, the fum of 2001. which I have engaged fhould be paid to them after my decease, for the use of their hospital.

I give to the descons of the Dutch church in Auflin-Friars, London, 2501. for the use of the poor of the faid church.

I give to the elders of the Dutch church in Auftin-Friars, London, 750l. towards the repairs and support of the faid church.

I give to each of the ministers of the faid church, who shall be fo at the time of F my decease, 1001.

I give to each of the ministers of the French church in Threadneedle-fireet, who shall be such at the time of my decease, لزد

I give to the miniflers and church-wardens of the French church at Wandfworth, in Surrey, gool. in trust, to apply the insereft thereof to the maintenance of the G capital of the faid fund, or what shall reministers, and to the repair of the faid church ; and give them befides sol, for the ule of the poor.

I give to each of the ministers of the faid church, who shall be such at the time a my decease, 301.

I give to St. Thomas's hospital, 2001. I give to the hospital of the foundlings, 2001

I give to St. George's hospital, Hyde-Park Corner, 2001.

I give to the French holpital near the Artillery-Ground, formerly called the Pefthouse, accl.

А I give and bequeath to each of my following god-fons and god-daughters, the fum of tool, viz. Gerard de Vifme, Gerard Tutch, Mafter Billers, Mifs Chamier, Effher de Commarque, two Mafters de Jong, each vorl. Jacob Rigail, Master Veinezobre, Mafter Rozenhagen, Gerard Laurence Hillera, Van Nick Torriano, vettre, and Mils Jeane Auriol ; and my will is, that their feveral legacies thus bequeathed to my god children, fhould be paid them at the age of 21 years refpec. tively ; and that the interest accruing in. the mean time be joined and added to the principal, and go to the increase thereof a and my surther will is, that it thall be law. ful for my executors, as they fliall think fitting, to apply any part or the whole of tuch legacies towards putting out any of my fild ged-children to any trade, profeffion, or bufinefs : And, that my executors may be as little incumbred with trufts an poffible, my will is, that they have power. as foon as they think fitting, during the minority of my faid god-children, to pay any or all of these legacies to their respective parents or guardians, and that the re-

ceipt of fuch parents or guardians shall be full and fufficient difcharges to my faid, executors.

I give to the Rev. Mr. Laurence, 301.

I give to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, our E minister at Putney, 30!.

I give and bequeath to my faid executors, the fum of 10,000l, in truft, that they do, within a convenient time after my deceafe. lay out and invest the fame in fuch parliamentary funds as they fhall think propera in their own names, and pay the produce or interest thereof, in equal portions, to, the children of my brother Abraham Van Neck, until the death of their father, or their respective marriages, which ever first thall happen ; and if any of them thou'd marry during the life of their faid father, then such child to be paid her thare of the capital of the faid fund at her marriage ; but in cafe their father fhould die before their or any of their marriages, then the main thereof, shall be divided amongst the faid children, or their repreferentives, in fuch manner, that each thail take an equal thare of the whole fum of topool. or the fund in which it thall be inverted.

Fffz

I give and bequeath to my fifter Geedtrude Staal, her executors or administrators, the furn of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my fifter Dina Mulda, the fum of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my fifter Catharina Van Neck, the fum of 10.0001.

I give to the two daughters of my late A brother Lambert Van Neck, each goool. and if one fhould die, the other to enjoy the whole.

I give and devife to my brother William Van Neck, the furn of 10,000l.

I give and bequeath to my brother Jofhua Van Neck, his executors and administratars, the fum of 10,0001.

I give and bequeath to my brother Jacobus Van Neck, his heirs, executors, and administrators, the fum of 10,000l.

I give to Sir Matthew Decker, bart. my executor, gool, as a fmall token of my gratitude for the friendship which he has shewn me during my life; and 100l. to lady Decker.

of me while I lived with my brother, the fum of sool.

I give to Mr. Charles Van Notten, as a token of the friendship I always had for him, scol.

And as a token of my gratitude for the friendship which Mrs. Du la Mon, the wife of Mr. James Du la Mon, has thewn my late dear wife, and the trouble the has Dbeen at for me, I give and bequeath to my executors, the fum of 2000l. in truft. that they shall, within a convenient time after my decease, place out and invest the same in fome parliamentary funds or fecurities. in their own names, and during the joint lives of the faid Mis. Du la Mon and her huiband, pay her the interest, or produce E thereof, upon her feparate receipt, without the controul or intermeddling of her hufband ; and in cafe fhe fhould furvive her faid hufband, then from and immediately after his decease, in truft, to transfer or make over to her the faid Mrs. Du la Mon, or her affigns, the faid fecurities or funds in which the faid fum of 2000l. fhall F have been invefted.

And as Mrs. Do la Mon, whilf the has continued in my houfe, has been accustomed to live in the fame manner as if the were my fifter, I think myfelf bound, as well in juffice, as thro' gratitude for all her trouble, to enable her to live in a handfome manner when I am no more ; and therefore, over and allove the before- G mentioned legacy, I give and devise to the faid Mrs. Du la Mon, an annuity or yearly rent of 5col. for and during the term of her natural life, to be paid to her on her own feparate receipt, without the controul

or intermeddling of her holband, which leparate receipt shall be a sufficient difcharge to my executors, by four quarterly payments, to wit, March 15, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 24, in every year, the first payment to begin and to be made upon the first of the faid days which shall happen next after my decease ; and as I rely entirely on the punctuality of my executors in performing the defires I express in this my will, there shall be no fecurity required from them for the payment of this annuity or yearly rent, (valued at good.)

Sept.

I give moreover to the faid Mrs. Du la Mon, my four largest filver candlefticks, alf my cases of filver-handled knives, fpoons, ₿ and forks, one of my filver tea-kettles, all my house linen, whether in 'my house in London or in Putney, all my coaches, equipages, horfes, and in general all that belongs to the flables, defiring the may fell for her own profit what the thall not want' for ule.

I give to Sir Matthew Decker, bart. and I give to Mrs. Ann Dupuy, for the care C Mr. Peter Simond, and the furvivor of them, the executors and administrators of fuch furvivor, the house at Putney, wherein my brother Joshua Van Neck now dwelleth, with all the gardens, out houses, edifices, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the term of ninety-nine years, if the faid Mrs. Du la Mon thall fo long live, upon this special trust and confidence, that they thall permit the faid Mrs. Du la Mon, for and during the faid term, to dwell in the fame, and quietly to enjoy it, with all the appurtenances thereof, without payment of any rent or confideration for the fame, fave only the land tax, and fuch other parliamentary taxes as may be hereafter laid upon the fame ; and from and after the determination of the faid term, or after the death of the faid Mrs. Du la Mon, I give the faid houfes, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to my faid brother Joshua Van Neck, his heirs and affigns for ever.

All the furniture of my dwelling-houfes in London and in Putney, except what I have before given to the faid Mrs. Du la Mon, I give to my faid brother Jofhua, upon this condition neverthelefs, that he leaves in the houfe wherein he now dwell-eth at Putney, all the furniture that fhall be therein at the time of my decease, for the use of the faid Mrs. Du la Mon during her life; and if any difficulty or dispute should arife upon this bequest (which I hope will not be the cafe) between my faid brother and Mrs. Du la Mon, my will is, that they fubmit the whole to the decifion of the faid Sir Matthew Decker, and Mr. Peter Simond, and abide by what they shall determine concerning the fame,

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I give to Mrs. Daubuz, widow of the late Mr. Stephen Daubuz, and Mils Daubuz her daughter, to each zool.

I give to baron Augustus Schutz, and his brother the col. Schutz, each gool.

I give to my friends Monf. Hop, John Horman Billerbeck, col. De Jeant, Mr. James Du la Mon, Mr. Henrick Van A Ouryok at the Hague, the Rev. Mr. Eymard, and Mr. Peter Simond, each aocl.

I give to my good friends who favoured me with their companies on Fridays, viz. to Mr. Tim. Waldo, major de la Vabre, Mr. Claude Defmaretz, Mr. Claude Aubert, Mr. John Peter Blacquiere, Mr. John Porter, Mr. James Porter, Mr. Michael Rouge, Mr. Etienne Maffe, Mr. B Claude Amyand, Mr. Stephen Godin, Mr. Stephen Guione, Mr. George de Sauffure, Mr. Francois Mayffard, capt. James de Normandie, Mr. James Chalie, Mr. Matthew Testas, Mr. Samuel Pichel, to each, and every one of them, 100l.

I give cool, to Mr. Heary De Putter, and to Mrs. De Putter my large diamond C ring, which 'I promifed to leave her by my will many years ago.

I give to Mils Reau, daughter of capt. Reau, at Hammersmith, whom my late foouse omitted in her will, 2001.

I give to my good friend Mr. James Cleopard Simond, 1001.

I give to Mr. Mark Liotard, socl.

Mark Cephas Tutet, 1001. each.

I give to Mrs. Sulannah Frontin, 5001.

I give scol. to be divided among the clerks of the compting-house, wherein my brother Joshua and I carry on our wade, in such manner and proportion as my faid brother shall think fit.

I give I sol. to my fervant Daniel Bonhofte, if he be living with me at the time E of my decease.

I give to Benjamin Burt, my butler, if he be living with me at the time of my deceafe, 501.

I give 350l. amongit the fervants of the houfe, in fuch manner and proportion as my brother Joinua inall think fit to be divided, only I'defire that the faid Daniel F Bonhofte, and Benjamin Burt, may have their proportion, notwithstanding the above legacies, abovenamed, to them given.

I give 2001, to the poor of Putney parifh; and roool, to be divided between the poor . English, Dutch, and French, in such proportion as my executors thall think fit.

 \cdot I give to Mr. Daniel Olivier, who is ${f G}$ in our compting-houfe, seel. and to Mr. Walpole, who is affifting there, 120l.

(The total of these legacies amounts to 202,000l.) 2,

All my houfes, tenements, and hereditaments, of what kind or nature foever, or wherefoever (except what is before devifed) and all the reft and refidue of my real and perfonal eftate whatfoever, after payment of my debts, funeral charges, and legacies, I give, devife, and bequeath, to my dear brother Jofhua Van Neck, his heirs, executors, administrators and affigns for ever.

I defire, that when it shall pleafe God to take me from this life to him, the trade of my compting-houle may be continued. for the benefit of my eftate, to the gift of December which shall happen next after my decease, and I defire that my affairs may be then fettled and liquidated ; after which time my faid brother Jofhua Van Neck, may do what he shall think fit ; but what I recommend to him is, ever to prefer juffice and honour to profit and lucre, and a good repute to the defire of riches. I recommend it also to him, to do all the good he can during his life, in proportion to the wealth with which it thall pleafe God to blefs him. May it pleafe God to infpire me with the fame fentiments, while he fhall pleafe to fpare me in this life. Amen.

I revoke all wills and teftamentary difpolitions by me heretofore made ; and in testimony that this is my last will and teftament, have hereunto fet my hand. I give to Mr. Jer. Joye, and to Mr. D feal, and my name to every theet hereof. being three, and twelve pages, this 25th day of October, in the year of our lord 1748.

GERARD VAN NECK.

Signed, fealed, published, and declared, by Gerard Van Neck, to be his laft will and testament, in the prefence of us the witneffes underwritten, who have, at his request, and in his prefence, and the prefence of each other, fet our hands as witneffes to the execution of this his faid will.

> James Godin, jun. Jacob Wilkinfen, Peter Lefoffe.

[No. I.]

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CODICIL to my Laft Will and Teftament. dated Oct. 25, 1748.

GIVE and bequeath to my god for. George Amyand sool. upon the fame terms and conditions as the reft of my godfons and god-daughters.

I give and bequeath to my god daughter Girardini Vander Duffen, at Delft, 2001. upon the fame conditions as to all my godfons and god-daughters.

And whereas my nieco Catharina Van Neck, daughter to my brother Abraham Van Neck, has received from me when fae

the married 5000 gilders, my intention is. that the thall receive to much lefs for her portion out of the legacy of 10,000l. which. I have given or bequeathed to the three daughters of my faid brother Abraham Van Neck in my will and teftament, and which legacy I reduce fo far as this fum of 5000 gilders amount to in fterling money. A -As I have loft my worthy friend Sir Matthew Decker fince the execution of this my last will and testament, I constitute and appoint in lieu of him, for my exe-, eutor of this my last will and testament, my dear friend Mr. Peter Simond, jointly with my dear brother Joshua Van Neck.

And if any difference should arise between my faid brother Joshua Van Neck B and Mrs. Du la Mon, about the disposition or confents of my faid will and testament, then my will is, that fuch difference shall he determined and decided between my faid friend Mr. Peter Simond and Mr. John Peter Blacquiere and whatever they shall award they shall submit to.

friend Mr. Peter Simond 3001. more, befides the legacy of 2001. mentioned in my will; and to my friend Mr. John Peter Blacquiere tocl. more than the tool. mentioned in my will and ten ment.

I give and bequeath to Mr. Daniel Olivier, for the true affection he has ferved us with, 10001. Sterling.

And as Mr. John Loitard has been a D good while with me to supply his brother's ablence, it is my will, that the faid Mr. Liotard shall share for 2001. in the legacy of coel. to Mr. Mark Liotard, in my faid will and teftament.

London, the twenty-third day of Marcha feventeen hundred forty-eight.

GERARD VAN NECK. E I make the following addition to this my codicil to my laft will and teftament, dated the sigth of October, 1748. --- I give and bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Marcombe sool. sterling. I give and bequeath to Mill Sulanne Maffe, eldeft daughter of Mr. Etienne Masse, 1051. sterling, for a ring. London, the month of August, 1749. GERARD VAN NECK.

[No. 11.]

- -

Gerard Van Neck, of London, mer-I chant, do make this fecond Codicil to my laft will and teftament, in manner following. Whereas 1 have hy my faid will bequeathed the fum of 10,0001, fterling to my fifter Dina Mulda, and the like G fum of 10,000l. fterling to my fifter Catharina Van Neck, I do hereby revoke each of the aforelaid legacies, to each of my faid fifters, and in lieu thereof. I give and bequeath to my fifter Dina Mulda the fum of 5000l, fterling; and I give and bequeath

to my fifter Catharina Van Neck the form of coool, fterling, I give and bequeath to my good friend Mr. Peter Simond, and my brother Joshua Van Neck, the furn good. Sterling, in trust, that they do, as foon as they can conveniently, after my decease, invest the same in government or other fecurities, at their difcretion, and pay the interest thereof to my faid fifter Dina Mulda, during ber life, by half-yearly payments ; and from and immediately after her decease, pay and affign, or transfer the faid fum of good, or the fecurity it shall have been invested in, to my brother Jacob Van Neck, burgomarier of the Hague, if he be then living, if not, to his legal reprefeatatives. I give and bogneath to the faid Mr. Peter Simend, and my brother Jolbus Van Neck, the further fune of coool, fterling, in truft, that they do in like menner inveft the fame in government oripther fecurities, at their diferention, and pay the interest thereof to my faid fifter Catharina Van Neck, during her I give and bequeath to my faid dear C life, by half-yearly payments, and from and immediately after her deceafe, pays affign, or transfer the faid fum of good, or the fecurities it thall have been involted in, to may, faid brother Jacob Van Nack, or ha legal representatives. And whereas I have by my faid will, deviled, or bequeethed, to Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon an annuity of cocl. per ann, tabe paid her during her life, and have charged my brother Joshua Van Neck, whom I have made or appointed refiduary legates in my faid will, with the payment thereof, now, my will being that my faid brother Jofhua Van Neck Shall have it in his power to redeem the faid annuity for the fum of soool flerling. I do then hereby declare, and my will is, that, if at any time alter my death my faid brother Joshua Van Neck shall pay, or caufe to be paid, to the faid Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon the full fum of soool. sterling, the faid annuity shall ceafe and determine from the time of fuch payment. And in: cafe my faid brother Joshua Van Neck fhould chule or refolve to pay the faid furn of coool in lieu of the faid annual annuity, in fuch cafe, I give and bequeath to the faid Mr. Peter Simond, and my brother Joshua Van Neck, the faid fum of 5000l. in truft, that they do invest the fame in government or other focurities, at their difcretion, and pay the interest thereof to the faid Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon, without controul or intervention of her hufband Mr. James du la Mon ; her fingle and foparate receipt shall be a full discharge to my faid truftees. And atter the deceafe of her faid hufband Mr. James du la Mon. to allign, or transfer to the faid Mrs. Jeanne du la Mon the faid fum of gooole

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or the fecurities it fhall have been inverted in, for her own ufe and benefit, and to dispose of at her own will and pleasure. In witnefs my hand and feal, the filth

thy of December, 1749. GERARD VAN NECK.

[No. 111.]

Gerard Van Neck of London, merchant, do make this third Codicil to my laft with and toftament, in manner following. Whereas a contract of partnerthip has been contracted between my brether Johns Van Neck, Mr. Thomas Walpole, and Mr. Daniel Olivier, for three years, to begin the first of Jan. 1750-51, and to expire the thirty-first of December, B tainty till the veffel is arrived in post. 1754 ; and that the marriage of the faid Daniel Oliver with Mils Sulanne Maffe is chiefly grounded upon the advantage of the faid partnership, and the profpect of the duration thereof ; now I give and bequeath to Mr. Peter Simond, and Mr. James Maffe, in truft, 20col. three per cent. abnuities, to pay the interest thereof C to my faid brother Joshua Van Neck, during C the terms of three years, or fo long as the faid partnership shall be expired, [original fo] and if after the expiration of the faid torun of three years Mr. Daniel Olivier fnouhl be excluded out of the faid partnership, then my will is, that my faid truftees, in order to indemnify the faid Mr. Desire! Olivier thereof, that transfer to him D very large effaces fuddenly and furprizingly the faid 2000), three per cent, annuities for ine own we and benefit. But in cafe the laid partnership is prolonged after the year 17:4 for three years longer, then, and in fuch cafe, the faid 2000l. three per cent. annuities that and must be transferred by my faid truffees to my brother Jofhua Van Neck, for his own ule and benefit.

I give to Mrs. Auriol, wile of Mr. Elie Auriol, 1051. for a ring.

London, the 26th of May, 1740.

GERARD VAN NECK. I give to my good friend major de la Fabre, above the 1001, mentioned in my will, gool. more. London, the fame date as above, z6th of May, 1750.

GBRARD VAN NECK. F This will was proved at London, with three Codicils annexed, the thirty-first day of August, 1750, before the worthipful Andrew Coltee Ducarel, doctor of laws, furrogate of the right worshipful John Bettelworth, also doctor of laws, master keeper or commistary of the prerogative court at Canterbury, lawfully conflictuted G by the eaths of Joshua Van Neck, Elq; the brother and furviving executor named in the will, and Peter Simond, Elgy executor named in the first Codicil'; to whom administration was granted; being firft fworn duly to administer.

Hen. Stevens, August, 1750.

Wm. Legard, Pet. St. Eley,

Dep. Regillers

Soon after the Publication of this Will, appeared a well gorate Pampblet, emitted. Reflections, moral and prodential, on the laft Will and Teftament of Gerard Van Neck, Elq; decesied : In which his Character is attempted. The Author profife Lis Defigs in spriting it, was for the Good of Mankind, and therefore we foul give our Readers a few Skettbes of its IFE, fays he, is a voyage, and the I profit cannot be computed with cer-This gentleman lived and died a merchant, and his laft will is fuch a computation. and fhews us exactly what he was worth a not in money, that is traffi ; but in good fente, probity and piety : He possefied much, because he was not possefied by it ; he was rich, becaufe he knew how to ufe his riches. ---- By his example we may fee. that honeft industry has not loft its force, even in this degenerate age : Former times have afforded us infrances of men, who have left vaft fortunes with great characters behind them : Such was Sir Thomas Greiham in England, Mr. Harriot in Scotland, and the great earl of Cork in Ireland .- In fucceeding times we have feen

acquired; but the publick has not been much edified, either by the manner of getting them, or the way in which they were bestowed. We have here an instance of the old kind, wherein a fair character was the first step to a fair fortune. He leaves this as a legacy with his wealth, and, no doubt, the better legacy of the To prefer virtue to lucre, and peace two. of mind to full coffers, is the wholeforme advice of one who knew the just value of both ; who could be content with a little well get, till providence rewarded him with a great deal, and when he had that, was not corrupted by it ; who minded bufinely, and loved bufinefy, did it with exactness, and by his own example gave the best leffon to those about him ; who could tafte without furfeiting on pleafure, and enjoy the comforts, and even the delights of life, without being diverted from its duties. All these make him a fit example for the rifing generation ; and let our young men not more ardently with to obtain than to deferve his fortune, which he gained without envy, enjoyed without centure, and has left without reproach.

Elfewhere he fays : Merit was his aim, when his means were finall; and his only care, when the world took notice of his wa!u, 2

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wealth, was to oblige them to confeis that he deferved it. Happy example !--- He has thewn, that a man of bufinels may be a man of probity; that piety does not exclude the knowing and using the world, and that it is politike to be a very honeft and a very upright man, without being a weak one .---- He knew that the wealthy A are rather treafurers than proprietors of what providence gives them : He knew this, and held his office as one that was fenfible that there would come a day of account. His great care therefore was to keep that account always clear, that he might not be embarrafied when it was to be made up .---- If we look upon his will, we thall fee, that he had confidered death B as a period that must necessarily happen, and had provided for it as a wife and good man should .---- The ruling passion commonly ftands confessed in perfons wills. Their real inclinations there break out, and they fhew their fear in creeting hofpitals, their vanity in directing funerals and monuments, their attachment to this world C even in leaving it, by vain endeavours to prevent what they have heaped together from being diffipated : In fhort, pride, vanity, refentment, and all the paffions that difturb the human mind, appear in the wills of those, who had not divested themselves of those paffions, before they difpoled of their effects. But there is none of this in his, the fame difcretion appears D in his dying as in his living moments; and we may be affured, from the manner of his laft distribution, that his former conduct was fincere, that he had well confidered. and therefore wifely difcharged the offices of life, and found it from thence the eafier to do, once for all, what he had practifed as his duty every day. By the fame rule E provement of this glorious, infant underthat he divided the parts, he disposed of the total, and closed, with the like ptefence of mind and integrity, that he had thewn in keeping his account current.

Then having touched upon the feveral parts of his will, as his giving first to the caule of religion and charity, then to his velations, then to his friends and intimate F acquaintance, and laftly, to his fervants, he concludes with observing, that it is a good rule for the conduct of life, and to prevent the fear of death, to think often of our diffolation, of which providence gives us hints every day ; as this gentleman made the thoughts of death contribute towards leading a good life, as well as to fit him for a good end; as the close of his G will thews. ---- So whole and compleat was his character, as a christian, a man of prudence, and a man of bufinefs, fo truly worthy of the best titles, those founded on filling the various offices of civil life, of being a good huiband, a good brother, a

good relation, a good friend, and a good mafter, that nothing feems to be wanting to establish it as a just example.

Yes, the Fishes of the Sea, alfo, fall he taken away, Holes iv. 3.

SIR,

THE above text was lately employed by a celebrated preacher in Holland, who made much freer with his countrymen, than I ever intend to do. I allo shall contract the tendency of his menace, which was, that all the Herrings should be taken from them, because of their iniquities; whereas my most fanguine hopes extend no farther, than that we may thare this fiftery with that nation of bees. I am no ways for quarrelling with them, as we have formerly been friends; and am firmly perfuaded, that if the powers on each fide, do but confider things in a just light, they may fo dispose of matters as to reap great advantages, reciprocally, by a ftrong union.

Many objections have been railed with regard to the poffibility of our fucceeding in this fifthery. One of the most popular of these was, that we should never be able to cure herrings as well as the Dutch. But the contrary of this has appeared, by the publick approbation which our Shetland pickled herrings met with from his Majefty and his whole court, at Hanover this

fummer; as likewile from the purchalers of them at Hamburgh. Thofe which have come to London have likewife been pronounced excellent .--- I make no doubt, but that all the other objections will be found equally groundless and idle.

In the mean time, let our countrymen exert their utmost endeavours for the imtaking. It is in this view that I fend you the following remarks, most of which are drawn from Mr. Dobbs's Effay on the Trade of Ireland, Part II.

It is granted (I think) that the Dutch employ fuch of their buffes as fail to Shetland, on no other fifthery except that of herrings; but the above gentleman is of opinion, that we may far exceed the profit which the Hollanders make by their bulles, by fending ours to fifh alfo for cod, ling, &c. The author then hints at the places where those abound, as the Eaft-coaft of Britain, the Irifh channel, the bays in the weftern illes of Scotland, the banks weftward of the Lewes illands, to the north of Ireland, and fo weftward of Killibera, Sligoe, and Galway; in the deeps of St. George's Channel, off Lancaster, and on the North of Ireland : But the greatest quantity of the best cod and ling in Europe, is among the Lewes and western illandi

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1750. An ancient LAW relating to the FISHERY.

Mands of Scotland, and on the banks, to the westward of them, extending a great many losgues to fea. Here was the grand Fifthery which supplied Europe, before the difcovery of Newfoundland; and it was there the French and Bifcayners furnished themfelves, and all the fouthern and weftern coafts of Europe, with cod and A found worthy of the lexiflature, next

author) in additional advantage may accrue to us, which the Dutch have not. Our buffes might be fitted out in the beginning of fpring, with all materials, nets, hooks, and lines of all kinds, for white fifth ; and be employed from the middle of February, to the middle of May. During this B interval, they may repair to the Lewes, and the banks fouth weftward of them ; and there, with long-lines, hand lines, Sec. they poffibly may make twice their loading in those three months; and run to Lewes, Ifla, or Killibegs, in cafe formy weather should beat them off the banks, and get fifth there. The monies (got on this occasion, is to much phid, in the prime cost of the bufs, before the begins the herring fifthery that featon. If they fait the cod and ling in bulk, without barrelling them, the profit and quantity will be full greater. But this is on the Juppofition, that the fhips come away as foon as loaded, and do not wait the whole feafon .--- When this cod-fifthery is over, the D nets, and all materials, for the herring fifhery; may be got ready; and, by the middle of June, the thips in queftion will repair to the rendezvous off Shetland, and fall in with the mighty shoal of herrings, as the Dutch do."

Mr. Dobbs adds, that the herring and cod fisheries would be of yast advantage E to our trade to Norway and the Baltick, as we should not then be obliged to fend ready money for timber or naval fores, nor have the Danes import them to us. Our freight, out and home, by our fupplying them with fifh, would make failing to cheap, that we fhould carry every thing in British and Srifh bottoms. We should, F for the fame reston, be the granary and magazine of Enrope, as the Dutch now are. For h is by their fifh, that they buy op grain and nival flores at Riga, Coningiberg, Dantzick, and other maritime cities within the Sound ; and thus, by having a full freight out and home, they can underief all other nations who deal in those G constructives. We then should foon be gaihers by the carrying trade. This allo would give full employment to our poor, and add vafily to our numbers ; who consequently would take off our provisions ;

and give farther employments to bor farmers, in sillage, and other improvements at home. ວະຈະ ຈະເຈົ້າເຄືອ

Fillung for Herrings, off Shetland, is jualy the grand object of the gentlemen, who, I am fentible, built and fired wut our tour buffes. But it may, perhapsy be feffion, to encourage likewife our fifting for cod, ling, &c. NAUTICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE. SIR.

THE laudable fpirit which prevails at prefent for improving prefent for improving our fiftheries; effectally those upon our own coafts, has" made me curious to enquire into the hiftory, as well as nature of that bufinefs ; and from thence I have been fully convinced, that in former ages we not only had, but exercised a right, to lay a tax upon every thip or veffel paffing thro', or fifting in the narrow leas.

This may be proved from many paffages in our ancient records, but one is fo exprefs, that I am perfuaded your readers will be glad to fee it ; and that it may be the more authentick, I shall first give it you in the language in which it was originally wrote, and then I thail give you a translation, or rather the fense of it, in modern Englich

It is a law or regulation taken from the' parliament rolls of the 2d of Richard II. and is in the words following.

" C'est l'ordinance et grante, per l'aduis des marchaunds de Londres et des autres marchaunds vers la North, per l'affent de tout les communes de parlament, par devant le comte de Northomberland et le maire de Londres, pur la garde et tuicion du mier et coffers del admiralté de North * ove deux niefs; deux bargis, et deux ballingers armez et arraies pur la guerre fur les couffagis que s'enfuient.

Primerement, pur prendre de chefcun nief et Craier, de quel portage ef il foir, ge passe per la mier de deinz la dicte ad. miralté alant et returnant pur le voyage. de chelcun tonnetight 6d. horspris neiss charges ove marchandifes en Flandres ge feront frettes et dischargez à Londres, et neifs charges ove leynes et peaulx à Londres ou ailleurs dedeinz la dicte admiralté que feront dischargez à Caleis ; les queux nies les gardeins de la dicte mier ne feront tenus de les conduire fans eftre allovez.

Item, De prendre de chefcun veffeau peffoner ge peffent fur la mier dudite admiralté entour harang; de quelle portage q'il foit, au un femain, descun tonnetigne 6d.

September, 1750.

G88 the state item, . The admiralty of the morth extended from Yarmouth along the caftern souft northward.

118 REFLECTIONS on National RIGHTS. Sept.

Trem, De prendre des autres niefs et Valleaux pelloners que pellont entour autres pellors fur la mier dedeinz la dièle admiralté, de quele portage q'il foit, en trois femaignes de chelcun tonnetight 6d.

Item. De prendre de tous autres neifs et veffeaux paffanz par mier dedeinz la difte edmir die chargez ove charhons au Novel A Chaftiel ieu: Teyre, de quel portage q'il foit, en le quarter de un an, de chefcun tonneight éd.

Item, De prendre de touz autres nieíz, crateis et velle-uz, paflanz per mier dedeinz la dièle admiralté, charges ove biens do marchanz queconques en Elpreux, ou en Nortwhay, ou en Scone, ou en elcune Jieu en melme les parties de pardela, pur B le voyage alant et retornant, de chelcun laît (aur ou laftas graves 6d."

This is the regulation in the original, and in English the fense of it is thus :

"By the advice of the merchants of Lordon, and other merchants of the North, with the confent of the commons in parlament affirmbled, and in the prefence of C the earl of Northumberland, and the mayor of London, it is enacted and orda.ned, That for the guard and tuition of the feas and coafts, within the jurifdiction of the admiralty of the North, two fhips, two barges, and two billingers *, armed and arrayed for war, fhall be appointed to levy the following impositions.

First, To levy from every thip and Dverfiel \dagger , of what burden foever, that thall pais thro' the feas within the jurification of the faid admiralty, 6d. per ton for every voyage out and home, excepting thips loaded in Flanders, and bound to, and to be unloaded at the port of London, and excepting thips loaded with wool or fkins at london, or any where within the jurif. E diction of the faid admiralty, and to be unloaded at Calais; which thips the guardthips of the faid feas thall not be obliged to convoy unlefs they-be paid for it.

Item, To levy from every fifting veffel, of what burden foever, that fhill fifth for herrings in the feas within the jurifdiction of the faid admiralty, 6d. a ton per week.

Irem, To levy from all fhips and veffels paffing thro' the feas within the jurifdiction of the faid admiralty, of whatfoever burden, with coals from Newcaftle upon Tyne, 6d. a ton each quarter of a year.

Item, To levy from all thips, hoys, and verifels, paffing thro' the feas within the jurification of the faid admiralty, loaded with merchant goods of any kind in Pruffia, G Norway, or Soandinavia, or in any other place that way, 6d. per laft in weight or bulk, for every voyage out and home."

Now, Sir, as this aft was made when we not only had a minor king upon the throne, but were engaged in wars both with France and Scotland, I must suppose our right to levy this tax upon foreigners, as well as natives, was not at that time fo much as contefled ; for had it been contefted, the government would not certainly have revived the difpote at fuch an unleafonable and dangerous conjuncture. But as the reign of that unfortunite prince foon became troublefome, and as the deposing and murdering of him, occasioned the bloody contest for the crown, between the houfes of York and Lancaster, which involved the mation in continual broils, or civil wars, for 1 to years afterwards ; that is to fay, from the beginning of the reign of Henry IV, to the end of that of Henry VII. the levying of this tax, or keeping any thips of war at fea for that purpose, was, I suppose, neglected, fo that the right itfelf came at laft to be contented, and feems now to be given up, nor, indeed, would it be prudent to revive it in our prefent circumftances.

Therefore I do not write this with any defign to advife the reviving of this our ancient right, but to shew, how careful a nation ought to be, not to let any right it has once acquired go into difufe ; and as it was acquired by other nations fubmitting to it, till at laft it became incontestable, and if continued, would have been extremely burdenfome and inconvenient to them, it should be a warning to us, not to fubmit any longer to the right which the Spaniards have of late years fot up, and have already too long exercised : I mean, that of fearching our thips in the feas of America, and feizing and confifcating them, when they find on board any of thole goods they are pleafed to call contraband.

I am, &c.

A new Paper basing lately made its Appearance, under the Title of The Rambler, we fhall now and then give our Readers fome ExtraCls from it.

From the Rambler, Sept. 10.

C ORNELIA having humoroully repreferted a country lady, as making cookery, paftry, (weetmeats, gellies, conferving and preferving fruit, ac, the great bufinefs of her life, in which all her cares center'd, and about which her time was wholly employed, and bringing up her daughters in the fame way; concludes thus. It is, indeed, neceffary, if I have any regard to her ladyfhip's efterm, that I fhould apply myfelf to fome of thefe occonomical

Barger and billingers were of old names for particular forts of Bips wind in wor.
 † Craiters
 was a name for a joip of burdens or one defigued only for carrying goods.

Extract from the Rambler. Story of Eugenia. 1750. 419

nomical accomplifhments ; for I overheard her, two days ago, warping her daughters, by my mournful example, against negligence of paftry, and ignorance in carving : for you faw, faid the, that, with all her pretentions to knowledge, the turned the partridge the wrong way when the attempted to cut it, and, I believe, fcarcely A knows the difference between paste railed, and paste in a difh.

The reason, Mr. Rambler, why I have laid lady Buftle's character before you, is a defire to be informed, whether, in your opinion, it is worthy of imitation, and whether I shall throw away the books which I have hitherto thought it my duty to read, for the Laty's Cofet opined, the Complean B Servant - Maid, and the Court Cook, and refign all curiofity after right and wrong, for the art of fcalding damafcenes without burfting them, or preferving the whitenels of pickled mulhrooms.

Lady Buftle has, indeed, by this inceffant application to fruits and flowers, contracted her cares into a narrow space, and C fet herfelf free from many perplexities with which other minds are diffurbed. She has no curiofity after the events of a war, or the fate of heroes in diffrefs ; fhe can hear, without the leaft emotion, the ravage of a fire, or devaltations of a ftorm ; - her neighbours grow rich or poor, come into the world or go out of it, without D regard, while the is preffing the gelly-bag or airing the ftore-room ; but I cannot perceive that the is more free from difquiets than those whole understandings "take a wider range. Her marigolds, when they are almost cured, are often scattered by the wind; the rain fometimes falls upon fruit, when it ought to be gathered dry. While her artificial wines are fermenting, E poor mother, whole happinels was cenher spirits are disturbed with the utmost reftleinels of anxiety. Her (weetmeats are not always bright, and the maid fometimes forgets the just proportions of falt and pepper, when vanifon is to be baked. Her conferves mould, her wines four, and pickles mother; and, like all the reft of mankind, the is every day mortified with F the defeat of her ichemes, and the dilappointment of her hopes.

With regard to vice and virtue the feems a kind of neutral being. She has no crime but luxury, nor any virtue but chaftity ; the has no defire to be praifed but for hor cookery, nor wiftes any ill to the reft of mankind, but that whenever they afpire to a feast, their custards may be wheyish, G and their pye-cruits tough,

I am now very impatient to know whether I am to look on these ladies as the great patterns of our lex, and to confider templerves and pickles as the bulinels of my

ā

life ; and whether the brewers of wines. and the diffillers of walkes, have a right tolook with infolence on the weakness of CORNELIA.

The bad Confequence of Vicious PLATS.

THE amulements of the theatre are capable of the greateft benefit, when rationally applied, but of the most pernicious confequence, when its productions tend to promote infidelity and licentioufnefs : A melancholy inflance of which is contained in the ftory of Eugenia ; a young lady; whole natural fweetness and benevolence of disposition was improved by a virtuous education ; her perfon, equally amiable with her mind, drew the attention of one of those fathionable men of honour, who call the bafeit of actions by the name of gallantry ; this gentleman was refolved to gratify his defires at the expence of all the ties of truth and humanity ; and therefore spared no vows or promifes to gain the affection of Eugenia, whole natural innocence and artlefs heart, hindered her from having the leaft fulpicion of his fincerity; but notwithftanding he found the means not to be indifferent to her, he could never find that the fwerved from the ftricteit sentiments of virtue; at last he bethought himfelf of a fcheme on which he placed his greatelt hopes; and this way by carrying her frequently to those plays which he knew had a natural tendency to foiten and unguard the heart ; and by this method of proceeding, he found opportunity one evening, after her paffions had been heightened by fome very loofe fcenes, to effect what he had almost despaired of fucceeding in; the confiquence of which was, he abandoned her to mifery and ruin. Her tered in her daughter, funk under the miffortune very foon; and as to Eugenia. peace and joy feem to have fled, and given place to continual anguith and forrow, in a country retirement.

What I would infer from this melancholy flory is, that nothing is of worfe confequence towards debauching the mind, than vicious plays; and how much too many of our comedies deferve that title, I appeal to the publick, who must allow, with me, that by exhibiting their kind of pieces, the ftage, inftead of fpurring on to virtue, is the very nurfery of wickedness and infidelity. It is here the libertine triumphs, knowing it to be the grand flipport of his ways; but let him confider, that prophanenefs and obfcenity has been always judged to be the refuge of all those who are void of real wit and fenfe. --The writer goes on with many tiber judicious reflections, for which we have not room.

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He fays that he loves me, I'm witty and fair.

And profes my eves, my lins, and my hair; Rofe, vittet, nor hily, with me can compare,

If this be to flatter, 'tis pretty. I (wear : And a bonny, &c.

He kreel'd at my feet, and with many a figh, [comply ; He cry'd, O' my dcar, will you never If you mean to defitoy me, why do it, 1'll die,

I trenibled all over, and anfwer'd, not I ; And a bonny, &c. Around the tall may pole he dances fo neat, And fonnets of love, the dear boy can repeat; [differeet.] He's conftant, he's valiant, he's wife, and His looks are fo kind, and his kiffes fo fweet:

And a bonny, &c.

· · · •

At eve when the fun feeks repole in the weft. [neft; And May's tuneful cheirifts all fkim to their When I meet on the green the dear boy I love heft. [breaft : My heart is juft ready to burft from my Such a bonny, &ce.

And a bonny, &c.

But fie how the meadows are moisten'd with dew, Come come, my dear shepherd. I wait but for you; We live for each other, both confisint and true, And take the fost raptures no motarch e'er know :

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. . . .



tide, then on the woman's -; lead thro' the top couple caft off, and right and left at top m

Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER, 1740.

To the two British Busses which feat the Cargoe of pickled Herrings to London.

To the Tune of, When I was a Dame of Honour.

By JACK SPRAT, E/gi

E Buffes, hail, which to us fend. The ocean's nobleft treature ! Five hundred fuch, and all our ifle Will be one scene of pleasure. Ring forth, ye bells ! Ye bonfires, blage ! This cargo crowns our wifnes ; Flourish this trade, and we'll falute The Herring king of filhes.

As April peas 'mong us fell dear, To those who roul in plenty :

This early fish, in northern climes. Is found a wondrous dainty. Stout food our quondam ladies lov'd.

Not flip flop puny diffee :

When rul'd queen Bels, her dames proclaim'd

The Herring king of fiftes.

The Dutch, when Herrings first come in, Think all difeafes vanish .

This fiftery establish'd here, Will countles evils banifb.

A Herring is meat, drink and cloth : A fource of endless riches ;

Hence ev'ry Briton true muft praife The lierring king of fiftes.

Come fill the Bowl ; fill, fill it high ! To those this scheme who founded :

O may their names for ever laft, And thro' the world be founded, The wretch who dargs this health refule.

Give him an hundred fwishes + : As traytor to his country's weal, And to the King of filhes.

Audiwere, Lyce, Hor. Lib. IV. Od. 13. T length, mother Gunter, the gods hear my pray'r, Gunter :

They've heard me at length, mother You're grown an old woman, yet romp, drink and fwear,

And ape all the tricks of a bupter.

You invoke with a voice that tremblingly Squeaks,

Brifk Cupid, tho' fure of denial :

He fhuns you, and backs in the blofforny cheeks

Of Mils Gubbins, that plays on the viol, He flies by the trunk that is faple(s and bare, ν**R**;

To the pliant young branches he comes Age has bail'd on thy face, and has fnow'd

on thy hair, gums up. And thy green teeth have eat all thy

Nor thy fack, nor thy necklage, thy watch, nor thy ring, Have reftor d thee to youth, or reparded

Those years, which old Time, and his friend Vincent Wing

In almanack long hath recorded.

Oh ! where are those beauties, that bloore, and that grace, Thole has that could breathe infraration;

That fole me away from myfelt, and gave

place To none other but Nan in the nation ?

But

. The Dutch progerb is, When the hering comes in, the doctor goes out, + Toe Four bor loughs at the vulgar (the' true) way of synting the word, Switches,

But poor Nan is dead and has left you her years

As a legacy, which the good heavens Have join'd to your own, and a century clears.

And is just, ma'm, the age of your ravens. Then remain a memento for each jolly foul,

Who of Venus's club's a franch member,

That love, hot as fire, must be burnt to a coal,

As the broomflick concludes in an ember.

To the MOON.

- On the fourting sp of Vauxhall-Gardens for the Seafon.

D ISPEL, aufpicious queen of night! Those envious clouds which beauty hide;

And round my Phyllis dart thy light,

Whilft o'er Thames' filver ftream we glide,

Give me, once more to clafp the fair,

In those dear shades where first she charm'd.

Give her again that killing air,

Which fondly all my foul alarm'd. Then, clos'd this evening, gay, ferene.

Weeping to other regions fly; Sure not to view a fweeter scene,

In thy bright progress thro' the fky.

A Paraphrafe on the 24th Ode of Horace, excaptioned by the Death of the Dike of Richmond, and addrefs d to the Hon. Admiral Towalhend.

> Quis defiderio fit pudor aut modus Tam cori capitis I Sec.

A^{H ! who from grief unbounded can refrain,}

That to belov'd an object does deplore ! Affift, Melpomene the mounful ftrain,

And with a note, that's forcetly fad, explain [more.

Our just concern for him who breaths no Oh ! Richmond ! who can help the flowing tear !

Farewel, for ever, thy aufpicious light !

Ah! when will spotless faith, and honour clear,

And truth, that dares without a vail appear, Behold their image in a mind fo bright !

Tho' myriads fcarce the fatal ftroke fultain, You, Sir, are doom'd to feel it moft

fevere ; But, ftill, alas ! 'tis bootlefs to complain ; Your virtues plead with heaven, but plead

in vam, [spare. To keep a treasure, which it cannot Sweet were our verfe, beyond the * Thracian's fong,

1750.

That pour'd fuch transports on the aftonish'd ear !

And drew with charms the liftning woods along ! [throng,

Not mufick's felf, that Julis afleep our care, Can caufe the blood, once froze by death, to flow. [bear

Tho' hard the tafk ; let us with patience Thoje maladies, which of a cure defpair ; Since patience only mitigates our wec.

SORROW well Founded.

F gentleft nature flowing with high blood, [derftood, Wealth prince-like us'd, yet man-like un-

Hearts that no figh could reach, and comfort mils,

If thefe in life gave joy, in death give blifs ;

Not Richmond's lofs, nor Montagu's I mourn, [urn.

Since happy is the p-r who finds an equal But if, as fatire fays, (nor truth denies)

Few d-s furvive, who to these virtues tile;

In moft, if devious from the focial plan,

Birth, courts, and titles fteal away the man; I mourn mankind, of fuch high friends bereft; [those left.]

I mourn Britannia's grief, when looking at

De Gloriá. O D E.

UNdè majestas veneranda regum ? Undè vivacis monumenta samæ, Atque centenos generum per annos

Nobilis ordo 🏲

Dátne splendorem pretiosa gaza ? Dátne majorum generosa virtus ?

Dulce fortunæ decus, aut venuftas

Vitrea rerum ? Hei mihi ! raptim variare gestit

Aura fortunz ; fubitò relinquit

Gaza nudatos, volucres & umbræ

Laudis avitz.

Vera transferri temerè profano Nefcit hæredi j radiantis orbis More Phœbei proprià refulget

Rayleigh, Sept. 7. J. Rb-rtf-n.

To F L O R A. S TAY, gentle Flora, heavenly fair, And hear a lower's humble pray'r, Let his petition granted be Whole fervent withes burn for thee. E'er flace I flow that lovely face, That mien and coyly-winning grace, No lenger plature I enjoy'd, My mind all other objects clay'd. E'er flace I faw that furkling eye, That roly bluth, and gentle figh,

Rente

Refilefs I found the tedious day, Sleeplets I weep the night away. Come then, approach, thou charming fair, Let me not languish in despair, Picy, alas ! a lovefick heart, Wounded by Cupid's tharpen'd dart. Come let me clafp thee in my arms, And rifle all thy circling charms; Thy charms, tho' rifiled, will pollels An endless fund of happiness.

To Mils K-y and Mils N-y Ch-e. O praife, where praife without difpute is due,

Needs not for pardon, like intrution, fue a This province to the mule of right belongs, This the just matter of her various fongs

With hymns to heav'n the antient bards began,

And fung its goodnefs and regard to man : . Heroic princes next, renown'd in fame, The fubject of their tuneful ftrains became : Nor was their verie to these alone confin*d. They fung each fhining worth in human kind ; [Aill,

The patriot-breaft with pains unwearied In freedom's caufe, opposing lawlefs will ; The conftant heart in love or friendlhip try'd,

The patient prefs'd with ills on every fide ; ' The frank and open, generous and bold,

And thole, who fcorn to fell their faith for gold : [grateful mule Such were their themes : Nor could their A tribute to the fofter fex refufe ;

These too they sung, and to the life express Each glowing charm that warms the lover's breaft ; [command :

The eye's bright beam, fupreme in love's The roly lip, and lily neck and hand, The waving jetty curl, and taper wailt,

Where gems and gold their mingled folondors caft-

But what are all those graces, if not join'd With thefe yet fairer graces of the mind,

Religion, prudence, modefty and truth, The lovelieft ornaments of femal youth ? When these with those united lend their aid

To form and recommend the blooming {heart maid, What eye not fees delighted, and what

Not feels the pow'rful charms; that both [pray'r, impart ?

Strict virtue then approves the lover's And reafon justifies his anxious care ;

Such excellencies merit all his pains;

Compleatly happy, if his with he gains ! And fuch, fo rarely feen elfowhere, we

view, With pleasure inexprettible, in you ; Copies usact of her, whole early charme Chaite Hymen gave into your father's arms To you transmitted, with a name long sead In heary annate, that record the death.

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To worth like his, to worth of eviry kind. To lee you both in pure spoulats join'd, The mule prefents her ardent with, and longs

For that glad fubject to renew her fongs, SALOPIENSIS,

The fifth ODE of HORACE, imitated. By Lody Mary Wortley-Montague.

OR whom are now your airs put on. F And what new beauty's doom'd to he undone ?

That careless elegance of dress, This effence that perfumes the wind,

Your very motion does confels

Some fecret conquest is defign'd.

Alas ! the poor unhappy maid, To what a train of ills betray'd !

What fears what pangs shall rend her breaft.

How will her eyes diffolve in tears ! That now with glowing joy is blefs'd,

Charm'd with the faithless vows the hears. So the young failor, on the fummer

fea. Gaily purfues his deflined way :

Fearless and careless on the deck he stands,

Till fudden ftorms arife and thunders rowls In vain he cafts his eyes to diftant lands.

Diffracting terror tears his timorous foul.

For me, fecure I view the raging main. Paft are my dangers, and forgot my pain :

My votive tablet in the temple fnews The monument of folly paft ;

I paid the bounteous god my grateful vows. ſhft.

Who, inatch'd irom ruin, fav'd me at the

On RICHARD TAUNTON, of Southampton, Elg; under tobole Care the Bedford and Argyll Buffes were fitted out at that Place.

- THEN Brute, the answer of the delphick maid,
- Had, with a penetrating judgment, weigh'd; Instant he stoop'd, and kiss'd his mother earth,

And to the Roman greatness first gave birth ; Now with like art, see! Taunton seeks to gain, [main ;

For Albion's fons, the empire o'er the Why fhou'd the Roman's Buls more pow'rful be,

Than those our Briton gives his mother fea.

G. 0 N 13.

HONEST lover, whofoever, If in all thy love there ever Was one wavering thought ; thy flame Was not fill even, fill the fame : Kaavi

÷.,

. :

222 Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER, 1750.

Know this, Thou lov'ft amils ; And to love true,

Thou must begin again, and love a new. If when the appears i'th' room, Thou doft not quake, and art ftruck dumb And in firiving this to cover,

Doft not fpeak thy words twice over a

Know this, Thou lov'it amils, &c, 100.000

If fondly thou doft not mistake, And all defects for graces take ; Perfuad'ft thyfelf that jefts are broken, When the hath little or nothing fpoken : Know this, &c.

If when thou appear'ft within, Men do not alk and alk again ; And when thou answer'ft, if it be To what was afk'd thee properly :

Know this, &cc.

If when thy ftomach calls to eat, Thou cutt'ft not finger, 'ftead of meat And with much gazing on her face, Doft not rife hungry from the place a

Know this, &c.

If by this thou doft difcover That thou art no perfect lover ; And defiring to love true, Thou doft begin to love a new :

Know this,

Thou lov'ft amifs ;

And to love true,

Thou must begin again, and love a-new.

The New OCCASIONAL PROLOGUES System at the Opening of Drury-Lane Theatre. By Mr. GARRICK.

"S heroes, flates, and kingdoms rife and fall; (mall-) So--(with the mighty to compare the Thro' int'reft, whim, or if you please thro' fate, We feel commotions in our mimick fate ; The lock and bulkin fly from ftage to flage A year's alliance, is with us ---- an age ! And where's the wonder ? All furprize .

must ceale, When we refler, how int'reft or caprice,

Make real kings break orticles of peace. S'rengthen'd with new allies, our foca ,prepare ;

Cry basack ! and let flip the dogs of wara

To finske our fouls, the papers of the day Drew torth the adverte power in dread

A power, might strike the boldest with A power, might itrise une volte the field with this T Our ladies too with fouls and songues unv

Each female heart pants for the glorious firife,

From Hamlet's mother, to the cohler's wife. Some few there are, whom pairry pafficins

guides in in material organ val bei Defert each day, and By from fide to fide a Others like Swifs, love fighting as their trade, and have amount of an

For beat, or beating-they must all be paid. Sacred to Shakespeare, was this spot defign d, fidhid :

To pierce the heart, and humanize the But if an empty house, the actor's curfe, Shews us our Lears, and Hamlets, lofe . ther force ;

Unwilling we must change the nobler fcene, And in our turn, prefent you harlequin : Quit poets, and fet carpenters to work.

Shew gaudy fcenes; or mount the vaulting Tork.

For the' we actors one and all agree Boldly to firing le for our-vaniry ; If want comes on, importance must retreat a Our first, great, ruling passion is-to eat. To keep the field, all methods we'll purfue ; The conflict glotious! for we fight for you c And thould we fail to gain the with'd applaufe.

At least we're vanquith'd in a noble caule.

An EPISTLE to the Row, Mr. Thou G-bb-ns, on bis JUVENILIA'S Or. Poens on Several Occasions.

> I'd bave him throw away his pen. But there's no talking to fome men.

> > SwIFT.

EAR friend, whole elegise vein So oft has made the world complain, Has bid us join your frequent woe, For many whom we did not know, Whofe strains have mourn'd each good . man's fall,

(The laft was still the best of all.) And who has wrote (by fome 'tis faid,) Hit janet, 'e'er the man was dead? Accept this veric from one who pays Due honours to your plaintive lays,

I with the reft have oft-times read Your panegyricks on the dead, And wept, for how could I perufe, To weep your fad departed mule ? : I grievid your friends fliouid Aili fupply Freih matter for an alegy;

And often with'd, but with'd in vain, They would not die, nor you comptain ; So might the world, in morey, long Have had their flay, without your fong. Others perhaps might think the fame, And him that you had tir'd the theme ;-If found kind advice you cook, Anaibid the town explicit a booki-The titled scone'd, and goes to By (pecimen adjoin'd, the reft ; 1

Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER, 1750. 425

I could not think the motto right, That fid'ling was your chief delight; But this you alter'd to'a jeft; t 1've tapt a bottle of my beft. At laft to blefs the world appears The labour of a length of years, With pretace to inform the town, What none will doubt, that 'twas your own. That your acquaintance with the mule Was early; that indeed was news. For who, that e'er had feen your labours, Would think the nine and you were neighbours?

Well, be it to <u>the piece I read</u>, Except the poems on the dead; With thele o'ercloy'd before, I fought For formething that had depth of thought; Your ode to Philip Furneaux greeting, I own I found no great concett in; And Lavington might well be (par'd Your notice of his want of beard.

The Royfion journey next I read, And wonder at the poet's head ; On humble fleed at Stamford-hill, In fancy I behold you ftill, Surveying half the country round, And pumping for the thought profound. I kept your pace a sedious time, And pity'd you the want of rhyme; The Role and Crown your mind reliev'd, That you thought wit, but was deceiv'd ; For crowns and rofes are beftow'd With liberal hand on ev'ry road, And in no other fenfe ally'd, Than lambs and lions in Cheapfide. To tell what Dutchmen at the Bull At Hodidon est, was very dull-Your dinner and your mingled wine Were moderate for a found divine-The joy to meet your father gave you, Pleas'd me, for I was glad to leave you.

The work by piccemeal thus perus'd, I thought poor Pegalas shus'd ; Immortal ficed ! in days of yore, Wont with the fone of verfe to foar, With Homer, Pindar, Horace fly, And catch the marfick of the fky, Till time and Grub fitteet had agreed, To clip his wings, and theck his fifted : Now hackney'd out, (a change how hard!) And fipurgall'd by each thyming bard, By bards whom good advice is loft on, -He limps thro' Puckridge on to R oyfton.

A SONG.

WHAT is't to us who guides the flate, Who's out of favour, or, who's great ? September 1750. • Dakes ante ensis mufe.

Who are the ministers or foice. Who votes for places, or who buys 2 The world will fill be rul'd by knaves. And fools contending to be flaves. 'Small things, my friend, ferve to fupport Life, troublefonie at boft, and fhort. Our youth runs back, occasion flies, Grey hairs come on, and pleafure dies. Who would the prefent bleffing lofs For empire which he cannot ule ? Kind providence has us fupply'd -? With what to others is deny'd ; Virtue, which teaches to condemn And fourn ill actions, and ill men. Beneath this lime tree's fragrant fhade. On beds of flowers fupinely laid, Let's then all other cares remove, And drink, and fing, to those we love.

Epitapbium foribus Luci Coll. Divi Job. Bap. Oxonii Inferiptum. S ISTE, ambulator, et luge Pulcherrimam **** Hujusce Luci et nympham et custodem ; Quam Ex hac academica vita Non exputerunt oris devaftatores, variola, Non virginum edax, chlorofis, Sed effeu ! Longa vacationis tadium z Ægrè etenim tulit Satellitibus atque pediffequis indies flipatam, Tandem folam relinqui. Eheu ! qualis virgo, et quanta discessit ! Fuit illa (Nam rure fordido Vitam trahit tantùm non mortua) Tam raræ formæ Ut nullam haberet remulam Præter Suronim : Tam perita artibus amoris Ut omnes, et GRADUATOS, et Non-graduatos Grata quadam incantatione Ad fuas partes facillime perduceret. Effera mortalium corda mire adeò molliebat, Ut vigilantifimo et ferocifimo Decano Aristotelicam detergeret severitatem: Dato Cymone, fiebat Ipbigenia. Unica erat Academicis Mula, Alur.ini enim, cujuscunque generis, Enthufiaftico correpti furore Laudes ejus enixe celebrabant, Et etiam Tyrones exftitêre Poetæ ; Hoc teftantur Innumera in grabatos feripta. Ebou ! qualis virgo, et quanta discessit ! Atat fpes nova Tam fubit menti : nec falfus auguror, Aderit, aderit Blen mox rediviva termine. Oxonii, Sep. 18vo, 1750, тне Hhh

† Sancios aufus recindere fontess

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ТНЕ

Monthly Chronologer.

N Aug. :8, was opened, at Leftwithiel in Cornwall, by committion from his royal highnels the prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall, a ftannary convocation, or parliament, for regulating the tin trade and tinners in that county ; no fuch having been convened fince the reign of Q. Anne. Twenty-four flannators were elected, and all were prefent but two. Thomas Pitt, Eiq; lord warden of the Stannaries made a speech to them; after which they choice Robert Hoblin, Eig; for their speaker, who was approved by the lord warden : And then they agreed upon a most affectionate and dutiful addrefs to his royal highness.

Only three of the four malefactors mentioned in our laft; (p. 379, 380.) viz. Vincent, Lewis and Roney, were executed on Kennington common: And as foon as their execution was over, James Cooper, for murder and robbery, was carried in a mourning coach to Croydon, and fuffered death near the place where he committed the fact; and was afterwards hanged in chains on Croomhurft.

On the 30th three malefactors were executed on Pennenden-heath near Maidftone, one for inlifting men into foreigh fervice, another for uttering bad money, and the third for horfe-ftealing : And the next day, John Ogleby, for nurder, was carried to Holborrow-hill, and there executed, and hanged in chains, near the place where he perpetrated that hereid crime.

On the 31ft was held a special general court of the governors of the London hospital, for the choice of a pretident, in the room of the late duke of Richmond; when his grace the duke of Devonshire was unanimously elected.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.

We had an account from Gloucefter, that on this day was the most violent rain that had been known in those parts in the memory of man. It began about four o'clock in the atternoon, and lasted three hours with very little intermission. The principal streets of the city were above three feet deep in water, so that most of the ceilars were filled, and many of the strong it diange. Several of the mills there instreet very much; large trees and hedges were carried away, and walls thrown down by the rapidity of the torrent; and upon the hills the water made channels four or five feet deep. The people at Stroud were confined in the church forme hours, and feveral perfons who live in the vales, could not go home with fafety tilt the next day.

TUESDAY, 4.

Robert Scott, Efq; the laft gentleman that was elected theriff of London and Middlefex for the year enfuing, gave bond to ferve that important office. (See p. 378.)

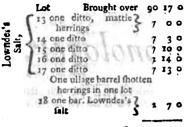
ŤUESDAY, II.

The following was from Edinburgh, of this date, v.z. "We have certain accounts from the north, that on Sunday, Aug. 5. there fell, fome miles above Altyr in the county of Murray, fuch a quantity of rain, that a fmall river running by that place role 22 feet perpendicular above the common level of the water, and has done incredible damage to the fine fields lying along its banks, by totally carrying off fome, and covering others with immenfe quantities of fand and gravel ; it forept away with it feveral houses and mills, and the corns of whole pollellions. As the waters in that neighbourhood role in no proportion to the bourn of Altyr, it is imagined, that what is called a water fpout fell near the fource of this small river ; as, we are told, it did in fome part of Lorrain on the precife day that this happened at Altyr."

The British pickled herrings, from on board the Pelham and Carteret buffes, were on this day feld by auction at the following rates.

Lot Four whole barrels. l. s. d.	
i one whole b. mattie 10 5 c berrings 10 5 c i one ditto 10 11 c i one ditto, full herrings 9 0 12 c i one ditto, full herrings 9 0 12 c	,
Eus sone ditto ditto 10 11 c	
දී ගී 3 one ditto, full herrings 9 0 c	,
A LA one ditto, ditto IO 12 0	•
Thirteen half barrels.	
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(S.) 7 one ditto I rings J 6 1 0	
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s one ditto 6 7 c	,
H Lio one ditto 6 12 0	,
11 one ditto, Britich falt 6 16 0	,
12 one ditto, Dutch fait 6 15 0	,
. <u></u> €. 90 17 0	
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• See p. 387 Google



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The whole barrel contains rather more than 800.

THURSDAY, 12.

Several of the gentlemen to whom the report was referred back, in order to prepare a bill, in regard to the differences lubfifting between the free mafters and journeymen of this city, met in the council chamber at Guildhall ; but as there was not a sufficient number to constitute a committee, they adjourned fine die. (See p. 282, 283.)

FRIDAY, 14.

A free pardon came for John Thrift, the hangman, who was condemned fome time ago for murder, and afterwards ordered for transportation. (See p. 188.) He has fince acted in his former office of executioner.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

At a general meeting of the perfons named in the act of parliament for encouraging the British white herring fishery, held at the King's-Arms tavern in Exchange-alley, on notice given for that purpole, purfuant to an order of their excellencies the lords of the regency, the following lift of governor, prefident, vice-prefident, and council, was agreed by a great majority to be proposed to the crown, for efficers to be named in the charter.

His royal highnels Frederick, prince of Wales, governor. Slingfby Bethell, Efq; prefident,

Steph. Theod. Janssen, E.q; vice prefident.

For the council,

Lieut. gen. Handylyd, John Edwards, Francis Craieityn, Edward Vernon, Robert Bootle, William Northey, George Stevens, Richard Baker, Claude Johnson, Eigrs. Sir Nath. Curzon, bart. William Davis, Andrew Drummond, Mich. Wilkins Conway, Jonathan Wation, Eigrs. lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, George Dunbar, Velters Cornwall, George Dodington, Robert Cramniond, Samuel Clarke, Roger Hoge, Wil-ham Bowden, Efgrs. Sir Bouchier Wrey, hart. John Lidderdale, John Turner, Simon Rogers, Charles Raymond, John Yaughan, Francis Gwinp, and George Bowes, Elgrs.

And it was at the fame time agreed. that Edward Vernon, Elq; lieut gen. Oglethorpe, and Mr. alderman Janffen, be defired to wait on their excellencies the lords of the regency, with the above lift of perfons, to be humbly proposed to the crown for officers to be named in the charter for the intended corporation of the free British fishery. ---- And the fame was the next day prefented accordingly.

The feffions ended at the Old Bailey. when the 16 following criminals received fentence of death, viz. William Smith, for forging a bill of exchange of 451, and a receipt to it .- Richard Wright for robbing Charles Coleman of a hat, wig, and 25, near Moor-fields .- Hugh Burrel, for ficaling a cow, the property of Robert Willon. - James Maclean, for robbing Joliah Higden on the highway, of a portmantcau and divers wearing apparel. -Henry James Saunders, for robbing John-Curlon near l'ancras, of a metal watch, value d - John Griffiths, of Swan-yard. near Newgate, for robbing James Cockerham of a cloth clock and handkerchief, in the Fleet-market. William Watton, for robbing John Lovelefs of a filver watch, near Ratcliff - highway. - Francis Keys, for robbing Mrs. Selby of two guineas, near Brompton.-John Dewick, for fleat-ing a black gelding, the property of John Evans, of Lewisham in Kent .- William Taylor, for stealing a black gelding, the property of Stephen Martin. - Anthony Whittle, for breaking and entering the fhop of James Hawkins in Smithfield, and stealing out thence 30 dozen of worfled hole, and 20 yards of bays .- Thomas Shehan, for ftealing 22 guineas, four 36 fhilling pieces, and one three pound twelve, out of the house of Mr. Macdaniel .- Wm. Riley, for the murder of Samuel Sutton. in Tothilfields .- George Taylor, George Lloyd, and Mofes Wright, for robbing the houle of Bryan Bird, of a large quantity of linnen.-Five received featence of transportation for 14 years, 32 for leven years; one branded, and fix whipt -Smith, who was tried for forgery, pleaded guilty, and begged hard for mercy, both on his trial, and when he received fentence, in a very moving speech. Maclean endeavoured to evade his crime, and after repeating a few words of his fpeech, which he had wrote down, floppid en a fudden, and after a paule of three or four minutes, declared he could no no further .- Four of those to be transported for 14 years, were receivers of goods ftolen off the keys, and from vertels on the river Thames; the publick being determined vigoroufly to profecute all who are any ways concerned in that vile and pernicious practice.

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THURSDAY, 20.

Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when a dividend was declared of two and a half per cent. for intereft and profits for the half-year ending at Michaelmas, the warrants to be delivered the 19th of October.

SATURDAY, 22.

Robert Solomon, alias Blind Ifaac, one of the fmugglers who broke out of Newgate about a month ago, (fee p. 379.) was brought thither again, being taken about ao miles from Norwich, and guarded up to London by a firong party of dragoons.

SUNDAY, 23.

The court went into mourning for the death of the late king of Portugal. (See p. 383.)

THURSDAY, 27.

A court was held for Bridewell and Bethlem holpitals, when Mr. alderman Alfop was unanimoufly elected treasurer, in the room of Edward Holloway, Efq; deceased.

Six half barrels and one whole barrel of Britth pickled herrings, from on board the Pelham and Carteret buffes, were this day put up to fale at the Royal-Exchange coffee houfe, and went at the following rates, viz.

- 1	.ot		1.	s. d.	
Tomoder's	$1 \text{ one } \frac{1}{2} \text{ h}$, 2 one ditto	ך full	9	00	
falt,	2 one ditto	her-	9	50	
· .	3 one ditto	ings J	9	50	
Dutch falt,	4 one whole	barrel	18	19 0	
Lowndeste	5 one $\frac{1}{2}$ bar. 6 one ditto 7 one ditto) full 7	10	00	
Glt	6 one ditto	her-	10	60	
	7 one ditto	Jings J	8	16 O	
		£.,	75	11 0	

FRIDAY, 28.

William Alexander, and Robert Scott, Ffqrs. the two new theriffs, were this day fworn in at Guild-hall, with the ufual formality.

SATURDAY, 29.

Francis Cockayne, E(q; alderman of Cornhill-ward, was elected lord mayor for the year enfuing.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 25. CAPT. Greenhow, to Mifs in Effex.

30. Thomas Alfton, Efq; fon of Sir Rowland Alfton, bart. to Mils Bonvey, a 40,000l. fortune.

Mr. John Bouquet, an eminent diftiller in the Borough, to Mifs Martha Halfey, youngeft daughter of Mr. Edward Halfay, a wealthy cheefemonger in Thames-fireet : They were married at the quakers meeting in Devonfhire-fquare.

31. Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, bart. to Mils Jacobina Hamilton. Sept. 1. Henry Cary Hamilton, Efq; of Ireland, to Mifs Cockran, youngoft daughter of col. Cockran.

3. Rt. Hon. the marquifs of Granby, eldeft fon of the duke of Rutland, to the Rt. Hon. the lady Frances Seymour, elde daughter to the late Charles duke of Somerfet, a rco, cool. fortune.

Hon. Henry Legge, E(q; treafurer of the navy, and fon to'the earl of Dartmouth, to the Hon. Mifs Stawell, only daughter and heirefs to lord Stawell.

6. Capt. Andrew Agnew, eldeft fon of Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. to Mils Dunbar.

Mr. Chiftopher Felton, an eminent miller on Limehouse-wall, to Miss Beedle, of Cockhill, a 10,000l. fortune.

12. William Knipe, Elq; to Mils Arnott, daughter of Sir John Arnott, bart.

Charles Fowler, Elq; of Gloucestershire, to Mils Wynn, of Fenchurch Areet.

George Harrison, E(q; capt. of a company of soot, to Mils Anne Smedley, a 12,000t. fortune.

20. Mr. John Dorrien, an eminent merchant in Billiter square, to Miss Barwicke, of Friday street.

wicke, of Friday firet. 22. John King, of Afhby de la Luud in Lincolnfhire, Efq; to Mi's Millicent Mary Fox, of Great Ormond firet.

Dr. Simpson, chancellor of London, to Miss Elizabeth Foster, of Cateaton-street.

Lieutenant Vancourt, to Mils Howard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Howard.

23. George Boyce, of Richmond, E(q; to Mils Martha Walter, of Petersham, a 13,0001. fortune.

Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Hon. Mr. baron Clarke, delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 6. Countels of Cardigan, of a daughter.

1c. The lady of Barnaby Backwell, Elqi of a daughter.

The lady of William Drake, Efq; member for Agmondefham, of a fon.

Lady viscounters Dillon, of a fon.

18. The lady of Richard Emmott, E[4; of Bafinghall-freet, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. R.T. Hon. lady Dowager Santry, relieft of the late lord Santry, in Ireland.

26. William Hammond, Elq; an eminent Turkey merchant, at Carlhalton in Surrey.

Charles Longueville, Efq; who reprefented the borough of Eastlow in Cornwall in feveral parliaments.

William Carey, Efq; at Wolverhampton, in Stafford(hire, poffeffed of a very large eftate in that county, and owner of feveral coal mines there.

Loid

Lord vife. Donerayle, lord of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, at Lifbon.

Lady Margaretta Cecilia Munter, councefs dowager of Cadogan, at the Hague.

Sept. J. Thomas Knap, of Richmond, in Surrey, Efq; governor of the Hudion'sbay company.

Mr. Longworthy, in Southwark, aged 103, formerly an eminent currier there.

a. Mr. Price Devereux Holloway, furgeon to Chrift's hospital.

Hon. and Rev. Sir Charles Corbet, bart. at Stoke, in Shropshire.

12. Arthur Herbert, Elq; aged 96. formerly an eminent conveyancer.

15. Mr. Samuel Dacofta, fon of Solomon Dacofta, Elq; an eminent Exchange broker.

John Elwes, of Somerset-house, Ela: only brother of Sir Henry Elwes, of Stoke, in Suffolk, bart.

Hon. col. Sawyer, many years in the committion of the peace for Berkin re, and one of the verdurers of Windforforeft.

17. Rt. Hon. the lord Dunkerron, only fon of the earl of Shelburn, of the kingdom of Ireland.

John Bampfylde, Efq; brother to the late Sir Coplettone Warwick Bamplylde, of Poltimore in Devonshire : He reprefented both the city of Exeter, and county of Devon, in feveral parliaments.

Hon. lady Barrington, mother of Sir John Barrington, bart, of Swainfton, in the life of Wight,

Ecclefiafical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Bell, prefented by the chan-cellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, to the vicarage of Clare in Suffolk, void by the death of his father Mr. Matthew Bell. - Mr. Hedges, to the livings of Tudely and Capel, near Tunbridge in Kent.-John Ball, M. A. to the vicarages of Chefham Whoolbourne and Chefham Le cefter in Buckinghamshire .- Mr. John Howdel, to the rectory of Birchett in Kent. -Mr. Stephen Nafon, to the vicarage of Aldstret, alias Austret, in Warwickshire. -Charles Powell, M. A. to the rectory Willey in Warwickshire .- Mr. Richard Hunt, of Merton college, Oxford, to the rectory of East-Stoke in Dorsetshire .---John Bartholomew, M. A. to the rectory of Winterborne Clenfton in Dorfetfnire .-Mr. Evan Jones, to the rectory of All-Saints in Evefham, in Worcetterfhire. — Mr. James Smith, to the living of Stoken-church, in Oxfordfhire.—Mr. Lockwood, fellow of All Sou's college, Oxford, to the living of St. Peter's in Northampton, with the chapel of Upton annexed. - Henry Evans, A. M. to the vicatage of Barling Magna, in Effex.

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OHN Lloyd, Efq; made captain of a J company in lieut. gen. Wolfe's regi-ment. — Michael Doyne, Eiq; made a lieutenant, and Rodert Eyre, gent. an enfign in Sir Charles Powlet's regiment .---Philip Medows, Elq; a fon of Sir Philip Medows, bart. made a committioner of the wine-licence office, in the room of Thomas Gordon, Elq; decealed .- Edward Fitzgerald, gent. made a cornet in gen. St. George's dragoons .- John Arabin, gent. made a lieutenant in gen. Hargrave's reg ment .- Philip Skene, gent. made a lieutenant, and Alexander Donaldfon, gent. an enfign in gen. St. Clair's regiment .---Mr. Wall, elected furgeen to Chrift's hofpital, in the room of Mr. Holloway, deceafed .- Jacob Conway, Efg; made captain of a company in lieut. gen. Wolfe's reg. of foot .- Robert Hodgion, Efq; made captain of a company in col. Trelawney's reg. of fort .- John Ayliffe, gent. made deputy-commifary of the mufters .- Philip Brownel, gent. made a cornet in the earl of Rothes's reg. of dragoons. - Savage Moftyn, Efq; comptroller of the navy, cholen an elder brother of the Trinityhouse, in the room of the late duke of Richmond.-His grace the duke of Marlburough, elected a governor of the Charter-house, in the room of the faid duke.

Perfons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

HOMAS Bent, of Black-friars, joyner. -John Hawkins, of Old-fireet, Middlefex, brewer. --- Luke Taylor, of Bramford, in Suffolk, timber merchant. ---Samuel Winchelsea, of Plymouth, linendraper and wine-merchant. - Philip Brown. late of Portfmouth, victualler. - William Shakeshast, late of Holloway-lane, near Shoreditch, woolcomber .- William Harris, of Barnstaple, Devon, joiner and cabinetmaker. - Edward Price, of Llysfaen, in Carnarvon, merchant and potter. - Joha Doble, of Windfor, in Berkshire, dealer. -James Simms, and Thomas Rann, both of Birmingham, jewellers and copartners. -Samuel Illing, now or late of St. Paul's Wharf, lighterman and dealer in coals .---John Shackleton, late of Rippon in Yorkthire, common brewer and maltiter. ---James Bowyer, of Briftol, apothecary and merchant.-Sheffield Fox, of Finchlane, victualler .- William Parkinton, late of Hull, merchant .- Thomas Siedge, the younger, of broad-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, apothecary .- Bryan Cavernagh, of Butcher-row, near Temple-bar, victualler .- Thomas Roome, of FLet-Areet, undertaker of funerals,

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UR laft letters from Paris advife, that the difputes between the court of France and the convocation or affembly of their clergy, were at length ended, greatly to the difadvantage of the latter ; that on the 1 cth inft. N. S. a grand council was held, in which it was determined, that the court should give up no point, and that the king's will should be obeyed ; and the count de St. Florentin was ordered to wait on the affembly of the clergy, to acquaint them with these determinations. When he came thither, he laid before them a letter de cachet, exhorting them to agree to the giving of the 15,000,000 of livres a year, which was demanded of them by way of free gift ; and in all things to conform to the king's declaration : After which he laid before them an arret of the council of flate to the fame effect. As thefe were things the clergy did not expect, great debates arole concerning them, which Ended in not agreeing to the king's declaration. Upon which count Florentin preduced a focond letter de cachet, which he had brought with him, in cafe the first was not agreed to, ordering the affembly to leparate by the 20th inftant at fartheft, and that the bifhops fhould fet out the next day for their refrective diocefes. Wherewoon the bilhops entered their protect against the king's declaration, refusing to give either the 15,000,000 of livres, or any account of the yearly income of their revenues and eftates. On the 20th inftant they affembled again, and having cenfured fome irreligious books, broke up their affembly ; and on the 21ft they all fet out for their respective dioces; so that nothing now remains, but for the king to give orders for the feizing of their temporalities, in order to punish them for their difobedience.

From the fame place we have another piece of news, which concerns us much more, viz. That a fhip lately arrived at Rochelle from St. Domingo brought advice, that deputies were arrived at that ifland from the inhabitants fettled along the coaft of Darien, who offered to put themfelves under the protection of France ; that they were received and treated with great regard ; that capt. Hocquart was fent to that nation to learn, whether thefe were their real fentiments; and that if this affair met with the wished for fuccefs. the French nation would have the benefit of a port in the gulph of Darien, which would be a very advantageous fettlement, as that gulph is fituated near the ifthmue of Panama, between Cartagena and Porto-Bello. But if Spain permits this, we must observe, that it will be a second breach of the Sth article of the treaty at Utrecht between Spain and me

And from the fame place, we have by the last mail, a third piece of news more important than either of the former, which is, their having received advice from Confantinople, that the Divan had been obliged to gratify the populace, and permit a body of Janizaries to join the Tartars, who are going to make an irruption into the Ukraine.

By letters from Spain we hear, that the French squadron, which fome time fince failed from Breft, commanded by M. Macnamarra, was arrived at Cadiz, where it is to be joined by fix Spanish men of war equipping there ; after which this combined fquadron is to cruize fome time in the Mediterranean, to curb the infolence of the Corfairs of Barbary, and will afterwards fail to the coaft of Guinea, to prevent the English men of war from attempting to interrupt the commerce which the two courts have determined to eftablish on the coafts of Guinea ; and when this is done, part of the thips which compose this numerous squadron, will be fent to the respective colonies of the two crowns in America.

Letters both from Rome and Madrid advife, that the cardinal Infant Don Lewis, youngeft brother to the king of Spain, and archbishop both of Toledo and Seville, has by dispensation quitted the ecclefiaftical fate, but is to continue to enjoy the immenfe revenues of these two bishopricks, which are, by a brief from the pope, to be fecularifed for that purpose ; and it is furmiled, that he is to be married to the eldeft daughter of a neighbouring monaich. by which he may upon his death succeed to his crown.

Vienna, Sept. 19, .N. S. Orders have been fent for a body of Sclavonians to march to the frontiers of Servia, in order to have an eye on the motions of a great body of Janizaries, which the Bashaw of Belgrade has been for fome time affembling, under colour of changing garifons. That officer indeed has fent to the commandant at Semblin, to affore him, that it will be contrary to his orders, if they commit any hostilities; and that, if they do, he shall be very well pleafed to fee them treated as they deferve ; notwithftanding which, our court is refoived to take all neceffary precoutions to prevent being furprized.

From Ruffia we hear, that the Empreis, upon advice from Conftantinople, that the Janizaries are refolved to have a war on the fide of Crim-Tartary, has given orders for feveral regiments of infantry to file off that way.

Berlin, Sept. 22, N. S. His majefty, in condition to the defire of a great number of merchants in his dominions, and to

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contribute to the profperity of his fubjects, has by letters patent eftablifhed a company in the city of Embden, to be called the Royal Afraitick Company of Pruffia, who are to carry on a trade to China and the Eaft Indies; for which purpofe his majefty has granted them the neceffary flags and paffports, with an exemption from all duties upon any merchandize they export to those countries or import from thence.

From Hanover we have had lately a more exact account of the fublidy treaty, concluded between the Maritime powers and the Elector of Bavaria. By this treaty, the former are to grant the latter an annual fubfidy of 40,000l. sterling, to commence from the 21st of July last, and to continue for fix years; one third part of which fubfidy is to be paid by the flates-general, and the other two thirds by Great-Britain : And in confideration of this fubfidy, his Electoral highness is to hold a body of 6000 foot ready to enter into the pay of the maritime powers, whenever they shall be required to do fo, but not to be employed against the Emperor or Empire.

Our laft accounts from the fame place fay, that his majefly has fixed the 3d of November next, N. S. for his departure from his German, in order to return to his Britifh dominions.

From Algiers we were informed, that on the z_7 th of july, about ten at night, the whole city was under the greateft conflernation, by the blowing up of one of the caffles, in which were, as it is faid, about 15 barrels of powder; but as the caffle flood upon a hill above the town, and was built chiefly of earth and mortar, the city received no material damage 3 but as for the caffle itfelf, nothing but the ruins remain. Two or three contiguous country houfes were thrown down, and about twenty people in all killed.

The celebration of the marriage of the prince of Tour Taxis, with the princels of Fuftenberg, was performed on the alf inft. N. S. at night, with great magnificence; and on the 22d and 23d their highneffes received the compliments of the nobility, foreign ministers, and all other perfons of difficient.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. R Effections, moral and prudential, on the laft Will of Gerard Van Neck, Efg; pr. 6d. Roberts. (See p. 415.)

2. An Effay on the Summer Entertainments in the Neighbourhood of London, pr. 6d. Job.

3. The Rev. Mr. Willon's Account of the four Criminals executed in Surrey, Aug. 30, 1750, pr. 6d. Nicholson.

4. A Pention to the Right Hon. Mr. _____, in Favour of Maclean. By a Lady, pr. 6d. Smith.

Lady, pr. 6d. Smith. 5. The Mifcellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot. In two Volumes, pr. 6s.

6. The Tutor's Affiftant : Being a Compendium, and a compleat Queftion-Book. By Francis Walkinghame, pr. 18. 6d. Revee.

7. A true and exact Copy of a genuine Letter from a Clergyman in Holland, concerning Maclean, pr. 6d. Webb.

8. A Letter to the earl of Eg-nt, on the dangerous Ambition and over-grown Power of a certain Minister, pr. 6d.

9. Remarks on Mrs. Muilman's Letter to Lord Chefterfield, pr. 19. Owen.

PHYSICK, SURGERY, Sc.

to. Academical Lectures on Fevers. In which the effential Symptoms and Nature of Fevers are deforibed. By J. Aftrue, M. D. pr. 55. Nourfe.

II. .* Anthropologia Nova ; or, a new

System of Anatomy. In three Volumes. By James Drake, M. D. pr. 158. Innys.

18. De Opticis errorum Isaaci Newtoni demonstratio. E. Gallico translata, pr. 28. Brindley.

PORTRY.

13. The Battiad. Canto I .pr. 6d. Smith. 14. The eighth Book of Homer's Iliad, attempted by Way of Effay. By Samuel Athwick, pr. 25. Keith.

15. The hard-us'd Poet's Complaint. By Scriblerius Tertius, Elq; pr. 18. G. Woodfall.

16. The Fortune Hunters ; a Farce. To which is annexed, the Female Combatants, pr. 6d. Donnelly.

17. An Epifile to the Rev. Mr. Tho. G-bb-ns, pr. 6d. Cooper. (See the Whole, p. 424.)

SERMONS.

18. An extraordinary Sermon preached at Cheltenham, Aug. 5. By E. P. Rich. Price Three Half. pence. Brown. (See the whole Sermon, p. 390.)

19. A Sermon before the lord-mayor, &c. at St. Paul's, Sept. 3, 1750. By William Meades, pr. 6d. A. Strahan.

so. A Sermon at York Affizes, July 29, 1750. By Lawrence Herne, A. M. pr. 6d. Knaptons.

21. The Senie of St. Peter, as to the more fure Word of Prophecy 1 A Sermon at Benconsfield, May 25, 1750. By We Cooke, A. M. pr. 6d. Fathurft.

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 Catalogue of books

As the epilogue that has been published, as spoken by Mrs. Chove, is spurious, we hope to give a genuine copy of it in our next; suben que shall also give the third letter on chaating, the question in navigation, and other mathematical questions; general Oglethorpe's speech to the prince of Wales, with his answer, &c. &c.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1751, will be published together at STATIONERS-HALL, on Tuesday, November 20, 1750.



Т Η E

LONDON MAGAZINE. OCTOBER, 1750.

The most Effectual METHOD for proventing ROBBERIES.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

1251

HE frequency of Arest and highway robberies A has, I find, fet many upon contriving methods, how to prevent them ; and most people think of nothing but increating the feverity of the pusifiment, or efta-

blifting a greater reward for apprehending and convicting the unfortunate cri-minals. The first of these methods will B probably produce the fame effect in this country, it has done in France : Robberies will generally be attended with murder. And the other method will bring many innocent men in danger of being convicted by perjury. Such projectors are like phyficians : They think of curing, but never think of preventing the diftemper; and C like them too, by curing one fort of malady, they may probably lay a foundation for one of more fatal confequence : But they fhould confider, that the doctor gets by the cure, whereas he could not propole to get much by the prevention; and as this is not their cafe, they fhou'd turn their thoughts towards preventing this evil, which at prefent feems to be far from Dbeing in its wane.

As the most successful method for difcovering how to prevent as well as cure any difease in the body natural, is to inquire into its cau'es, fo it is the fame with respect to the diftempers of the body politick ; and tho' feveral other caufes of the prefent frequent robberies may be affigned, E yet, I believe, the most efficent is the multitude and impudence of our fireetwalkers, and the great number of bawdyhou se that are kept not only openly, but I may fay, avowedly, in many of our high fireets. Let us confider the firong, the

October, 1750.

almost irrefistible incitement of natural appetite, and the weak reftraint of reafon or diferetion, in youths from fifteen to five and twenty ; and we may eafily conceive, how impossible it is for them to resist the many temptations they meet with in our flroets, not only at night and at late hours, but in open day-light, and at every hour of the day.

The unfortunate women, as they are called, are, in this country, and indeed in every country, none of the leaft beautiful of the fex; because none but the heautiful can in any country thrive at the trade. They have not only beautiful perfons, but they foon learn all the cunning arts that can intice those that are woid of understanding : There lips drop as an boney comb, the'r mouth is fmoother than oil. Multitudes of them, and many in gorgeous attire, walk our freets from twilight until it is black and dark night, pulling every gentleman they pais by the fleeve, and inviting him to their apartment, or to the tavern, most of which are open for their reception. Nay, at all hours of the day, they are flanding at their doors, or fitting in their parlour windows, decked out like dutcheffes, and beckning every man in tolerable drefs, that happens but to caft an eve towards them.

Suppose then a young fellow near the end. of his apprenticeship, or just commenced journeyman, with a little money of his own, or perhaps of his mafter's, in his pocket ; I fay, suppose such a young fellow picked up, or beckned in by one of thefe female devils; how can he refit the temptation? Nature prompts, beauty fires, their drefs and their tongue allure ; and the prefent conversation of the world has weakned the reftraints both of medefly He yields, ---- and this and religion. commences an acquaintance, which leads him into a greater expense than he can support. This leads him to our private gaming tables, where ten to one he contracts an intimacy with fome gentleman 1112 of

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436 METHOD for preventing ROBBERIES. Oct.

of the road, who initiates him in all the other mysteries of wickedness.

By this means he is for fome time enabled to supply the extravagance, and preferve the affections of his miltrels; for from experience I know, that the character of a highwayman is no exceptionable one, at any of our publick flews, because in the A raking days of my you'h, it was the charactor I generally affumed, as it not only fecured me from infults, but recommended me to the good graces of my doxy. Once, indeed, I run fome rifk of heing fent to Newgate ; for one of the ladies, thinking to entitle herfelf to a fhare of the reward, flipt out, fetched a conftable with his poffe, and had me taken up ; but being carried B before a justice I was well known to, I had my lady committed to Bridewell, and gave the constable a guinea for his diligence and trouble.

I am for this reafon to far from being furprifed at the increasing number of our .highwaymen and freet-robbers, that I wonder they are not more numerous; C for unless we can remove this which I take to be the chief caule, no feverity in punifhment, no reward for the difcovery, can prevent their increase. I am not fo weak as to think it pollible to prevent proftitution entirely; but as a worthy prelate faid in the famous debate upon the bill for licenting gin thops, Vice fould as much as poffible be confined to boles and corners . By D an old law in Scotland it was enacted, that common women be put at the outmost end of towns; and by a law of Richard II. it was enacted, that no brothel houfes thould be kept in Southwark, but in the common places therefore appointed ; yet now that they are by law abfolutely prohibited, they are openly kept by conniwance in our most publick fireets ; which makes their confequences much more pernicious : When profitutes can be found only in by-corners and unfrequented places, men must go to them with a premenitated and deliberate refolution, which none but the thoroughly abandoned will ever do : But when they crowd our freets at night, F and appear publickly in them every hour of the day; a young fellow cannot go about his mafter's bufinels without being led into temptation, and is often involved in ruin before he has time to reflect.

This caule must therefore be removed, before any good effect can be expected; bot how must it be removed? The fending of lewid women (as they are called in the Marthalfa prifon) to Bridewell for a month or two, only renders them more abandoned and more vicious: Their character is then loft to markind, and they blak of nothing but making reptifals.

For my part, I think there are none of the human species deferve more compasfion than our common profitures : I believe very few of them would remain in that way, if it were poffible for them to get out of it; and my reason for faying fo is, that in all my youthful rambles, I never met with one whom I could not make diffolve into a flood of tears, by a lively reprefentation of her loft condition. Some of the most hardened have fwore at me. called me parfon, and with an execration defired, I would preach no more fuch ftuff to them; but they were always at laft overcome, and being afhamed of their computction, have abruptly left the room.

Such unfortunate creatures deferve the more compatition, when we confider how many of them have been led, or rather forced into that way of life. A beautiful girl in the bloom of youth, and of a healthful, vigorous conflication, happens to be catched in the critical minute, by a fedulous watchful lover, experienced in all the wiles of gallantry, and inftructed by Ovid's Art of Love : Another innocent believing girl gives credit to the vows of conftancy, and perhaps promifes of marriage, made by a man who had before engaged her affections : A discovery is made, the is turned out of doors by her patents, abandoned by her relations, and in a month or two left, perhaps, in a bawdy houfe, deftitute of every thing but her beauty. by her villainous, cruel, barbarous hetrayer. -A fervant maid, of more beauty than ordinary, happens to be out of place, and to continue fo till the has (pent her money, pawned her cloaths, and is reduced to the greatest penury : Pinched by want on one fide, and folicited on the other by fome mercenary, deceitful procurefs for a rich lord, or richer lew, the at last yields up her innocence, neglects her former acquaintance, in a year or two is deferted by her first keeper, and then for want of a character finds it impoffible to return to her primitive business.

In all fuch cafes, what must be the confequence ?---- Abfolute proflitution .-Therefore I have often wondered, that the publick has not provided fome method, by which these unfortunate objects may earn a fubfiftence, acd retrieve there charaders in fome degree. In popify countries they have many convents for what they call les filles debaucheis ; and I am furprifed, that in this age and country, fo fruitful of holpitals, fome one has not thought of an holpital for unfortunate women. There are numbers of rich men who ought in contribute to its support : I believe, many charitable ladies would ; and I am fure; 2

See London Mazazine for \$743, p. 478, 479.

it would very much diminish the number of our profitutes, and confequently the frequency of robbenies, and other such crimes.

If you publish this, you may hear again from me upon the same subject; but whether you do ar no, I shall still remain,

SIR,

Your constant reader, Oct. 8, and humble servant, 1750. An OLD RAKE,

Wilt thou, O Czefar, chufe the watry reign, [main? To fmooth the furges, and correct the Then mainers, in ftorms, to thee fhall pray; [obey; Ev'n utmoft Thule fhall thy pow'r And Neptune fhall refign the fasces of the fea.

Dryden, Virg. Geor.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, I N this manner Virgil addreffed Auguftus, and thefe lines I would humbly apply to our most gracious fovereign, as prophetick of the power which will be added to the British trident, in cafe our Herring Filhery fhould be carried on with the fame fpirit it began with.

The Dutch have to long been digging in our Gold-mine (if that figure may be al- D lowed) or, in plain English, have gained fuch amazing fums by fifting on the coafts of our iflands; that it is high time for Great-Britain to look to itfelf, after having, during fo long a courfe of years, contradicted the well known proverb, Charity begins at bome. However, in hinting this advice, I would not be thought even E to glance at a with, that the harmony, which has fubfifted to many years between the two nations, should be ever fo little difturbed. Befides, that it would be unjuft in us, to charge the Dutch with incroachments, where the whole is owing to our folly and fupineness; of which I will here give a remarkable initance.

It is an obfervation as old as Sir William F Monfon, who flour (hed under queen Elizabeth and the two fucceeding monarchs, that the Dutch come at intervals, during five-or fix months every winter, to Mortlake and Richmond, and there purchafe Jampreys, or Jampernes, the beft bait in the world for cod. Thefe agents for the Dutch leave their veffels about Greenwich, and come to the towns above-mentioned in their well boats. The fifthers in Holland, who are a very confiderable body

of people, make a bargain (by their agents) with our Thimes people, for all the lampreys they catch, to the exclution of all others; by which monopoly our fifthermen cannot procure any, from their inability to buy the whole at the Dutch price.—The reader may not be difpleated to know, that

A lampreys are catched (without baits) in withy machines, funk to the bottom of our river, where, after lying many hours, they are hauled up, and the lampreys taken out. The Dutch pay from 3 to 31. per thousand for these fish, which they carry in their well-boats, on board their fhips, and afterwards to Holland, they being preis (cryced alive.

What follows are real grievances.-" At * first the Dutch begged leave to fish in the English feas, which being granted them, by the accustomed indulgence of our princes, they to far prefumed upon their lenity, that at last they made a law, in their own country, That the English should fell no white berrings, nor other fift there, C upon pain of confiscation. The Dutch continue fifting in the English less, from June to November, and there feem to dwell among the fifh for 26 weeks together ; during which time the havock they make, in deftroying the fpawn and fry of fifh, that comes into their nets, and otherwife, is as remarkable as what they carry away with them."

To wave this unpleafing fubject (which I with never to hear mentioned again) let us proceed to fome particulars, tho' chiefly foeculative, relating to herrings.—"" I This fifth is in great effimation, it being fat, foft, and delicate, effocially if dreffed the moment it is taken : To which, let me add, that it is nourifhing, eafy of digettion, and produces good juices. A proof, how

greatly it is fought after, is the vaft quantities catched and confumed, whether freih. dried, or pickled. Herrings always fwim in thosis ; and fiftermen judge where thefe lie, either by the colour of the water, or by the hovering and motion of the feabirds, which purfue them continually, in hopes of prey. Herrings delight to be near thore, possibly because of the fuftenance brought down from rivers, or walhed from the foil."-There were fuch vaft numbers of herrings on the coafts of Shetland laft fummer, that the inhabitants (ftanding by the fea-fide) catched them in blankets. - " Such infinite multitudes of weeds, worms, thell-fifh, eggs, and minute fifh, are lodged within the ocean, that we need not be in any pain as to the inhabitants, with regard to provisions "

The

• His majefly's propriety and dominion on the British feas, afferted. London, 1665, 12mo. It is dedicated to the duke of Albemarie (general Monk.) † Confervancy on the river Thames. By Dar, Griffith. 438 A DESCRIPTION of CHESHIRE.

The learned and ingenious author of Spectacle de la Nature, fets this article in a very agreeable light.—" A countlefs multitude of worms, and little fifth, are bred every fummer in the channel, and with thefe the herings regale themfelves. The above food is a fort of manna, which thefe fifth pick up; and when they have cleared A the feas in the northern parts of Europe, they fwim towards the fouth, whither they are attracted by the pleafing profect of a new flock of provisiona."

But to return to our great, national, undertaking. The fuccefs which our two first buffes have met with this year, both in the early fifhery off Shetland, and, in the later feafon, fince their failing fouth, ward, feems propitious omens of what may happen hereafter. - A circumstance which ought to excite us fill more, to promote this scheme, is, that some porthern nations had formed a refolution to fet up fuch a fiftery ; a proof that they thought Let me conclude with obit practicable. ferving, that this branch of trade is full C judged to be very advantageous from the new markets opened of late years, and from others which might be opened, elpocially if this undertaking were firmly ellablifhed in our ifland. I am,

SIR,

Oct. 15, Your humble fervant, 1750. A FISHERMAN.D

To the Rev. Mr. Thomas G-hb-ns on his Poems lately published. (See p. 424.)

Ne futer ukra crepidam.

FOR fhame give o'er, you've wrote enough,

No mortal ever read fuch fluff; Bunyan and Quales have had their run, And they excell'd you, ten to one: Stick to your cufhien, and your text, And clear the paffage if perplext; The itch of rhyming fo prevailing Is not your talent, but your failing.

A. Z.

A Description of the County of CHESTER, with a new and correct MAP, here F amered.

C HESHIRE is bounded on the eaft by Derbythire and Stafford/hice, on the fouth by Shropthire and part of Flintfhire, on the welt by Denbythhire, the other part of Flintfhire, and the Irifh fea; on the north by Lancathire, and the northeaft corner touches upon Yorkthire. Its G length from eaft to welt is about 45 miles, its breadth from north to fouth 25, and its circumference about 112. It is divided into feven, hundreds, contains about 720,000 acros, has one city, viz. Chefter, 13 market towns, 125 pirithes and vil-

lages, which they call townfhips, of which only 87 have churches, the reft being chapelvies, and fends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the city. Thole at prefent for the county are Charles Cholmondeley, Efq; and John Crewe, Elq; and for the city, Sir Robert Grofvenor, bart. and Philip Henry Warburton, Elq; This county is otherwife called the county Palatine of Chefter, which additional title it had upon the coming in of the Normans, the had the fame privileges, in effect, before that time. For it was thought proper to invest this and some other counties on the marshes, or borders, with extraordinary powers and jurifdictions, to encourage and enable them to keep the Welfh in awe. And the county we are now treating of, was given first by the Conqueror to Gherbord, a Flemish nobleman ; but afterwards he made Hugh Lupus earl of Chefter, with as ample a power in this county, as the king in his realm, only to hold of him and his heirs; by virtue of which grant, Chefhire had all fovereign jurifdiction within its own precincle, and that in fo high a degree, that the ancient earls had parliaments, confifting of their own barons and tenants, and were not obliged by the English acts of parliament. But when this power came to be not only unnecessary but dangerous, king Henry VIII. thought fit to reftrain it, and made not only this but the other palatinates dependent on the crown of England. But this county full retains the power of determining all pleas of lands, tenements, and contracts, and the inhabitants cannot be brought to a tral elsewhere for any crime, but treason. Chefter firetches out towards the north-

E west into a considerable peninfula, called Wirall, formed by the rivers Dee and Merfey, once all foreft, but now well furnished with townships. The air of this county is fweet and healthful; and tho' in moft places it is even and flat, yet it has feveral noted hills, bofides the mountains which feparate it from Derbythirs and Staffordthire. The foil is for the most part fruitful both in corn and grafs, the latter fo fweet, that no county in England affords fuch good cheefe, of which they make very great quantities, and fend up to London, Salt is their staple commodity, of which a vaft deal is made in feveral parts of the county, particularly at Namptwich, Middlewich, and Northwich. Their oxen are very large, which they fend in great numbers to London : Befides which, they have plenty of fowl, theep, and goats. Here are many parks, abundance of gentlemens feats, and feveral forefts, the chief of which are those of Delamere and Macclesfield. 2

O&.

field. The common firing is turf from their heaths and moffes ; in the latter of which are found long and first fir-trees. fix foot under ground, buried their for ages, which the common people fplit into fmall pieces, and use them for candles, they being very inflammable by reafon of their abounding with turpentine. Here A are many quarries, affording flate, and ftones fit for building ; and excellent ftones for mill-ftones are dug out of Moucophill. It is well watered with rivers, the chief of which are the Dee, Merley, and Weaver ; befides which, here are many meers, lakes, and pools, which afford carp, trout, tench, bream, eels, &c. and the river Dee abounds with falmon. Near B Stalo-bridge is a fpring, fo remarkable for its perspiration, that its water, corked up clofe in a glafs bottle, will force its way thro' the pores .---- We proceed now to give an account of the city, and other places of note.

Chefter, or, as it is vulgarly called, Weft-Chefter, 140 computed, and 182 meafured miles N. W. from London, fituate near the mouth of the river Dee, is a very ancient city, supposed to be founded by the Romans, the twentieth legion, or Leio vicefima Valeria Victrix, being flationed here, as appears by infcriptions on feveral altars dug up in and about it. It was famous in the Saxon and Norman times, was made very ftrong, and held out for D K. Charles I. against the parliament. It has 10 parish churches, befides the cathedral, which was once a monastery, founded by a Saxon earl, and dedicated to St. Werburg, Soon after the conquest, the bifhop's fee was translated hither from Litchfield ; it was afterwards removed, but Henry VIII. made it a bishop's fee again. R. The city is square, furrounded with a wall, and is two miles in compais. There are four gates and three posterns, and towers and battlements on the wall, which is kept in good repair, two officers, called muringers, being annually chofe for that purpole. It is a city and county of itfelf, governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, two F theriffs, and 40 common-council-men; and has two large markets on Wedneidays and Saturdays. It has a fair frome bridge over the Dee, of eight arches, and a gate at each end. About the year 1690, waser-mills were fet up, by which the city is now plentifully supplied with water. It is the usual thorough fare to and from Ireland, which occasions a great refort ; and G writings called Wich Malbank, about 8 was formerly a place of great trade, which has been much impeded by banks of fand caft up in the river, fo that the great veffels land at the key, fome miles diftant, called Park Gate, and fend up and reload

430 their cargoes by fmall barks. However it is the great mart for cheefe, it being computed, that 22,000 tons are annually shipped from hence, of which 14,000, are faid to be fent to I ondon, and 8000 to other ports. The city confifts chiefly of four large, fair fireets, which crofs each other in the middle : Moft of the house have piazzas before them, which the inhabitants call rows, fo that one may walk dry in rainy weather ; but this occasions the houfes and fhops to be fo dark, efpecially in winter, that they are forced to burn candies at noon. On the fouth-fide, on a rifing ground, ftands the caftle, and ancient and flately building, with a tower afcribed to Julius Cæfar ; in which is a foacious hall, where the Palatine court and affizes are held twice a year, with lodg+ ings for the judges; also a hall for the prince of Wales's Exchequer court, a goal for the county, &c. The tobacco-pipes made here are reckoned the best and finest in England. None but the prince of Wales, or king's eldeft fon, is now allowed the title of earl of Chefter.

The other market-towns are, 1. Frodetham, g measured miles N. E. of Chef. ter, a good port town on the river Merfey, confilting of one long ftreet, and having a market on Wednesday .- 2. Halton, or Haulton, about 3 miles N. E. of Frodefnam, on a high hill, with an ancient caftle. It is a confiderable member of the dutchy of Lancaster, and has a large jurifdiction round it, called the Honour of Halton. Here is a court of record, a prifon, and once a year the officers of the dutchy keep a court in the caftle ; where once a fortnight another is held, to determine caufes within their jus rildiction ; but felons and thieves are carried to Chefter. Here is a fmall market on Saturday .--- 3. Northwich, about 10 miles S. E. of Frodefham, upon the river Weaver, a very ancient town, with a market on Fridays, and a grammar-ichool well endowed. It is famous for making falt, which is of a ftronger nature, tho not fo white, as the fait of the other Wiches .--- 4. Middlewich, about 9 miles S. E. of Northwich, a large town, gen verned by burgeffes, with a good market on Saturday. It has a fair church, with monuments of perfons of note. Here are many excellent falt-pits, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in that commodity. - 5. Namptwich, or Nantwich, in miles S. of Middlewich, on the river Weaver, over which it has a ftone bridge, the largest and most considerable town in the county, next to Chefter, and lying in the great road from London thither. It is

a mile long, and has feveral by-ftreets and lanes, all well inhabited. It has a large, ancient church, like a cathedral, and a great market on Saturdays for all manner of provisions. Its chief trade is in falt and cheefe : As to the former, the fineft and best white falt is made here, (whence the Welfh call it by a name which fignifies White-fall-town) in order to which, they carry the brine, taken out of the wells, or brine-pits, to the wich houses, where great barrels are placed deep in the earth, filled with the falt-water, and at the ringing of a bell, they begin to make a fire under the falt-pans, in which they boil the falt-water ; and as it boils, the wallers, as they call them, who are generally B hence is Prefibury, noted for being the women, with a wooden rake gather the falt from the bottom, called falt-barrow, which is fo placed, that the water drops from it, and the falt remains, which is dried by the flove heat communicated to the wich-houses. These fait springs are very remarkable for being within a few yards of the Weaver, a fine fresh-water C leather gloves, &c .- 12. Sandbach, 6 miles river; and as the brine-pits are on both fides of the river, the falt water, doubtleis, runs under it. The falt-works here are reckoned to be as ancient as the time of the Romans. The cheefe made in and about Namptwich excels all other in the county ; whence they tell this ftory, That a young man afferted his mother made the best cheese in the world, and proved D it by the following cl max : The best cheefe in the world, faid he, is made in England, the best in England is made in Cheshire, the best in Cheshire is made at Namptwich, and the beft at Namptwich is made at my mother's. A terrible accident happened here a few years ago, when the markethouse fell down on a market day, and E time, travelling towards Shrew bury, with killed feveral people. (See London Mag. for 1737. p. 274.) There are feveral noble feats near Namptwich, as Cholmondeley-hall, Crewe - hall, Doddington - hall, &c.--6. Torporley, in the great road from Namptwich to Chefter, has a market on Thuridays .--- 7. Altrincham, 9 miles N. E. of Northwich, is a fmall town, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Saturdays. Near it lies Donham-maffey, The inheritance of the Booths, earls of Warrington .- 8. Stockport, about 8 miles E. of Altrincham, another fmall town, with a market on Fridays .- g. Knotsford, or Canute's-Ford, 8 miles S. W. of Stockport, finely fituated; and divided into the upper and lower towns by the Brook G Bichin. The market, which is on Saturdays, and the town-houle, where the feffions are kept, are in the lower town, and the parochial chapel in the upper. -10. Macelestield, about 10 miles S. E.

of Knotsford, fituate in the forest of the fame name, an ancient, large, and fair town, governed by a mayor, and enjoying many privileges. Its market is on Mondays, and its chief trade is making of buttons. Here is a free-school; a fair chutch with a high fpire, and a college adjoining, with monuments for perfons of note. In this church was an oratory, where are two brafs plates, on one of which there is a promife of 26,000 years, and 26 days pardon, for faying 5 Pater nofters, and 5 Ave-Mary's. Macclesfield gives title of earl to the family of Parker; Sir Thomas Parker, late lord chancellor, being for created by K. George I. Not far from largeft parish in all the county, having many townships and chapelries belonging to it .--- 11. Congleton, about 7 miles S. E. of Macclesfield, a large, handfome town, governed by a mayor and fix aldermen. It has two churches, and a good market on Saturdays. Its chief manufacture is N. E. of Namptwich, a fmall town, with a market on Thursday, principally noted for its fair ftone church, and two ftone croffes, upon which are carved the hiftory of our Saviour's life .- 13. Malpas, about 14 miles S. E. from Chetter, fituate upon a high hill, and confifting of three firees well-paved. The church is a flately fabrick, flanding in the higheft part of the town, and has two rectors, who do duty alternately. Here is also a grammar felool and an hospital. Its market is on Mon-It gives title of viscount to the earl days. of Cholmondeley. Giraldus Cambrenfis tells the following punning flory as to the name of this place : That a Jew, in his the archdeacoa of Malpas, whole name was Peché, and the dean named Deville; and hearing the archdeacon fay, that his archdeaconry began at Ill-fireer, and reached as far as Malpas, he told them pleafantly, it would be a wonder if he got fafe out of the country, because Sin (as the French word Pecké fignifies) was archdeacon, the Devil was dean, the archdeaconry began at Ill-fireet, and ended at Malpas (in French fignifying an Ill frp.)

Oct.

The river Dee, in this county, was in a manner adored by the Britons, who drank of its water before they engaged in battle. It rifes in North Wales, and after running <5 miles, falls into the fea below Chefter. It is a mile broad at the new key near that city, and four at the mouth. The boifterous S. W. winds often remove the quickfands, with which this river abounds, and by confequence alter the channel.



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 403.

In the Debate continued in your last. the next that spoke was Pomponius Atticus, the Purport of whofe Speech was as follows, viz.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR.

S I have for many years had the honour of a feat in his house, notwithstanding the impropriety of this motion, notwithstanding the fatal confe B themselves at liberty to agree to it, quences it would be attended with if agreed to, I was no way furprifed at hearing it made. It has always been a rule with those, who place themselves in opposition to an administration till they can obtain a fhare in it, to contrive and make po-C pular motions, which they know the minifters cannot agree to; becaule by fo doing they ferve a double purpole: They acquire to themfelves the name and character of patriots, and they throw a popular odium upon the ministers for the time be- D ing; which, they think, may at last render it necessary for his majesty to employ them, in order to make the popularity they have acquired contribute to the support of his government.

This, Sir, was an artifice that in E former times had often the effect intended ; but fuch gentlemen should confider, that of late years it has been found, that upon their acceffion to the administration, they always left their popularity behind them, and became themselves the Fhouse as it probably would be, our greatest sharers in that odium which they had before brought upon the ministers ; therefore; as his majesty cannot now expect any advantage by employing fuch men, an impro-H----o W----le.

October, 1750.

per affectation of popularity will not probably in time to come be a road to preferment. For this reason. I hope, gentlemen will for the future be cautious of what motions they make in this house, and resolve not A to make any but such as they themfelves would agree to, were they then the fervants of the crown. Now I must appeal to those very gentlemen who have appeared, or may appear, as advocates for this motion, whether they would think had they now the honour to be employed by his majefty in the administration of his government?

But, Sir, I must observe, that in many cases it may be right to make a motion, and yet it would be very wrong in this house to agree to it. The motion now before us I take to be one of this fort; and therefore I am perfuaded, the noble lord who made it, did not intend it should be agreed to. The motion may be of fervice to our ministers in their negotiations with those of France in relation to this affair of Dunkirk ; because it furnishes them with a reason for being prefling, without obliging them to be preremptory. They may, and I believe will, take occalion from this motion to prefs the fpeedy execution of that article of the late treaty; and this they may do without running the rifk of involving the nation in a war at an unseasonable juncture : But should the motion be agreed to, and followed by fuch a refolution of this ministers would then be forced to be preremptory in their demand. and the confequence of this must be an immediate compliance on the part of France, or an immediate declaration of war on the part of Eng-Kkk land ;

land; and for this I neither think the conjustione proper, nor the contest by itielf alone of fuch impor-Lance.

When I fay, Sir, that I do not thick the contest by itself alone of fuch importance as to be the case A of a war between the two nations, I mean, the leaving Dunkirk in its prefent condition; for while it remains in no better condition than it is at prefent, it can do us no great prejudice in time of war, and will be an advantage to us in time of B I shall always be for adhering strictly peace, because it is the most convenient port for Flanders, where many of our manufactures are confumed. I have faid, Sir, that the port of Dunkirk can never, in its prefent fituation, be of any great prejudice to us even in time of war, C and I fay fo, because it cannot be any certain retrest either for their men of war or privateers, when purfued by our thips : Even in its most perfect flate, no ship of any burden could get into the harbour at low water; but then they had formerly D two piers which firetched a long way into the fea, and at the ends of those piers, as well as in other places, they had forts well provided with eannon, under which any of their ships might take shelter, and lie in falety, till the tide made for E fhe continued to be, as the was beletting them into the harbour. Those forts are now no more, and therefore during last war their privateers did us little or no damage ; for they were generally picked up by our cruifers, as they could not get into the harbour, or any other place of F fafety but at high water.

This, Sir, is neither known nor underflood by the generality without doors, therefore the demolition of the port of Dunkirk still continues to be a favourite point among the people, and is confequently a G fit topick for those to harangue upon, who aim at raising a popular clamour against an administration ; but minifters, if they were wile and

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refolute, will confider things as they really are, and not in the false lights in which they appear to the vulgar and ignorant. Therefore they will not involve the nation in a dangerous war upon any trivial dispute, however important that difforte may appear in the eyes of the people ; and as they mest know both the strength of this nation, and the firength of other nations, better than those who have not an equal opportunity to make any just remarks upon either, to that part of our conflication, which leaves every thing relating to peace or war entirely to the determination of our fovereign, and those he may be pleafed to confait upon the occafion.

Gentlemen may ridicale what they have called our trafh of treaties as much as they please, but they muff admit, Sir, that by that trafh of treaties, the peace of this' nation was preferved for a great number of years; and some gentlemen should confider, that the whole of that trash flowed from the treaty of Utrecht, and that if there was any thing bad in any of them, it ought, in justice, to be imputed to that infamous treaty, which left France in peffettion of to much power, that fore, an over-match for any of her neighbours; fo that there never was, fince that time, an opportunity to treat with her upon an equal footing, without forming a new confederacy, which our breach of faith by our preliminaries to the treaty of Utrecht, made it impossible for us to accomplifa; and every gentleman, who has the leaft knowledge of the prefent circumstances of Europe, muft admit, that no fuch confederacy can new be formed.

For this reafon, Sir, we should avoid, as much as poffible, every thing that may lead towards an immediate rupture i and our agreeing to this motion would fo apparently 1914

1750. PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, Edc. have fuch a tendency, that I am perfuaded, it would raife a general alarum in the city. They would all conclude, that a war must be the immediate confequence. Upon this our publick funds would all fink in their price; and in fuch circum. A flances, could we hope to carry that scheme into execution, which every gentleman feems to be fo fond of ? I mean, that of reducing the rate of interest payable to the publick creditors, which, I hope, will be carried into execution, notwithstanding the B opposition it has met with ; and as the nation will thereby receive a benefit far superior to any prejudice it can ever fustain from the port of Dankirk, were I otherwife inclined to agree to this motion, I should be against agreeing to it, at least until C we have carried this scheme into execution.

Upon this C. Numifius flood up, and Spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. Prefident. SIR.

HAVE heard many fevere things. faid against what the Hon. gentleman was pleafed to call the infamous treaty of Utrecht, but I never heard fo fevere a reflection upon that treaty, as what he has now made : E from our hiftory we may learn, that To tell us, that all the treaties we have fince made flowed from that treaty, is, in my opinion, the keenest fatire that ever was, or ever can be made upon it. As I was no way concerned in making or approving of that treaty, and as I think it F they do not form their judgment of fignifies nothing to the prefent queflion, whether it was an infamous or an honourable treaty. I shall not enter into the vindication of it; but I must observe, that if there was any breach of faith in our preliminaries. to that treaty, the precedent was ex-G acily followed in our late treaty. of Aix la Chapelle ; for every one knows, that none of our allies were R---- i N---- i.

443 confulzed in the conclution of the preliminaries to that treaty, except the Dutch, who, of all others, deferved the leaft share of our confidence ; for from the beginning to the end of the war, they never afted cordially with us in any one flep. unless it was in that of concluding the -famous treaty of Aix-la Chapelle.

Now, Sir, as to what the Hon. gentleman was pleafed to fay about the maxim of gentlemen who oppole the administration. I fhall observe, that as the secret motives of a man's actions are discoverable by no human capacity, every man is apt to judge of the motives of other mens actions from what he knows to have been the motives of his own :and therefore I do not doubt of the Hon. gentleman's really believing. that no man ever opposed an administration, but with a view to have a fhare in it as foon as he could; but the gentleman was mistaken when he talked of its having been lately D found; that those who deferred a well-grounded and popular opposition left their popularity behind them, and became the most odious of an odious administration; for this has been for far from being lately found; that it is coeval with our conflication, and no king was ever happy who encouraged any fuch defertion ; for whatever mean opinion the Hon, gentleman, and fuch as he, may have of the vulgar and ignorant without doors, I can assure him, that an administration from the men that have a share in it, but from the measures that are purfued ; therefore, no man can ever by opposition become popular, unless the measure purfued by the administration are unpopular; and if the king refolves to avail himfelf of fuch a man's popularity; he must not only adopt the fervice of the man, but relinquish the measures which he has opposed, Kkkz.

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and confent to the publishment of those who led him into fuch measures.

But; Sir, if the Hon. gentleman's maxim were to be eftablished, if no member of this house were to make any motion, but fuch a one as he himfelf would approve of 'A were he in the place of the then minitter, it would make a bad minister very eafy, and a parliament very ufelefs. Can we suppose, that a criminal will ever approve of being indicted ? Can we suppose, that a bad minilter will ever join in, or agree to B a motion for an inquiry into any part of his conduct? With respect to the prefent motion, I will not fay, that I would agree to it, if I were exactly in the firmation of that minister whole department this affair belongs to; but I will fay, that if I had C been in his place, there should either have been no occasion for this motion, or I should have most heartily joined in it : Either the port of Dunkirk flould have been by this time demolished, or I should have been order to convince the world, that I had done every thing that was incumbent upon me, for having that article of the late treaty punctually performed

In this respect, therefore, I may maxim has been adhered to; but I must observe, that in order to mislead gentlemen, both the caufe and the intention of this motion has been misrepresented. As to the cause, we allknow that the harbour of Dunkirk now remains in the very fame F fituation it was when the last treaty of peace was concluded ; but this of itfelf alone would have been no just caule for fuch a motion in parliament ; because if our ministers had done all that was incumbent upon had nothing to do with the affair; but it is fufpected, Sir, that our ministers have not in this affair done their duty, that they have not properly demanded a performance of

this article of the late treaty; and from this fufficion it becomes not only the bufines; but the duty of parliament to inquire into the affair. This, Sir, is the true cause of this motion, and from this cause the real intention will appear. It is not to provoke an immediate war with France, or to force our minifters peremptorily an imto demand mediate execution of this article of the late treaty; but it is to vindicate our ministers from this fulpicion, or to confure them, if the fufficion should appear to be well grounded. If they are guilty, we cannot fuppole that they will join in any fuch motion : If they are innocent, they certainly will.

Now suppose, Sir, this motion agreed to, and suppose it should appear upon the iffue of the inquiry, that our ministers have done their duty. that they have done all they could' for having the article of the late. treaty relating to Dunkirk duly executed, and that the non-execution for having this motion agreed to, in D of it proceeds entirely from the pretences and procrassinations of the court of France, the only confequence. that can be supposed, for nothing is in that cafe to be apprehended, is an address from this house, to defire his majefty to continue or renew his

fay, Sir, that the Hon. gentleman's E inflances at the court of France, for a performance of its engage. ments relating to the harbour of Could this provoke a Dunkirk. war. Sir, or would it lay his majefly under any neceffity to declare war, in cafe France should not immediate-

ly comply with his demand? Did not this houle prefent fuch an address relating to the Spanish depredations, many years before his majefty found it necessary to issue reprisals upon that account? And if a motion, tho' rejected, may be of fervice to our them, the pirliament could have G ministers in their negotiations, by furnishing them with a reason for preffing the just demands of their country, furely an address agreed to will be of greater fervice, becaufe 1\$

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it furnishes them with a ftronger realon; for the truth is, as has been already observed, if this motion be rejected, it will be of prejudice to our minifters in their negotiations, because the ministers of France will naturally fay, Why fhould you prefs A France and Spain, every one of this affair, which is very unpopular, and inconvenient for us to comply with, fince you fee that your own people do not inlift upon it? And for this reason, Sir, I must conclude, that if our minuters do not concur in this motion, it can proceed from B nothing but their being confeious of their having hitherto entirely neglected this important affair.

I fay important, Sir, for tho' it. should be granted, that Dunkirk. cannot, in its present condition, do us great prejudice eyen in cafe of a Cattacked by France and Spain, that new war, the affair is neverthelefs, important, because it is a breach of treaty in the French, confequently, an infult upon this nation ; and if, we fuffer this, no one can tell how far they may push their infults. But. I fee that fome people are still ac. D fubmitting tamely to indignities, and tuated by the fame fpirit, by which they were actuated for fo many, years with respect to Spain. A, fingle ship unjustly feized and confiscated by the Spaniards, was not, an affair of fuch importance as to occ fion a breach between the two E nations. What was the confequence. of this doctrine ? Repeated infults, numberless feizures, till at last no. British merchant ship could fail in, the American feas with any fafety; and the damage we fultained by these depredations amounted to such F lected any favourable opportunity, a fum, that Spain thought it worth, while to rifk a war rather than agree to grant reparation : Whereas, had, we issued reprifals upon the first delay of juffice, we flould prohably have obtained full reparation without any rupture.

I really could not but, fmile, Sir, when I heard the Hon. gentleman. vaunt of the peace of this nation being preferved by his traih of.

treaties, How was is preferved ? Be our fubmitting tamely to all the indignities that could be put upon a nation. I could mufter up a long roll of indignities put upon us, and real injuries done to us, both by

- which deferved the most levere and immediate refentment ; yet that gentleman and his friends did nothing but treat, and in every treaty gaue up exprelly or tacitly what we fhould, have peremptorily, infifted on having
- granted, or explained, in the most explicit manner. Our ministers not only facrificed the rights of this nation to their cowardice, but also the rights and possessions of our allies; for by their deferting the emperor Charles VI. when he was prince was forced to yield Lorrain to France, and the rich kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Spain. Can this be called preferving peace by treaty? No, Sir, it is preferving peace as cowards generally do, by refenting no infult, nor revenging

any injuty. . So valtly afraid were our minifters, Sir, of doing any thing that might provoke France to a war, that they would not do any thing that. might feem to intimate their having. a jealouly of the defigns of France, and we know who took upon him. often to answer for the pacifick difpolition of the late cardinal prime minister of France, tho' every oneknows, that his eminence never negby peace or war, to aggrandize the house of Bourbon, and depress that, of Aultria. The fatal confequences of this pufillanimous spirit, by which our minuters were actuated, have fince become manifelt; yet from this G debate we may fee, that the fame fpirit still prevails. They tell us, that we must not agree to this motion, because it will thew a jealousy, a fuspicion, of the faith of France. Geod

146 PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c. Oft. Good God! Sir, can a British minifter ever be without a jealouly of the defigns, and a fuspicion of the. finth of France ? The Hon gentleman talked of giving an alarum to the city, and of flocks falling : I have fufficiently shewn already, that A our agreeing to this motion can give no alarum to any guiltless man in the kingdom. But I must telt that gentleman, that if our ministers do not shew a jealousy of France, the city will foon begin to be jealous This will make our ftocks fall rum. more than any accident that can happen to us; for no man, if he can help it, will truft his property in our publick funds, after he begins to fuspect that our ministers are in

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by C. Lutatius, who spoke to this Effed.

Mr. Prefident, SIR.

French leading-ftrings.

Should willingly join in this motion, but that I think it a little premature ; for the parliament, I think, should never intermeddle in any cafe of this kind, till the administration has had fufficient time E to make use of all the means in their power; and when we do intermeddle, I think, it would be inconfistent with our dignity to admit of any evalue answer or frivolous pretence for delay. I shall suppose, that the confequence of the inquiry now pro- F posed would, in this session, be only an address to his majesty, to make, or reiterate, his demand for the due execution of the article in the late treaty relating to Dunkirk; but if that article should still remain unexecuted at the time of our next G meeting, what would then be the confequence? I shall not pretend to . foretel what it would be, but I am fure, it ought to be, an address to

his majety; to know what answer the court of France had made to his demand in relation to Dunkirk : and if it appeared to be evalue. or frivolous, or a flat denial of juftice, we ought to address his majesty to take the most speedy and effectual measures for compelling France to perform her engagements. This, I fay, ought, for the fake of preferving our dignity, to be the confequence; and before we make any step that may lead to this confeof them. This will give a real ala- B quence, I think, we found wait to fee what the French have done, or may do, in relation to Madrafs, in relation to Tobago and the other neutral illands, and in relation to the boundaries between us in North America.

С I fay, Sir, we should wait a little for this purpose, because every one of these articles is, in my opinion, of greater confequence to this nation, than the demolition of the harbour of Dunkirk ; and they are articles, in which no third nation has D any immediate interest or concern : Whereas the Dutch have an equal concern with us in demolishing the port of Dunkirk, and preventing its ever being made a fit harbour for receiving or protecting men of war or privateers; therefore we fhould not take any flep relating to that article, but in concurrence with the states-general, or at least, we should defire their concurrence in every ftep we take; for I am far from faying, that we fhould give up the point, because the Dutch, through fear, indolence, or corruption, will not join with us in any proper mea-fures for obtaining it : On the contrary, if force of arms should become necessary, I am apt to think, that we should be better without their concurrence or affiftance, than with it, because it must always involve us in a land war, which it is the intereft of this nation to avoid.

Sir, I think it fo much our mtereft to avoid being concerned as principals

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principals in a land war, that I was glad to hear of the late peace being concluded, tho' I was then in a way not only of improving my private fortune, but of getting great riches. Gentlemen may talk of the diffref. fed circumstances of France at that A some gentlemen infinuate : We are time; and I shall allow, that her people and her commerce were in very great diftrefs ; but on the other hand, I believe it will be allowed. that the circumstances of France were not then in fuch diffress as they were at the end of the year 1711; and B yet at that time France not only fupported the war for another campaign, but upon the British troops being withdrawn from the confederate army, tho' not amounting in the whole to 20,000 men, the found means to give a turn to the fortune C of war, and became every where I shall grant, that at victorious. the conclusion of the late peace, many of the manufacturers in France were thrown idle, and there was a famine among the people; but let us recollect what Lewis the XIVth D faid in the like circumstances, towards the close of the war in queen Anne's time : When he was told, that his people were thrown idle, and flarving for want of bread, he' asked, Are my magazines full ? Are my troops fufficiently provided ? And E being told they were : Then, fays he, my regiments will be eafily recruited; for the people will lift, because they can get bread no where elfe. And if this was the cafe, when the armies of France were every where beaten, woald it not have F No one knows better the true use of been much more fo, when her armies were every where triumphant ?

It would not therefore have been to easy, Sir, to give a turn to the fortune of the late war, as fome people imagine; and if we had given a turn to it, we should, I am G much less followed, in forming our afraid, have been ruined by fuccels. These confiderations, Sir, made me glad to hear of the late peace ; for this nation would have been undone, before we could have recovered by

force of arms, fupposing them victorious, what we got reflored by that treaty. But then, I hope, care will be taken to make the French perform what they promifed by that treaty , for we are not what I was forry to hear not, Sir, the weaker party : We. have nothing to do with the continent : We do not stand in need of affistance from any state upon the continent: Let us confine ourselves to our own element, the ocean: There we may still ride triumphant.

in defiance of the whole house of Bourbon. But, Sir, God knows, how long it may be fo; for if the French go on improving their marine, and we neglecting ours, almost in every article that relates to it, we shall be beat out of the ocean, and then we must contend, not for any part of the continent of Europe,

ifland. The next that spoke was Horatius Cocles, whole Speech was in Subflance as follows.

but for the continent of our own

Mr. Prefident,

SIR

WAS glad to hear the Hon. gentleman who fpoke laft, revive the drooping spirits of the house, by flewing us, that we are not the weaker party, that we are still in a condition to vindicate our rights and our honour, if we will but make use of our firength in a proper and natural way. No one knows better than that gentleman our true firength: it : No one has contributed more towards tendering it formidable to our enemies; and if he can help it, I am fure it will never be allowed to go to decay; therefore it is plain, that his advice was never alked, feveral articles of publick expence for the enfuing year. With him I most fincerely agree, that, we can Dever,

Sir J-n H ___ C___n.

PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, Sc. Oct. 148

never, if we follow right measures, fand in need of any affiftance from the continent; and particularly, that the alfiftance of the Dutch Will always be rather a prejudice; than an advantage to us ; but I cannot agree now before us any way premature, especially confidering the prevailing fulpicion, that our ministers have as vet made no application for having the harbour of Dunkirk demolifhed.

I shall grant, Sir, that if this moto his majefty in purfuance thereof, it would be inconfiftent with the dignity of parliament not to proceed further, in cafe that harbour fhould remain undemolifhed, and no fatiffactory reason given for its remaining fo. I shall grant, that, in such a C cafe, we ought to address his majefty in the terms mentioned by the Hon. gentleman ; and for this very reason, I am for agreeing to the motion now propoled; because if that harbour is not demolished, or at leaft the works lately erected there, D before next fellion, it will be high time for the parliament to hold fuch language, and fuch language from the parliament of Great-Britain will ftill, I hope, have the defired effect. notwithstanding the pains taken by some gentlemen in this debate, to E perfuade the world, that this nation has been, by their conduct, reduced to a most contemptible, a most piteous condition.

Madrafs, Tobago, and the boundaries in America, are certainly, Sir, articles of great importance to this F mation; but they are at a great diflance, and fome of them, especially the laft, may admit of some altercation': Dunkirk is near at liand, and our right to have the harbour demöhiftied clear and evident; confequently, we ought first to infail on G trecht, that infamous treaty, as it is the performance of the atticle relating to Dunkirk. If I had a man's bond for rocol. and befides, feveral claims which admitted of fome difpute, and for the proof of which,

I mult have vouchers from beyond fea, Thousa I delay alking payment of my bond, till I had got fatisfaction as to all my other claims? On the contrary, fhould I not infift on the immediate payment of my bond; with him in thinking the motion A that, in cale I should be obliged to go to law for my other claims, I might have something to go to law with ? The parallel holds in every respect : Would it not be hetter for us to go to war with Dunkirk demolistied, than with Dunkirk in its pretion were agreed to, and an address B fent fortified condition? Is it not more easy for the French court to find plaufible pretences for deferring the execution of the other articles, than for finding any fort of pretence for deferring that relating to Dunkirk? Therefore, by infifting peremptorily upon that point, we shall make trial of their fincerity ; and if they readily perform that engagethent, we shall have the less reason to be jealous of their faith in others.

The prefent motion is, therefore, Sir, in my opinion, far from being premature, even fuppoling we had no fufpicion of the vigilance of our ministers. On the contrary, it is absolutely necessary we should agree to it, as a step which must be taken previous to what we ought to do next feffion. If we do not agree to it, I may venture to prophely, that Dunkirk will remain in its prefent condition, at least for two years longer. Whereas, if we do agree to it, and to fuch an address as, I hope, will be the confequence of it, I make no doubt of France's performing this engagement before the end of next fummer, notwithstanding that increafe of power, which, by our conduct and treaties, the houte of Bourbon has acquired fince the treaty of Ufrecht.

I fay, Sir, fince the treaty of Ucalled by those who have made many infamous treaties fince that time. But I will fay, if there was any thing infamous in that treaty, if n was ມງ ແມ່ງອອດເປັ

was not to good as it should be and might have been, it was occafioned by the opposition of the faction at home, and the obitinacy of our allies abroad. Surely, those who were concerned in negotiating and concluding the late treaty of A they recollect, must furely allow, Aix-la-Chapelle, will not fay, that there is any thing infamous in one or two members of a confederacy's negotiating or concluding feparately: And, indeed, there can be no fuch infamy in the nature of things; otherwise it might be in the power B of any one member of a confeder racy, to establish the maxim, Delenda off Carthago, to make the utter delation of the enemy the only polfible end of the war. Whatever the violence of faction might then propagate, it will now certainly be C allowed, that after Charles, king of Spain, was chosen emperor of Germany, it became absolutely neceffary for the Dutch and us to treat feparately with France; for no man will fay, that it was confiftent with the balance of power, to unite the D house may make upon us; I shall empire of Germany and monarchy of Spain, under one head; and we could not expect, that the Dutch would concur with us, after we had given them hopes, by the infamous barrier treaty, of making themselves

It was therefore, Sir, at that time, in many selpects, become absolutely neceffary for us to begin a separate negotiation with France; and no man, at leaft no true Englishman, will fay, that what we flipulated for our allies, was not what in confeience F they ought to have been fatisfied with, confidering the fmall share they contributed towards the war, But above all things, I am furprised so hear fome gentlemen talk of the treaty of Utrecht's having left France bours. Do not we know, that these very gentlemen, and their friends afterwards, endeavoured to terrify us with the ambinious views of the October, 1750.

house of Austria; and by the treaty of Hanover actually joined in an alliance with France, for pulling down what they then called the overgrown power of the house of Austria Those gentlemen, therefore, when that the treaty of Utrecht did not leave France an over-match for any of her neighbours; and indeed. every gentleman knows, tho' every one will not confeis it, that the prefent fummit of the power of France is entirely owing to the blundering measures we have purfued, and the more blundering treaties we have concluded fince that time.

It is by this, Sir, and by this alone, that the house of Bourbon has got pollellion of fo much powers and if the doctrine now broached should prevail, if it should come to be the opinion of a British parlia. ment, that we are the weaker party, and that therefore, by force of arms. we dare neither vindicate our rights, nor repel the incroachments that now prophefy, that in a few years France will become an over match, not only for any of her neighbours, but for all the neighbours that can ever be got to unite against her; for as her neighbours have mutual jeamasters of the whole Netherlands. E lousies, mutual contests, and mutual claims against each other, some of them will always join with her, in order to guard against their fears or to make good their claims upon fome of those who have united a gainst her; and the greater her power is, the more ready they will be to join with her, the more difficult will it be to form any confederacy against her. But, Sir, the fate of this question will, I hope, shew, that this opinion has not as yet been adopted by a British house of coman over-match for any of her neigh-G mons; and as it is far from being my opinion, I shall most hearsily give my wote for agreeing to this motion.

> [This DEBATE of the soncioded, and the JOHANAL continued in our appro.] The

The Wildom and Goodneys of Providence difplayed, in feweral curious Observations on Flamms and Binds.

W HAT abundance of Fib do the waters produce, of every fize? But as they devour one another, how can thele watery inhabitants fubfift? God has prowided for i', by multiplying them in a prodigious manner, and making the weak race fwifter in their courfe than the others. They creep into places where the low water will not admit of the larger fifh, and it feems as if they had forefight given them in proportion to their weaknefs and danger.

Whence comes it, that the fifth live in **B** the midft of waters fo loaded with falt, that we cann t bear a drop of them in our mouths, and enjoy there a perfect vigour and health? And how do they preferve, in the midft of f-lt, a flefth that has not the leaft tafte of it?

Why do the beft, and fuch as are most fit for the use of man, draw near the C that they mult hatch their eggs by fitting coafts, to offer themselves in a manner to him; whilf a great many others, which are useles to him, affect remoteness from him?

Why do thole, who keep themfelves in anknown places, whilf they multiply and acquire a certain bulk, come in floals at a particular time to invite the fifthermen, D and throw themfelves in a manner into their nets and boats ?

Why do feveral of them, and of the beft kinds, enter the mouths of rivers, and run up even to their (prings, to communicate the advantages of the fea to fuch countries as lie at a diftance from it ? And what hand conducts them with fo much care and goodnefs towards man, but thine, E O Lord ? tho' to vifible a providence feldom occafions their acknowledgment.

As to Birds; we fee a furprifing imitation of rea(on in feveral animals, but it no where appears in a more fentible manner, than in the induftry of thefe creatures in building their neft.

What mafter has taught them that they F have need of them ? Who has taken care to inform them to prepare them in time. and not to fuffer themfelves to be prevented by neceffity ? Who has told them how they should build them ? What mathematician has given them the figure of them ? What architect has taught them to chufe a firm place, and to build upon a folid foundation ? What tender mother G has advifed them to cover the hottom with a foit and delicate substance, such as down and cotton ? And, when the'e matters fail, who has suggested to them that ingenious charity, which leads them to plock off to many feathers from their own breafts

with their beaks, as is requisite for the preparing a cradle for their young?

What wildom has pointed out to every diftinct kind a peculiar manner of building their nefts, fo as to obferve the fame precautions, tho' in a thousand different ways? Who has commanded the fwallow, the skilfulleft of birds, to draw near to man, and make choice of his house for the building of his neft, within his view, without fear of his knowing it, and feeming rather to invite him to a confideration of his labour ? Ne ther does he build, like other birds, with little bits of flick and flubble, but employs cement and mortar, and in fo folid a manner, that it requires forme pains to demolifh its work ; and yet in all this it makes use of no other inftrument but its beak. Reduce, if it is poffible, the ableft architect to the fmall bulk of a fwallow, leave him all his knowledge and only a beak, and fee if he will have the fame fkill, and the like fuccels.

Who has made all the birds comprehend, that they mult hatch their eggs by fitting upon them? That this neceffity was indifpenfable? That the father and mother could not leave them at the fame time, and thar, if one went abroad to feek for food, the other muft wait till it returns? Who has fixed in the calendar the exprefs number of days this painful diligence is to laft ? Who has advertifed them to affift the young, that are already formed, in coming out of the egg, by firft breaking the fhell ? And who has fo exactly inflructed them in the very moment, before which they never come ?

Who has given leffons to all the birds upon the care they ought to take of their young, till fuch time as they are grown up, and in a condition to provide for themfelves? Who has made them to diftinguifh fuch things as agree well with one fpecies, but are prejudicial to another ? And amongf fuch as are proper to the parents, and unfit for the young, who has made them to diffinguifh fuch as are falutary? We know the tendernefs of mothers, and the carefulnefs of nurfes amongft mankind, but I queftion whether ever it came up to what we fee in thefe little creatures.

Who has taught feveral among the birds that marvellous induftry of retaining food or water in their gullet, without fwallowing either the one or the other, and preferving them for their young, to whom this firft preparation ferves inftead of milk?

Let us now hearken a little to the concert of their mufick, the first praife which God received from nature, and the first fong of thankigiving which was offered to

to him before man was formed. All their founds are different, but all harmonious, and all together compose a choir, which men have but forrily mitated. One voice, however, more strong and melodious, is diftinguished among the reft, and I find, upon inquiry, from whence it comes, that it is a very fmall bird which is the organ A of it. This leads me to confider all the reft of the finging tribe, and they allo are all fmall ; the great ones being either wholly ignorant of mufick, or having a difagreeable Thus I every where find, that voice. what feems weak and finall, has the beft deftination, and the most gratitude.

Some of these little birds are extremely beautiful, nor can any thing be more rich B or variegated than their feathers; but it must be owned, that all ornament must give place to the finery of the peacock, upon which God has plentifully beftowed all the riches which fet off the reft, and lavished upon it, with gold and azure, all the fhades of every other colour. But this most pompous bird of all has a most dif- C agreeable cry, and is a proof, that with a fhining outfide, there may be but a forry fubstance within, little gratitude, and a great deal of vanity.

In examining the feathers of the reft. I find one thing very fingular in those of the fwans, and other river fowls ; for they are proof against the water, and continue D always dry, and yet our eyes do not difco ver either the artifice or difference of them.

I look upon the feet of the fame birds, and observe webs there, which distinctly mark their deftination. But I am much aftonished to fee these birds fo fure, that they run no hazard by throwing themfelves into the water; whereas others, to whom God has not given the like feathers or E by a rigorous feafon ? What other answer feet, are never to rafh as to expose themfelves to it. Who has told the former that they run no danger, and who keeps back the others from following their example ? It is not unufual to fet duck eggs under a hen, which in this cafe is deceived by her affection, and takes a foreign brood for her natural offspring, that run to the P water as foon as they come out of the fhell, nor can their pretended mother prevent them by her repeated calls. She ftands upon the brink in aftonifhment at their rafhnefs, and fill more at the fuccefs of She finds herfelf viclently tempted it. to follow them, and warmly expresses her impatience ; but nothing is capable of carrying her to an indifcretion which God G constant reader, &c. has prohibited. The fpectators are furprized at it, but it is rare that they learn from this example, that it is neceffary to be defined by Providence to difcharge the functions of a dangerous flate, and to re-

ceive from it all that is requifite for our fecurity; and that it is fatal rafhnefs for others to venture upon it, who have neither the fame vocation, nor the fame talents,

I shall content myself with one observation more, which takes in feveral others. and relates to birds of paffage. They have all their allotted times, which they do not exceed; but this time is not the fame for every (pecies. Some wait for the winter; others the firing ; fome the fummer, and others the autumn. There is amongft every fort a publick and general rule of government, which guides and retains every fingle bird in its duty. Before the general edict, there is none thinks of departing : After its publication, there is no one tarries behind. A kind of council fixes the day, and grants a certain time to prepare for it, after which they all take their flight, and fo exact to their discipline. that the next day there is not a ftraggler or deferter to be found. Now I afk, what news they have received from the countries whither they go, to be affured that they fhall find all things there prepared for their reception ? I alk, why they do not keep, like other birds, to the country where they have brought up their young, which have been fo kindly treated in it ? By what disposition to travel does this new brood, which knows no other than its native country, confpire all at once to quit it ? In what language is the ordinance publifhed, which forbids all, both old and new fubjects of the republick, to tarry beyond a certain day? And laftly, by what figns do the principal magistrates know, that they fhould run an extreme hazard in exposing themselves to be prevented can be given to these questions, than that of the prophet, O Lord, bow manifold are thy works, in wisdom baft thou made them all I

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

T HE following letter, which paffed between two friends, whole real names we will conceal under those of Eufebius and Philoclericos, I think may be worthy, for the juftness and importance of its contents, of a place in your judicious Magazine. If you thould think to, and will give it a place, you will oblige your

To PHILOCLERICOS.

Dear Friend,

BUSES are ever malignant and lamentable, in proportion to the impor-1-L11 2

An Abule in relations to Holy Orders senfur'd. 08.

tance of the matters in which they take place : They are bad in private concerns, woile in civil, and worft or all in facred. I was led into this reflection, by the feveral ad inflances we have feen of late, of haly orders being obtained by the folicitation of friends, for perfons who have become bankrupts in trade, to the great offence A and scandal of many serious and worthy chriftians. This is a favourite scheme in fuch circumstances) with most, and they are happy, if they can but find any who are friends enough to them, and enemies enough to religion, and our church, to folicit for them, to get them let in. And, O my friend, he is an enemy thereto indeed, whether aware of it or no, who B gets fuch difcrediting perfons into the mimiftry. ----- But, alas! it has been a common fcheme of late, and when any worthle's, idle tradefman breaks, no matter what his employ, or character, or education has been, prefently he muit, thro' the folicitation of fomebody of interest, be clapped into holy orders. O shameful, C abominable case! That their friends; who have to many other opportunities of ferving them, in a way, agreeable to their abilities, and character, will yet be fatisfied with none, but what, at the fame time, will reflect diffionour on, and do differvice to religion, and our church (a confideration which would abfolutely with hold therefrom, all who had any regard for either, but which may indeed be an inducement to others to prefer it.) And O ! that it might never be faid, that any application whatever thousd get holy orders to be to proflituted, and to be made over, merely as an income, to any who thall want one ; that fuch a character fhould ever be conferred in the folemn and awful way as it T is, only to qualify a perfon to take peoples money out of their pockets, to defervedly to their diffatisfaction, in virtue of an office that they confider him as only put into, but no ways fit for, or deterving of. Good God ! what must be the end of this, if it goes on ? There never were abler pens than what now are employed in all ways against us; and is this a time to make F priefts of the loweft of the people, and to let in fuch, not only as can be of no fervice, But must be of the greatest difcredit and differvice to us ?- If amongst the diffenters, any fuch are unable to go on in their trade, or to support themfelves, they are wifer than to think of immediately tranfferring them to the work of the m niftry a-G mongft them, only to do them fervice, without regard to their being able to do any fervice .- No-if orders are their fcheme for a maintenance, our good nature diects them to us ;- whilf they mile, no doubt, to fee

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us to frequently make a compliment of fo facred and important a truft ; and they will have reafon to laugh, for they will be winners, if we go on to do fo .- In thort, if this practice thould prevail, it must be matter of joy and advantage to all who oppose us :- Too many, who are ferioully concerned for religion, would undoubtedly receive very unfavourable im. prefitons of a communion, from feeing in it, fuch a proflication of its most facred concerns; and thinking people of the common fort, muft naturally refent being put under a minister on such terms, and whom they had just before known in a feheme of life and education level with, if not inferior, in all respects, to theirs in general ; and they who make a jeft of religion, and are enemies to it, would find in this, too apt an occasion to expose What too would be the confequence, it. could too many in high life at this day have to do with a dependent, fervile, ignorant, complying clergy ? After mentioning there fo great evils, which must follow, inevitably follow, from this practice, were it to prevail, it may be needlefs to take notice of many leffer; fuch as, the just ground of complaint, they would have, who had expended 3 or 400l. in an univerfity education, to qualify themselves regularly for orders, to fee at laft that they were but upon par with a worthlefe, broken tradefman; or, the great diladvantages that must accrue, from this being the cafe, to the universities ; for who, at this rate, would fend their children thither ? The money it would coft for their education, they might as well try in fome trade first and if they prove good for nothing, and make away with it there; they might then get into orders, if they could but make a fufficient friend. What, in short, may not be apprehended to follow, if fo evil a practice be not difcouraged ? But I will that up this melancholy fcene, for I know it affects your heart equally as it does mine, and as it must do all true churchmens and religious peoples.

Yours, &c. Eusenius.

To the AUTHOR, &c. SIR,

N order to prevent the increase of robberies, we have been informed by the publick papers, that feveral great men have it under confideration, whether the executions of the oriminals convicted at the Old-Bailey ought not, for the future, to take place a very lew days after they have received fentence of death, to deprive them both of the hope of a pardon, and of an opportunity of ecaping out of Thefe goal,

These great men I, may suppose, to be perfons in authority, or publick flations; and if it be true, that they have such a matter under confideration, I hope they will give fome attention to the following hints, as what is mentioned above would be doing the business only by halves, if it even did fo much; say, I do not know, A whether it might not increase the number of murders, however it might make robberies less frequent.

It is fornewhere written, that magifrates are, or fhould be, a terror to evil doers. Hence I conclude, that they ought to carry a fevere hand againft drunkennefs, lafcivioulnefs, and all forts of debauchery: That they ought to be fleady and unre-Baxed in punifhing all the ways of fraud and injuftice : In fhort, that they ought, by their power, countenance, and example, to reduce the irregularities of mens manners into order, and bring fobriety, peaceablenefs, induftry, and honefty, into fafhion. This is their duty in all nations ; and for this, they have a committion from C God, both by the light of nature and revelation.

If we had not fo many places of pleafure and diversion in and about this metropolis, robberits would not be fo frequent. The lower and the middling claffes of mankind have generally as keen an appetite for fenfual pleafures, as those who move in the highest spheres of life ; and D where there are fo many temptations, fo many opportunities of indulging an idle or vicious disposition, and so many new devices are daily put in practice, to keep them in a continual round of folly and diffigation, luxury and debauchery; the natural confequence is, that great numbers must contract a habit of idleness and diffoluteness, with an invincible averfion to labour, and a disqualification for business. And when this habit has brought poverty to the door, or the unthinking, loofeprincipled wretches, have nothing but a goal in profpect, their last shift is to raife fupplies upon the highway. They think it as good to go to goal for taking a purfe, as for not being able to pay their debts a F In the one cafe, they confider, that they have a chance to be quickly hanged; in the other, they may rot and ftarve in prifon ; and fo, a fhose life and a merry one, is the refult.

It is not enough to make death the penaity of forcibly taking a man's property : The civil magistrate should likewife fee G limited in earmest to suppress these other immoralities and offences, which, by degrees, fit and prepare men for such crimes, as, in the eye of the law, are deemed gapital; other wife, it is like letting children

play with knives, and then whisping them for cutting their fingers.

However, if terrifying methods must be tried, I would humbly propole, befides the abovefaid course, that all the bodies of executed criminals be given to the furgeons; because the generality of mankind have a very great aversion to being anatomized; may, to many it is more terrible than death. By this means furgeons-hall would be always well supplied, without any need of robbing church-yards; and wretches, who lived in a fishe of war with the fociety of which they were methbers, would be made ferviceable to the community after their death.

Your humble (gryant, PLAIN TRUTHL

To this the following is a proper Sequel. S I R.

AHE many tobberies committed in and about this capital, have engroffed the convertation of the publick, and put fome people, who with well to the fafety of the community, to confider of methods how to protect private property, that perfons may travel the roads fately by day, and the ftreets by night, and by fome falutary means prevent fuch numbers of unhappy wretches from falling facrifices to publick justice ; for all executions of criminals are thocking to every humane and confiderate mind ; and there are none, I believe, to void of humanity, as to take delight in feeing formany of their fellowcreatures make to thameful an exit. I, who with as well to mankind as any one in the kingdom, do think the principal caule of the many robberies daily committed, is owing to our magiftracy fuffering to many publick gaming-tables, in open defiance of the laws, where our unthinking youth and unwary tradefmen are drawn in to founder away their money in the company of tharpers, builties, and highwaymen, and too frequently learn bad arts and practices to relieve a necellirous fortune, occasioned by their extravagancies, by which they are hurried into courfes that bring on them thame, imprifonment, and death. These facts I have seen verified in many inflances, by living in a neighboorhood where a gaming-table is publickly kept ; I mean, that near C----, in the county of Surrey, a common rendezvous for perfons of the most infamous character, where marpers frequently utter had guineas, and others are cheated under various pretences, befides the many outrages that are almost every night committed, which render it dangerous for the inhabitants to go about their lawful bufinefs. An acquaintance of mine, lately returned from India. India, went to this place the other day, and being tempted to try his fortune (as those wretches call it) in a lew hours got rid of 451, his watch and hat, and he left to repair his lofs by another voyage to In-Are thele things fufferable ? Will dia. es full be deaf to the mileries and mmisfortunes of their fellow-creatures, and A not lend their affiftance in deftroying thefe nurferies of vice, idlenefs, and extravagance, the bane of industry, and the ruin of families ? I am fully convinced, that a supprefiion of all fuch nutances would be the means of preferving many an unhappy man from falling a victim to the laws of his country ; a pleasure, I think, that deferves the publick attention, especially B of those whole office is to punish vice, and to reward virtue.

HUMANUS.

The following Paragraph may likewife not be improper bere.

7 E are informed, that the cuftom which has often been practiled, of C conveying criminals (who can find friends to pay the charges) in hackney or mourning coaches, to the place of execution, will not be fuffered for the future (as indeed it was not in the laft execution, when Mac-Jean and Smith were carried in carts with the reft) it having been thought a kind of injustice to the publick (as it most certainly is a diminution of the intention of juffice) D to fuffer one malefactor to be diftinguished from another, only because fome trifling fees thereby arife to fome under officer (a thing which would be abhorred in all other. countries;) for, as all executions are, or ought to be, an example to the living, to deter them from the like end, fo, most forely, the ignominy and thame attending thereon, cannot be too much or too openly exposed; which, no doubt, was the original intention of criminals being carried fo far to the place of execution. This end is therefore in great measure defeated, by permitting this diftinction to be made, and is certainly at leaft too great an induigence to criminals dying as examples to offended F fome private inftruction ; but do not think laws.

As the following Letter feems to be dictated by Gratitude, and addreffed to Merit, we have been prevailed on to give it a place in our Magazine.

From a Gentleman at London, to Mr. H-1 at Richmord.

SIR, HE very many civilities and kindneffes you have shewed to me, fince I had the happiness of your friendship, has laid me under the highest obligations : And I affure you, I shall omit no opportunity

of teftifying my gratitude. It certainly gives an infinite pleafure to an honeft mind, to live in good terms with gentlemen who, in their retirement, fpend the principal part of their time in contributing to the improvement of arts and fciences. - With very great truth I can affirm, you are one of those happy men ; and all your friends know, heaven bas bleffed you with means to enable you -Others, as Dryden fomewhere fo to be. --expresses it, have, with difficulty, labour, and pains, attained to the knowledge of a profession : But your knowledge is natural. your genius was born with you; which has rendered you one of the greatest mafters in your art *; and, at the fame time, you live in the world without noife or buftle.

For my own part, it gives me the utmost pleafure to fee how usefully you fpend your vacant hours .---- That you may continue many years in health and happiness.

I am convinced, is the hearty with of all who have the pleafure of knowing you : but none more ardently than,

SIR,

Your most faithful,

And obedient fervant to command, &c.

Hail, happy artift, in eternal lays

The kindred mules shall record your praife ; frile, Whole heav nly aid infpir'd you first to And fix'd your fame immortal in the fkies : expires. There fure to laft, till nature's felf Increating ftill, and crown'd with clearer fires a [breath, High rais'd above the blafts of publick The voice of hatred, and the rage of

death. See HART's Poems.

From the London Gazetteer.

Mr. Fool.

S 1 am not learned enough to give A you advice or reproof in a publick way, I take this method of fending you now that I write in a paffion, becaufe of your falling foul of cambricks ; for I affure you, I do not care a pin for the meaning of the act, or your interpretation of it; for my little ftock, which was all bought before the act, is hardly worth fifty thillings; and I am refolved to wear it G out, in fpite of the parliament's meaning, or your construction, or any body's ; becaufe I have no goods or chattels they can feize, and fo the informer must lofe his labour and his reward.

> I do not pretend to underfland law quirks.

* Drawing and painting.

quirks, but plain common fense thews me, you would have us wear nothing that locks like French cambricks ; pray then alter the bouncing puff on the top of your paper ", and fay, No French, No Scotch, No Irifb cambricks, No Silefia lawons, No long lawns, but Muflins for ever ; and be to good, allo, to perfuade the India com- A pany to fell them at a reafonable price.

Indeed, Sir, if I had not a very good opinion of you, I would almost swear the India company had feed you to huff, bully and blufter, to frighten poor filly females, and fools of the other fex too, out of their wits, because you have teazed us of late with nothing elfe but cambrick, as you did for a long while before with pickled her- B Dutch will deal between us, they will rings ; which, tho' I love very well, and with fuccess to the undertaking, I do not love to fee puff'd away as quacks do their pills.

Surely, a good patriot, and a great wit. might now and then find fome other fubjects to entertain the town.

Your humble fervant. DOBOTHY BLUNT.

N. B. Mr. Fool thanks Mils Blunt for her good advice, but hopes the will do him the favour to agree, that the purfuing of one good point at a time, is enough for any Fool living.

The mutual ADVANTAGES of the Spanish D Trade.

W HEN it is thoroughly under-flood, that no nation except Great-Britain can trade with Spain to mutual advantage, it will readily be affented to, that only a fchifm in politicks can poffibly break the natural connection between us, hinder a permanent union, or impede our F. obtaining from the court of Madrid, a reasonable exclusive preference, in some particular branches of commerce, and fecurity to our hearts content.

This mutual advantage is obvious, and evidently diffinct from other nations. The French take of the Spaniards wool, cacao, cochineal, anatta-logwood and F bullion; the Dutch the fame, but neither take the domeflick commodities of Old Spain, as wine, oil, fruit, &c. The French are known to be too national to deal in products of other countries, fimilar to those of their own ; and the Dutch, except for particular purpofes, find their account in French wine, oil, and olives, too well to trade for the like with Spain.G It is certain, that both deal with Spain for native products in fome degree, but the grofs produce is confumed in England.

Neither France nor Holland have native commodities to barter with, they both trade on the British bottom, except in filks, cambricks, thread, and filver and gold lace : which are manufactures we furnith nothing towards ; thefe the French properly call their own, tho' only part native : to the Dutch their linen, fpices, &c.

Woollen goods, cutlery-ware, tin, lead, alum, faffron, &c. are properly Britigh commodities, with fome mixture of Swedift iron in the cutlery, and of Spanifth wool, in the finer wo llen goods; corn is a genuine product, and filks, fimply a manufacture.

If we lofe our trade with Spain, the command the Spanish interest, and increase in wealth on our bottom ; and fo, perhaps, will the French too, which is most to be feared, tho' both bad enough ; we shall then confume as much of the Spanish products as now, and, perhaps, fell our own at as good a price, but shall dole, what only, as commerce stands, can give the balance to any nation, which is the employment of thipping, that being chiefly the fubfiftence of the Dutch, and indeed what only throws the balance into the mint of Great-Britain.

The advantage to Spain is the having our products and manufactures at the first hand, and the vending of her own, which would otherwife be dead flock, utterly unvendible : Our advantage is our fhipping, and the furplus return in bullion : as we take all the commodities which the French and Dutch take, and all that would be dead flock befides, fo Spain evidently trades with us to more advantage than with France and Holland, and confequently ought to give us diffinct advantages. And as Spain may trade with us alone, but cannot trade with France and Holland alone, on equal terms, fo is the reafon of preference apparent.

The advantages of a regular fettled commerce, and fixed good understanding with Spain, on the part of Great-Britain, is equally apparent, if we confider, that a continuance in our prefent flate of uncertainty is a real gain to France, who gradually infinuates herfelf into the Spanifh commercial interests, by introducing a particular species of goods for the American markets, which, as they become the fashion, naturally exclude ours ; and, by the manufactures of Great-Britain not appearing, those of France will become eftablished, and then we are left to labour up hill, whenever it shall suit the wildom of the government, and a lucky incident prefente

* No French lawns, No cambricks, No imuggling, was for a good while repeated at the top of this Paper.

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prefents that may throw us into the way of recevering our loft ground, and which when we have attained, an unlecky incident may give another turn to the curtent of trade, and drive the fiream into the French channel again.

It therefore requires the utmost extent of human predence, of human field, of A minified at and dextenty, to adjust our efficies with Spain in fuch a manner, as that the honour and incernits of both nations be reciprocally preferved; and good fecurity mutually given, that neither firay from thole paths of good faith and equity, which it is the true interest of both frieldy to adhere to.

I am not a firanger to certain difficulties, B that, not without reason, appear almost unformountable ; But it is an old faying, that wildom and address may even conquer the decrees of fate ; this supposes no decrees abfolute, but one may without much supposition say, that there is nothing in homan policy unconquerable. French mimistries have evinced this in various cales, (and the court of Densnark is not without a particular inftance ; Ruffia under one Sovereign emerged from a ftate of obfcurity, and is now become one of the brighteft European luminaries. We know the local viciffitude of things here, and fome have observed the operation of caules into events, that had fomething of the extraordinary, D but nothing of the wonderful in them. In a word, what has been transacted by superior talents in one cale, may, if affiduoufly applied, have their due effect in another : Nor would I imagine a Britich ministry less capable of thining in their country's fervice, than those of other mations. Senfe, boldnefs and intrepidity, genius and address, are not firangers to E this climate, tho' a due exertion of our powers and faculties fometimes may : This is a very nice conjuncture for a ministry to thew their parts in, and to eftablish a permanent reputation, to convince us they can do what preceding ministries sould never effect, while they have the advantage of being evidently lefs impoded, and have nothing to do, but reconcile our intereft with our honour, and both with the honour and interest of Spain.

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament : Continued from p. 408.

W E finall new give an account of fome of the most remarkable af-G faire, wherein a bit fermed to be defigued, but no bill was actually brought in.

January 18, The petition of Robert Long and partners was prefented to the houle, and read, which was the form with what had been prefented the preceding fettion, and met with the fame fate *.

The fame day there was prefented to the house, and read, a petition of leveral perfons who had ferved on board the Prince Frederick and Duke, private thips of war, in behalt of themselves, and of all the other mariners, who ferved on board the faid thips, confeffing, that 56cl. had then already been iffued upon each share, but fetting forth leveral hardfhips that had been put upon them by the owners and agents for the faid thips, and the refufal of the faid agents to come to a fair account ; and alledging, that it was utterly impofible for the petitioners to obtain any relief in the ordinary course of proceedings at law or in equity ; therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for determining their demands on the faid managers in a fummary way, &cc. Upon this a motion was made for referring the petition to the confideration of a committee; but upon the queltion's being put, it was carried in the negative ; which to many people was a little furprising, because it is the duty of the supreme legislature in every country, to protect the poor against the oppressions of the rich; for if the allegations of this petition were all true, the petitioners ought to have had a parliamentary relief ; and as it could not be desermined, whether they were true or not. without fending it to a committee, it was thought, that it deferved at leaft fo much confideration ; for the telt mony of mone of the owners, who were members of the house, as some of them were, ought to have been fo much as heard in this affair.

Alfo the fame day there was prefented to the boule, and read, a petition of leveral merchants in London, trading to his majefty's colonies in America 3 fetting forth, That the inhabitants of those colonies were frequently under great difficulties for want of fait proper to cure and preferve fifth, and other provisions, which was often to fcarce, and at fuch exorbitant prices, that the petitioners were thereby prevented from improving the advantages nature had to liberally beftowed on them, of fifh and other kinds of provisions in great plenty; and that the beft fait for fuch uses, in those climates, was found to be that made in the fourh parts of Europe, which, by the act is Car. II. cap. 7. feveral of the colonies were deprived of the liberty of importing, without being first handed in Great-Britain; and as it was a bulky, coarfe, and perifhable commodity, would by no means bear the charge of transportation to different countries ; and that as the freight and charges of graniporting,

· See our Magazine for loft seer, p. 455.

Summary of the last Section of Parliament. 1750.

ing fait is often more than the first coff. to, in the courfe of their trade to America, most of that expence would be faved, for that many thips fail from England annually, laden with corn, to feveral ports in Earope (where the heft falt is made) and from thence proceed in balaft to North America, in order to return to Great-Britain, laden with the produce of those co-Jomes; and that were they allowed to carry falt in place of balaft, it would not only fave the whole freight of fuch falt. but allo the expence of purchafing balaft. which they were then obliged to load in thole parts ; and that the neceffity of fuch fait in America did evidently appear by the faid act of 15 Car. II. wherein liberty, B at the fame time had greatly leftened the was granted to carry falt from any part of Europe directly to New-England and Newfoundland ; and that by the act 13 Geo. I. cap. 5. it was given to Penfylvania ; and also by act 3 Geo. II. cap. 12. the fame liberty was granted to New-York ; and as the reasons for this indulgence to Penfylvania and New-York, were full as ftrong in refpect to the other northern colonies, it was prefumed the fame liberty would have been granted to them all without diffinczion, had any application been then made a therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for importing falt from Europe into any of his majefty's colonies in America, or that, &c.

This petition being referred to the con-D fideration of a committee, two other potitions for the fame purpole were prefented, and read on the 7th of March ; and after their being read, lieutenant general Oglethorpe reported from the faid committee, that they had examined the matter, and had directed him to report the fame ; which report being read, a motion was g made for leave to bring in a bill as prayed for; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative ; fo that most of our colonies must still remain under the hardfhips complained of ; but it is to be hoped, that Mr. Lewndes's falt will now ferve all the uses of foreign fait in America, as well as England ".

Feb. 6, There was prefented to the F houle, and read, a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen, of the cities of London and Wefiminfter, and borough of Southwark ; fetting forth, That the act paffed in the 18th year of his majefly's reign, for prohibiting the wear and importation of cambricks and French lawns, althe' explained, amended and enforced by G. foribing mafters of Buys wings the coal a fublequent law, had by'experience been found ineffoctual, it being of publick notoriety, that very great quantities of the faid prohibited commocities full continued

to be daily imported, fold and worn within this kingdom's that the petitidaers apprehended the hational views of the legillature were thereby in great measure defeated, as the manufactures of our rivals in trade were not affected in that proportion which it was hoped they would have been, while,

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on the other hand, the fair brader had been deprived of that branch of traffick, to the lofs of at least acrosol, per ann. to his majefty's revenue : That the exorbitant increase in the prices of Silefia lawns. and other fine linens abroad, and of mulins and other Eaft-India goods at home, in confequence of the faid prohibition, had been extremely grievous to the fubject, and

intended faving to the nation ; and that through the empaffibility of diffinguishing the faid probibited goods from others of a like had, the petitioners apprehended; the faid laws could never be carried into execution, or be rendered effectual by any additional provisions or penalties whatfeever ; whilft

Con the other hand, fuck fevere methods, in a cafe of fo much doubt and uncertainty. could not but prove very firong inducements to perjury, and of dangerous confequence to the property and reputation of the fair trader, without being any effectual check to the illicit practices of others; and therefore praying the houfe to take the premifies into confideration, and to do therein as to the houte fhould feem meet.

This patition was referred to the confideration of a committee, to examine and fate to the house, the matters of faft contained in the faid petition. And on the 22d of March, Sir William Calvert reported, that they had examined the matters of fact contained in the faid petition, and had directed him to report the flate thereof to the house a whereupon the report was referred to the confideration of a committee of the whole house ; and it was refolved. shat the house would, on the Monday following, relolve itfelf into a committee of the whole house, to confider of the faid report; but the multitude of other bufinels occasioned this order to be adjourned from day to day, until the ad of April. and then it was entirely dropped, because it was generally allowed, that, the house would not be permitted to fit long enough to do what was proper in this offair.

Feb. 7, There was preferred to the house, and read, a petition of the fubtrade, in. behalf of themfelves and many others using the coal trade ; fatting forth a manifeft neglect and breachof duty in the collector and comptroller of the duty upon Minim, coals,

Octobery 17 sor 1 ...

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· See our las Magazine, p. 387. ्र ۰. * . · .

Summary of the last Selfion of Parliament.

coals, by which they and their families would be inevitably runed, if not relieved by parliament : Which petition was referred to a committee, to examine and flate to the house, the matters of fact contained in the fame. And on the 16th, there was prefented to the house, and read, a petition of John Gibson, bute of A London, coal factor, then a close prisoner in the Pleet ; fetting forth his having been actually ruined by the neglect or fraud of the faid officers, and therefore praying for relief. Which petition was referred to the fame committee ; and, March 23, Sir Miles Stapylton reported, that the committee had examined the matters of fact contained in the faid petitions, and had direfled him to report a flate thereof to the houle ; whereupon, after the report's being read, the fame was referred to a committee of the whole house; and it was refolved, that the house would, on the Wednefday morning then next, refolve it. felf into a committee of the whole houle, to confider of the faid report.

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There has been a time when fuch petitions as thefe would have raifed a flame in an English house of commons, and might, perhaps, have produced a very fluid inquirv into the conduct of the office; but at this time, the above order for taking this report into confideration, was adjourned from day to day, until the 9th of April, and then entirely dropped.

Feb. 27, There was prefented to the house, and read, a petition of feveral merchants, owners, and masters of faipe, and others; fetting forth a great decreafe in the employment of our fhipping, and the feveral fatal confequences thereof ; and alledging, that the petitioners conceived. that bounties and debentures allowed upon E the exportation of goods, were defigned for the benefit of trade in general, and for the particular encouragement of the thipping and mavigation of this kingdom ; but that of late years, the greatest part of the faid exportation had been carried on in foreign thips, ariting in tome degree, as the peritioners apprehended, from a partiality, F which foreign merchants and others, refident in this country, had for, and a preference which they gave to, the employment of foreign veffels; and that this partiality and preference had even upon fome occafions induced them to load their own country ships, when the freight would have been taken on board British vessels upon eafier terms ; and that the reftraining of G the exportation of bounty and debenture goods from this kingdom, and provisions from Ireland to British ships only, would greatly tend to the increase of fhipping and feamen, and to the improvement and ex-

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tention of the navigation of these kingdoms; and that many good effects had arifen from the limiting of the exportation of corn to British ships; and that the petitioners apprehended no detriment would accrue from this reftraint, to the commerce and intercourfe of this nation with foreign flates; but that it would prevent the frauds in the relanding of goods, upon the exportation of which bounties or debentures were allowed, which frauds might be practifed by foreigners with impunity. as they could not be obliged to produce vouchers of the delivery of fuch goods at a foreign port, if they never returned to a British ; therefore praying fuch relief as to В the houle flould feen meet.

Oa.

March 17, There was prefented to the houfe, and read, a petition of the mafters and owners of fhips, in the borough of Scarborough, Yorkfhire, to the fame purpofe with the former, and befides the reafon above mentioned for the employment of foreign fhips, affigning another, viz. the advancement of feamens wages, the high price of infurance, and other charges incident to British fhips during the late war, which had enabled foreigners to increase their number of fhipping, and fo to interfere with us when peace was reflored.

As both these petitions were ordered to lie upon the table, and never fent to a committee, the truth of the facts remain in doubt ; but as to the reftraint propofet. it must be allowed, that it would have been attended with this danger at leaft, that foreign nations might have been induced to follow the precedent fet them by us, especially those nations, where the bahace of trade is in our favour ; and as to the frauds in relanding goods, they may be eatily prevented, and, we believe, by our statutes generally are, by obliging the mafter of the ship to enter into a bond. with two fufficient fureties, for landing the goods at fome foreign port; for if proper vouchers of fuch landing are not returned, the fureties will be liable. However, the subject of both petitions is an alarming complaint, and highly deferves the confideration of parliament, in order to examine, whether the price of freight on British bottoms, has not been increased by our taxes upon the necessaries of life, and upon feveral materials necessary in building, and fitting out a thip for a voyage ; for if freight on foreign bottoms be cheaper than on British, it is much more probable, that English merchants will load foreign thips, than that foreign merchants refident here will load their own country flups, when the freight can be taken on board British veffels upon eafler terms.

We now come to the laft part of our fummary, which is to give an account of the most remarkable motions and other affairs where no hill was apparently defigned ; and the first of these happened Dec. 12, when a motion was made, That an humble addrefs be preferred to his majefty, that he would be graciously pleased A to give directions, that there might be hid before the house, copies of all letters, memorials, and representations from his majefty's minifter, to the emperor of Morocco, or his agent to his majefty's minister here, relating to the redemption of British captives, together with copies of the answers to, and orders given in confequence of fuch letters, memorials, and re-B prefeptations. Which motion was agreed to; and in purfuance thereof, a great many papers were taid before the house. Feb. 15, and 16; but no further notice was taken of the sffair, from whence it is to be prefumed, that no material objection could be made to the conduct of our miniflers upon this head.

Feb. 1, A motion was made by the earl of Egmont, and feconded by Sir John Cuft, bart, that an humble address be prefented to his majefty, that he would be graciously pleafed to give directions, that there be laid before the house, a copy of the committion for executing the office of mafter general of the ordnance, granted eouting the faid writ : Accordingly they all to John late duke of Montague, together D attended next morning; and as it was with a copy of the inftructions given to the faid duke, in regard to the exercise thereof. As this motion was oppofed, it occasioned a long debate, in which the principal speakers for the motion, helides the two above mentioned, were the lord Baltimore, Thomas Potter, Efq; and Henry Bathurfl, Efg; and the principal speakers p againft it were, Henry Pelham, Efg; Charles Horatio Walpole, Elq; William Pitt. Elq; and Henry Fox, Efq; At last the question was put, and carried in the negative by a51 to 63.

Feb. 5, A motion was made by the earl of Egmont, and feconded by Sir Edmond Thomas, bart, that an humble address be prefented to his majefty, that he would F he gracionfly pleafed to give directions, that there be laid before the house, a perfect account of the prefent flate of the port and harbour of Dunkirk, together with copies of all memorials, representations, letters, and papers, that had paffed between his majefly's ministers and the ministers of the French king, in regard to G the execution of the 17th article of the definitive trenty concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, upon the 18th of October, N.S. 3748 . As this motion was likewife op-

poled, it occafioned a very long and warm debate, in which the shief fpeakers for the motion, belides the two before named, were the lord Baltimore, the lord Strange, Henry Bathurft, Elq; Robert Nugent, Elq; George Dodington, Elq; Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. Dr. Lee, admiral Vernon, and Thomas Potter, Elq; and the chief fpeakers against it were Henry Pelham. Efq; William Pitt, Efq; the lord Barrington, Heratio Walpole, fen. Elq; Henry Fox, Efq; admiral Hawke, Henry Legge, Efg; admiral Warren, and George Lyttleton, Efe: And upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative by 242 10 114.

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Feb. 32, Henry Fox, Elg; flood up, and took notice, that no return had yet been made of the writ for electing a citizen to ferve in parliament for the city of Weftminfter, in the room of the lord Trentham, tho' the faid writ had been ordered on the 16th of November then laft, to be made out. Whereupon the order for Mr. Speaker's if-

fuing his warrant for that purpofe was read ; and then the faid gentleman moved, that the clerk of the crown, the mellenger extraordinary attending the great feal, the under theriff of the county of Middlefex, and the high bailiff of Weftminster, fhould attend next morning, to give an account of the iffuing, delivering and exfuspected, that a motion was to be made, to order a return, without waiting for the iffue of the icrotiny then carrying on, the houfe and lobby were crowded with the electors of Woftminster ; but after the feveral officers above mentioned had been examined, and the high bailiff had informed the houfe, that he was carrying on the forutiny with all poffible dispatch, no fuch motion was attempted, only Mr. Speaker (hy direction of the house) recommended to the high bailiff fome particulars of his duty, and acquainted him, that if he met with any thing to obstruct him therein, which he could not prevent, he should apply to the houle upon it, and might be affured of the fupport of the house in the discharge of his duty; and that the houle expected he would take care in general, to expedite the election as much as possible. Whereupon the high bailiff expressed his great readiness to conform himself to the direction of the houfe ; and faid that he would ufe his beft endeavours to expedite the election, and hoped to perform his duty in general, to the fatisfaction of the houle.

Thus we have given a flioit account of the most important affairs that occurred in the laft feffion of parliament; and Mmma fhaill

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See our Magazine for this year, p. 345+ 393, 489.

thall conclude with observing, that, April the 12th, his majefly came to the house of peers, and after paffing the bills then ready for the royal affent, concluded the seffion with a most gracious speech from the th one; which see in our Magazine for that month, p. 175.

From the Rambler, Sept. 25. S I R,

M Y father dying when I was but ten years old, left me, and a brother two years younger than myfelf, to the care of my mother, a woman of birth, and well bred, whole prudence, or virtue, he had no reafon to distruct. She felt. for fome time, all the forrow which nature B calls forth, upon the final feparation of perfons dear to one another; and as her grief wrs exhausted by its own violence, it subsided into tenderness for me and my brother, and the year of mourning was fpent in careffes, confolations, and inftruction, in celebration of my father's virtues, in professions of perpetual regard C to his memory, and hourly inftances of fuch fondnefs as gratitude will not eafily fuffer me to forget.

But when the term of this mournful felicity was expired, and my mother appeared again without the enfigns of forrow, the ladies of her acquaintance began to tell her, that it was time to live like the reft of the world. Lady Giddy was inceffantly relating the occurences of the town, and Mrs. Gravely told her privately, that it began to be publickly obferved how much fhe over-acted her part, and that most of her acquaintance furfected her hope of procuring another hufband to be the true ground of all that appearance of tendernefs and piety.

All the officioutnefs of kindnefs and folly was bufied to change her conduct. She was at one time alarmed with centure, and at another fired with praife. She was told of balls, where others fhone only becaufe fhe was ablent; of new comedies, to which all the town was crouding, and of mary ingenious ironies, by which domeftick diligence was made contemptible.

It is difficult for virtue to fland alone againft fear on one fide, and pleafure on the other; effectially when no actual crime is propoled, and prudence itelf can fuggeft many reafons for relaxation and indulgence. My mamma was at laft perfuaded to accompany Mits Giddy to a play. She was received with a boundlefs profution of G compliment, and attended home by a very fine gentleman. Next day file was with lefs difficulty prevailed on to play at Mrs. Gravely's, and came home gay and Lively.—She now made her fecond

entrance into the world, and her friends were fufficiently industrious to prevent any return to her former life ; every morning brought meffages of invitation, and every evening was passed in places of diverfion, from which the for fome time complained that fhe had rather be absent. In A a fhort time the began to feel the happinels of acting without controul, of being unaccountable for her hours, her expences, and her company; and learned, by degrees, to drop an expression of contempt, or pity, at the mention of ladies, whole hufbands were fufpected of reftraining their pleafures, or their play, and confeiled that the loved to go and come as the pleafed.

I was ftill favoured with fome incidental precepts, and transient endearments, and was now and then fondly killed for fmiling like my papa; but most part of her moraing was spent in comparing the opinion of her maid and milliner, contriving forme variation in her drefs, visting fhops, and fending compliments; and the reft of the day was too short for visits, cards, plays, and concerts.

She now began to difcover, that it was impoffible to educate children properly at home ; parents could not have them always in their fight, the fociety of fervants was contagious; company produced boldnels and spirit, emulation excited industry. and a large (chool was naturally the first ftep into the open world. A thoufand other reasons the alledged, fome of little force in themfelves, but fo well feconded by pleafure, vanity, and idlenefs, that they foon overcame all the remaining principles of kindness and piety ; and both I, and my brother, were difparched to bearding fchools .---- At first, the vifited me at E fchool, and afterwards wrote to me ; but,

in a flort time, both her vifts and her letters were with-held, and no other notice was taken of me than to remit money for my fupport.

When I came home, at the vacation, I found myfelf coldly received, with an obfervation, "That this girl will prefently be a woman." I was, after the ufual ftay, fent to fchool again, and overheard my mother fay, as I was a-going, "Well, now I fhall recover."

In fix months more I came again, and, with the ufual childifh alacrity, was running to my mother's embrace, when the ftopped me with exclamations at the fuddennefs and enormity of my growth, having, the faid, never feen any body thoot up fo much at my age. She was fore no other girls fpread at that rate, and the hated to have children look like women before their time. I was disconcerted, and retired without hearing any thing more thap, " Nay. if you are angry, madama Steeple, you may walk off."

When once the forms of civility are violated, there remains little hope of returning to kindness or decency. M٧ mamma made this appearance of refentment a reason for continuing her malignity, and poor Mils Maypole, for that was A my appellation, was never mentioned or fpoken to, but with fome expression of anger, or diflike.

She had yet the pleafure of dreffing me like a child, and I know not when I fhould have been thought fit to change my habit, had I not been refcued by a maiden fifter of my father, who could not bear to fee women in hanging-fleeves, and prefented B me with brocade for a gown, for which I should have thought myself under great obligation, had the not accompanied her favour with fome hints, that my mamma might now confider her age, and give me her ear-rings, which the had thewn long enough in publick places.

I now left the school, and came to live C Mr. GARRICE's Occasional Prologue, in with my mamma, who confidered me as an usurper that had teized the rights of a woman without a just claim, and was puthing her down the precipice of age, that I might reign without a superior. While I am thus beheld with jealouly and fufpicion, you will readily believe that it is difficult to pleafe. Every word and look is an offence. I never speak, but I D pretend to fome qualities and excellencies, which it is criminal to poffels; if I am gay, the thinks it time enough to coquette; if I am grave, the hates a prude in bibs ; if I venture into company, I am in hafte for a hufband; if I retire to my chamber, fuch matron-like ladies are lovers of contemplation. I am on one pretence or E other generally excluded from her affemblies, nor am I ever fuffered to vifit at the fame place with my mamma. Every one wonders why the does not bring Mifs more into the world; and when the comes home in vapours, I am certain that the has heard either of my beauty, or my wit, and expect nothing for the enfuing week, but F taunts, menaces, contradiction, and reproaches.

Thus I live in a flate of continual perfecution, only becaufe I was born ten years too foon, and cannot ftop the course of nature, or of time, but am unhappily a woman before my mother can willingly ceafe to be a girl. I believe you would contribute to the happinels of many families, if, G know, that the' we actors will go great by any arguments or perfusions, you could make mothers afhamed of rivalling their children; if you could fhew them, that tho' they may refule to grow wife, they must inevitably grow old, and that

the proper folaces of age are not mulicie and compliments, but wildom and devotion; that those who are so unwilling to quit the world, will foon be driven from it, and that it is therefore their intereft to retire while there yet remain a few hours for nobler employments,

PARTHENIA.

- The' the Contest between the two Playboufer. on Mr. Barry's and fome other Actors deferting that of Drury-Lane, and going over to that of Covent-Garden, engreffes the Attention of the Town much more than we sbink it deferves ; yet as we have inferted Mr. Gattick's Occafional Prologue in our laft, p. 424, and Mr. Batty's in our Pottry of this Month, we here give our Readers Mr. Gattick's Prologue put into Profe, by one robe was no Friend to bim ; on the other Side, Philo-Garrici's and, Paraphrofical Confirultion, as they were inferted in the London Gazetteer of Sept. 27, and Oct. 6.
- Profe. By one who figns himself W. Comment.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HE playhoufe is very like a kingdom or a ftate, and as real kings, thro intereft or whim, break alliances whenever they think fit, fo the players (I speak experimentally) can't hold together above a year.

It is true, there is a formidable force against me at the other house, yet I am for poffeffed with an opinion of my own merit, and to compleatly armed cap-a-pie in my own (ufficiency, that I'm pretty fore I shall be a match for them all. My women too are distracted to show how well they can act: Indeed there are fome, who are paltry enough to go where they can have more money than I chufe to give them; and there are others, who, like Swifs, make a trade of fighting; for, win or lofe, they must be paid ; but no matter.

This Drury-lane flage, of which I am now the monarch, and upon which I am now fpeaking, is the only flage in the world, either for tragedy or comedy; but if two or three of Shakefpear's plays, which I have given you over and over again every feafon, don't bring full houfes this winter, I must e'en turn harlequin. and fet up pantomimes; for you muft lengths to fupport our vanity, yet our principal point in view is-to eat. We will do all we can therefore to keep our ground, and it is a glorious battle we are going to engage in, for we fight, not in order order to eat ourselves, tho' we dread flarviog exceedingly; I fay, we do not fight for ourfelves, but for you-to eat ; and should we fail of fuccers, yet as we are fighting for you, as I told you before, we thall be vanguished in a noble caufe.

Philo-Garrici's Parophraftical Confirmation. A

Gentlemen and Ladies.

N O condition of life is exempt from change or misfortune. As heroes, fates and kingdoms experience profperity and adverfity, fo (to compare great things with (mall) do we mimicks, we, humble imitators of kings, princes and heroes, and their actions, feel commotions in our B imaginary fate and kingdom. We often fhift from flage to flage ; for among us actors, a year's confederacy feems (like abfent lovers hours) a tedious age; and we are impatient till our time of affociation is expired, that we may change our quarters; nay, fometimes we break our arwhat wonder is it, that we players should be to inconstant; and break our compach, fince we know that in all ages, from the eldeft times, kings, princes, governors, generals, have made no fcruple to do the fame, whenever the interest of themfelves, or their subjects, or their ambition, glory or fancy urged them on ; Alexander, D Cefar, and many others before and after D them are proofs of this fact.

Our rival neighbours have been ftrengthened with irefh forces, (deferters from our party) make a terrible flow in the newspapers, and think to intimidate us with their numbers, but we are not at all difmayed at their puffs; on the contrary, we take the field in full flow of fpirits, E and we flatter ourfelves, and we hope we shall be able to make head against them, and (if we may be allowed to fpeak our own praife) we have the vanity to think we have skill enough to make fome figure this feafon; for even our ladies, far from being daunted at the base defertion, pant for the glorious common strife, like true born Britons, who from time immemo- F rable, counted the victory more glorious when their foes were thrice fuperior, and fought with double ardour.

Some there are, who thro' covetoufnefs have left us, but the reft are faithful to their party, content in their station, and fatisfied with their prefent falary.

This fpot was facred to Shakefpear, and G the intent of plays was to move the paffions, and humanize mens fouls; but if an empty house, or but a thin audience flow us that the admired dramatick works of that author (which are the best extant)

cerie to move and pleafe as they were always wont, then muft we (fill Audicus to gain the publick approbation) feek for fomething new, or (tho' with the greateft regret) after the example of our neighbours, exhibit gaudy fcenes, get a harlequin, and a Turk to balance on the flack rope : If poffible, we will pleafe you, and live ourfelves.

All methods we'll try, and purfue every firatagem, to preferve the publick applaule, for we glory in it, and think it a conflict worthy our utmost struggle ; but if, thro' dire mischance, or involuntary mischaduct, we fail of fuccels in fo glorious an enterprize, at least we shall have the stisfaction and comfort to fay, we fell victims to a noble caufe.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

VOUR correspondent Paul Diffinet (in your Magazine for Aug. p. 363.) ticles, and go before we should ; and C is a queer-reasoning-old prig ; and give me leave to tell him fo, thro your afeful and entertaining collection : What, muft nothing be retained, forfooth, but juft what reafon recommends ? He would make fine havock at this rate ; and all he has faid against chanting amounts at last to no more than this, that it is unreasonable, and prejudices a beautiful fervice, by denying te the juffice of a variation of voice, agreeable to, and expretiive of, its different matter and fentiment-that aucupium gratiffimæ varietatis pro argumentorum diffimilitudine (according to his heathenith Latin. and old-fashioned principles of eloquence) which all who have understood speaking well, have ever ob'erved .- This is but pluin, right reason, such as any body can find out-'tis no more than what speaks itfelf-but he poor dull animal has not genius enough to reach the rationale of the thing; and fo wonders how people can elpoufe fuch obvious abfurdities, and can account for it only upon the good old lady's principle he mentions, which is indeed of very extensive influence and great weight, but is by no means the whole of what may be opposed to his idol reason ; and I will help him, fince he is at a lofs for them, to feme of the weighty can'es there are for supporting chaning. And,

> 1. Because there is fomething merry in it ; and we fhould not fhow ourfelves good christians, if we were not merrier than the Gentiles. I defire the benefit of this argument (take notice) no further than for cathedrals, tho', it is true, it holds equally for the worfhip in all affemblies of chriftians; and I hope you will not be angry with it for proving too much, 6

to long as I defire the benefit of no more shan just to ferve my turn. This now is a pretty lucky thought-yet ten to one but fome gloomy ald drene, will interpete and fay-that we may be morry and sufe -chat there is a time for all thingsthat it is very good when not out of fea-- and then if any he merry, A fon or place let him, as St. James " directs, for pfalms, and not fing his prayers ; and your old don will be putting in his unlucky remarks upon (peaking grave things as if we were merry, and bewailing fins in the fame fort of tune as we celebrate praife, or return thanks in : But there is no halping it, if people will be to perverie. We ought to retain it,

3. Becaule delivering our prayers thus, is C. Setting them at a further diffence from the common (that is the natural) way of expreficion. And we have the example of feveral ingenious crises, which fufficiently exhibit the degrity that refulse from meanand tends. It ought further to be retained.

4- Becaule it makes more note; and as long as it is further heard, it is no mat-Ber that it is lefs underftood. And what D if it be ridiculous and difgraces our fervice, it helps the voice.

Laftly, Because some people read badly and others well, but this maintains an uniformity, and makes all bad alike. And now Lean further tell your correspondent, to his eternal coaluston, that Dr. Biffe has hit upon defences \dagger , for greater lengths in E chanting than these we are concerned with, and such as people are now suckardly atharned of, as the chanting the litany with the organ—and by a layman. Notwithfunding then his fond fool/fs hope, that he fhall one time or other fee radius prevail, I hope he will be mistaken, and that chanting will not want as good friends as 1 Bel F and the drogen had.

Yours,

TIMOTHY SQUBAL.

Upon a CHILD's being marked by the Fancy or Longing of the MOTHER.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE,

SIR.

OR the amufement of your readers, I have fent you the following extract

from M. Beffon : That curious inquirer into nature, after having thewn, that there is no communication between the blood of the mother and that of the child in the womb 1 and that the latter is in many re-(peets as independent of the mother that carries it in her womb, as the egg is of the fowl that fits upon it, goes on thus : " Yet neverthelefs it is pretended, that every shing that affects the mother affects also the fostus, and that the impreffions received by the one acts upon the brain of the other p to the imaginary influence of which they impute those refemblances, those monitrofities, and in particular those fpots or marke that appear upon the fkin of children. I have examined many of shole spots, and I never faw any but such as feemed to me to be occasioned by fome diforder in the contexture of the fkin. Every foot must neoeffarily have forme fisure, and that, if you will, may refemble fomething ; but that refemblance, I believe, depends rather upon the fancy of the beholder, than upon that of the mother. Upon this head people have carried

the marvellous as far as it could well be carried. They have not only pretended, that the child carried the image of what the mother longed for, but farther, that those foots which represented fruits, such as ftrawberries, for example, cherries, mulberries, changed colour ; and that they became of a more deep colour when those fruits began to ripen. With a little more attention, and lefs prejudice, we may obferve the colour of those spon upon the fkin to change much oftner; for those changes must happen every time the motion of the blood is accelerated ; and this is a common effect at the time when the heat of the fummer begins to ripen all forts of fruit. These spots are always either yellow, red, or black, becaule the blood gives thele forts of colour to the fkin, when too great a quantity of it enters those veffels with which it is strowed. If these spots were occasioned by the longing of the mother, why faould they not have their forms and colours as much varied as are the objects of her longings ? What fantafick figures should we fee, were the ridiculous longings of the mother to' be painted upon the fkin of the child !

As our festations no way refemble the objects that produce them, it is impossible, that the defire, the fright, the horror, in a word, that any pation, or internal emo-G tion, should produce a real representation , of the object that was the caufe of it g t

• James v. 13. + See bis rationale on cathedral workip or choir ferwice, a fermon preached in the cathedral church of Huceloid, Sept. 7, 1310. I See the Free and Candid Difqui-Quens, &c. 2d. ed. page 306.

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and the infant in the womb being in this refpect as independent of the mother that carries it, as the egg is of the ben that fits upon it. I fhould be as ready to believe, that the imagination of a hen, upon foring them wring the neck of a cock, would, in the eggs which fhe only warms, produce chickens with their necks wrong, as to believe the flory of the force of imagination in that woman who, having feen a criminal broke upon the wheel, brought forth a child with its Hmbs all broke.

But let us for a moment suppose this fact to be verified ; I fbould full infift; that it was not the imagination of the mother that produced this effect ; for what is the B effect of fright and horror ? An internal motion, a convultion, if your will, in the body of the mother, which may move, shake, compress, contract, relax, or agitate the womb ; what can be the refult of this commotion ? Nothing that can be the caufe of fuch an effect; for if the commotion be extremely violent, we conceive, that the child may receive fuch a C blow as will kill or wound it, or that will render those parts deformed that have been ftruck with more force than any of the reft; but how can we conceive, that this motion, this commotion communicated to the womb, can produce in the child any thing like the fancy of the mother, unlefs we fay with Harvey, that the womb has a faculty of conceiving ideas, and of D realizing them upon the child?

But it will be faid, how thall we explain this phænomenon ? If it was not the imagination of the mother that afted upon the child, why did it come into the world with its limbs all broke ? To this I answer, that however rafh it may be to attempt to explain a fact, which is at the fame time E both extraordinary and uncertain, whatever difadvantage one may labour under, in endeavouring to give a reason for this fame fact, supposed to be true, when ignorant of the circumstances, it neverthelefs appears to me, that a fatisfactory answer may be made to this queftion, which is of fuch a kind, that no one can in justice de-fire a direct folution. The most extraordinary events, and fuch as most rarely happen, are nevertheless brought about as neceffarily as the ordinary, which often happen ; among the infinite number of combinations which matter is capable of. the most extraordinary arrangements may, and actually do happen, but much lefs frequently than others ; one may therefore G lay, and perhaps with advantage, that of a million, or if you will, a million of millions of children that come into the world, one thall be born with two heads, four legs, or with broken limbs, or any other

particular deformity or monfirmity that can be appoind. It may therefore happan maturally; and without the mother's imegination having had any there in it, that a child is born with its limbs all broke; it may even be, that this has happened more then once; and in fine, it may even more neurally happen, that a wooman big with foch a child, has been at the flow of a man's being broke upon the wheel, and that the deformity of her child has been attributed to her imagination's being flows with what the faw at that flow.

But not to depend upon this general anfwer, which will be fatisfactory but to a certain fort of people, may we not give a particular one, which goes directly to the explanation of this phenomenon. The forms has not, as we have faid, any thing in common with the mother, its functions are independent of her, it has its organs, its blood, its motions, and all their proper and particular to itfelf : The only thing it draws from its mother, is that liquor or nurfing lymph filtred by the womb ; if that lymph be corrupted, if it be envenomed by the venereal poifon, the child becomes ill of that malady, and we may fuppole, that all diftempers which proceed from the vicioulnels or corruption of the juices, may be communicated by the mother to the foetus; in particular, we know, that the pox is fo communicated, and we have but too many examples of children who, in the moment of their birth, become the visitims of their parents debauch. The venereal poilon attacks the most folid parts of the bones, it even feems to act with more force, and to direct itfelf in greater abundance towards the most folid parts of the bones, which are always those in the middle of the length, for we know that officiation begins at that middle. which first hardens, and offifies a long time before the extremities ; I conceive then, that if the child in question was infected with that diffemper in the womb of its mother, as may very pollibly have been the cafe, it may very naturally have happened, that it thould come into the world with its bones all broke in the middle, bccause they were actually broke in that part by the venereal poilon.

The rickets may likewife produce the fame effect: There is in the king's cabinet a theleton of a rickety child, the bones of whofe arms and legs have all a callofity in the middle of their length: Upon infpection of this fkeleton, it is not to be doubted, but that the child had the bones of its four limbs broke in the womb of its mother, and thole bones afterwards united themfelves again and formed thole callofities. But

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Bur, we have dwelt long, mough upop a fact, which credulity alone has rendered marvellous; in frate of all our reasons, and in fpite of philotophy, this fach, like a shultitude of others, will full be shought prue by many ; prejudice, ofpecially that which is founded upon the marvellous, will always triumph over reafon, and one must A be very little of a philosopher to be furprifed at it. As this question about the marks of children often occurs among the vulgar, and as among them general and philosophical reasons have less effect than a tale, we must not suppose, that we can ever perfused women, that the marks of their children have no relation to the longings wh ch they could not fatisfy ; neverthe- B le's, might not we alk them before the birth of the child, what were the longings which they were disppointed in fatistying, and confequently, what marks the child muft have ? I have fometimes put that queftion, but it made them angry without convincing them.

This, Sir, is what our philosopher fays upon the vulgar error about the fpots or marks upon children; but I do not expect it will have any greater effect upon the ladies in this country, than it had, as he forefaw, upon she tudies in France ... I am, Yours, &c. Sept. 14, 1750.

The Rev. Dr. Allen, an eminent Diffenting Minifter, whom Mr. Maclean, fent fur D the Day after his Conviction, published, at bs earnest Defire, an seconne of bis Beba-viour from bis Condemnation to bis Execution, which, to all Appearance, was very penitent, and concludes camon tothers, with obe following ufeful Reflections.

I N the first place, fays he, I with the E gay, licentious vouth of figure and forgay, licentious youth of figure and iortune would receive a leffan of inftruction from the fate of this unhappy young man. His affociations with fuch, even to intimacy and endearment, are well known : While modelt worth is thunned and defpifed, any thing with a good exterior figure, and a gay appearance; will obtain accels ---- for Apeir honour's fake, it were F Calculation of the LUNAR ECLIPSE to be withed they would be a little more curious in their intimacies, and in the choice of those whole they make the companions of their intrigues. If they will prey, let it be on one mother. If they will ruin, let is he thole whole own fortunes only will fuffer by it ; and not that who must recruit themselves for their company by depredations on the publickleft they fhould happen to find their intimetes on the road, and meet to-morrow, as an highwayman, the man whom to night they were carefing as a friend, and with October, 1750.

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whom they were gaming, intriguing, and . moting, as a companien,

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In the next place, let the fall of this man be a leffon to young people of moderate or low cicumitances, to be content in the humbler flations they, were deligned to fill, and there to perfift in a course of virtuous induitry : And he it a warning to them, not to affect a lafte and appearance above themfelves.

This man defired me to prefs this ftrongly upon youth : And certainly the neglect of this lefton is that which fills our prilons, and obliges fociety to unload itfelf to often, and in to folemn, and, to tender minds, in to mocking a manner, as it does in the publick executions, of which we in this great city are fo often witneffes.

He faid, it was to his inattention to this useful lesson, and to his unhappy tafte for gatety of appearance, that he owed his ruin.

And, if this poor paper should happen to meet the eye of any of cur governors -let it intreat them, for the fake of God, and defpiled religion; in the name of virtue, order, decency, common fafety; and common protection-and of every thing that by their office is their care as they chule to be governors of men, rather then mafters of goats and fwine, foxes, wolves, and-m nkeys-that they would think of putting fome effectual flop to their marts of lewdnefs and gaming, and those nurveries of all vices, called by the forter name of publick divertions; especially those where all diffinctions of quality, fortune, and fex, are confounded ; and where fo much as fhame, the thinneft detence and guard of virtue, is dropt. Let them not think it enough to lop off now-and then a corrupt branch ; but let them lay the ax to the root of the tree, and not purpe the intquity of the prople in a few small freams only, but purify the fountains by which all the ftreams are fed.

This unhappy man told me more than once, that he dated his guilt and ruin from the first moment he stept into a Mafgues rade.

on December 2.

O N Advent Sunday, the freque of De-cember next, in the morning, there will be a total, vibble, and almost central ecliple of the Moon ; for the diftance of the centers of the Moon and fhadow, at their nearest approximation, will be hut G little more than 7 of the Mpon's diameter. The following particulars, deduced from a calculation from Dunthorne's tables, will, it is bound, nearly coincide with truth. Nnn

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CHARLES MORETON. Teacher of the mathematicks, in Shored Hell.

UA. 8, 1750.

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From the Rambler, Od. 2.

Rugality is to necessary to the happinets of the world, to beneficial in its vai tious forms to every rank of men, from the highest of human potentates, to the lowest labourer or artificer ; and the miferies which the pegiet of it produces are A To numerous and fo grievous, that it ought to be recommended, with every variation of addreis, and adapted to every clais of understanding. It may be termed the daughter of prudence, the fifter of tem-perance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce depen-dence ad invite entore it will al dence, and invite corruption ; it will al- B most always produce a paffive compliance with the wickedness of others ; and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practile those crimes, which they ceale to cenfure.

If there are any who do not dread poverty as dangerous to virtue, yet mankind feem unanimous enough in abhorring it as C to fortune, or to virtue. destructive to happines; and all to whom want is terrible, upon whatever principle, ought to think themfelves obliged to learn the fage maxims of our parfimonious anceftors, and attain the falusary arts of contracting expende; for without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

The prospect of penury in age is fo D gloomy and terrifying, that every man, who looks before him, must refolve to avoid it ; and it must be avoided generally by the fcience of fparing. For, though in every age there are fome, who by bold adventures, or by favourable accidents, rife fuddenly to riches, yet it is dangerous to indulge hopes of fuch rare events : And the E bulk of mankind must owe their affluence to fmall and gradual profits, below which their expanse must be resolutely reduced.

You must not, therefore, think me finking below the dignity of a practical philosopher, when I recommend to the confideration of your readers, from the statesman to the apprentice, a polition replete with mercantile wildom, A penny faved is two pence got 3 which may, I think, be accommodated to all conditions, by observing, that not only they who purfue any lucrative employment, will fave time when they forbear expence, and that the time may be employed to the increase of profit; but they who are above fuch minute confiderations, will find by every victory over appetite or paffion, G in an opinion, that the great bulinels of hile new Arcogth added to the mind, and gain the power of gefuling thate folicitations, by which the young and vivacious are hourly affaulted, and in time fet themfelves above the reach of extravagance and folly.

۰[.]

It may, perhaps, be inquired by those who are more willing to cavil, than to learr, what is the juft measure of frugality ? and when expende, not abfointely necessary, degenerates into profusion ? To fuch queltions no general answer can be returned : fince the liberty of fpending, or neceffity of parfimony, may be varied without end by different circumftances. It may, however, be laid down as a rule never to be broken, that a man's voluntary expence fould not exceed bis revenue. A maxim to obvious and incontrovertible, that the civil law ranks the prodigal with the madman, and debars them equally from the conduct of their own affairs. Another precept arifing from the former, and indeed included it, is yet neceffary to be diffinctly impreffed upon the warm, the fanciful, and the brave : Let no man anticipate uncertain profits. Let no man prelume to fpend upon hopes, to truft his own abilities for means of deliverance from penury, to give a loofe to his prefent defires, and leave the reckoning

To these cautions which, I suppose, are, at leaft, among the graver part of mankind; undifputed, I will add another, Lit no man fquander againft bis inclination. With this precept it may be, perhaps, imagined eafy to comply ; yet, if those whom profution has buried in prilons, or driven into banifiment, were examined, it would be found that very few were ruined by their own choice, or purchased pleasure with the loss of their effates ; but that they fuffered themfelves to be born away by the violence of those with whom they conversed, and yielded reluctantly to a thousand prodigalities, either from a trivial emulation of wealth and fpirit, or a mean fear of contempt and ridicule; an emulation for the prize of folly, or a dread ot the laugh of fools. SOPHAON.

From the Rambler, Oct. 9.

T is common to diffinguish men by the 1 names of animals, which they are fup-poled to refemble. Thus a hero is frequently termed a lion, and a statesman a fox, an extortioner gains the appellation of vulture, and a fop the tille of monkey. There is also among the various anomalies of character, which a furvey of the word exhibits, a fpecies of beings in human form, which may be properly marked out as the fcreech-owls of mankind.

These foreech-owls feem to be fettled is to complain, and that they were born. for no other purpole than to diffurb the happinels of others, to leffen the little comforts, and fhorten the fhort pleafures of our condition, by painful remembrances Ngoz

or the paft, or melancholy prognoflicks or the future, and their only cate is to cruth the rifing hope, to damp the kindling transport, and allay the golden hours of gaiety with the hateful drofs of grief and fulpicion.

To those, whole weakness of spirits, or timidity of temper, fubjects them to im- A preffions from others, and who are apt to fuffer by fascination, and catch the contagion of milery, it is extremely unhappy to live within the compais of a fcreech owl's voice ; for it will often fill their ears in the hour of dejection, and terrify them with apprehenfions, which their own thoughts would never have produced, and fadden, by intruded forrows, the day, which might B have been p fied in amufements, or in bufinels; it will fill the heart with unnecelfary difcontents, and weaken for a time that love of life, which is necessary to the vigorous profecution of any undertaking.

Tho' I have, like the reft of mank nd, many failings and weakneffes. I have never yct, by either friends or enemies, been C charged with fuperflition ; I never count the company which I enter, and I look at the new moon indifferently over either thoulder. I have, like moft other philofophers, often heard the cuckoo without money in my pocket, and have been fometimes reprosched for foolhardy, for not turning cown my eyes when a raven flew over my head. I never go home abruptly, becaufe a fnake croffes my way, nor have any particular diead of a climacterical year; but confess, that with all my fcorn of old women, and their tales, I always confider it as an unhappy day, when I happen to be greeted, in the morning, by Sulpirius, the fcreech owl,

I have now known Sulpirius 58 years E and four month's, and have never yet paffed an hour with him, in which he has not made forme attack upon my quiet.-One of his topicks is the neglect of metit. If he meets with a young officer, he always informs him of gentlemen who have, notwithstanding all their courage and military fk.ll, grown old with fubaltern commiffions. For a genius in the church, he is always F provided with a curacy for life. The lawyer he informs of many men of great parts, who have never had an opportunity to fpeak in the courts : And meeting Serenus the phytician, " Ah doctor, fays he, what a foot full, when fo many blockheads are rattling their chariots ? I told you feven years ago, you would never meet G with encouragement, and I hope you will now take more notice, when I tell you, that your Creek, and your diligence, and your honefty, will never enable you to live

like yonder apothecary, who prefcribes to his own floop, and laughs at the physician."

Sufpirius has, in his time, intercepted $\bar{\tau}_5$ authors in their way to the flage . Perfuaded 30 methanit to retire from a proforous trade for fear of bankruptcy, broke off 113 matches by prognofications of unhappine's, and enabled the fimall pox to kill 19 ladies, by perpetual alarms for fear of their beauty.

Tho' Surprius fill goes on in his unharmonious firain, difiaying prefent miferies, and foreboding more; yet I do not perceive that his mournful meditations have much effect upon himfell; fur, excepting the tone of his voice, which is habitual, he feems to be no more affected than if he was telling a c mmon flory, sec.

Brether Fool,

A 5 the difpute between the houles of Garrick and Rich, (ice p. 461.) now runs as high as heretefore did that between the houles of York and Lancafter, tho' not quite of fo important a nature, or attended will concequences quite fo fatal ; yet, as the publick have th ught it worth while to make it the chief fubject of converfation, 1, like many more of our family, have vifited both camps, and thereby have contributed my fhare towards fupporting the war on both fides ; and my opinion of the matter is, (and they fay, children and fools tell truth) that at Drury-lane I faw ROMEO and Juliet, and at Coventgarden JU. IET and Romeo *.

I am, dear Mr. Fool, Yours, &c. PLAYLOVE.

On the Run of ROMEO and JULIET. WELL-what to night? fays angry Ned,

As up from Led he roufes :

Romeo again !--- and Makes his head, + Ah ! Fox on both your houses.

To Mr. GARRICK,

On the Diffute between BARRY and bimfeif.

SPITE, fcar, and envy, does thy rival flow;

But foorn thou, Garrick, fuch a harmlefs foe: Thy worth full well is known—nay more, approv'd :

By all admired, and by moft belov'd :

- Be bold ;- fuperior merit will prevail,
- Until wit, tafte, with fenfe and judgment, fail.

DAMON

This play was afted at both boufes, by way of emulation, for feweral nights running."
 Y Vide Mercutio's laft speech.

DAMON & CÆLIA. 469 ANEW SONG. Sung by Mr. LOWE at Marybon Gardens. thus fond Damon faid, See heremoffy 3 he in preft of bard ; hand And And then her foread. from the world's enquiring eye, Here preft, Free then her hand he look'd, ; He bu fpy lurks, my dear, no he look'd and fish'd the reft. 2. Then by a thouland killes more, She ftarted with a faint furprize, A thouland tender oaths he twore, While pleafure fparkling in her eyes ; His love fhould never end. Sure Damon does not mean ; She call'd on ev'ry power above, The thepherd ftopt her with a kifs, None heard her but the god of love, And clafpt her panting breaft to h s, And he was Damon's triend. My dear, we are not leen. And is there then no help, the faid, By Damon thus to be betray'd ? Then hung her head and bluth'd ;

Ch! Damon, Dam: n, yet be good, I he fhepherd fmild and fwore he would, She figh'd, and all was hufh'd.

Poetical Essays in OCTOBER, 1750. UNTRY DANCE. CO The TARR'S TRIUMPH, or BAWDY - HOUSE RIOT.

First couple right hands a crofs with the 2d \Rightarrow ; left hands back again \Rightarrow ; crofs over two couple \rightarrow ; lead to the top and cast off \leftarrow .

Poetical Essays in OCTOBER, 1750.

tuncful Arain,

To fing the beauties of the rural plain, Once more references the ever-pleafing lay, Delighted thro' the verdent groves to firay. To these, O Ed — be, the informes the fong, To these the fubject and the lays belong ! From courts and fengets a flearer retreat,

Propitious hear her paint thy rural-feat ! Where peace and plenty in profision reign, And fied their bleflings o'er the distant plain ; [wears,

Where nature's face her richeft liv'ry And in a thoughd beautoous forms appears; Where the in all her charms delights to be, And finites around beneficent, like thee.

Thy groves, Olympus! and thy bleft shodes,

The fabl'd feat and refidence of gods,

The' funk in time, and vanish'd now to long,

For ever flowrish in immortal long,

Thy foreft, Windfor, in thy poet's lays

- Blooms with new laftre and unfading praise :
- And did my numbers glow with equal flame, Thou too, Mount-Edgcumbe I fhould ft be like in fame.

Hail, bleft Elyfium ! fubject of my fong, To thee the praifes of the Mule belong !

\$ay, what fair place a nobler profpect yields, Groves more delightful, or more fragrant fields ? [beftow,

As pleafing charms thy groves and fireams As foftly murmur, and as fweetly flow.

See, yonder comes the meffenger of day, And theds in crimion imiles the genial ray i Illum'd with fluid gold his burnith'd beams Play on thy domes, and hills, and wan.

d'riog ftream.

Soft balmy breezes breathe along the fkics,

And vapours from the ocean flowly rife : The lask his early mattins has begun, And towrs sloft to meet the rifing fun :

Full of new life up-fprings the fprightly fawn,

And Tkips and wantons o'er the dewy lawn ; Fearful he runs, and with invorted eyes Surveys the early ftranger with furprize.

- How calm and pleafing thus, in early day. Thro' thy fair groves, and dew-bright
- walks to ftray ! [heur, To tafte the cool, the fragrant, morning-

And wand'ring, thoughtful, range from bow'r to bow'r ! [day]

Half, facred light, att-chearing famp of The Mule, too, seels thy life impiring ray ;

Uncommon raptures in her bolom glow, And from her pen unlabour'd numbers flow.

As all around I turn my wand'ring eyes, Poetic feenes and rural landfkups rife ;

A thouland prospects open to the view.

Delightful fcenes of nature ever new !

Wide o'er the plains the trav'ling eye extends,

And roams unbounded till the landskip ends ; The bursting prospect spreads immensa

around, [ground,

On hills, and vales, and woods, and flow'ry Where towns and glitt'ring fpires arse between.

And fcatter'd cots improve the varied fcene. From these the prospect changes - and

the Mule (purfues; Now thro' the bow'ry maze her theme Where interfpers'd with op'ning lawns and

glades, [fhades. Chila automatician and form their longit

Clofe arbours join, and form their lovely Here mingl'd flow'rs of variegated hue Unfold their virgin beauties to the view,

Blottom

Blofforns and fruits and plants together files. And the gay year in fweet confution lies; Fair-handed foring unboloms every bloom, And breathing Zephyse waft the ren perfume.

No more let India, or Arabia, boat Their odorif rous balm and fpicy coaf, Where the fell lion, dreadful, ftalks around, And frighted peafants flythe faithlefs ground; While here priore bick the Math focure may

ftray, And fafely fileditate the rural lay.

There files of trees, like fome well order'd band,

In marthal'd ranks of equal diffance flands Here notding groves in wild diffance frie, And lift their tow'ring branches to the fikies : Rev rend in age the folgy elm appears.

And foreading oaks live their long length of years. [tel,

What the' thy trees no myftick truths fore-Nor in thy groves no long-liv'd Draids dwell,

Tho' fabled gods no more are feen to rove, Thro' op'ning vistas and the hallow'd

grove; [year, Still fruitful feafons crown the various And in their bleffings all thole gods appear.

Faft by, old Ocean rolls his filver tide, And Europe's laws in Albion's channel ride? The crystal fiream in wanton ringlets

plays, And wild along the snuous margin strays 3.

Where threat'ning tubes the guarded entrance klep, [fleep.

And in their wombs the fatal thunders Far thro' yon source turbulent domain,

See diftant veffels crowd the watry plain I Where, fcarcely ken'd by unaffifted eye, The hazy ocean mingles with the fky.

The ftorms are hulb'd, the feas forget to roar,

And gentle breezes with them to the fhore: Hither they come with each revolving tide, And feas unite the regions they divide.

Hail, happy land | didft thou thy bills

but know, [Row ! See to thy ports what boundle's treatures For thee in foreign climes the fun prepares Her various products, and her richeft wafes ; See buly commerce rear her lufty head,

Build the big ware-house and the canvas spread ! [navies come,

Fraught with rich ftores, thy burthen'd And bring from other worlds their treafures

home. [know There anchow'd thips a faithful harbour From feas that bellow, and from ftorms that blow.

Oft have I feen the diftang forges rife,

And heave their liquid mountains to the fities,

Laft'd into foam, the ruffling tempelt

Th' inflated wave, and half difclole the deep,

While there focure the floating veffels ride, The waves untuffle, and the fess subfide, Tempelts and ftorms rage hornble in vain, And fread their fury on the pafine sitain,

Now the pliks'd eye the diffant " for furways, Where Britain's navies launch into the Tall that their heads, like wintry forels, reat, fore

And fosting callies on her banks sp-These, the dread engines of fome future day,

To diftant worlds their terrors thall convey, Tempt buthing funs, of freeze bupeath the pate,

Far as the winds can blow, or feas can roll, Bear Britain's thunder thro' the futject main. (vain.

Till conquells ceale, and foce complete in -But here, O Mule, thy devious flight reftraine

And dwell no longer on fo rude a fcene-Hufh'd are the founds of war, and differents ceafe,

While wifer nations tafte the fruits of pence. Prefume not therefore with unhallow'd lays To blaft the tame of Albion's happy days? Enough for thee in unambitious finish

To paint the foreft and the fylvan plains i For thee, the meaneft of the tweeful throng, [fong t

throng, [fong ! If Ed — be hear, and thould approve the Cornwall. A. M.

To the AUTHOR, Ac. SIR,

T HESE lines are transorided from an original copy; and as they may mend the teart, I doubt not but you will give them a place in your Maghzine; which will oblige

Cheapfide, Your humble fervant, Oct. 8, 1750. W. H.

VERSES survets by a Gentleman juft before bis going to Prilon, on feeing bis Child after in its Gradle.

SOFT babt ! fweet image of a harmlefs mind ! [enjoys

How calm that fleep, which innocence The fmiling check thos in thy flumber wear'ft.

Is nature's language for a gentle heart ;

It fays, all's peace within : It is thy right; 'Tis the bleft priv'lege of thy tender age To wake, or fleep in peace; to know no

fears, To dread no ill, to finite on friend and foe; What moral lefton does thy flember teach? This preaching driften, and mends a faulty heart.

Come here, ye guilty ; for it fpeaks to you; Tells what you does, and what you'll no 'st

regain a

Digitized by GOOSIC

Plymouth Dock.

Plymor

Where dwells the pow'r a wounded mind to heal?

Attend, ye milers; all your wealth can't bube [drops

This fumber to your bed : Unbrib'd it The downy wing upon this infant-brow.

Liften, ye heroes, kings, or higher names, (If fuch there be) can minds with cooleft thought [rafte ?

To murder train'd, fuch peaceful hours Sleep I ke that babe, and I'll unfheath my fword.

fword. [peace, Could gazing catch that look of cordial

My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence, And plant it in my breaft.—In vain that thought:

Heaven this blifs to finful man denies :

"Tis virtue's crown ; and e'en an angel's wealth. [know

Sleep on, mild infant; fleep, and rever What thy fond parent feels; now feels for thee, [heaven grant

pais From earth to heaven on to foft a wing !

Those looks would fix a finile on death's pale cheek.

I must away ; relentless law compets ;

I'll take thee too : Thou in a cell can'ft fleep,

And play within the horrors of a jail.

Thy father fleeps no more. What then ? I'll watch [I'll fmile,

Thy fleeping hours; and when thou fmil'ft, Smile e'en in milery; wipe my ftreaming eye, [this?

Then imile again : Will law forbid me Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid ; Şilent her griefs, which fretted life away.

At fight of thee her tender heart would bleed; [ftream. It hled for others woes; for thine 'twould

In happy time her foul to him is fled,

Whofe blood for thofe, who mercy lov'd, was (pilt, [tern taught, Thou know'ft, my God, hy thy great pat-I never turn'd my eye, nor fhut my beart From any wretch that walk'd this earth in

pain. [pour'd,

When thy rich bleffings on my head were Thou led'ft my heart (fince goodnefs comes from thee)

To feck out mifery in her bafhful path,

And to my utmost every wound to heal.

My faith is firm ; in this thy trying hand

My hope breathes fre(h. Some virtuous mind thou'lt touch, [wear, (Though few below thy glorious image To riot mo(t, or vanity, cn(lav'd)

Then guide him to my cell : My chains he'll break, [ftore.

And light to me, and to this babe, re-G. R.

.

£ . ..

CRAMBOVERSES. HILE Britain complains of neutrality broke,

De Puyfleux collogues like a fubtle Iago, And tells us his king will reftore at a ftroke

St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Domin'ca, Tobago.

But while they croud people, and fortify bays, [will wink-a,

The folks at Barbadoes, unless they Must fee the French fettling, whate'er

Puyfieux fays', [min'ca: St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Tobago, Do-

Shall Britens believe, when both parties are heard, [all inn'cent?

Our Creols all fland rers, their neighbours Or claim, with a lye given to each French-

man's beard, [cent ? Domin'ca, Tobago, St. Lucia, St. Vin-

To fettle this point fend out forty good fail, With Warren or Hawke to infpect each Minutia : [without fail,

They'll teach us to whom fhall belong, Tobago, Domin'ca, St. Vincent, St. Lucia.

A New BALLAD, to an Old Tune. O the Roaft. Beef of Old England !

Y E lovers of roafting, I pray you draw near; [pear: And you the king's beef-eaters foremoft ap-Let Cooke too, and Matthews, attend at my call.

And dance to my tune, while I fing of a ball. Derry down, down, derry, &c.

With coaches and chariots in neareft array, [and gay, The nymphs of the country, all frolick

To this ball reforted from far and from near; The town was St. Peter's, and Hertford

the fhire. Derry down, Sc. With handkerchiefs waiting a hung'ry perfume.

Each virgin impatiently enter'd the room ; Their gloves they got ready, all white as

their arms, [of charms. And difplay'd (but in vain) a luxuriance

Derry down, Gc.

In vain the fheill fiddles admonifh'd the fair [prepare :

To pair themfelves quick, and for dancing So great was the tumult, fcarce heard was

the found, [maiden was drown'd. For in tears (ftrange to tell !) each fair

Derry down, Sc. The cause of this tumult, it foon will

appear, Too juftly demanded a figh and a tear :

For, alas ! Shipton's prophecy here came about, [all out.

And youths were found wanting to take 'em Derry down, Sc.

2

Then up role a hero well-known in the [their cafe, place.

Who thrugg'd up his Thoulders and pity'd But propos'd an expedient ; for pray, fadies,

wĥy, fitand by ? When one half is dancing, fhould t'other Derry down, Gr.

In fhort, fcarce this here had utter'd the word. [board ;

When two fir loins of beef appear'd on the Which enliven'd the virgins, who fwiftly advance,

Determin'd to eat, fince unable to dance. Derry down, Sc.

The falt and the cruets were rang'd in a row,

With boxes of pepper, a glittering thow : All agreed that the beef was delightfully roafted.

[der was toafted. And in bumpers the health of the foun-Derry down, Sc.

From henceforth, let no man thefe maidens despise : [ference lies ;

Between them and queen Beis's imall dif-For beef in a morning was her malds delight,

But our maids of honour prefer it by night. Derry down, Gc.

The Occafional PROLOGUE, Spoken at Covent-Garden Theatre. By Mr. BARRY. (See p. 424.)

THEN vice, or folly, over-runs a state,

Weak politicians lay the blame on fate :

When rulers, uleful subjects cease to prize, And damn for arts that caus'd themfelves

to rife : When jealoufies and fears poffels the throne.

And kings allow no merit-but their own : Can it be ftrange, that men for flight prepare

And ftrive to raife a colony elfewhere ?

This cuftom has prevail'd in every age,

And has been fometime practis'd on the ftage ; merit,

-entre nous-thefe managers of For -Who fearless arm, ----- " and take the field

with fpirit," [mein, Have curb'd us monarchs with their haughty

And Herod * -have out heroded, within:

[Pointing to the green room. O ! they can torture twenty thousand ways : Make bouncing Bajazet +, retreat from bays 1.

The ladies || too, with every power to ' cltarm, [warm, I

Whole face, and fire, an anchorite might (Have felt the fury of a tyrant's arm. October, 1756;

• Mr. Q-n. + Borb Q-n and B-ry. 1 Mr. G-k. || Mri. C-bb-r, Sc. A child, faid to be but four years of age, bas been introduced on the fage of Drury-Lane 1 Mr. G-k. Mrs. C-bb-r, &c. Theatre, to play a tune on that infirument,

By felfifh arts expell'd our antient feat -In fearch of candor --- and in fearch of meat,

of meat, [retrear.] We, from your favour, hope for this If Shakefpear's paffion, or if Johnfon's art. Can fire the tancy, or can warm the heart,

That tafk he ours :---But if you damn their fcenes,

And heroes mult give way to Harlequins, We, too, can have recourse to mime and

dance, [chance. Nay there, I think, we have the better

And fhould the town grow weary of the mute, [flute &.

Why-we'll produce--a child upon the But be the food as 'twill, 'tis you that treat ;

Long they have feafted, ---- permit us now to eat.

The BUSS. A Song.

Tothe Tune-A Cobler there was, Gr.

TOW fweet are those herrings ! how rich is the tafte !

The Dutch may well envy fuch a repair :

Let them envy, and murmur, and make a great fuls, a buís.

As we now feel the pleafure, -we'll all have Derry down, &cc.

Having felt this fweet pleafure, the men of the law [will draw ;

No more for chubs, chevins, or gudgeons, But for herrings will use all their wiles and

their arts, [tongues-and their hearts. And will plead for a bufs - with their Derry down, Sec.

So wife is the fifter, fo harmlefs his trade, That prelates of fifhers were formerly made,

And fill they love herring, then join with [grimace. his grace,

And encourage a bufs-without fhame or Derry down, Sec.

The plain and the pretty, the prude and coquet,

Are fkilful in working and fpreading the net :

Then here all your power, ye charmers, employ, ſjoy.

As you may a buls-without blufhing en-Derry dozun, Sec.

The lord, and the gamelter, the buck, and the beau, [fhew a

Must in this employment their gallantry For the ladies will flight those as men of no merít, [ípirit.

Who get not a buls-and a buls too with Derry down, &c.

Then here's to the trade-let us all drink fuccels, [no lefs ;

For the profit is great, and the pleafure's Pickl'd herrings will relift a cup of brown nappy, [happy.

O I then for a bufs ---- that will make us all Derry down, down, bey derry down. THE 000

ŤHĔ

Monthly Chronologer.



N Sunday, Sept. 30, there was a violent flock of an earthquake in Northemptandhire, Leicefterflire and Liacolnflire; of which we had the following accounts,

From Northampton, that on the faid day, at half an hour paft twelve o'clock at noon, there was a moft dreadful fbock of an earthquake felt at that place and about fix miles round it; a flack of chimneys in College-lane were thrown down by it, but nobody hurt: It lafted almoft a minute, and was much more violent than thofe felt at London in the beginning of the year. (See p. 91, 138.)

Extract of a Letter from Bourne, in Lincolnfaire, duted October 1.

We had yesterday, at one o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake, wi ich lasted near a minute. The bell inn in this sown, kept by Mr. Caldecot, shock so much, that the people, who were at dianer, ran shricking into the fireet, expecting the house to be buried; but happily there was no mischief done. At Spalding, Holbech, Wisbich, and several other parts, the foock was feit at the same time.

Extract of a Letter from Leicester, Oct. 1.

Yefterday, about half an hour paft noon. we had here, and in the adjacent parts, a furprizing flock of an earthquake, which lafted but a few feconds .- The houfes totsered, and feemed to heave up and down ; it was attended with a rufbing noife, as if the houses were falling, and people to much frighted, as to run out, tim gining that their own, or neighbour's houle was tumbling upon their heads; and in fome country villages, where their devotions were not ever, the people ran out of the churches, fearing they would fall and cruth them to pieces .- I do not hear of much damage done by it here, unless it be the falling of a few flates from one; as also part of a chimney from another houfe, and the breaking of a few drinking glaffes, falling from the fisives of fome of the boules.

WEDNESDAY, OA. 3.

Twelve of the 16 malefactors, who were condemaed the left feffions at the Old Bailey, (fee p. 417.) among whom were William Smith for forgery (who was alto charged with divers other forgeries) and James Macléan, were this day executed at Tyburn, purfuant to their features.

Smith, who was the fon of a clergyman in Ireland, after he was haltered in the Prefs-Yard, went to a bench and kneeling down, made a devout extempore prayer, acknowledging his crimes, dying in charity with all mankind, and hoping for forgivenefs at the great tribunal. Maclean was the fon of a diffenting minister in Ireland, and has a brother of the fame perfusion now living at the Hague, a worthy and pions man, as appears by his excellent and most affecting letters, published in Dr. Al. len's account (fee p. 465.) one to his unhappy brother and the other to a friend. Both Maclean and Smith had been educated in virtuous and religious principles, but unhappily counter-acted them ; tho' the force of them returned to their milery, and made them both, as is to be hoped, fincers posis tents. These 12 malefactors were carried from Newgate to Tyburn in four carts, Maclean, Smith and Saunders, being in the laft. Maclean, when he came to the gallows, looked up, and faid, with a figh. Oh Jefus! He took no notice of the populace, but was truly attentive to his devotion, and fpoke not at all, except to the conflable, who first took him up, who defined to thake him by the hand. and hoped he would forgive him ; which he faid he did, and hoped that God would blefe his friends, forgive his enemies, and receive his foul. Smith was a man of parts, and had a very gentlemanlike appearance : He was very devout, as wers all the others, and died very penitent.

No foldiora attended at the above execution ; the excellent regulations, made (in this and other refects) during the late theriffalty, having randemid the aid of the military power quite unneceffary. The following lines were wrote on Smith's going to execution.

With talents bleft, to charm the mind and eye,

What pity thou, at Tyburn tree, mult die Coyer'd with crimes, no king cou'd well forgive 3

What pity to complete a wretch thou'd live.

As to the other four condenned perfors, Burrel, convictor for fleating a cowe, was pardoned; and it is remarkable, that Saunders, one of thole who was executed, confelled his fleating, that very cow; Wation is to be transported for 14, years, and Keys for his; The report of Riley, the the foldier, for murder, was not made by the recorder, a point of law arifing, which is left to the determination of the judges.

The lords juffices were pleafed to offer his majefty's pardon, and a reward of 1001, to any one who fhould difcover his accomplice or accomplices in the robbery and murder of Mr. Thomas Eames, at his own door, in Engla fireet, Holbourn, on Sept. 26 laft. This murder was attended with the following cruck circumftances, as appeared on the coroner's inqueft : He had a violent contation on the left fide of his head, supposed to be given with a blodgeon. and on the other fide a great cut, be-Seved to have been occassioned by his fall ; his breaft, ftomach, and belly, had been fo much trampled and flamped upon, that his privities, and the lower part of his belly, were swelled to an uncommon degree, and his back was furprifingly burft with their violence, fo as to bleed thro' his cloaths, and black, by a great quantity of blood fettling there. They robbed him of a filver watch, fome money, one filver the buckle, his fleeve-buttons, and a filver-beaded cane.

THURSDAY, TI.

A petition was prefented to the court of common council at Guildhall, by Mr. Thomas Carte, praying that the fub/cription of 50l. per annum, which was voted by that court in 1744, towards the compiling of his Hiftory of England, and taken off in 1748, might be paid him for that year, there being ten months of it elapfed when the refolution was taken of withdrawing the (whicription; and, after fome finall debate, it was agreed that the chamberlain fhould pay him :ol. for the faid year.

The theriffs, about this time, appointed a perfon to fucceed John Thrift, who was condemned for murder, and pardoned, as executioner for London and Middlefex. He was only employed laft (effions at the Old Bailey in branding and whipping fome perfons. (See p. 447.)

FRIDAY, 17.

The committee of merchants, appointed to inquire into divers felonies committed on the river Thames and parts adjacent, thought fit to order prolecutions to be carried on at the next affizes for Kent, against five notorious offenders, committed to the New-Goal by justice Hammond, for stealing from Mr. Crawley's wharf at Greenwich, no lefs than five tons and 1200 weight of iron within these three months only; and against two other perfons of great fubstance, committed to the fame goal, for buying the faid iron, knowing it to be folen.--From the account of one of the accomplices, who is admitted an evidence, it appeared, that they ftole 7500 weight of that iron in one night only, and that those confcientious receivers genegoufly gave them but half the value for it,

MONDAY, 15.

Came on, before the lord-mayor and sidermen, at the quarter fettions of the peake for this city, in appeal axanft the conviction of a certain eminent linendraper, convicted in August fait before alderman Winterbottom, in the punalty of 51. for felling cambrick, contrary to an act of the r8th of his prefert majely; when, upon a full hearing of the evidence on both fides, the court unanimoully declared their opinion to be, that the detendant was guilty of the offence charged upon him; but quashed the conviction upon a point of law, which arose upon the wording of the information.

TURSDAY, 16.

The committee, to whom the petitions of the free mafters and journeymen of the city of London were referred, met at Guiddhall, and finished the by-law, purfuant to the power given them by the court of common council. And on the 23d they preferred it to the faid court, when itwas refolved, that it should be printed, and fent to every common-council-man, for their more mature confideration.

His majefty's royal charter has paffedthe great feal, for encouraging the Britifh white-herring fiftery; and for incorporating Sir James Lowther, Sir Nathanief Curzon, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Sir Walter Blackett, Sir Cyril Wych, barts. together with feveral other perfons therein mentioned, by the name of the fociety of the free Britifh fiftery, for the term of 2g years. (See p. 427.)

FRIDAY, 19.

The British herrings caught by the Pelham and Cartertt buffes off Yarmouth, being 94 barrels one half of unforted finalit and middling fith, fold this day at the Royal-exchange coffee house, for stol. 15, which is near 201. 75, per lait of 12 barrels_a or 11. 145, per barrel, on an average... N. B. Thefe are the children and grandchildren of these caught off Shetland. (See p: 426, 428.)

The feffions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 10 following milelactors received fentence of death, viz, William Price, fur fealing a brown mare, Matthias Nicholls for robbing Thomas Folcue of 15. on the highway, near Paddington; George Anderfon, for ficaling a quantity of ribbona out of a fhop ; Elizabeth Davis, for publifting a counterfeit letter of attorney, with intent to defraud ; Thomas Odel, John. Pryor, and Robert Buridge for robbing James Brooker of 31, 6d. on the highway 1 George Robins for flealing goods to the value of 71. Robert Davie, for Realing. a quantity of elephants teeth off the tiver Thames ; and Thomas Reynolds, for enlifting and detaining a perfon to ferva. the Prench king as a foldier, -- Robert .. Digitized by COOOP Daviz,

Davie, who prayed the benefit of the clergy, was tried upon an iffue, whether he was the fame perfon who had his clergy for the like offence in 1739, and it being proved that he was, he received judgment of death with the reft.

MONDAY, 21.

The anniverfary of the birth of her royai highnefs the princefs of Orange, his majefly's eldeft daughter, was celebrated, who then entered into the 42d year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

One of his majefty's meffengers arrived from Hanover, at his grace the duke of Bedford's office, with the treaty figned at Madrid, OA, 5, N. S. by Benjamin Keene, Elq; his Britannick majefty's minifter plenipotentiary, and Don Jofeph Carvajal and Lancafter, knight of the moft illuftrious order of the Golden Fleece, his catholck majefty's minifter of flate, and prefident of the council of flate, &c. And directions are given by their excellencies the lords juftices for preparing the ratification for his majefty's royal fignature, upon his arrival in England.

THURSDAY, 25.

Both houses of parliament met at Weftminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Nov. 22.

The fame day his royal highness the prince of Wales, (efcorted by a party of horfe guards as far as Temple bar, and leaving them there) proceeded in his flate coach, (attended by two others, in which were the lords of his bedchamber, &c.) to fiftmongers hall in Thames-fireet, where he was received, on his alighting, by Mr. alderman Bethell, prefident of the fociety of the free British fishery, Mr.aldeiman Jansfen, vice-prefident, admiral Vernon, general Ogle horpe, and the reft of the council of the faid fociety, and at the hall door, by the wardens and court of affifiants of the fiftmongers company, and by them conducted into the great parlour, and placed in a chair prepared tor his reception. Then heut gen. Oglethorpe, after addreffing his royal highness in a handfome speech, which was most graciously answered, produced to his royal highness the charter, as governor of the fociety, which he was pleafed to order to be read; which was done accordingly, his royal highners always flanding up bare-headed on the repeating his mejefty's name. General Oglethorpe then pretented it to his royal highnels, who was pleafed to deliver it to the care of Slingfby Bethell, Eiq; the prefident, The clerk of the fiftmongers company then addreffed his royal highness in a short speech, wherein the company begged leave to be permitted at fome future opportunity to wait on his royal highness with the freedom

of their company, which his royal highnels was pleafed most gracioully to accept. His royal highnels then cat fome of the herrings that were placed before him, and after drinking profperity to the Britilla fifthery, took his leave, and was re-conducted back to his coach in the fame manner as above. There was a great concourfe of gentlemen and ladies on this occafion, to whom his royal highnels behaved in a most engaging and affable manner. His royal highnels's coach was preceded in the eavalcade by his footmen and watermen, two and two.

MONDAY, 29.

Francis Cockayne, Éfq; the new lord mayor of London, was form in at Weftminfter with the ufual folemnity.

TUESDAY, 30.

His majefly's birth-day was celebrated, who then entered into the 68th year of his age.

A fafe and certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog or Cat.

When you are bitten by a mad dog or cat, let a furgeon cut out the fleft the whole length of the bite, and if there is no vein in the way, let him cut it crois-wile in form of a ftar, that the blood may discharge itself freely; as foon as it is cut, let it be well walked with fpirits of turpentine, or vinegar and falt mixed, if the former is not readily to be come at ; while you are washing the part, be fure to fqueeze the blood out as much as you can ; afterwards put on a drawing plaister, and let it be dreffed twice a day, remembring to wafh it thoroughly before you put on a fresh plaister ; after three days all danger will be removed, and dreffing once a day will ferve.

Oil of turpentine and bees wax mixed together over a flow fire till they are of the confiftence of a falve, make a very proper plaifter.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. CAPT. Jenes of the first reg. of foot guards, to Mifs Wation.

Oft. 4. John Anftruther, Efg; fon of Sir John Anftruther, of That Hk, bart. to Mils Jenny Fall, in Scotland.

6. Rt. Hon. lord Guernfey, eldeft fon of the earl of Aylesford, to the Rt. Hon. lady Charlotte Seymour, fecond daughter of the late Charles duke of Somerfer, a 150,000. fortune. (See p. 428.)

7. Thomas Terry, Efq; agent and major of col. Rich's reg. to Mils Sarah Brooke, of Gloucefter.

8. John Raper, Efq; town clerk of the city of York, to Mils Anne Lamplugh.

Jonathan Corlefs, Efq; of Great Ormond Arcet, to Mile Sulannah Lawes. 20.

10. Roger Palmer, Efq; to Mils Eleanor Ambrofe, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Alexander Edmonds, of Hertford, Elq;

to Mils Harris, of Hitchin. II. Thomas Waite, Elq; fecretary to the lords justices of Ireland, to Mifs Grant.

16. Rev. Dr. Williamfon, of Whickham in the county of Durham, to Mrs. Barras,

a widow lady of above 10,000l. fortune.

Charles James Packe, Efg; of Leicefterthire, to Mifs Charlotte Pochin.

Christopher Wilkinson, Elq; to Mils Pulleine, a 10,000l. fortune.

23. Mr. Charles Hoyle, an eminent brewer in Bloomfbury, to Mifs Molly Smith, of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Capt. John Elphinston, to Mils Amelia Warburton, daughter of John Warburton, Elq; Somerlet herald.

28. Nathaniel Curzon, Elq; fon of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. to the lady Caroline Colycar, eldeft daughter of the Right Hon. the earl of Pertmore.

Sept. 28. The lady of Thomas Duncombe, Efq; daughter to the earl of Carlifle, delivered of a daughter.

Oct. 2. The lady of the Hon. ---- Berkeley, Efq; brother to the earl of Berkeley, of a fon and heir.

10. The lady of Thomas Dod, of Edge in Cheshire, Esq; of a daughter.

12. Hon. Lady Nugent, of a fon and heir.

26. The Right Hon. the lady viscounters Petersham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CIR William Gordon, bart. in Scot-D' land.

Sept. 27. Mrs Cowper, reliet of the late Spencer Cowper, Elq; formerly one of the judges of the common pleas, aged upwards of 80.

George Carter, Elq; near Gatton in Surrey, in the commission of the peace for that county.

Oct. 1. Dr. Beaufort, an eminent phyfician.

4. Rev. William Nicholas Blomberg, M. A. rector of Cliff, in Kent, and of Fulham, in Middlefex.

6. Rev. Mr. Samuel Wilfon, an eminent d-ffenting minister, of the baptift perfuafion.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Kingiton, of the kingdom of Ireland, at his lordibip's feat at Upton court, near Reading in Berks.

10. Mre. Trubihaw, aged 90, whole fust husband was the noted Dr. Daffey, whole elixir is fo much in vogue.

12. Mr. Joleph Skinner, attorney at law, deputy bailiff of the borough of Southwark, and prothonotary of the borough-coust, which places he enjoyed full 60 years.

11. Sir Ifaac Wollafton, bart. at his feat at Lowefby in Leiceftershire.

15. General Phillips, lieut. gen. of horie, aged near 100.

16. Mils Loveland, of Guilford.

17. Col. Porteen, an old officer on half pay.

Rt. Hon. the countefs dowager of Burlington, mother of the prefent earl.

Thomas Shepherd, Eiq; a gentleman of a very plentiful fortune, at Hanwell in Middlefex.

24. Governor Ellick, at Crayford, in Kent, who died immenfely rich, and left upwards of 100,000l. to Miles Barnes, Eig; who married his daughter.

Ecclefisfical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Bell, B. A. prefented by Sir Hervey Ewes, bart. of Stoke-hall, in the county of Suffolk, to the rectory of Geftingthorpe, in the county of Effex and diocefe of London, void by the death of his father Mr. Matthew Bell .. - Mr. Thomas Cobb, to the rectory of Oreat Hardres, with the church of Stelling annexed, in the diocefe of Canterbury .- Mr. Lee, curate of Lambeth, to the rectory of Heaton, in Wiltschire. - Mr. Morris, M. A. to the rectory of Millbrook, in Hampshire. -Mr. Thomas Lipycar, to the rectory of Meerden, in Hertfordihire .--- Nathaniel Fofter, B. D. proceeded doctor in diviniy at the university of Oxford. - Mr. Samuel Payne, prefented to the rectory of Melbury-bubb, in Dorfetshire .- Mr. William Hughes, to the rectory of Doddington, in Gloucestershire .-- Jonathan Kebby, M. A. to the vicarage of Stamford Arundel, in Somerfetshire .- Mr. Godfrey to the rectory, of Pofilingford, in Suffolk .- Thomas Butterfield, B. A. to the vicarage of Boreham, in Effex .- Mr. John Arnam, to the rectory of Dunham, in Norfolk.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR John Goodricke, of Ribstan in Yorkshire, appointed resident at the court of Bruffels .- Charles Chauncey, Efq; made lieut, and capt, in the fecond troop of grenadier guards, commanded by lord viscount Petersham .- Sir John Jenoure, hart, made guidon, in the room of Mr. Chauncey .- James Harrington, E'q; made fub-lieutenant, in the room of Sir John Jenoure.-Rt. Hon. the earl of Bute, made one of the lords of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, --- Col. Andrew Rebinfon, made one of the equerries to his royal highnefs .- Thomas Hinton, gent. made lieut. in the reg. of foot, late Lee's, in the room of James Duncliffe, Efq; preferred. [Bankrupts in our next.]

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N Holland they have lately had advice from their ifland of Curaffoa in the Weft-Indies, that about 2 or 300 of the Negroes in that island had entered into a confpiracy to murder most of the white people. in order to make themselves masters of the ifland. They choice one to whom they gave the name of captain, and charged him with the direction of the undertaking ; and they thought themfelves fo fure of fuccels, that feveral of them began to behave in the most infolent manner to their masters, which occafioned a suspicion, and then a difcovery of the plot. The captain and many of the confpirators were immediately feized, and the reft fled to the The captain had his flefh firft woods. pinched with red hot pincers, and then was broke alive upon the wheel; 38 of the others were broke alive upon the wheel, their bodies burnt, and their heads fixed upon stakes, on the 11th, 15th, and 20th of July laft ; those that fied to the woods have been fince hunted out and killed ; and about 13 of the inhabitants who were bale enough to confpire with the negroes, have only been banished the island, and their effects conficated; the' they certainly of all others deferved the most fevere punishment.

Our accounts from Paris fay, that the time had been prolonged for the clergy's conforming to the late edict, ordering them to give in an exact account of their revenues; and that most of the bishops had actually begun to make up an account. in order to comply with this edict ; from whence it is probable that the edict will, without the neceffity of any forcible means, be complied with by the whole clergy of France, and when it is, 'tis computed, that the king may, by a very moderate tax upon the clergy, raife 20 millions of livres a year, in lieu of seven or eight which he had before by way of freegift, and which, was chiefly levied from the pooreft and moft ufeful part of that body of men. And to this it is added, that acconding to the prefent flate and condition, which their feveral fhips of war are in, on which a great number of workmen are employed, in building fome and repairing others, in all the ports of France, there will be no lefs than fourfcore thips of the line, ready for failing by the beginning of next fpring.

The most material articles of news from Spain are, that the new manufactures enhablified in feveral parts of that kingdom flourific exceedingly, the number of workmen that arrive from foreign parts increase daily, and the king gives them great encouragement; that they have had a plontiful harveft in most parts of the kingdom; and that the king the approved of

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the project for rendering the river Ebro navigable from the fea to Saragoffa.

From Naples we hear, that his Sicilian majefly has fent an express order to the chamber of St. Chiara, not to give execution for the future to the bulls from Rome, efpecially those concerning the coadjutorfhips that tend to the immediate fucceffion to benefices; and that his majefly perfifts in his late edic, which enjoins the masters of all foreign veffels that arrive to trade in any of his ports, to exhibit their paffes, invoices, bills of lading, &c. especially, as his catholick majefly has expressly ordered all Spanifh fhips frickly to conform to this order, which the ships of all other nations have hitherto refused.

From Florence it is faid, that they are in fome perplexity there about a new project of the duke of Modena, who has improved the port of Maffa, and made a new road from thence to Modena, with an exemption for ten years from all takes upon any goods that fhall pafe that way to any part of Italy; which, it is feared, will prejudice the trade of Tu(cany, efpecially of Leghorn.

The following are faid to be the principal Articles in a Plan of Accommodation bes tween the Republick of Genoa and the Inbabitants of Corfica.

I. THE republick fhall grant a fincere and perpetual act of oblivion in respect to all that is pass, and shall make no diffinction for the summer between such as have been attached to their government, and those who have afferred the liberty of their country.

II. The republick thall name for the future three nobles of Genoa to be intructed with the administration of the island, who thall refide, one at Baftia, another at Bonifacio, and the third at Calvi.

III. The republick shall not intermeddle any more with criminal profecutions, but shall have them to a supreme tribunal, composed of the most qualified inhabitants in the island, who shall decide therein without appeal.

IV. That a fovereign tribural fhall be érected at Genos, composed of perfons verfed in the civil law, who, on appeals from Corfice in matters of property, fhall decide in the laft refort.

V. The republick shall admit into the number of nobility such inhabitants of Corfica, as by perforal merit, the services of their ancessors, or the possession of large eftates, shall deferve that honour.

All these to be ratified and confirmed on both fides, under the perpetual guaranty of his most christian majoly.

480 The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1750.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1750.

The government of Poland is by their conflicution, and the felfifth difputes of their grandees, become fo feeble, that they cannot prevent the incurfons of the Heyducks; fo that they have been obliged to call to their affiftance a large body of Ruffian troops, which have already entered Poland for that and perhaps for fome other purpofes; for probably they contributed not a little to the court's gaining a great point, by having a majority of the deputies elected in the refpective dictines, to affift at the opening of the fupreme tribund of Petrikau, by which means they got the prince Sangufic cholen marfhal of that tribunal, which will very much

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

². SOME Remarks upon Dr. Church's Vindication of Miraculous Powers,

&c. By F. Toil, M. A. pr. 13. Shackburgh. 2. A Scripture Manual : Or, Plain Repreferitation of the Ordinance of Baptifim. By Samuel Wilfon, pr. 6d. Keith.

3. The Doctrine of the Refurrection flated and defended. By John Gill, D. D. pr. 15. Keith.

4. The Church of England turned Diffenter at lait. By J. Warne, pr. 15. Keith.

5. The Babel of Quakerism thrown down. By J. Warne, pr. 18. Keith.

6. The eighth Volume of the Credibility of the Gofpel Huftory. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 58. Noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Cafe of the English Farmer and his Landlord, in Answer to Mr. Temple, pr. is. Hitch.

8. An Account of J. Maclean, from lis Condemnation to his Death; with the Addition of his Letter to his Friend the Morning of his Execution. By the Rev. Dr. Allen, pr. 6d. Noon. (See p. 465.)

9. The Ship Bofcawen's Voyage to Bombay in the Year 1749, pr. 18. 6d. Carnan.

10. The Mariner's Guide. Being a compleat Treatife of Navigation. By T. Crofby, pr. 58. Hodges.

11. A genuine Account of the Life and Actions of J. Maclean, pr. 6d. Falstaff.

12. A Defcription of the first Discoveries of the ancient City of Herculansum, pr. 28. G. Woodfall.

13. Exercises to the Rules of Construction of French Speeches. By Lewis Chambaud, pr. 25. Millar.

14. A Letter from a Gentleman in town, to his Friend in the Country, concerning Frugality, pr. 4d. Webb.

1 c. Philosophical Transactions, Nº, 490. Davis.

16. The Thoughts of Cicero, on feve-

firengthen the hands of the government, and make the alliance of their king of much greater confequence.

From Berlin we are told, that the Pruffian finps which are to trade to the coaft of Africa and the Eaft-Indies, are laid under a reftraint, not to carry on any trade in those parts of Africa, or the Eaft-Indies, which belong to the European companies, who have grants from their fovereigns, nor in those where any nation has the fole right of trading, exclusive of all others; which had French, as no other nation pretends to any fuch fole right.

ral Subjects. In Latin, French and English, with Notes, pr. 38. Griffiths.

17. Synopfis Compendiaria Librorum Hugonis Grotii de Jure Belli et Pacis. Samuelis Clarkii de Exiftentia de Attribut.s. et Joannis Lockii de Intellettu humano, pr. 28. 66. Dod.

18. A compleat Hiftory of J. Macken, pr. 18. Corbett.

19. An authentick Account of the Life of William Smith, executed at Tyburn; OA. 3, 1750. Written by himlelf, pr. 6d. Jefferies.

20. Brachygraphy: Or, Short-Writing made eafy to the meaneft Capacity. By Thomas Gurney, pr. 75. 6d. Hodges.

11. * On the Employment of Time. Three Effays. The fecond Edition, pr. 28. Whifton.

22. A brief Hiftory of the Protestant Epifcopal Church, known by the Name of the Unitas Fratrum, pr. 6d. Lewis.

23. A true State of the Cafe between Capt. H. and Mr. P. pr. 18. Pamphlet-Shops.

24. A Cordial for Low Spirits. By T. Gordon, Efg; pr. 38. Griffiths.

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We have received feweral curious pieces from our correspondence, webich foall be in our acres



LONDON MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER, 1750.

An ABSTRACT of Dr. MIDDLETON'S Vindication of bis Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, Se *.



R. Dodwell, and Dr. Church, who wrote Anfwers to the Free Ingury, having both prefaced, A that their Anfwers were wrote at the defire of friends, approved of by

them, and published at their request, Dr. Middleton begins his Vindication by faying, that this method of puffing their works a priori, fo flattering to writers, was a fort of pride he could not affume to himfelf, who had no man's judgment to trust to, no elerical fyned to call around him, no episcopal oracle to confult; for tho' he was acquainted with many of the clercy, whole advice might have been uleful to hin, his subject forbid him to fock it, left the fulpicion of any communication with him might have hurt their fame or fortunes : " As heterodox opinions C in the church, like treasonable words in the flate, impaited a guilt even to the hearer, and made him an accomplice in the crime, unless he purged himfelt by a difcovery, and impeachment of the author."

He then takes notice of the degrees conferred by a famous university on his two antagonis, hy way of approbation of D their books; tho' one of them had before been consisted, and thewn to be trifling, by Mr. Toll of Hampshire.

These doctors; he fays, begin with an examination of his preface, and object againft his having faid, " That the whole which the wit of man can discover, either of the ways or will of the Creator, must be acquired by looking abroad and contemplating what he has actually done, and atteading feriously to that revelation, which he has made of himfelf from the bestinning, and placed continually before our eyes, in the wonderful works and beautiful fabrick of this visible world." Which paffage they call open deign; and therefore the doctor explains himfelf as follows:

That this revelation has by the wife in all ages been confidered as the most authentick and indifputable revelation, which God has ever given of himfelf from the beginning of the world to this day : From this the reason of man was enabled to trace out his nature and attributes, and to learn his own nature also, with all the duties belonging to it : That this conflitution of things was ordained by God as an universal law or sule of conduct to man; the fource of all his knowledge; the teft of all truth ; by which all fublequent revelations, must be tried, and cannot be received as divine, any farther than as they are found to tally and coincide with this original standard : That the works of the Creator, as they are thus manifefted to us in this fabrick of the world, are all of them great, noble, and fuitable to the majefly of his nature ; carrying with them the proofs of their origin, and thewing themfelves to be the productions of an allwife and almighty Being ; And that from hence we may determine, whether those miraculous interpolitions, fo confidently affirmed to us by the primitive fathers, can reafonably be thought to make a part in the grand (cheme of the divine adminiftration ?

The doctor then enters upon the objections made to his Free Inquiry, the first argument of which was, that the fiknce of the apoftolick fathers was a proof that in their days there was no flanding power of working miracles for the convertion of the heathen world. To this the two doctors object, that the' the spoftolick fathers make no direct appeal to any miraculous powers, yet that many occasional hints and plain references to them, are to be found in their writings, and for proof of this, the first instance they bring is from the Epifie of Clement to the Co-spublant, according as it is paraphrafed by archbilhop Wake. In answer, the doctor has given both the words of the text and the paraphrafe, from which he fhows, that the words will bear no fuch meaning as the archbifhop has put upon them.

November, 1750.

Pppa. • Ser Lond. Mag, 1749, p. 17, 318, 391. The

484 ABSTRACT of Dr. MIDDLETON's Vindication. Nov.

The next inftance is from the address of Ignatius's Epithle to the church of Smyrna. where they fiy, the word charifme means extraordinary, or miracutous gift. In anfwer, the doctor flows, that the word has always been used to denote the different talents and abilities, natural and acquired, by which the characters of men are usually A diffinguifhed, And thus as to all the other inftances, he thews, that they are founded upon a falle and forced interpretation of the text ; to which lie adds, as he had hefore observed in his Free Inquiry, that if from any paffages in these fathe s it fhould appear probable, that they were favoured on tome occasions with any extraordinary B illuminations, visions, or divine impresfions, they were, if real, merely perfonal, and not the effect of any flanding power granted to the church, for the conversion or hearhens, confequently nothing to the purpole of the prefent controverly.

The ductor then takes notice of an argument brought by his antagonifts from the filence of the apostolick fathers; for, fay C they, if all the miraculous powers had ceafed with the spoffles, it must be prefumed, that fome of those fathers would have taken notice of it. To which he anfwers, that the fame argument may be made use of for proving that thefe powers are not yet cealed; for no one be-fore the reformation ever faid they were D ceafed, or defcribed the time when they did ceafe ; and yet all protestant doctors, and in particular, his antagonists, maintain, that they did ceafe in fome age or other.

He next examines afresh the ftory of Polycarp's martyrdom, and gives fome reafons for doubting the veracity of it ; after which he gives as the account of biftep Hooper's E martyrdom, in the reign of queen Mary, with a comparison between it and that of Polycarp, as follows, viz.

When this bilhop was failened to the fiake, and the officers were going to bind his neck and legs with hoops of iren, he neterly refuted them, as Polygarp is faith to have done, and would have none; F faying, I am well affared, that I shall not trouble you, and doubt not, but that God will give me ftrength sufficient to ahide the extremity of the fire. The fire did not prefently kindle, being made of green faggots, which were mingled with reeds to quicken them : At length however it burned about him, but the windhaving full firength in that place, blaw the G and that his destaration therefore was proflame from him, to that he was no more but touched by the fire. Within a funce after, a few faggots were brought, and a new fire kindled with them, which burned at the nether parts, being driven about by the wind, fave that it did burn his

hair, and forch his fkin a little .-- When the fecond fire was spent, he wined both his eyes with his hands, and, beholding the people, faid with in indifferent lond voice, For God's love, good people, let me have more fire. All this while his nether parts were burning, but the faggots were fo few, that the flame did not ftrongly burn his upper parts till a third and more vigorous fire being kindled fome time after, put an end to his life. Thus he flood three quarters of an hour or more in the fire, even as a lamb, and patiently abode the extremity thereof, neither moving forwards nor backwards, nor to either fide, till his nether parts being burnt, and his bowels fallen out, he died as quietly as a child in his bed. See Fox Chronic. vol. ii. p. 156.

· Now there is as much realon to magine a miraculous interpolition in the martyrdom of this billiop, as in that of Polycarp. The flame blown all about him by the wind, foorched his fkin, yet burnt his hair; which thews that in fome turnings of it, it must have made the refemblance, as it were, of an arch, as it is faid to have done around Polycarp, or it could not have had that effect of burning the hair of his head, while it only foorched his body, which may be faid therefore, as truly as Po'ycorp's, to have flood in the middle of it, not as fight, that is burnt, but as bread that is baked. But when the fecond fire was found ineffectual to burn him. if the executioner had then difpatched hims with a fword, there would have been a better protence for a miracle, than in the cafe of Polycarp 1 For he suffered the trial only of one fire without being burnt, but this martyr of two. There is another circumftance obferved by the historian, which made Polycarp's martyrdom lefs scievous than this of Hooper; for when the fire did not burs, they minifiered a quick difpatch to Polycarp by a fword, moved probably by fome compatition ; buc the tormeators of Hooper fuffered him without compatiion, to stand three quarters of an hour in the fire. As to a voice from heaven to encourage the martyr, whatever use it might be of in Polycarp's cafe, there was no occasion for it here : Hooper had an affurance in his own breaft, which he accordingly declared, that God would give him firength to endure the extremity of the fire : And the event thewed that fuch Grangth was actually given to him, photical; and the patience and fortitude with which he bore his fafferings, may just's be thought as miraculous, as of any the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive ARES.

SIR,

1750. A MARHAMATICAL QUESTION SOLVA

8 I R.

A S I prefer your Magazine before any other, I cannot forbear contributing soward having tree and universal folations printed, to such questions as take my fancy in it :. So withing you to proceed with the maps of counties, and to print the following in November next,

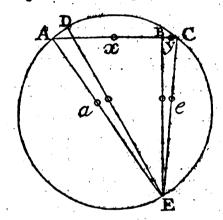
I remain your humble fervant, And conftant reader.

J. HEMINGWAY.

The Anfreder to the Question in December Laft, p. 564. By the Propeler, J. Hemingway.

Let E represent the eye of the spectator, viewing the candles A, B, C; E B i: __ A C, and E D is the diameter required.

The scheme being thus drawn, let us proceed to the folution.



e=? = ? x=? y=?	$ \begin{vmatrix} a + e = b = 37 \text{ feet} \\ 2 e + x = c = 28\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 y + a = d = 21\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 e^2 - x^2 = \Box E B = e^2 - y^2 $ Per Queffion.	
1 - 2	5, a-x=b-c. Hence $a=b-c+x$:
3 and 5 But	$b'_{2} = c + d - b - x$. And $e = c - x$ $7 a^{2} + y^{2} = e^{2} + x^{2}$ per 4th ftep.	• •
Dut	Hence by reflitution and reduction	-
We have	$8 x = \frac{2c + d \times 2b \ mi : 2b^2 + c + d^2}{2b \ mi : 2c + 2d} = 11\frac{2}{2}$	
5 and 8	$9 a = \frac{2b^{2} + c^{2} mi : 2bc + d^{2}}{2b mi : 2c + 2d} = 20 \frac{22}{312}$	•
1 and 9	$10 e = \frac{2b^2 + d^2 mi : 2bd + c^2}{2b mi : 2c + 2d} = 16 \frac{12}{312}$, •
3-9	$11 y = \frac{c + 2d \times 2b mi : 2b^2 + c + a^3}{2b mi : 2i + 2d} = 1 \frac{41}{35}$, t

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Now

486 Other MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, Ge. Nov.

Now $a + x \times a - x = \Box$ EB. Hence EB = 16,5618. And EB: EC: EA: ED = 26 $\frac{2}{25}$ the diameter.

Finally, EB: EA:: 1:1,515 :: light from A: B EB: EC::

Q. E. I.

Alfo true and universal Solutions to the Questions, p. 175, in April last.

F d = 10000, p = 31416, s = 60 inches, the flant fide of the lower fruftum of an erect cone, and the ratio of the diameters of the bafes be as m = 2 to n = 3; then the folidity when a maximum is,

 $\frac{2p}{3\frac{1}{2} \times 9d} \times \frac{m^2 + mn + n^2}{m^2 - 2mn + n^2} \times 1^3 = 0,403067468 \times \frac{m^2 + mn + n^2}{m^2 - 2mn + n^2} \times 1^3 = 1654188,888672$ folid inches = 957 feet, and 402,888 inches.

The fecond queftion is taken out of Stone's fluxions, and answered without any improvement: But if x = abfeifia = 8 feet, and $y = femi \text{ or$ dinate = 12 feet; then the femi-curve of the common (or Apollonian) parabola may be thus approximated, viz.

$$y + \frac{2x^2}{3y} - \frac{2x^4}{5y^3} + \frac{4x^6}{7y^5} - \frac{10x^8}{9y^7} + \frac{28x^{10}}{11y^9}$$
, &c. = 15,2171 inches.

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1750.

J. HEMINGWAY.

A QUESTION.

T HE faireft obelifk now in Rome ftands in the piazza before St. Peter's church (upon a pedeltal 30 feet high) whither it was brought from the Circus of Nero, in the ruins of which it had laid buried a great number of years. It is one entire piece of Egyptian marble, 12 feet square at the base, and 8 at the top, being 72 feet high. Hence I would know how many times it is heavier than St. Paul's bell in London, of 5 tuns $2\frac{1}{4}$ hundreds, and 21 pounds weight?

Т. Н. Р.

The bell's weight 5 24 21, as Mr. Phelps the founder affured me.

A DESCRIPTION of LANCASHIRE. ANCASHIRE, a maritime county, is bounded by Weftmoreland and part of Cumberland on the north, the river Merfey, which parts it from Chefhire, on the fouth, the Irifh fea on the weft, and Yorkfhire on the eaft. It is 57 miles long from north to fouth, 32 broad from eaft to weft, and about 170 in circumference. It is divided into fix hundreds, contains 1,150,000 acres, 62 parifhes, fix boroughs, and upwards of 20 market-towns befides, and fends 14 members to parliament; the knights of the fhire chofen for the prefent parliament being lord Strange, and Richard Shutleworth, Efq; Edward III. made it a county palatine in favour of his fourth fon, John of Gaunt. It has a court, which

fits in the Dutchy chamber at Westminster. for the revenues of the dutchy. The chief judge is called a chancellor, and has feveral officers and lawyers under him. The air of this country is the beft of any maritime county in England. The women are faid to be very handfome, and the people are firong and healthful, except near the fens and coafts, where they are fubject to many diforders. Their mole grounds yield turf for fuel, and marle to cultivate the foil. The level parts have flore of wheat and barley ; and at the bottom of the hills grow excellent oats. Here's plenty of good flax and hemp, and choice pastures ; and their black cattle are remarkably large. They have plenty of pit-coal, ftone and timber for building, and a great trade to the Weft Indies, Iteland, &c. The chief rivers are the Merfey, Ribble and Lon, betides

befides many leffer, which, with their meers and the fea, yield plenty of fifh. Here are many chalybeate and other mineral springs, and one of falt. Their mines and minerals are lead, iron, copper, antimony, black lead, lapis calaminaris, a fort of fpar that occasions vomiting, green vitriol, roch-allum, alcalious fixed fait, and brim- A geffes, and returned by the fleward of the ftone. The boroughs are,

1. Lancaster, the county town, 187 computed; and 233 measured miles N. W. from London. 'Tis fituate near the mouth of the River Lon, which abounds with excellent falmon, and over which it has a large ftone bridge. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. and В the two parliament men are chose by a majority of the freemen, those elected for the prefent parliament, being Francis Reynolds, Elq; and Edward Morton, Elq; It has one large parish church, and markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The port and caftle, which were formerly good, are both now gone to decay; and as the trade is small, it is but thinly peopled. C The county affizes are held in the caftle, where is also the county goal.

2. Preston, about 20 miles S. of Lancafter, on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, is an antient, large and handfome town corporate, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. whole two representatives in parliament are chose by D a majority of the freemen; those elected for D the prefent parliament being Nicholas Fazakerly and James Shuttleworth, Efqrs. The markets are on Wednefdays, Fridays and Saturdays, the latter confiderable for corn, filh, fowl, &c. This town is remarkable for the defeat of duke Hamilton near it in 1648, and also for the defeat of the rebels in the reign of K. George I.

3. Wigan, on the River Douglas, 12 miles S. of Preston, is fair and well built, and noted for the manufactures of coverlids, rugs, blankets, &c. and pit-coal, Iron-work, &c. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, &co. and the prefent members are Richard Barry, and Richard Clayton, Efgrs. It has a flately church, well endowed, and markets on Mondays and Fridays. -At Ancliff, two miles from hence, is a burning well : It rifes at the bottom of a tree, has a fulphureous tafte, is cold, and without fmell. When Arangers come to fee it, a man empties the well, upon which a fulphureous vapour iffuing from a corner, makes the new water bubble as if G and Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. it boiled ; and a candle being put to this vapour, it prefently takes fire, and fpreads on the face of the water, and feems to burn like brandy. In a calm feafon the Same continues fometimes a whole day, and

boils eggs and meat, tho' the water at the same time continues cold. The water taken out of the well will not burn.

4. Newton, about 5 miles S of Wigan, an antient borough by prefeription, governed by a steward, bailiff, and burgesses. The two parliament men are chole by the burlord of the manor. Those at present are Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, bart. and Peter Legh, Eiq;

s. Clithero, on the Ribble, about 20 miles N. E. of Prefton, another antient borough by prefcription, governed by two bailiffs ; one called the out-bailiff, choie out of fuch gentlemen as have boroughhoules, but don't live in the town ; and the other the in-bailiff, who dwells in the town. The two reprefentatives are chofen by these bailiffs, the burgeffes, and all who inhabit borough-houses, Those elefted for the prefent parliament were Thomas Lifter, Efq; and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. The market here is on Saturday.

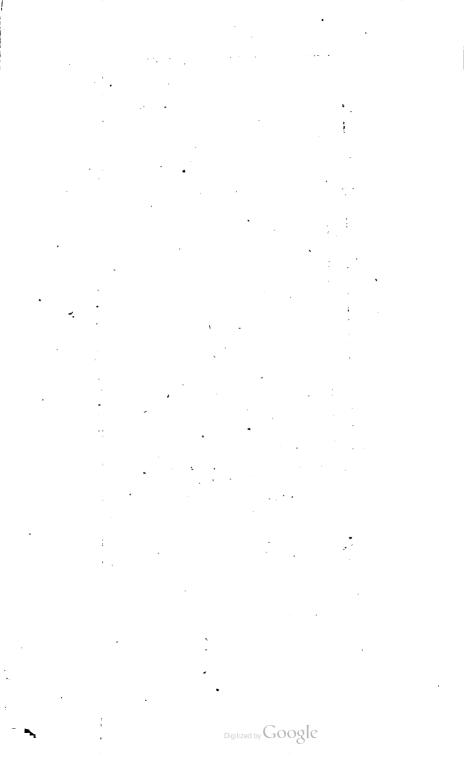
6. Liverpoole, 14 miles S. W. of Wigan, near the month of the river Merfey. an antient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen without himitation, two bailiffs, &c. The mayor and bailiff's return the two members of parliament, who are cholen by the freemen and burgeffes ; those elected for the present parliament being Thomas Brereton, E(q; and Richard Gildart, Efg; The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This town is remarkable for its vaft increase in people and buildings, owing to the late prodigious improvement of its trade and commerce, fo that the cuftoms here are 10 times more than they were 50 years ago, E and it is now one of the most flourishing fea-ports in England, and even begins to rival Briftol. It has a great trade to the West-Indies, and is a convenient and much frequented passage to Ireland. For the management of the cuftoms here are a collector, comptroller, and cuftomer, besides searchers, waiters, &c. Here are three churches, two of which have been built within these 50 years ; a fine townhoule fet on arches of hewn flone, with a publick exchange for the merchants under it. The harbour, and its dock, which has iron flood-gates, are defended on the fouth fide by a caffle, and a flately, ftrong tower on the weft. The freemen of this town are also free of Briftol in England.

Other market towns are, J. Hawkinead, in the north-west corner of the county, which has a good trade in cloth, and a market on Monday .-- 2. Ulverston, 24 miles S. W. with a market on Thursday. -3. 3

3. Cartmel, 4 miles N. E. of Ulverfton, with a marinet on Monday.-4. Dalton, 3 miles S. W. of Ulverston, flands in a champaign country, not far from the fea, and has a market on Saturday .--- c. Gar-Rang, 10 miles S. of Lancafter, has a market on Thuriday. - 6. Poulton, 10 miles S. W. lies near the coaft, and has a A market on Monday .- 7. Kitkham, I miles 8. E. of Poulton, has a market on Tuelday, and a fchool well endowed, with shree matters. In many places upon this coaft there are great heaps of land, which the inhabitants gather together, and after having lain fome time, put into troughs, full of holes at the bottom, pour water upon it, and boil the lixivium into white B falt. - 8. Blackburn, on the Darwen, 7 miles E. of Prefton, has a market on Monday .--- g. Coin, on the borders of Yorkthire, flands on a hill, and has a market on Wednelday. It is noted for having, a few years fince, had many Roman coins, both filver and copper, found in and near it.-10. Burnley, 8 miles S. W. of Coln, C has a weekly market, and a medicinal fpring, and is allo noted for Roman coins found here .- 11. Hallingden, about the fame diftance S. W. from Burnley, has a market on Wednefday. --- 12. Rochdale, 7 miles S. E. of Hallingden, has a market on Tuesday, and a good trade. --- 13. Bury, 5 miles S. W. of Rochdale, has a market on Thuriday. - 14. Charley, 12 miles W. of D Bury, has a market on Tuelday -15. Ecclefton, 4 miles W. of Charley, has also a weekly market .- 16. Ormikirk, 8 miles W. of Wigan, has a market on Tuelday, and a good inland trade, with a church where the earls of Derby have their burial-place. Here is a bitum:nous earth, from which oil of amber is extracted. The E market on Saturday. Here's a college, country people work up the earth into candles, which burn well. Latham-houfe in the neighbourhood was the feat of the earls of Derby : The counters maintained it two years against the parliament's forces. who at laft took and demolished it. In the adjacent park there is a mineral fpring, called Maudlin-well, handlomely walled in .F and covered. It is impregnated with fulphur, vitriol, oker, and a marine falt, united with a bitter purging falt. It cafts up marine fhells in great quantities, tho' it be far from the fea. These waters have performed notable cures .- 17. Bolton, 10 miles N. E. of Wigan, has a market on Monday : Here are medicinal waters, and a flaple for fuftians. - 18. Hornby, 10G miles N. E. of Lancaster, on the river Lon, has a market, and is noted for a fine caffle, the feat of lord Monteagle, who is fuid to have discovered the gunpowder-plot .ag. Prefcot, 5 miles E. of Liverpoole, a

large town, tho' but thinly peopled, has a market on Tuesday .--- so. Warrington, S miles E. of Prefcot, a large, neat town, with a market on Wedneiday. It is famous for mait and good ale, equal to that of Derby. It gives title of earl to the family of Booth. Here is a fair fione bridge over the Merfey, which leads into Chelhire. In the river here are catched flurgeon, greenbacks, mullets, foals, fand eets, lobiters, oyflers, finimps, prawms, the beft and largeft cockles in England, with other fhell-filh and mufcles in fuch abundance, that the hufbandmen hereabouts manure their ground with them. At Barton, 9 miles N. E. there is a falt spring, of the fame nature with those in Chefhire. It is thought to proceed from falt rocks under ground, and is to impregnated, that one quart yields feven or eight ounces of good, white, granulated fait; whereas a quart of fea-water does not produce above an ounce and a half .--- 21. Leigh, 6 miles N. E. of Warrington, a town of fmall note, tho' it has a weekly market. - 22. Manchefler, about 14 miles N. E. of Warrington, is very ancient, being a noted fortrels in the time of the Romans, as appears by fome ruins and inferiptions, and was fuppoled to be the Manurium of Antoninus. It lies on a ftony hill, and has noble quarries in the neighbourhood. It exceeds all the towns in these parts for buildings, populoufnels and trade. Here has been long a manufacture of luftians, called Manchefter cottons, much improved of late by dying, printing, &c. Here are allo other manufactures, as ticking, tape, filletting, and linen cloth ; which enrich the town and neighbouring parifies. It has a fpacious market-place, with a founded by one of the lords De la Ware. and repaired by Q. Elizabeth, who called it Christ's college. It confifts of a warden, 4 fellows, 2 chaplains, 4 finging-men, and 4 chorifters : The prefent warden is Dr. Peploe, biftop of Chefter. The collegiate church is very magnificent, and has a famous clock, flewing the age of the moon. Here is also an hospital for 60 poor boys of the town and parilh, who at 14 years of age are put out apprentices ; as likewife a good library, and a large ichool, well endowed. This place gives title of duke to a branch of the family of Montague. 'Tis well mown, that the rebels, in \$745, entered this town, where they inlifted a number of men, and called them the Manchefter regiment, for which fome of them afterwards infered, being condemned and executed for high-treafon.

Dennigman of L & N C & S HI I R. Ы hinge towns, the but sheets are antimet, a miles N. E. di Menters. . mailien an Minailen-a. Chilinn. T-minr antifitrewillin. 500 30 22 of Bits Reptil 10 0.00 UM 100 180 Han . affin 111 Imblefide 30 ē1. Por une British Statute Miles 69 to al Troputor lucon 82121110 2 tinutor Direct Lost Ros ucut en stars di. TOTUTION Towno W 100 3 11 10.7.11. 107 3 Ċ 1998 ž £ 30 conecuted for high-treater 840 ifenv UNI OF . 20 . E 1000 2.0 Liverpools, x Digitized by Google



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 440.

The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your last, was that made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, who, flanding up again, Spake to this Effect :

Mr. Prefident,

WAS furprised to hear it faid in this debate, that Dunkirk, in its present fituation, can be of no prejudice to us in time of war, and B may be of advantage to our trade in time of peace; and I was forry to hear it admitted by fome gentlemen, whole opinion I feldom chule to diffent from, that we ought to be fatisfied with having that port reftored to the condition in which it was at C the beginning of the late war. When it is faid, that Dunkirk, even in its present condition, can be of no prejudice to us in time of war, furely gentlemen do not confider, that it is the only port of France from whence men of war or privateers D than from any other port of France, can fail with an easterly wind to infest our eastern coast, and obstruct our Dutch, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Baltick trade. From all the other ports of France, even from Calais itself, there is no reaching our eastern coast but with a westerly E our capital is but short, and interwind; and their fhips must fail in fight of any fquadron of ours that may be in the Downs, and that with the fame wind may follow and come up with them, before they can do us any mischief; but from Dunkirk their fhips may fail to the eastward without coming in view of any of our fquadrons, and with such a wind as locks our fhips up in their harbours. Can gentlemen have forgot that in the year 1708, a French E - of E - t.

November, 1750.

fquadron with a great number of transports fuiled from Dunkirk, tho' we had then a fuperior fquadron in the Downs? And if they had not miltaken the Frith of Forth, they might have landed their troops at A Edinburgh, before our fquadron could have come up with them, tho' it failed in pursuit of them, as foon as we were informed of their departure from Dunkirk, without being detained, as they might have . been, by a ftrong easterly wind.

It is this, Sir, that makes the port of Dunkirk of fo much importance, and will always, even in its prefent condition, make it, in time of war, of the most mischievous, confequence to this nation. I fay, in its prefent condition ; for it will now, at high water, admit a fhip of 60 guns; and four or five fuch would protect, a fleet of transports against our cruifers ; therefore befides the danger of its harbouring privateers, we shall be in more danger of an invation from that port, because of its being to near the mouth cf the Thames, where an enemy's landing would be of more dangerous confequence, than their landing in any other part of the island, as the passage from thence to rapited by no very difficult river. Nav, if we had no better intelligence than we feem to have had in the laft war. I do not know but that an army of 15 or 20,000 foot might be embarked at Dunkirk, and in fpice of Four little fort at Tilbury fail up the river, and land at Blackwall, before we could hear of their being embarked, or at least before we could make any provision for opposing them.

> But, Sir, in cafe of a new war. Qqq and

SIR,

and supposing the French had no Rieafures to keep with the Dutch, can we inlagine, that the port of Dunkirk would long remain in its prefent condition? The old channel is now clear, and might be made deeper in a very little time : The A make Calais, or any of the other foundations of the piers and of all the forts fliff remain, and confequently might be very eafily rebuilt; for our ministers took no care to have those foundations demolished, as they ought to have been in purfnance of the treaty of Utrecht ; B They thought only of fcreening themselves from any complaint in parlisment, therefore they were fatif. fied with the demolition of what appeared above the furface of the water, and the French were wife enough to demolish no farther than C they were forced to. But if the cafe I have mentioned should ever happen, I may prophefy, that in fix months after the declaration of war, the port of Dunkirk will be made as good, and will be as well fortified, as ever it was ; and then D it will be as good a protection, and as convenient a receptacle for their men of war and privateers, as it was before the treaty of Utrecht. This. Sir, they would have done during the laft war, but until the very laft campaign they thought themselves ob E liged to keep fome mcalures with the Dutch; and having by that time got possession both of Oftend and Sluys, they had no occasion to put themfelves to the expence of repairing the port of Dunkirk.

Now, Sir, supposing the port of F Dunkick thus reftored, as it certainly would be in cafe the Emperor and the Dutch should join with us in a war against France, let us confider its importance with regard to a brilk wefterly wind. If any French fhip of war should be cruifing in the feas G between Holland and this, and thould be chaced by any of the Dutch or our thips of war, the would in fuch a wind be able to make the post of Durkirk, and would there

find a fafe retreat : But if there were no port at Dunkirk, if the could there expect no fafe retreat, flie muft either bear away to the northward. or be taken; for with fuch a wind it would be impossible for her to ports of France, or at least the would run the greatest risk of running into the jaws of fome of our men of war that are generally lying in the Downs, or cruifing in the channel.

After what I have faid, Sir, - I believe no gentleman will think that Dunkirk, if it continues to be a port, may not be of the most pernicious confequence both to us and our allies the Dutch, in cafe of a new war. And now with respect to its being an advantage, to our trade in time of peace, I know no branch of our trade, to which it can be of any advantage, but that of imuggling. If we except tobacco, I believe, there is not any one British commodity confumed in the French Netherlands; and as to the Austrian Netherlands. Oftend is a more convenient port for our traffick with them, than that of Dunkirk. I shall indeed except the city and chatellany of Ypres; but the expence of carrying goods from Oftend to Ypres, above that of carrying them thither from Dunkirk, will, I believe, be over-balanced by the convenience of landing them at an Austrian rather than at a French port; and as to all the other parts of the Auftrian Netherlands, Oftend. is by much the most convenient port, because of the canal which goes from thence to Ghent, and thereby communicates with the river Lys and Schelde, fo that the goods may go even to Bruffels by water carriage, without going thro' the territory of any other potentate.

I come now, Sir, to that peaceful fort of opinion, that we ought to be fatisfied with having Dunkirk reftored to, the fame state it was in at the beginning of the war; and indeed.

indeed, as this would be very much for the case of our ministers, I fhould join in it, if I thought it confiftent with my duty as a member of this house; but I cannot agree to the purchasing of their cafe, at the of my country; I fay, the honour as well as fafety of my country; because by the late treaty, as I understand it, and as an honourable gentleman fays it was meant to be understood, it was exprelly flipulated, that the port of Dun- B away the flones, on which the jettees kirk should be as absolutely demolished as was agreed to by the treaty of Utrecht and that in 1717; and nothing is more plain, than that by these treaties it was intended. that there never flould be a port at Dunkirk, or within two leagues C having them laid flat to the ground : of it, capable of receiving a ship or any vessel but small boats, and they not to be above 16 foot wide.

This then, I fay, Sir, was flipulated, if any thing was flipulated, by the treaty at Aix-la Chapelle. If Dunkirk had not been exprelly D mentioned in that treaty, our honour would not perhaps have been fo much engaged to fee that port demolished; but being thus exprefsly stipulated, we stand engaged in honour to fee that article performed; for we might as, well have E offered the French a charte blanche, as to make stipulations, and afterwards leave it to them to perform, at what time, and in what manner they please.

Thus, Sir, we are in honour obliged to infift upon the entire defirue- F of removing the foundations of the tion (to use the words of the treaty in 1717) of the port of Dunkirk; and I have already fully demonstrated, that our fafety, in cafe of a new war, is deeply concerned in the question. This, I fay, is what we ought to infift on ; for as to G ought at first to have done. the method of doing it effectually, I shall admit that it has never yet been properly pointed our; and I am surprised, that is the years 1716

and 1717, we contented ourfelves with flipulating, that the jettees or piers on both fides of the port of Dunkirk should only be made level with the ground; for while the foundations remain, they will make expence of the honour and fafety A a channel : They will confine the land floods ; and those floods being fo confined, will always in time deepen the channel, and drive away any thing that may be laid or thrown into it for filling it up. Whereas, if you had drawn the piles and taken or piers were founded, the water of the land floods would have fpread, and would probably have never made any lafting new channel. With respect to the forts likewise, we ought not to content ourfelves with for if the foundation, that is to fay, the piles and flones upon which they were founded, be left remaining, it will be easy to erect new forts upon the old foundations in a very short time.

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These things, Sir, we have a right to infift on, tho' I do not fav, that we ought to infift peremptorily upon them at prefent ; but furely we may and ought to infift upon demolifhing all the improvements made to that harbour fince the treaty in 1717, whether those improvements have been made by nature or arts therefore we ought to infift upon the harbour's being again filled up, and made incapable of receiving any thing but boats or lighters ; for if the French will not be at the expence jettees or piers, which confine the land floods, and thereby clear the channel, they must and ought to refolve upon being at the expence of filling it up, as often as it is cleared by their neglecting to do what they.

Having now, Sir, thewn what we have a right and ought to infift on, and the fatal confequences that may enfue from our not inlifting upon it,

SIL

give me leave to fay fomething to an Hon. gentleman upon the floor, who was pleafed to give fome very harsh names to this motion. I know it was formerly his cultom, almost upon every occasion, to make use of what is commonly called bad lan-A guage, but I thought he had left it off: for the a losing gamester, they fay, has leave to fwear, I never heard that the winner claimed any fuch privilege; and I shall leave it to be decided by those that hear me, which is most wicked, a minister's B neglecting to do his duty, and thereby exposing his country to dishonour as well as danger; or a gentleman's making a motion in this house for obliging him to discharge faithfully his duty to his country; for all those who think the former the molt wick-C ed, will certainly join with me in this motion.

Upon this Julius Florus flood up again, and spoke in Substance as follows :

Mr. Prefident, SIR.

' MUST confess, that I have upon fome former occasions, by the heat of youth and the warmth of a debate, been hurried into ex. preflions, which upon cool recollection I have heartily repented; and E I believe, the fame thing has happened to many gentlemen in this house, especially the noble lord who fpoke 14th. But what I faid about the wickedness of this motion, I qualified in fuch a manner, that I think it could neither be called bad F language, nor any way taken amifs ; for I must observe, that the only point in debate has been departed from by the noble lord, and by every gentleman who has fpoke upon that fide of the queffion. Our right to have the port and harbour G come more favourable for us, cipeof Dunkirk entirely deflroved no one denies, no one doubts of; and every gentleman has acknowledged, that if it should be reflored to its

former perfect and glorious flate, it would, in cafe of a new war, be of the most permicious confequence to this nation; but no one will fay, that the French are now attempting any fuch reftoration, nor will they, I believe, make any fuch attempt, whilf the peace continues between the two nations; and after war is declared, it would be very difficult, if not impoffible for them, either to rebuild the piers or the forts, notwithstanding their foundations are still remaining; because, as we are masters at sea, and I hope will always continue fo, we could by our thips of war and bomb veffels fo annoy their workmen, that it would be impossible for them to carry on the work.

For this reason, Sir, there is no quellion now before us, either about our right to have Dunkirk port demolifhed, or about the confequences of its being reftored to its former condition. The only point in difpute is, whether in the prefent cir-

D cumstances of Europe, it would be wife in us to hurry ourfelves into a new war with France, by infifting peremptorily upon a right, which we may vindicate when we pleafe, which can no way fuffer by a delay, and by the not vindicating of which we can no way fuffer, whilft peace continues between the two nations. If the French were now beginning to repair the port of Dunkirk, the cafe would be very different ; for as the vindication of our right would in that cafe become every day more difficult, it would fuffer by a delay ; and therefore it would be necessary for us to vindicate it as foon as poffible ; but as there is no complaint of that kind, we may, without the least danger, delay infifting peremptorily upon it, till circumftances becially as many accidents may happen for rendering them more, and hardly one for rendering them lefs favourable than they are at prefent.

Nations,

1750. PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, Edc. 493

Nations. Sir. as well as private men must not at all times infift peremptorily upon the most rigorous. exaction of what is due to them. Prudence may fometimes direct them to acquiesce under a delay, or even a refutal of justice; especially when A their right can no way fuffer by fuch acquiescence; and that this is our cale at present has, I think, been fully proved in this debate. Therefore until a more convenient opportunity happens, we should leave this affair in the hands of our mini- B of publick credit, a gradual increase fters; for should they for some time acquiesce under the non-performance of this article in the late treaty, it will be but a ministerial acquiescence. which can no way affect the credit or the character of the nation. Bat should the parliament once inter- C pole, and afterwards acquielce under a non-compliance with their demand, it would be a national, or at least a parliamentary acquiescence, which might affect not only our national character, but even our national right, at least so far, that with D out a new war we could never expect to have this article relating to Dunkirk complied with. Therefore, before we agree to this motion, we should confider, whether it would be prudent in us to declare war against France, in cafe they should E which probably will, in a very short not, upon the first demand, directly fet about demolishing the port of Dankirk; and no gentleman, who confiders this question, can, I think, agree to the motion.

For understanding the next ensuing F debate, I must remind your Readers, that foon after the beginning of every session, we bave his mujesly's speech read to us, and then some member of our club stands up, and proposes an addrefs by way of an sover, in such terms as be thinks maft proper. Among G other things, it was upon the last occasion proposed, to congratulate his majefty on the compleat re-establishment of a general peace, whereby

the bleffings of quiet and tranquillity are reftored to his people ; and to express our fatisfaction at the good disposition of all his majesty's allies, as well as of the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, to continue in, and preferve, so desirable a situation, from whence we have not only the comfortable prospect of future ease, but may likewife promile ourfelves. through the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the natural rife of our national strength. This, with the other paragraphs proposed, being read at our table, T. Sempronius Gracchus flood up, and spoke to the following Effest :

Mr. Prefident, SIR,

→HERE is nothing more inconfident with the dignity of parliament, there is nothing can contribute more effectually towards rendering parliaments contemptible in the eyes of the people, than our being fo complaifant to ministers. as to affirm facts, or make infinuations, in our addreffes to the throne. which are known to be falle by every man in the nation, who knows any thing of publick affairs, and time, be found from experience to be falle by the most vulgar and ignorant part of the people. Every man, who has ever read or confidered any thing of the nature of parliaments must know, that this is a breach of our duty to our fovereign, who should hear nothing but the most undifguised truth from his parliament; and every man will judge that to be the worft fort of complaifance, which is criminal at the fame time that it is parafitical. Such addreffes have been too long cuftomary at the beginning of every feffion, fo long that people already begin to fay, they can never expect

any good from parliament ; and if this should once become a general and established opinion. it will be easy for the fovereign to lay parliaments aside, and assume a sole and Nay, I do not absolute power. know, but I may live to fee in-A structions fent up from our counties and principal cities, requiring their members to confent to an act of parliament for putting an end to parliaments, and for veiling in the king an absolute power. Such instructions, I know, will never come B affured, that they will for the fufrom our venal boroughs, or from that low and mercenary fort of people, who propole to make an advantage by elections; but there is not an honeft man of fense in the kingdom, who would not chufe to be subject to the sole and absolute C have the assurance to fay, that the power of a king without a parliament, rather than to the fole and absolute power of a king with the expensive and oppressive shadow of a parliament.

We should therefore, Sir, for the fake of felf-prefervation, begin to be D it is fo well known, that all of them leis complaisant to ministers ; but if we agree to what is now propoled, without any amendment, I will fay, that no preceding parliament ever exceeded us in ministerial complaifance; for in general, I must obferve, that to talk of the treaty of E offered ? The Dutch indeed joined Aix-la-Chapelle in the terms now proposed, implies a thorough approbation of that treaty. What this house may do, I cannot as yet know; but if we except placemen and penfioners, and fuch as expect to be io, I am perfuaded, there is F derates, meaning the queen of Hunnot an equal number of gentlemen in the kingdom, that would agree to any fort of approbation of that treaty.

Now, Sir, to come to particulars : Will any Englishman fay, that a general peace has been compleatly G re established by the late treaty, when upon the face of, the treaty it appears, that notwithstanding the reiolution and address of parliament,

the difforte which occasioned our war with Spain, remains as yet m. decided, unless it be faid to be decided against us; and that, by not mentioning it in the treaty, we have given it up? If this be the cafe, if we have tacitly allowed, that Spain has a right to fearch our fhips in the open leas, and to feize and confifcate them when they find, or pretend they have found, on board, any thing of what they are pleased to call contraband goods, we may be ture interrupt our navigation, and plunder our merchants, as much as ever they did heretofore; and if this should be the confequence of what we have called the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, can we bleffings of quiet and tranquillity have been thereby reflored to his majefty's people ?

Can we, Sir, fo much as infinuate. that all his majefly's allies fhew a disposition to continue in peace, when but the Dutch shewed no disposition to conclude it; and that they would not certainly have agreed to it, if our abandoning the alliance by concluding a separate treaty, had not forced them to accept of what was with us in that treaty; but however much they may be faid to have been our allies, I am fure, they cannot properly be faid to have been our confederates in the late war; and as to those who were really our confegary and king of Sardinia, we all know, that their confent was never asked till after it was concluded ; and as they could not carry on the war alone, they were forced to agree to what we had done; fo that if they flew a disposition to continue in prace, it is not because they have fuch a disposition, but because, by our conduct of the war, and conclution; of the peace, we have ig '

firength-

firengthened their enomies, that it is not in their power to fhew a contrary disposition.

Then, Sir, with regard to the other contracting powers in the definitive treaty, by whom must be meant the French and Spaniards, IA fiders how our commerce and manu. am amazed how any one can propole to affirm, that they have a good disposition to continue in peace. If they have any fuch disposition, it is plain, that it must be at our expence, and fuch a one. I am fure. we ought not to call a good difpo- B commerce ; and by their drawing fition. Have the French, with refpect to us, as yet performed any one article of what they promifed ? On the contrary, are they not incroaching upon our rights, by planting the neutral islands in the West-Indies ? Have they not in a manner C and no gentleman who reflects upon declared war against us in North America, by hounding out their wild Indians to fall upon our infant colony of Nova-Scotia? Are not the Spaniards behaving in the fame manner towards us ? Have they not refuled to comply with that article in D commerce. the late treaty relating to our South-Sea company? Have they not already begun again to fearch and feize our thips in the American feas, and to murder or make flaves of our

pechey and Honduras ? When we confider these things, Sir, and where is the Englishman that does not confider them ? I will be bound to fay, no where, unlefs it be in the administration : I fay, Sir, when we confider these things, can we tell his majesty, can we in-F finuate to the people, that the contracting powers in the late definitive treaty have a good disposition to continue in, or preferve a peaceable fituation ? Can we fuggeft, that we have any prospect of future eafe. unless it be by submitting to all the G porting merchant and the retailing infults and indignities that can be put upon us? And can we call this a comfortable prospect ? But this is not, it feems, the only comfortable

logwood cutters in the bays of Cam-

prospect we are to talk of : We are likewife to fay, that we promife ourfelves, through the flourishing condition of our commerce, a gradual increase of our national firength. Can any gentleman fay this, who confactures are loaded and incumbered with duties, excises, and cuftoms ? During the war, it is true, both our commerce and manufactures began to revive ; because by our superiority at fea, we put a ftop to the French fuch numbers of men from their manufactures, for recruiting their army, they gave an advantage to those of this country. But by the laudable peace we have concluded, we have given up both these advantages; the declining flate our commerce and manufactures were in before the French war began, will be fo ridiculous as to promife himself an increase of national ftrength, through the future flourishing condition of our

Does not every gentleman forelee, Sir, may we not conclude from what we have already felt fince the late treaty, that our American commerce will be interrupted by the Spaniards, and that we shall be rivalled, if not E under our bad management out done, in our East-India, African, Levant, and Portugueze trade by the French? Then with regard to our manufactures, do not we know that almost all the countries of Europe are now fetting up manufactures of their own, whilft ours are finking under the preffure of our taxes ? In all the manufacturing counties I have lately vifited, I have heard the masters complain, that the wages of their workmen are fo high, and they are fo beat down in their price both by the exshopkeeper, that they can hardly support their families by the profits of their trade. This, Sir, is not owing to their expensive way of living, Qf

or to their defire of greater profit than mual, as our courtiers endeayour to infinuate; nor is it owing to any natural caule, it is owing to our having more rivals abroad, and heavier taxes at home, than we ever had in any former time. houser mak live by his labour, and if by taxes you enhance the price of almost every thing necessary for his fupport, he must have higher wages, or at least you prevent their being lowered, as otherwife they might have been. chants. shopkeepers, and master tradefmen must have fome of the conveniences, as well as the mere necessaries of life, if you enhance the price of both by taxes, you put it out of their power to content themfelves with fo fmall a profit as C reign of queen Elizabeth : She was they would otherwise do. It is not therefore high living that makes either the merchant or shopkeeper beat down the price of the manufacturer, but necessity. The former cannot fell our manufactures at a foreign market fo dear as formerly, D tinent, without involving herfelf because of his being rivalled by foreign manufactures of the fame kind; and at the fame time the fupport of his family is more expensive : The latter cannot fell fo dear, or fo much in his fhop; because the advanced price on provisions makes B inundation of riches, which with people more faving in cloaths ; and yet at the fame time he can hardly support his family for double the money it would have cost him fifty years ago.

What must both in this cafe do, Sir? They must either beat down F the price upon the manufacturer, or give over trade, or become bankrupt ; and if the manufacturer finds himfelf to beat down in his price, that he cannot support his family in this country by the profits of his manufacture, he will either give G gold and filver; and if that demand it up, or go and fet it up in fome other country. This, Sir, is what makes it fo eafy for our neighbours to let up all forts of manufactures

formesly carried on in this country. and by this, if not remedied, we fhall probable be foon difabled from exporting manufactures of any kind. As these confequences of our high taxes are now become fo apparent,

The Ja- A and fo generally dreaded, can we fay, that we have any comfortable prospect, from a peaceful fituation in Europe, or that we promise ourselves through the flourishing condition of our commerce, a gradual increase of our national frength. On the contrary, And as mer- R our commerce and manufactures would thrive by a general confusion in Europe, provided we could keep peace at home; but in our present fituation, both may probably be updone by a lasting general tranquillity.

Let us look back. Sir, to the to far from making it the maxim of her government to preferve the peace of Europe, that the made it the whole bufinels of her reign to fow diffentions, and raile civil broils amongst her neighbours on the confo far in any one as to run her country in debt. By that means the preferved peace at home, the established our commerce, she established our manufactures; and fhe opened those fprings, from whence flowed that all our late bad management we have not yet been able to drain off.

But, Sir, that fluice, which was opened many years, is now become fo wide, that if any of those springs be diminished, we shall soon be drained quite dry. To talk without a metaphor, Sir, I mean the large publick debt now owing to foreigners, who live abroad upon the interest they receive yearly from this nation, which must necessarily carry away from us yearly a great quantity of or quantity be not annually supplied by the general balance of our trade, it must carry off yearly a part of our national flock of gold and filver, and الذير

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will certainly in a number of years carry off the whole ; therefore. if what we gain yearly upon the general balance of our trade fhould be diminished by the decay of our commerce and manufactures, fo as not to be fufficient for fupplying that A demand, we must necessarily in a certain number of years be undone; and I have fo many and fuch ftrong reasons for dreading this confequence. that I cannot prentend to fay, I have any comfortable prospect, or any hopes of an increase of national B ftrength, through the flourishing condition of our commerce.

Upon this, Servilius Priscus stood up, and spoke in Substance thus t

Mr. Prefident, - S I R.

HAVE often observed, that what is called the people is a fort of ghoft or hobgoblin, fomerimes railed by the imagination of the perfon that is frightened, but more often by the art of him that defigns to frighten; and, like other hobgoblins, D were, I am fully convinced, that it always fays what the imagination of the frightened foggests, or the art of the frightening devifes. Thus, according to the noble lord, the people are quite out of conceit with par-liaments, and never expect any good from them, becaufe they are become E fanguine and extravagant, that they the mere parafites of minifters. How this can be faid by any man in the kingdom, I cannot imagine, when I confider, that two fucceflive prime ministers have but lately been pulled from behind the throne, by the parliament's declaring against them; F and, furely, no man who thinks that the parliament did right in either of thefe cafes, can' fay, that he never expects any good from parliament. But the truth is, whatever is faid by those we keep company with, we fuppole to be faid by the people ; G He may as well fay that peace is and there are two fets of people in this nation who never. I believe, expect any thing of what they call good

November, 1990. H - y P - m, Elq;

from parliament : Those are the Tacobites, and the friends of a late minister, who was pulled from the closet by the authority of parliament ; and which of these two sets of people the noble lord keeps company with, I shall leave for him to determine. But as I keep company with neither of thele fets of people, I am, from what I hear among those I converse with, led to believe, that the people have fill a very high opinion of parliaments, and think that they have never been more complaifant to minifters, or even to their fovereign, than by our conflictation they ought to be.

This, Sir, is the opinion which, I think, the people have of parliaments; and this opinion will not, I C am perfuaded, be in the leaft altered by our agreeing to what is now propofed; for there is nothing in the proposition now made to us, that can be fuppoled to imply any approbation of the late treaty of peace at Aix la Chapelle ; and if there every resionable, unbiaffed man in

the kingdom would affent to it. There are fome, indeed, who never can be pleafed with any thing but what is done by themfelves; and there are others whole hopes were fo could not have been fatisfied, even fuppofing we had met with the moft uninterrupted fuccels in the war. But confidering the bad fuccefs we had met with, and the dangerous fituation both we and our allies were in, every reafonable man must allow, that the treaty was rather better than could be expected."

I come now, Sir, to what the noble lord called his particular objections; and first, with regard to the re-establishment of the peace: not rezeltablished, because the limits between the French and us in North America are not exprelly pointed out, as to fay that it is not re-effa-- Rer bished,

blifhed, becaufe the difpute between Spain and us, about what shall be deemed an illicit trade in America, is not finally adjuited. In all general treaties of peace, fuch disputes are left to be adjusted afterwards by commiffaries; yet no one ever A to infift upon more advantageous imagined, that peace was not compleady re-established as soon as the general treaty is figned and ratified by all the parties concerned. I could bring examples, Sir, from every treaty of peace for above a cen. sury past; but I shall mention only B be fo reduced as to be glad of peace the treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht. By the former the affair of Hudson's bay was left undecided, and commiffioners were to be appointed to examine and determine the rights and retensions of both fides; and not only this, but all the places to be re- C ftored on either fide, were left to the discussion of these commissioners. And by the treaty of Utrecht, many of us must remember, that the affair relating to Hudson's bay, and the limits between that and Canada; as also the boundaries between the other D British and French colonies in North America, were left to be adjusted by commiffaries. Yet no one ever supposed, that the peace between the French and us was not compleatly re-effablished, both by the treaty of Ryfwick and that of Utrecht. E

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But as the noble lord would infinuate, Sir, it was, it feems, an unpardonable neglect, not to determine the dispute about illicit trade, because the parliament had resolved and addressed, that no treaty of peace with the crown of Spain should be P assuming to itself a power beyond admitted, unless the acknowledgment of our natural and indubitable right to navigate in the American feas, to and from any part of his majesty's dominions, without being feized, fearched, visited, or stopped, under any pretence whatloever, G ferve, Sir, that suppose an article, shall have been first obtained as preliminary thereto. As to this, I must, in the first place, observe, that neither the parliament, nor any human mind can determine, what terms of

peace may and ought to be infifted on, because it depends on the chance of war, which the supreme power alone can with any certainty forefee. When we are fuecessful in a war, we not only may, but ought terms than those, we would at first have been fatisfied with: On the other hand, when we are unfuccels-

- ful, we must accept of terms of peace lefs advantageous than those we had a right to infift on, and may upon any terms. Therefore, when the parliament, at the beginning, or during the course of a war, comes to any fuch refolution, it always
- implies the condition of our being fo fuccessful as to command our own terms; and if this accidental condition does not happen, his majefty ought not in prudence to adhere to the parliament's refolution.

Of this, Sir, we have an example within our own memory : During the courle of the war in queen Anne's time, the parliament refolved, that no fafe or honourable peace could or ought to be concluded, whilft any branch of the house of Bourbon remained in possiblion of Spain; yet a peace was afterwards concluded. by which a branch of the house of Bourbon was established in the polfeffion of that monarchy; and the parliament, notwithstanding its former resolution, approved of that For this reafon, Sir, peace. - 1 never liked this fort of negative addreffes : It looks like the parliament's any thing that is human,-----that of directing the fate of war; and as often as it does this, it will never fail of bringing upon itfelf the si-, dicule of feafible men. 2.1. 1862

But in the next place I must obin the very words of the refolution of parliament, had been inferted in the treaty, it would have lignified nothing, without fome explanatory 2.2.2.2 anticle.

atticle, or claufes; for the Spaniards would have always pretended, that the flip fearshed and conficated by shem, was not failing to and from any part of his majoky's dominions, bat to or from feme part of their coaft, and had cartied on, or de-A figned to carry on an illicit trade; from whence we may fee, that this affair must be put under some very particular regulations, in the fettling of which the merchants and masters of thips on both fides must be confaked, and great care taken by the B Spaniards have shewn an inclination Spaniards on one fide, that those regulations shall not be such as may put it out of their power to prevent an illicit trade; and by us on the other, that they shall not be such as may give a handle for interrupting our lawfol trade in that part of the C future cafe. Nay, we may go farworld. Every gentleman must therefore plainly fee, that this affair is of fo nice a discuffion, that it could not be fettled in a general treaty of peace; and indeed, I believe, it is hardly possible to settle it so as that it must not in a great measure depend upon D the future bonne foy of the parties concerned; for as we cannot but expect, that the Spanish guardacofta's will now and then transgress their duty, we must depend upon the court of Spain for reparation; and if they fhould refuse, I hope his E majefty will always have the power, I am fure, he has the inclination, to fee juffice done to his fubjects; therefore we may truly fay, notwithstanding any transgressions of this kind that have been or may be committed, that the bleffings of quiet F and tranquillity are reftored to the people of this nation.

With regard to the good difpolition of his majefty's allies. or the contracting powers in the late treaty, it is impossible, Sir, for me, or even for the noble lord, with all his faga-G city, to judge of peoples thoughts : We mult judge from outward figns, and from those it appears, that all parties concerned have a good difpolition to preferve the peace. His

majefty's allies have shewn their good difficition, by for readily agreeing to what was flipulated : The French have fhewn their good dife polition, by evacuating all their conqueits in Flanders ; and the Spaniards have thewn theirs, by evacuating the ducky of Savoy and county of Nice. As to those things that relate more particularly to this nation, they are all of fuch a nature as to require time either for an adjustment or performance, and both the French and to have them finally concluded as foon as poffible.

Thus, Sir, from every thing that appears, and we can judge from nothing elfe, we may fay, that we have the comfortable profpect of ther: We may fay, that we have the comfortable profpect of a lafting What future accidents future cale. may produce, no one can tell; but at prefent there is no dispute fabrish. ing between any of the powers of Europe, of fuch confequence as to occasion a rupture; and of all the accidents that may probably hap. pen, most of them are such as we have reason to wish should happen. In this respect therefore, the expresfions in the address proposed are rather modek than otherwife; and as to the prefent condition of our commerce, I have very different accounts of it from what the noble lord feems to have ; for as to our manufactures, I have accounts both: from the north and weft, and fuch as I think I may depend on, which. shew, that if workmens wages be high, it does not proceed from the high price of necessary provisions, but from the great demand for our manufactures, and a fcarcity of workmen; for in all those countries. they are under a difficulty to get workmen at any price, for supplying Indeed, it is hardly the demand. poffible to suppose, that the provitions necessary for the poor can be Rrr 2 dear X & C

dear in this country, where there is fuch a fuperabundance of corn, that incredible quantities have been lately exported. I should be afraid to mention what quantities have been exported, if it did not appear upon our cuftom-house books ; but from them A it appears, that lately there was in three months time above 220,000l. paid for bounties upon corn exported. And all our other exports have, fince the peace, been more confiderable, than they had ever been for many years before. Our confumption like. B wife has increased, as is evident from the produce of the finking fund for this last year ; for in the first three quarters of laft year, that fund has produced more than a million; and as to the last quarter's produce, it cannot yet be alcertained, becaule C the accounts are not brought in; but it cannot, I think, be much thort of the former.

I must therefore, Sir, from our confumption, as well as our exports, fuppole, that the people of this country are generally rich, or in D dity, must be according to its plenty what may be called eafy circumftances with respect to their rank in life. Some may be poor and needy : The idle, the imprudent, and the extravagant must be fo in all countries; but in general I will fay, that there is no country in the world, where a^E because in those countries where their poor man may more eafily and certainly support himself, and even. grow rich ; and I am fure, there is no country where poor or rich are more fecure of enjoying what they earn by their industry, or fave by their acconomy.

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As to our duties, excifes, and cuftoms, Sir, I am extremely forry they are to heavy : I am forry we cannot give an immediate cafe to the people. I shall grant they might be of the most fatal confequence both to our commerce and manufactures, if G am afraid, the circulating of comwe were rivalled by any country where the people paid no taxes : But where is that country ? Not in Europe, I am fure, Sir. In France their taxes

may not be in appearance fo heavy but they are more heavy in cffect : Or at leaft the other burdens and anconveniences which the people are fubject to, fall more grievoully booth upon poor and rich; particularly that of having foldiers quartered

upon them; for the rich buy theme felves off generally at a price in proportion to their reputed riches, which is a most beneficial perquisite to the commanding officer of the regimerat or company: By this means the

common foldiers come at last to be quatered upon poor labourers 01 mechanicks; and this by itfelf alone is a heavier burden than all the taxes fuch men are obliged to pay in this country. Therefore, if workmens wages, or the price of labour be dearer in this country than in France. or any other country, it cannot proceed from our taxes : It must proceed from circulating money's being more plenty in this country than in any other; for the price of gold and filver, as well as every other commo-

or fcarcity in the country; and confequently, in a country where circulating money is plenty, labour as well as every thing elfe muft bear a higher price than in a country where it is fcarce.

I have faid, Sir, circulating money; gold and filver is locked up by those that get poffeffion of it, it is the very fame as if it were in hidden mines under ground, and can produce no effect till it be made to circulate, unless it be that of keeping the possessor in a perpetual panick. As I take this, Sir, to be the real caufe of the high price of labour in this country; and as commerce and manufactures will always move by degrees into those countries where labour is cheapest, if not prevented by other caules, I merce and manufactures from one country to another, is what cannot be prevented by any human regulation: The most we can do is to keep 3

keep them circulating from one man e fala of our own dominions to anothers y in de as long as we can ; and the best meicos mit thed for doing this, is to sapeal people every law, that tends towards estaioalt is blifting a monopoly in any one part artica of our dominions. quant

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However, Siz, if there ben any folid ground for another observation made by the noble lord : If it should come to pals, that our gain upon the general balance of our trade, could not supply the demand for paying the interest upon our publick B funds, growing due yearly to foreigners who live beyond lea: I lay, if this should come to pass, it would certainly drain us of our current money, and confequently reduce the price of labour as well as every, thing elfe in this country ; but, as Cinto confideration that part of his this is an effect which we ought to prevent, if possible, because it might at last leave us, no money at all, L hope, the noble lord himfelf; will approve. of acknowledging his may jesty's wildom in recommending to us the reduction of the national debt pD cent. to commence from the 25th of and as the rife of publick credit; which, I hope, will be acknows ledged to be an effect of the peace. has given us an opportunity to lessen: the interest payable to the publick: creditors, which is much the fame principal, I think we ought to lay! hold of it as foon as possible.

I fay, Sir, as foon as possible : because we cannot pretend to reduce: the interest now payable to any of the publick creditors, without offering payment to fuch as will not P a law before Christmas next, that accept of a leis interest; and as we can make no payment without hav-. ing given a twelve months previous notice, it will be necessary for us to. go upon this affair with the utmost. For this reason, I shall. dilpatch. now mention in general what I have G what they are to do, before the day thought on, concerning this important affair. We know, Sir, that. fome of our publick debts bear an

interest of but where per cist. and others but thrie and a wall that by far the greatest part bear an interest of four. Now, as to the two first, I think, we cannot propose to reduce them lower at prefent ; but as the

. A three per cents now felt at par, and as the shrie and a balf fell above par. I think we may venture to reduce all the faur per cents to three and a balf after Christmas come a twelve month, provided we fecure them of that interest, and of not being paid off for feven years, and from the end of feven years to pay them but ibree per cent. till redeemed by parliament."

For this purpose, Sir, I shall very foon take the liberty to move for our relolving ourfelver into a committee of the whole house, to take majesty's speech, which relates to the national debt ; and in that committee I shall propose our coming to a refolution, that fuch of the proprietors of our four per cents as shall confent. to accept of an interest of ebree per December, 1757, shall in lieu of their prefent interest, have an intereft of four per cont. until the 25th of December, 1750. and after that day an interest of 31. 10s. per ann. until the 25th of December, 1757. with paying off to much of the E without being liable to be redeemed until after that day *.

> I fay, Sir, I shall take the liberty of proposing some such resolution : and if it be agreed to, a bill will of courfe be ordered to be brought in, which will, I hope, be passed into ' the proprietors of our four per cents may fee, that the three branches of the legiflature concur in refolving to pay off fuch as shall not agree to accept of # lefs interest, and confequently may have time to confider to be limited and appointed by the act for that purpole. If we appear to be pretty muanimous in this refolution.

* See London Magazine for July laft, p. 320. vol. 2.

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Jution.] believe, fo great a part of the proprietors of the four per cents will accept of the terms offered, that it will be easy to raile money at three per cent. for paying off fuch as shall not; and for this seafon, I hope, no gentleman will & oppose what is to apparently for the benefit of his country; for if we do not embrace every opportunity for lesiening the publick debt, or the intereft payable thereon, the nation must at last be undone; and for the fame reafon I with, that gen- B tlemen of a melancholy difpolition, who forebode nothing but difafters both to themfelves and their country, would keep their fears to themfelves, and not endeavour to propagate that groundless and imaginary panick, which is the conftant inhabi- C tant of their gloomy minds ; for according to a late honeft and fenfible writer, as well as a celebrated poet, Fear admitted into publick councils betrays like treeson.

The next Speaker in this Debate was D Hotatius Cocles, whole Speech was in Substance as follows, viz. Mr. President,

S I R.

S the Hon. gentleman who fpoke last, was pleased to mention the resolution and address of E parliament during the course of the war in queen Anne's time, relating to the Spanish monarchy's not being left in the possession of any branch of the house of Bourbon, and as I am old enough to remember that address, as well as the treaty of peace after- F wards made in contradiction to it, I shall give you an account of that affair, in order to shew, what a difference there is between it and what has been lately done in contradiction to the declared fense of par-When that address was G liament. agreed to, the emperor Joleph was alive, and his brother Charles had been declared by us king of Spain, and was in possession of a great part Sir 1-n H - d C----n.

of that monarchy. But afterwards, that is to fay, in the year 1711, the emperar Joseph died, and his brother Charles not only fucceeded him in all his dominions, but was cholon emperer in his room. This produced a thorough change in the futient of affinity of Europe; for it was inconfiftent with the balance of power, and dangerous to the very being of our allies the Datch, to unice the Auttrian and the whole Spanish dominions in one perfor. But as Charles, then emperor, would neither senounce his right to the crown of Spain, nor join in tranfferring the possession to any other perfor, it became also absolutely necoffary for the Dutch as well as us, to leave that monarchy in the polfellion of a branch of the house of Bourbon, under a proper provision for preventing the union of the two monarchies of France and Spain.

Therefore, when the negotiacion was begun, which ended in the treaty of peace at Utrecht, our ministers had good reason to suppose, that the parliament would depart from their former refolution ; yet fuch a regard had our ministers at that time for parliament, that they would not advife the queen to ratify the preliminaries, till after they had been communicated to, and approved of by parliament. Now, Sir, to compare this cafe with what is at prefent under confideration, I must first ob. ferve, that the wrefting of the whole monarchy of Spain from the house of Bourbon, was neither the caufe nor the defign of the war; for both the Dutch and we had acknowledged Philip, fecond fon of the dauphin, as lawfot hing of Spain ; and all that was flipulated by the grand alliance, concluded by king William, was, to recover the provinces of the Low Countries, then in possession of France, as a fecurity for the dominions, navigation and commerce of Great-Britain and the States General : and the duchy of Milan and kingdom 1. S. 1 19 12. 6. · · · . .

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dom of Naples and Sicily, with the lands and islands on the coast of Tufcany, as an equitable and reafonable fatisfaction to his imperial majefty, for his pretention to the Spanish succession. But success turns the head of nations as well as private A come, when every one concerned in men, and some little successes we met with at the beginning of the war, fo turned our heads, that nothing would then ferve us but the entire conquest of the Spanish monarchy, in which madnefs we were cajoled both by the Dutch and our ge. B supplies granted by parliament. will peral, because, whoever lost, they were fure to get by the war.

On the other hand, Sir, the caule of our late war with Spain, was the right they claimed to fearch our flips in the open feas, and to feize and confilcate them, if they found C any thing of what they called contraband goods; and the depredations they had committed in purfuance of this right : And the defign of the war was to compel them to give up this pretended right, and to make reparation for those depreda-D There was therefore a very tions. material difference as to the foundation of the refolution of parliament in these two cases; and as to the other differences, they fland in need of very little explanation. The ministers, who negotiated the treaty of E pensioners in parliament ? Do not Utrecht, departed from the refolution of parliament, because an alteration in the affairs of Europe had made that departure necessary ; but the ministers, who negotiated the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, could plead no such necessity. The former would F liament? But whatever little regard conclude nothing till they had obtained the confent of parliament; but the latter concluded every thing without alking the confent of parliament, tho' it was actually fitting when the preliminaries were concluded and ratified.

Sir, this was shewing such a difregard to the authority of parlia. ment : It was treating the parliement with fuch contempt, that if it fhould long pais unrefented, I shall

not wonder at finding parliaments held in derifion by every man in the kingdom. Perhaps it is not now a proper time to refeat this treatment : but let our ministers think what they will, I am perfuzded, a time will negotiating or advising that treaty. will be called to a first account for their conduct; and till then I do not think we can expect any great regard from the people without doors, or that any who have not a fhare of the expect any good from parliament.

I am forry, Sir, that any minifter of this kingdom should have cause to compare the people to a hobgoblin, that can frighten none but fools : The time has been when the voice of the people was of fome real importance, and when the voice of the people and the voice of the parliament was always the fame ; but now, I am certain, it is otherwife : and I do not found this opinion upon what I hear from the people I converse with, or that any man converfes with : I found it upon the written remonstrances of the people to their members. Do not we know. that the people have for many years been remonstrating against long parliaments, and against placemen and we know, that thele remonstrances have been general from all parts of the kingdom? And can we expect, that the people will have any regard for parliament, after finding themfelves to much difregarded by parthe people may now have for parliaments, I am fure they will have less, if we tamely allow ourselves to be fo much difregarded by those minifters, who, notwithstanding the addreis of both houses, agreed to. G and prefented in the most folemn manner, have dared to conclude a peace with Spain, without flipulating a renunciation of that right pretended to by Spain, of fearching and icizing

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feizing our thips on pretence of contrahand goods in time of peace.

a Landurprifed to hear it faid, Sir, "that it is what to leave fuch articles as this to be adjusted afterwards by commillaries. I know it is usual to leave immaterial articles, which re- A failing in the American feas, oven gaire a nice discussion, to be afteri wards' feeled by commistaries; but is there an inftance of a peace concluded, without fettling that dispute which occasioned the war? is the right which the Spaniards pretend to, a point which requires or can admit B of discussion or explanation ? No, Sir. If we enter into any discussion : If we admit of any explanation, we grant the right; for a non-entity can neither be discussed nor explained. The question is simple and plain : Have they fuch a right, or C no? If they have not, make them fay fo; for, I hope, they shall never be able to make us fay, they have. But, I find, we still bewilder ourfelves in supposing, that there can be fuch a thing in time of peace as contraband goods; and in not making D the proper distinction between ships failing along a coaft, and ships that have been in, or are bound to any port upon that coaft. In time of peace there can be no fuch thing as contraband goods, but there may be fuch a thing as illicit trade, and Enot for the fake of preferving the to prevent this illicit trade, the fhips that are bound to or from any port upon the coaft, may be fearched while they are upon the coaft ; but the fhip that is in the course of her voyage only failing along the coaft, cannot, unless the has hovered to long F upon the coast without any cause, as to give a just fuspicion, which may warrant a fearch but no feizure ; for there can be no ground for a feizure, unleis by her broken bulk, or by her not having proper bills of lading, or by the free confellion of G they could of the war, I think, we fome of her crew, an illicit trade appears; but if nothing like this appears, the cannot be feized, much less conficated on account of her having on board fuch goods as are

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prohibited to be imported into pr exported from the country whole coaft lhe was upon,

If we attend to this, Sir, we milit Yee, that the Spaniards have no right to flop or fearch any of our fhips fuppoing they should by contrary winds be kept hovering upon their coaft; and much lefs have they a right to feize any British ship on 'account of her having on board, what they pretend to call contraband goods, unless it appears by fome immediate proof, that the got those goods on board by carrying on an illicit trade with their people. How easy then would it have been to have fettled this point by an explicit declaration

in the treaty, that they had no fuch right? For without this our navigation can never be free, our merchants can never be fafe. Until this declaration be made, I must be of opinion, that peace is not compleatly re-established, nor can we expect to enjoy either quiet or tranquillity; and I am confirmed in this opinion

by what I have already heard of the behaviour of the Spaniards, fince our late-famous treaty of Aixla-Chapelle.

I therefore hope, Sir, that for the fake of unanimity at least, if little character we have left, this long paragraph about congratulating his majefty upon the compleat reeftablishment of the peace, will be left out ; and I shall heartily concur with the Hon. gentleman in acknow. ledging his majefty's wildom in recommending to us the reduction of the national debt; as also in any scheme he may propose, for lessen. ing the interest payable to the pub. lick creditors; for as they have always taken as much advantage as fhould take as much advantage as we can of the peace.

This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From

1750. ACCOUNT of & very ancient SHRINE.

From the Philofophical Transactions, Nº. 490, being the last No. published.

An Account of an antient Striney farmerly belonging to the Abbey of Croyland; by Wm. Stukely M. D. Coll, Med. Lond. Sec. & Ecclef. D. Georgii Martyr. Lond. Rellor.

THE fhrine before us is a great curiofity. Few of this kind of antiquities escaped the general ravage of the diffolution of abbeys. The thrine is made of oak, plated over with copper, upon which the figures are chafed in gold : The ground is enamelled with blue; in the ridge along the top are three oval crystals B altar. fet transparently; it is 12 inches long, 10 high, and 4 hroad.

Mr. Eavre of St. Neot's fent it to me to have my opinion of it. It was found in the house of a gentleman of that neighbourhood, who never flewed it during hs life-time; and who possibly might have given us some account of the history C of it; and at prefent we have no means left of finding it out, but by conjecture. This elegant, antiquity is now (1748) in poffeffion of Sir John Cotton, bart.

I conceive it came from Croyland-abbey. There was an intercourfe between this abbey and St. Neot's priory; infomuch that St. Neot's body was carried hence to Croyland-abbey, and influence there.

These thrines were made for receiving reliques of Saints, in old abbeys, churches, and cathedrals. These were carried about in proceffions on their auniverfary days ; fometimes embellished with jewels of inestimable value. Befides these portable ones, there were others, built of ftone, marble and other materials ; like that of E St. Edward the Confessor in Westminsterabbey; one now in Chefter cathedral of St. Werburga, whereon the epifcopal throne is fet, adorned with fculptures of Saxon kings, and faints : One of St. Thomas de Cantelupe bifhop of Hereford, in that cathedral, These now remain. These was one in the church of Burton-Coggles, Lincomfhire ; and of Heckington in the F same county; and innumerable others, deftroyed at the diffolution of monafteries.

The farine before us, from the manner of drawing, and workmanihip, I conclude to be of Saxon antiquity, and that very high ; now near 900 years ago. I think it gives us the ftory of the murder of the abbot there, and his Monks, perpetrated G by the barbarous Danes, in the year 870.

Sept. 25. that year, they rulhed into the church of Croyland, whill the religious were at divine fervice. Ingulphus, abbot of that place, in his hiftory, gives

November, 1750.

us this account. Lord Theoribre was then abor of Groyland ; who is that time pontifically officiated at the hash altary expecting the bajhariana. King Official cut off his head upon the alter. Verns mareyr et Chrift Leftie immolatur, lays our author 3 Minifire circumpantes onnes capitibus deirunsatire " Thus fell the true marryr and lamb of Chrift, as a marifice on the attar. All the affiftant ministers were behended likewife," fays he.

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The two on our thrine are frier Elfget the deacon, and frier Savin the fubdeacon. Some days after, when the menks that fied remarked, they found the body of the venerable aboot. Theodore beheaded at the

Above is reprefented his fucceffor abbos Godife, with the ministers about him. putting the dosealed abbot into his throud ; whill angels are carrying his foul up to heaven.

I suppose some part of this martyr might be obtained and kept in this throne.

I observe the famous old lepulchral flore in Peterborough minfter yard, is exactly of the fame thaps as our flore. It was fet up over the grave of the abbot and monks murdered by the fame. Danes, the day after those of Croyland-abbey fuffered, Sept. s6. It is carved on the fides with the images of our Saviour and the apofiles. It is now removed into the library.

From the fame Number.

A defeription of SILCHESTER, in Hampthire, a Roman town, in its prefent flate. By JOHN WARD, F.E.S. and P.R.G.

Y a Roman infeription cut in a ftone. B lately found here, it appears, that this was the antient Vindomis. I had been informed that the traces of this antient town are yet often visible in the fummer ; and that the ruins of an amphitheatre still remain without the wall : But being fince in that country, I had an opportunity of villing the place myfelf. The circuit of the wall on the outfide contains near one English mile and a hilf ; and the feveral parcels of land contained within it amount together to an hundred acres, or upwards, The wall confifts of nine fides, but very unequal. The materials that compose it are large flints, and rough Aones of different forts, camented together with very ftrong mostar; and the foundation is generally made of a row or two of flones laid flatwife, and over them four or five rows of flints ; then usually a double row of Annes, fometimes three rows, and as other times one only, laid in the fame pofilion; over thele a like number at row 5.5.8

of flints, as before; and to alternately upwards. And a little to the weftward of the fouth gate are yet to be feen feven of these ranges of stone, with fix of flint, between them; where the height of the wall measured on the outfide about 18 feet. And about 50 yards eastward of the fame gate are fix ranges of ftone, with five of flint between them ; where a fmall part of the facing feems yet to be near intire. But there is no appearance either of copings, or battlements, on any part of the wall. Tho' the ranges of ftone in the front of the wall are placed horizontally, yet those within it often stand edgewise, and somewhat obliquely, like the wall of Severus in the north of England. And at the B fouth gate the thickness of the wall measured about five yards. The wall is not any where intirely demolifhed, except that two breaches have been made on the north-west fide, to open a paffage for waggons. And the ditch without the wall, is in fome places. 10 or 12 yards over, but in others at prefent not visible. There is little appearance C of the vallum, or military way, within the circuit of the wall; the ground being now more generally railed pretty near the top of the wall, on which grow many large oaks and other timber trees. From the fouth gate towards Winchefter has lain a military road, which when broken up appears to have been pitched with flints.

wall, at the north-caft corner, and difant from it upwards of 100 yards. Both the wall and feats, which are made in it. confift of a mixture of clay and gravel. The wall is about 20 yards thick at the bottom below the feats, and decreafes gradually to the thickness of about four yards at the top. There are five ranges of feats above E one another, at the diftance of about fix feet on the flope. It has two paffages into it, one towards the town, and the other opposite to it. The diameter of the area is 50 yards by 40, and the area itfelf now ferves for a pond to a farmer's yard. The area of the town contains only corn fields, a fmall quantity of meadow land, F and an antient church, and farm houfe, near the east gate. The method taken by Mr. Stair, (a curious man in the neighbourhood, who accompanied me in this furvey, with Mr. Wright, an experienced furveyor, who measured the whole circuit of the wall, and the dimensions of the amphitheatre, as given above) in order to difcover where the fireets formerly lay, G was by observing for several years before harvest tho's places, in which the corn was flunted, and did not flourish as in other parts. These are easily diffinguished in a dry fummer, and run in ftrait lines crotting one another. Moreover, by fpit-

ting the ground, and often digging it up, he found a great deal of rubbilh, with the plain ruins and foundations of houles on each lide of thele tracts. Whereas in the middle of the fquares nothing of that nature appeared, and the corn utually flourishes very well. The ploughmen alfo confirmed the fame, who found the earth harder, and more difficult to be turned up, in these tracks and near them, than elfewhere. And it is further obfervable, that two of these fireers, which feemed rather wider than the reft, lead to the four gates of the city, one of them running in a direct line from the north to. the fourh gate, and the other from the east to the well, which latter measured at least eight yards acrofs.

By digging likewife Mr. Stair difcovered the ruins of a number of buildings, in the form of a long fquare. The founda -. tions were fill pretty intire, and the depth of them from wall to wall was found to be about 27 feet, and the breadth about 16, which it is not improbable may be the remains of the anticnt forum. But there appeared the foundation of fome larger fructure, confisting of free-flone three foet in thickness. And there seemed to he the pedeftal or foundation of an altar, by the great quantity of afhes and wood -. coal burnt, that hy round about it. What remained was about three feet in height, The amphitheatre stands without the D four in length, and three in breadth. It confilted of large Roman bricks, one of which dug up intire, and communicated, to me by Dr. Collet, is 17 inches and a half long, 12 and a half broad, and two and a haf thick.

Great numbers of coins in all metals, and of all fizes, have been found here; fo, that Mr. Stair is now poffeiled of feveral hundred, which have been all collected from this Roman fettlement; among which are the empetors Valentinian and Arcadius in gold; with moft of the imperial coins from Augustus to that time, either in filver or brafs; many of which are exceedingly well preferved. But the moft valuable, coin, which has been difcovered in the runs of this antient Roman town, is a gold one of Allectus, in fine prefervation, now in the mulcum of Dr. Mead.

The other Articles contained in this Number of the Philosophical Transactions are at follow, viz.

I. An eclipfe of the fun, July 14, 1748obferved by the right Hon. James earl of Morton, Mr. le Monnier, royal attronomer and member of the Royat Accademy of Sciences at Paris, and, Mr. J. Short, fellow of the Royal Society.

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TI. A lefter from Mr. David Erfkin Baker, to Martin Folkes, Efq; Pr. R. S. containing confiderations on two extraor.

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- dinary Belemnitæ. **111.** A letter from Benj. Cock, F. R. S. to Peter Collifon, F. R. S. concerning a mixed breed of apples, from the mixture of the farina.
- IV. A fummary of fome late observations
- upon the generation, composition, and decomposition of animal and vegetable substances; by Mr. Turbervill Needham, F. R. S.
- V. Observationes astronomice varie faste in Paraquaria, regione Americe Australis, ab anno 1700 ad annum 1730, quas cum Regali Societate communicavit Jacobus de Castro Sarmento, M. D. Coll. Lond. Lic. & R. S. S.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Quid jubmiffe ac leniter, quid festive, quid atrociter, quid sedate, quid constatins dicendum vuldant, e quibus pronunciationis geata comparatur varietae. CAUSSINUS. S 1 R.

I WAS highly pleafed, and indeed fo are all that I have yet heard mention it, with what you have given us, in your incomparable Magazine, on the fulje: t of chanting. (See p. 163, 462.) I only D with more had been faid upon it--I am D fure there is room enough---If you give me leave, I will add my mite---I with to fee forme abler hand do more.

There is certainly nothing in the world, more diffonant to the very nature of an humble fust and address, to the most exalted of all beings, than to chant it out to E him; and I am confident, that were any nio tal, who had never heard of fuch a practice, brought in that flate into a choir, whilft they are chanting the prayers, he could not (fuppoing he underflood not the words that were uttered, which, being a ftranger to that way, he would have a very fair chance not to do) ever pollibly guels or imagine by the found and manner, F that any thing like imploration and adoration of Deity, were going forward; and if he understood the words, would he not fay, that they were mad ? ____ mad ____ fo to deal by their prayers ! ___ how ftrange a way of addreffing God, and how different from all that men practile and ule towards but their betters upon earth, is G this fing-fong mode ? ---- Let any body but mind, when he hears it, how difagreeable and difparaging, to the folemn defign and import of the matter and words, is the manner of chanting numberlefs pe-

titions O God, make speed to fave us-O Lord, make baffe to belp us-have mercy upan us miferable finners-we befecch thee to bear us, good Lord -- O Lord, frew sky mercy upon us-praciously lock apon our af-fliftions-pitifully behold the forrorus of our beart-mercifully forgive the fins of A thy people-with the whole confession, &c. &c. What do thefe expressions now befpeak, but the most refigned humility? What can require or deferve a bumble write. and pathetick cadence, if thefe do not ? What, in the name of wonder, is there in them, that should put any one in mind of finging ? I only with that every body would afk his own heart, when he hears thefe fung-Is this manner the devouteft of all others ?--- does the perfon who chants thefe. utter himfelf at all like one feeking pardon, and mercy, and favour of the Almighty ?----Would any one think it prudent, fo to offer up any fuit to man. that he was at all concerned for the iffue . of, or defirous in earnest to obtain ?-I'll answer for the contrary. Apply to this, that good rule-Offer it now unto thy governor, will be be pleafed with thee, or accept thy perfor ? I truft no one would chule in this way to petition lord chancellor for a living, or a prebend, --- much lefs would it ever enter into any one's head, who had occafion to fall at his prince's feet, to fue for his forfeit life, to prefer his fuit after this manner, or to do it in a way, fo impertinent and trifling : I dare put it to the warment advocate for chanting, whether he thould not know better than to do fo ? And pray, where is the difference, which does not make more against using it towards God? Is it not as ferious a matter to petition God as man ? Or ought we not to maintain as much decorum and propriety in doing it ? In thert, praying and finging fland at as wide a diffance, as even being afflicted, and being merry do ; or St. James * is greatly out ; and to mix them together is indeed to fpoil both .---- How Arangely is our 'ervice metamorphofed in fo doing ? It is like one of the venerable chillian confessors, dreffed up in a Zany's coat, and it is fo much the more to be regretted, as it hinders, in a great measure, of its effect, a fervice, which rightly read, is capable of infpiring the most fervent devotion. There needs no more to the fecuring this effect, than that the reader thould enter into, and be touched himfelf with the fentiment he is delivering, and then give it expression, life and utterance thro' a rightly adapted modulation of voice, to raife the fame in others; Sie welut media wex, quim habitum a nofiris acceperit, lune indicem unimis dabie ; eft. 5552 CRIM

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* James v. 13.

enim mentis index, ac welut exemplar, ac totidem quot illa mutationes babet *. In this cafe how great an influence would the ferwice of our church, containing the best prayers that ever were compoled, and that in terms molt affecting, molt humble, and most expressive of our wants and dependence on the subject of our worship, dif-A poled in most proper order, and void of all confution ; what influence, I fay, would these prayers have, were they delivered with a due emphasis and apposite sifing and variation of voice, the featence concluded with a gentle cadence, and, in a word, with fuch an accent and turn of Speech as is peculiar to prayer † ? What pity then is if, that the very contrary of B like a log of wood. This was fucceeded thefe, fhould be fuffered to fpoil to complete a fervice, and deffroy its influence ? I am the more surprized that it is fuffered, becaufe I don't find but all men of fenfe look upon it as doing fo, and are fick and afhamed of it.

Yours.

Zachariab Fervent. C.

There being f mething wery curious, as we? an uleful, infrutine and entertaining in the following letter, we cannot but think it will be agreeable to our readers.

An Account of a very fingular Hyflerical Diforder, in a Letter from Dr. Pina d of the College of Phylicians at Roven, and Member D of the Academy of Sciences in that City, to Mr. A-

KNOW, Sir, that every observation into nature gives you pleafure, and sherefore I willingly undertake to communicate one to you, upon an hysterical diforder, which to me appeared very fingular. It was as follows :

A young lady of about 16 or 17, being in perfect health, imagined that in the month of June 1747, the might without any danger moderate the uncalinels the felt from the excellive heat of that fealon, by the use of a cold bath. Being at that age without experience or reflection, the plunged herfelf into a fountain of extreme cold water quite up to the middle; and F the more the felt herfelf refielhed, after coming out, the more the was pleafed with the trial the had made ; but this fource of pleafure proved to her the fource of a moft

extraordinary diffemper, which the had hke never to have gut rid of.

You, Sir, are too well acquainted with the animal cecunomy not to forefee, that this imprudence could not fail of bringing upon the young lady a diforder, the confequences of which would foon begin to appear. Accordingly, the fell fuddenly into a profound fainting fit, without fenfation, a protound taining as, minute without motion, and, if I may fo fpeak, without refpiration. She was moreover feized with fome flight convultions in different parts of the body ; after which the trunk as well as the extremeties of her body became fo very fliff, that they carried her upon their fhoulders to her chamber by a furjous delirium; She tore her cape from her head : Two Arong women could hardly keep her in her bed : She beat and tore every one that enderwoured to hinder her doing what the had a mind ; and it was the more difficult to pacify her, as the neither faw nor heard. When this delirium began to be in its decline. the put on her head cloaths, and put her bod to rights with as much dextenty as if the had enjoyed her natural tente and tranquillity ; but this was a certain fign of her going to relapfe into her former condition. After having refted thus for a little time, the extremities of her body recovered their ulual suppleness : She fate herself down upon her bed fide, and the rubbed her eyes; but when it was thought that the was just going to recover her fenfes, the fell again into a fit like the former.

These alternative fits of couvultive ftiffnels and madnels continued ufually for three or four hours; but fome went fo far as to continue 15 or 18; and it is to be observed, that they always began with fainting, convultions, and a fliffnels of the whole body, and that the patient after her delirium never recovered wholly her reafon, without one or more relapfes, which ended at laft in a firong and quick respiration, deep fighing, opening of the eyes, and generally a recovery both of hearing and speech. She then felt her ftrength to exhausted, that the could fcarce fland upright; fometimes the was for feveral days under a total lofs of her voice ; and the never remembered any thing of the condition fhe had been in, nor of what íhe

· Quintilian inflit. orat. lib. xi. cap. 1. See more, which there follows, and in Cicero de oratore lib. 3. Nam voces ut charde funt intente, que ad quemque tallum refjondeant, acuta, gravis, cita, tarda, mugnu, parva ; quas tamen inter omnes of fuo quaque in genere mediocris, atque ctiam illes funt ab bis delas fa plura genera, lene, afperum, contractum, diffufam, continente Spiritu, interm fo, fractum, feifum, flexo fono, attomatum, inflatum ; nullum eft enim borum fimilium generum, quod non arte as moderatione tractorur : bi funt actori ut pictori exposes ad variand m colores, aliud enim vocis genus iracundia fibi fumat----ahud miferano ac marrer. -aliud metus -- aliud vis -- aliud volupias -- aliud moleflia, icc. + Speffaior, Vol. 11. Nº. 147.

Observations on the ANIMAL (ECONOMY. \$750

the had then faid. These fits had no regular returns. Sometimes the had two or three fort ones in 24 hours ; and at other times the had an interval of eight, fometimes 15 days. But, Sir, I must defire you to observe, that at certain times the was never free from them, tho' pretty frequent bleedings, both in the arm and A the foot, had reftored the courfe of nature. Yet the violence of the vapours was not in the least moderated either by these bleedings, or by baths, both internal and external, made up of a decostion of wormwood, mother-wort, &c.

I was confulted, Oct. 4, 1747; and I freely own, Sir, I was afraid of fucceeding B no better than those who had vifited the patient at the beginning ; both because the remedies they had applied, had no way diminished the fits, and because the had already been four months in this melan-However, trufting to choly condition. those infinite resources the Author of nature has out into our hands. I had recourse to those anti-hysterical, and anti-convultional C remedies, which experience has fhewn to be the most effectual in such diftempers. During the fits therefore I made h r take julcus, in which I took care to mix the flinking oil of amber. This oil is extremely loathfome ; but I have fo often feen vielent hyfterical convultions removed the moment the patient could be mide to fwallow it, that I could not but D recommend it as a fpecifick upon fuch occations. Belides this, I prefcribed in the interval of the fits, the use of an opiate made of caftoreum, affa-foetida, cinoper, &:. The patient had no fooner begun to take thefe remedies, than her fits began to be very different from the former : Their length and frequency diminished by degrees, E and they became much lefs troublefome. The forious delirium was changed into a talk full of galety; When the began to fpeak, the would afk, tho' the neither faw nor heard, why they would not give her the keys of her ears and eyes ? The hds of her eyes were indeed to clotely thur, that I have tried in vain to open them : When there was any one with her whom the was accuftomed to fee, the knew them perfectly well by touching their cloaths or their hands : She had fo quick a fenfe of feeling, that it was hardly poffible to deceive her; which clearly proves, Sir, that when we are deprived of fome of our fenfes, the others become more perfect. If the know any one by a ring on G which thrike these nerves, give a motion, the finger, the could not be imposed on by prefenting to her the hand of another perfor with that ring upon the fame finger. The habit fine had acquired of peoples making her comprehend what they faid by

touching her hands in a particular manner. was fuch, that tho' fhe neither faw nor beard, the could keep up the convertation. She was almost always more gay, than in her natural disposition ; fo much that the would sometimes get up, dress herself, and fall a dancing. Even in her fits, when it was possible, the would eat and drink heartily; but the has fometimes been eight diys running, during the time of her fits, and even during their interval, that it was impossible for her to take any fort of nourifhment either folid or liquid. I was myfelf a witness, that upon one fingle drop of water's touching the mulcles of the colophagus or throat, the diaphragma, and the whole breaft was feized with fuch a ftrong convulfion, that the patient was like to be choaked, and continued in that violent condition for 11 or 15 minutes.

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Thefe, Sir, are not the only accidents to which this young lady was ubject. Her right arm and leg were affected with a palfy. She could make no use of her leg for eight days; and the did not recover the use of her arm for more than a month afterwards, when the recovered it even during the time of a very violent fit. When the recovered from any of thele fits, the fnewed as many figns of grief, as the had during its continuance thewn of joy ; and as I have already observed, the remembred nothing of what the had taid or done while the was in it; but I am convinced. Sir, you will think it very fingular, that when the fell into a new fit, the recollected exactly every thing that had paffed in the preceding. I have had at laft the fatisfaction to fee this young lady delivered from this fad diffemper, after having for ten months made use of the remedies abovementioned, together with the mineral waters of St. Paul.

I flatter myfelf, Sir, that you will readily permit me to com nun care to you my conjectures upon this extraordinary phenomenon; but first allow me to recal to your memory the manner in which objects trace themfelves upon the brain. That part which is the general rendezvous of all the fenfations, is composed of an infinite number of fibres, which uniting themselves in different bundles, form the nerves, and these again spread themselves over every the fmalleft point in the corporeal frame. These nerves are known to be the organs shat transmit objects to the brain. We have therefore reafon to suppose, that the objects from bottom to top, to that ethereal fluid, which flows in them with a velocity equal at leaft to that of the rays of light. This column, as you may well imagine, Sir, eached be impelled at its extremity, witheut out flying up to the brain with a proportional force. When it is come there, it continues to move in a right line, till it meets with fome folid body which flops its progrefs. This body must be a fibre of that part of the brain, which from its faculty of diftingu-fling between fmells and taftes, &c. is by all phyficians called A Senforium commune ; and this fibre being of a conditioncy proper to receive an imprefiion from this motion, the perfon will feel himfelf affected with fuch or fuch a fenfation. The veftiges or traces of this imprefion will remain there more or lefs deeply engraved, in proportion as the external organs of fenfation were more or lefs impelled, or B as that impulse was more or less often repeated. In order that the foul or mind may again represent to itself, the objects of which it has received an idea, by means of these same organs, it is necessary that the fibres of the brain, upon which they were ingraved, fhould reaffume the fame flate, or the lame modification they received at that time .- Indeed, without this fuppofed C condition, all the imprefiions traced in the brain would confuledly prefent themfelves again to the mind at the fame inftant, and we should have always spoken without heing ever able to make our elves underftord : An example will prove the necessity of this modification. When we have a mind to learn a speech by heart, we often cast our eyes upon it, and by the force of fludy, we perfectly imprefs the traces of it upon the fibres of the brain ; but this operation is not fufficient for fleaking it, without being every moment at a lofs : It is befides necetilary that these fame fibres should be all wound up to the fame tone ; or, which is the fame thing, that there fhould be a conionance among them; for it fome of them E become diffonant, we must stop short, and often cannot recover the thread of our difcourie, till after having reftored those fibres to the r confonance, by caffing an eye upon the paper.

Thefe principles being eftablished, as much as it is pollible to do in a matter fo difficult to be cleared up, let me endeavour to explain to you, Sir, why this young lady could recollect nothing of what the faid during one of these fits, until she had another of the fame kind. You are not ignorant that almost all the incidents which attend this diftemper, are the confequences of a tension and convultion of the nerves and membranes. These parts being the appendixes of the fibres of the brain, we G have reason to think, that those fibres have likewife departed from their natural tone. It is then certain, that the ideas which the patient had while the was in a in, were repreferied to her mind by fibres

too much upon the Aretch. It is no le's certain, that when the fit is over, thefe fibres, as well as all the other parts of the animal ceconomy, fhake off the renfion, and re-affume their ordinary fpring. This confiderable change happening to them fo fuddenly, we cannot be furpri'ed at their not then recollecting what paffed during the fit ; but when a new fit comes on, the fibres of the brain quit again their ufual fuppleness, and are wound up to the fame tone, or the fame confonance with what they were in during the former fit. By this means they recover the fame degree of vibration which had reprefented to the mird fuch or fuch an idea; it is therefore not to be wondered, that the mind fhould then be fo much affected therewith as to let nothing efcape that was either faid or done.

I should exceed the bounds of a letter, fhould I enter into a more minute detail; therefore, Sir, I shall finish with these two reflections : This extraordinary cafe proves, first, that bleeding is far from being effectual for curing vapours : I do not however pretend to reject it intirely : I know the neceffity of it, when the veffels are too full, or when things happen that indicate their being fo. Secondly, that it is groundlefs for the women to think, that remedies are useless in this diffemper; but that on the contrary there is reafon to believe, that if there are fo few who are cured of this diffemper, it is rather owing to a want of conftancy in the ule of remedies, than to a defect in our art.

I have the honour to he, &c. PINARD.

The following is the Address of Lieutenan'-General Oglethorpe to bis Royal Highers the Prince of Wales, on his prefenting the Royal Charter for incorporating the Society of the Free British Fishery, at Fishmongers-Hall, the 25th of Loss Month. (See p. 476.)

May it pleafe your Royal Highness,

T HE parliament paffed last feffion an aft for the encouragement of the Brivith White Herring Fishery; in confequence of which, his majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant his royal charter of incorporation, wherein your royal highness is constituted the first and prefent governor; and the faid charter also appoints a prefident, vice-prefident, and council.

Permit me, Sir, to prefent this charter to your royal highnefs: It bears date the eleventh of this inftant October, and fixes the firft general court to be held within thirty days from the date thereof. The prefident, vice prefident, and council, attend tend to pay their duty to your royal highnefs, and to receive your commands ; and at the fame time that they express their most grateful acknowledgements to the king, your royal father, for his most gracious favour in granting the charter; they beg leave to return your royal highnefs their most unleigned thanks for the A high honour which you have done them. in accepting the dignity of governor, and for fo gracioufly condefcending to honour them with your royal prefence.

Your royal highness has, upon all occations, thewn to high a regard for the prosperity of these kingdoms in general, and of their commercial interests in particular, that this fociety must think themselves ex. B tremely happy in having your royal highne's at their head, and cannot doubt of any affiftance from your .royal favour, which may contribute to the perfecting of this great national undertaking, which, tho' attempted by many of your royal pr. deceffors, is left to be happily accom. plifted by you.

To which his royal highness was pleased to return the following anfwer.

Gentlemen.

THANK you for these expressions of duty to the king, and of regard to me. I shall on all occasions have a warm heart for any thing that promotes the D welfare of the nation, and, in particular, in fo laudable an undertaking as this is.

May we foon regain this branch of our trade ; and may this country always maintain the dignity, power, and influence it ought to have.

To the AUTHOR, &c. SIR,

THERE is nothing more generally complained of, among the more fen. file part of the world, than that amazing flow of licentioufnefs, which has lately overwhelmed the youth of this nation. It is now but too common to hear virtue not only defpifed, but treated as a non entity, F and by this means it becomes a kind of point of honour for a man to profess himfelf as vicious and as wicked as he really is. Now as nothing can be more dangerous than fuch a practice as this, more efpecially among young people, where contagion is fure to fpread with equal facility and vigour, it is impoffible to render a greater fervice to the publick, than to G the money which was brought him for difcountenance fo vile a notion, by fhewing that it is abfolutely groundlefs in point of reason, and as absolutely falle in respect to fact.

In the first place, as to the reason of the thing. There is nothing more certain,

than that the opinions of mankind can no more operate upon moral truths, than upon natural. A man may fancy what he pleases, and his fancy may govern and miflead himfelf, but his fancy will operate no farther. Things will ftand in the fame relation they did to each other, and beright or wrong, good or evil, just or unjuft, whatever he may fancy about them. Splenetick perfons have fancied themfelves elbow - chairs, glafs - bottles, and goofepyes, by which they became exceedingly ridiculous to others, and troublefome to themfelves. Now as wild and foolifh as thefe fancies feem, they are not more for than for men to imagine they may break. thro' all the laws of nature, all the ties of fociety, and all the rules of decency, and yet remain fine gentlemen and men of honour. To be convinced of this, they need only reflect a little on the rife of those civil diffinctions which gave. birth to titles and hereditary honours. There never yet was a nation to fuolifh or profligate, as to dignify men for being eminently and profetfedly vicious; and therefore we may be very cartain, that rank and efteem must be maintained by the very fame qualities by which they are acquired; and he who avowedly throws off all respect to these, actually

degrades himfelf, and becomes in the eye. of all men of true tafte and judgment, a blemish to his family, and a disgrace to his condition. Again, in point of fact : Ie never was, amongit any learned or polite. people, the cuftom of young men of noble birth and great hopes, to value themfelves upon the brutal gratification of their paffions : On the contrary, those who have been most remarkable for putting a proper E restraint upon them, have been most celebrated, and their names transmitted to posterity with the greatest honour and renown.

All the ancient hiftorians have boafted of the chaftity of Scipio, which they fupport by the following example. After he had fubdued Carthage, among the hoftages which were kept in that city, there was a maid exceeding beautiful : When he knew that the was of an illustrious family, and that the was betrothed to a great lord of Portugal, he fent for him and the parents of the lady, and, without thinking the leaft of making love to her himfelt, he reftored her both to her father and her lover. He gave her allo for her portion her ranfom, and not content therewith. augmented it with a confiderable fum. This was very nobly done by a general, who was but about 25 years old, and a very handfome man, and who, without uigg

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using any violence, or the advantage he had by his victory, reftored very honourably his prifoner, in the fame state he had found her, without fo much as attempting on her conftancy.

The marquis de Breze, admiral of France, fon to a marshal and duke of the same name, had a vifit paid him at Paris by a A lady and her daughter, of a neighbouring province to that of his family ; the daughter was of a comely ftature, her features regular, her complexion admirable, and about fix years younger than the admiral, who was then of much the fame age with Scipio, when he conquered Carthage. The mother began first to tell him her name, by which it appeared the was one of the B best families of Anjou, and then declared to him that the was engaged in a troublesome fuit at law, which endangered her whole, and that a fmail, eftate; that to defend herfelf fhe had borrowed of all her friends ; that a wicked and cheating lawyer was fully refolved to reduce her to a most fhameful poverty, and without powerful C support would carry his point. The admiral prayed her to accept of 300 louis d'ors to carry on her fuit, and gave order that a coach fhould be carried to her every morning, in which the might go and fee her judges : He himfelf became her folicitor, and managed the bufinefs fo well. that the carried the caule, and recovered D full cofts against her adversary.

When, after all this, the lady went to thank the young admiral for all the favours he had been pleafed to heap upon her, the gave him to understand that she could not express how much the was indebted to him, and that the had nothing but her daughter, then prefent. that could make The admiral being furprifed with an offer fo little expected, took afide the young lady, in the prefence of her mother, to a corner of the chamber, declared to her in what manner her honour and falvation were in danger, and advised her to give herfelf to none but God ; and hecause he found the was already of the fame opinion with him, he took both mother and daugh- F ter into his coach, and carried them to a convent, where he left the young lady. When he had paid the penfion due for the first year, a day or two before the was professed, he gave the abbess of the monaftery 800 piftoles, and caufed an act to be paffed in the name of the young lady, without mentioning the name of the admi- G ral in it. There could be nothing (allowing for the superflition of the times,) more generous, more heroick, nor more christian than this !

As we have bere exhibited a beautifal PLATE of the Silk Manufacture in China, we fball give fome Account of the Origin of ebat Commodity, and of the Silk-Worms which produce it, &c.

HE beft authors agree, that filk and filk-worms came originally from China. From thence it paffed to the Indians, from them to the Perfians, and from these latter to the Greeks and Romans ; among whom, at its first introduction, about the year too, it was valued at its weight in gold. The most antient writers among the Ohinefe agree, that before the reign of their emperor Whang-ti, when the country was but newly cleared, the people were cloathed in fkins of animals ; which being infufficient, after the inhabitants came to multiply, one of the Emperor's wives invented the making of filks ; and feveral Empresses, in the fucceeding ages, employed themfelves in breeding the filkworms, and manufacturing their filk.

The Chinese judge of the goodness of filk by its whiteness, foftness, and fineness. If it feels rough, it is a bad fign. Often, to give it a glofs, they drefs it with ricewater, mixed with lime, which burns it ; fo that, when brought to Europe, it will not bear milling, tho' nothing takes the mill better than found filk, which the Chinefe workmen will mill above an hour together, without breaking a thread. The mills are very different from those in Europe, and far lefs cumberfome. Two or three forry blades of Bamoù, with a cog-wheel, are fufficient. It is furprifing to fee with what fimple inftruments they work the fineft fluffs.

The Chinofe make an infinite number him fatisfaction for his kindnefs to her. E of filks, that the Europeans have no name for ; but there are two forts most commonly worn among them, viz. a fort of fatin, called Twan-ife, ftronger and lefs gloffy than what is made in Europe; of which fome are plain, others varied with flowers, trees, birds, butterflies, &c. And a particular taffety, called Chew-tfe, of which they make drawers and linings: Tho' close, it is fo pliant, that neither folding it, nor fqueezing it with the hand ever crumples it; and it will wash like linen, without lofing much of its glofs. They make use of another kind of ftuff in fummer, called Cba; which is neither to close nor gloffy, as French taffety, but much more substantial: Tho' several defire to have it fmooth and even, yet most wear it powdered with great flowers pier. ed thro', and cut like English lace : These piercings are often fo numerous, that one can fcarce difcern the body of the filk.

One of the provinces yields a particular fort

fort of filk, found in abundance on trees and in fields. It makes the fluff, called Kyenschew, and is produced by a fmall kind of wild worms, very like caterpillars, not in cods, but very long threads, which flick to Finall trees or thrubs. Thefe make a coarfer, But more lafting filk than what the houseworms fpin : But thefe worms eat the leaves A of other trees, belides the mulberry. Such as are not acquainted with this filk, would take it for a ruffet stuff, or a coarle drugget : It is very thick, never cuts, lafts long, walhes like linen ; and, when good, will not flain, even with oil.

Now for the manaer of breeding filkworms, and procuring filk. According to a Chinele author, there are two forts of B mulberry-trees, on which the worms feed ; the one cultivated for the fake only of the leaves, and the other growing in forefts, which are little and wild ; the leaves fmall, rough, toundifh, ending in a point, and fcalleped round the edges. The forefts of these trees should be cut into paths, for the Reeper to weed them, C The worms and drive away the birds. that fpin the filk for the Kyen-chew, feed on young leaves of oak ; and, perhaps,the house-worms would feed on the fame.

With regard to the true mulberry-trees, those which theot their fruit before their leaves, are unwholefome. The young plants, with thrivelled rinds, are not fir for use : But those that have the bath D fmell of which draws up the fwarm : Then white, few knots, and large buds, produce large leaves, good for nourifhing the filk worms The beft trees are those that yield the feweft fruit ; for that divides the fap. If you fow mulberry-feed fteeped in water, wherein has been ficeped the dung of poultry, fed with mulberries fresh from the tree, or dried in the fun, they F will be barren as to fruit.

The apartment of the filk-worms ought to be on a dry, rifing ground, and near a rivalet, because the eggs must be walhed often a in running water ; and far from dunghills, finks, cattle, and all noife : For difagreeable fmells, and the leaft fright (even the barking of a dog, or crowing of a cock). chforders them, when newly hatched. F The room should be fquare, and the walls very close, for the fake of warmth : The door fouth, at leaft fouth-eaft, but never . to the north ; and covered with a double mat, to keep out chill air : Yet there. fhould be a window on every fide, that. the air may have a free paffage, when requifte. At other times they are kept thut : G They are of white, transparent paper, with moveable mats behind, to admit, or exclude the light on occasion 3 also to keep out permicious winds, which should never enter the apartments. In opening.

November, 1750.

a window, to let in a refreshing breeze. care must be taken to keep out gnats and flies, for they leave their ordure on the filk cafes, which renders the winding extremely difficult : So that it is beit to haften the work before the fly featon.

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The chamber must be furnished with 9 of to rows of thelves in ftories, about o inches one above the other, ranged in fuch a manner, as to form an open fpace in the middle, leaving a free paffage quite round. On these they place rush hurdles, pretty open, that the warmth first, and then the cool air may eafily penetrate them. Upon thefe hurdles they hatch and feed the worms, till ready to fpin. As it is very material that the worms should hatch their eggs, floop, wake, feed, and caft their fkins together; a conftant and equal warmth fhould be kept in their apartment, by having fire covered in floves at the corners of the room, or elfe a warming pan carried up and down it; the fire being covered with after, to suppress the flame and smoke, which are hurtful. Cow-dung dried in the fun, is the most proper fuel for this . purpole, the worms liking the fmell of it. .

They foread over each hurdle a bed of dry fraw chopped fmall; and upon that put a long fheet of paper, foftened by gentle handling : When the fheet is fouled by their ordure, or leavings, they cover it with 'z net ; and this with mulberry-leaves, the taking it off again gently, place it again upon a new hurdle, whilk they clean the old one.

The cods, which are a little pointed and close, fine, and less than the others, contain the male moths; those rounder and bigger, thicker and more clumfy, the They chufe their brood often in females. Those which are clear, fomethe cods. what transparent, clean, and weighty, are the heft. But it is better to do it when the moths are come out ; which happens a little after the fourteenth day of their retirement. Those which break forth a day before the reft must not be used; but such as come out the next day in crouds, are to be cholen. The lateft must be also rejected ; so must those which have hending wings, bald eye-brows, a dry tail, and a reddifh belly, without hair. These rejected moths must be put into a place by themfelves.

[The reft on this curious subject in our next.] ,

The Lord WARDEN's Speech to the Stannators, at their Meeting at Helficne, 18 Cornwall, on Saturday, Oct. 20. (See p. 416.)

Gentlemen,

Rejoice, that by his royal highrefs's favour, this convocation is again af-Ttt fembled ; fembled; and, I hope, with hearts develd of every other purpole, but that of the publicle. fervice: It is what our country has a right to demand; his toyal highnefs expects it.

This is another influence of his royal highnefs's great condetention and goodnefs, to which the most grateful return we can make, is to render it as beneficial as we can to our country 5 to fhall we be acquitted with honour to ourfelves, fatiffaction to our country, and gratitude to our primes.

Let me recommend it to you with cool-. nels, moderation, and unanimity, to difpatch the necessary bufiness you have in hand.

And as you cannot, gentlemen, but be thoroughly fenfible, that his royal highnefs has caufed you to be called together for the good of the county alone; let me exhort you, as you prize your own honours, as you value the welfare of your country, and an you effect that duty and affection due to the prince, not to fuffer any private views, or particular intereft, to divert you from, the great purpole of your meeting, and futurate those gracious intentions of his royal highnefs for the begetit of this county.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE. S I E, Magazine for 1748, p.322, and made reflictution for $s = \frac{s_{\pm}^2 xr}{2} = \frac{r}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ p. 47. EL 1. the following more elegant folution may be preferted to your

readers, whereby you will oblige

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A QUESTION IN NAVIGATION.

A Merchant fhip and a man of war fet fail from one port in latitude 51° 25' north, the merchant fhip failed N: N. E. till fhe came into latitude 53° sa' north : The man of war fails N. E. by E. till fhe found the merchant fhip to bear N. W. by W. from her. Now I demand the diftance failed by the merchant fhip ; likewife the diftance failed by the man of war ; allo the diftance between the two fhips, and the latitude the man of war is im.

W. B.

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Extract of a Letter from on board the Affifance Man of War, at Postimouth, Nov. 7, 1750.

THE 19th ult. being off the north Foreland, the man at the helm cry'd out, hefaw a boat off to the eaftward, feemingly fall of men; upon which we took our glaffes, and plainly perceived one in the how of the boat, flanding out, and waving an handkerchief, as a fignet of diffrefs: The captain immediately ordered the fulp to be fung to, that they might come up with us, which in about half an hour's time they did. When the boat came of

board, there were in her zg men and a. boy; and fure, nothing could appear greater objects of compation than these poor people. - The account the mafter of the people gave us of this melancholy affair, was as follows : He faid, his name was . Gabriel Afpatoon, and was mafter of the Lokat, a veffel of 100 tons, bound for Lifbon from Carelfhaven in Sweden, laden with deal planks : That the night before his vefiel had ran a-shore on a fand to the eaftward (by his account the Goodwin) about feven o'clock : That they had all continued on board (after having cut away the mafts) till the thip parted, when they betook themselves to their boat, being about two hours after the accident, and had been all that night at fea, in the meft dreadful fituation imaginable, rowing against wind and tide, in hopes to gain our coaft ; but being at last spent and wearied mat, they had laid their oars a-crofs, and committed themselves to the mercy of the wind and waves, which would inevitably have . drove them out to fea, had we not, just at that inftant, luckily appeared in fight. By which means their poor people were not only faved, but had all their wants with the greatest humanity supplied:

PLTTY

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ITTYPATTY. 515 P A Foventile SCOTCH SONG. As altered from the Tune of the Yellow-hair'd Laddie. Peggy e'er (weet arole from her bed, Ine morn where lay the fweet chamber maid : Ante ** the And fuch filled the my that my opening curtain joy eye, play'd Pitty Pitty heart tune that went

But finding the flept, O how great was my blifs,

When on her fweet lips, I imprinted a kifs; The fight of her bofom, fo fill'd me with glee, [patty. My heart play'd a tune that went pitty Grown bald with fuccess, I ventur'd to take [wake 3 A fecond salute, and fweet Peggy did Surprized at my prefence, she bluin'd and cry'd fie, [pitty patty. Tho' her heart play'd a tune that went

What France has paid to maps her crown,

On HEALTH, by the late Lord HARVEY.

THO' life itfelf's not worth a thrught, Yet, whilf E live, could health be bought, Whate'er brib'd fenators receive, Or back again in taxes give ; Whatever force or fraud obtains, Whatever force or fraud obtains, Whatever form England drains ; Or H ------ r from England drains ; Whate'er the Astrian ward have colf.

Or Hung'ry's queen difburft or loft a

Or we, like f-----ls, to keep it on ; All that the Indies have fupply 'd To beggar'd Spain, to feed the pride Of that Italian (ury-dame, Who keeps all Europe in a flame, For her two bratta, those princely things, Whom God made f-----ls, and, the 'd make kings : In fhort, to fum up all, whate'er Or pride, or avarice, makes its care, Did I polifys it, 1'd refign, To make this richer treafure mine. T t t 2.

Poetical Essays in NOVEMBER, 1750. 510 COUNTRY, DANCE. ÷ A



The man cafts off, his partner follows him ; fhe back again, and her partner follows her ; the woman back to back, with the fecond man, whilft her partner does the fame, with the fecond woman ; the first couple back to back, then all four hands round, and right and left half way. ά.

Poetical Essays in NOVEMBER. 1750.

An ODE & CONTENTMENT.

H. true content ! fecure from harms, What's all the world without thy charms. Which full allure to reft ? Compar'd therewith all earthly joys Are empty, fading, trifling toys, In thee mankind is bleft. Bereft of thee, not monarchs have Such pleafure as the meaneft flave. To whom thou giv'ft relief : Tho' fubjects fhew profound respect, Nor duty wilfully neglect, Thy absence causes grief. When thou art banish'd from the mind, Frail mortals vainly are inclin'd To pride and avarice, Lafcivioufnefs, idolatry, Thefts, murders, and adultery, With every other vice. But where thou reign'it there's folid peace; Thro' thee true virtue does increafe : Thy countenance expels The gloomy profpect of defpair ; It diffipates all flavifh fear. With whomfoe'er it dwells.

Come, then, thou pleafieg beauty bright ! Reade with me both day and night ;

Diplay thy lovely charms : Be thou diffes'd within my breaft, And let me ftril fecurely reft Infolded in thy arms.

6

Thro' all the various fcenes of life. Prefervo me free from envious firife, On God still to retu For true protecting aid ; and when Time terminates in death,-oh ! then, To heav'n and thee to fly !

ODE far bis MAJESTY'S Birth-Day, 1750.

Compoled by COLLEY CIBBER, Elas REAT patriot prince! of race fublime! In whom the ftreams imperial meet,

Of Brunfwick, and Plantagenet, Heroic, in the rolls of time !

Accept in duty to the day The willing, for the worthy lave Not the fond mother's eye, from thore Can the high heating waves explore

More anxious for a fon's return. Than when to diffant realms remov'd. With filial, fond defire belov'd,

Our hearts, for thee, Augustus, burn 1 Behold ! behold ! the feas and wind, Bleft Britain, to thy vows are kind ; Again has Cæfar touch'd thy fhore, And fighing fadnets is no more.

When Cæfar's prefence glads our eyes, Our joyous funs more radiant rife ;

Returning

Returning forings embloom the field, And happier their veft sautomas yield.

Not peace, to harrafs'd worlds more dear

Than, after ablence, Czfar-bere !

While Rome, a Carfar fefs encleant 'd, Involl'd amongoner gods, preferr'd, f The greateft good, her subjects faw, Was, that their monarch's will was law.

But liberty, which Ceorge fafains, Poftpones the praife of Roman reigns 3. Tho' wars may right of crowns affign, 'Tis virtue forms the right divine !

Thus may triumphant Britain fing, ... With greater truth, her greater king, ... C H O R U S.

That, long his days high heaven may fpare, Is our firft, feivent, morning prayer: To this we quaff the evening bewl, Till funs beneath our ocean roll !

Written Extempore, on the Removal of a Friend from a large roomy House, to a very firait and confined one, in Berks.

OME, honeft mufe, who fcorn'ft a bribe, And my friend George's houfe defcribe; Pretty, httle, tiny box,

Full of windows, doors and locks ; Of cupboards, closets, shelves, and places, Which ufeful are in many cafes : So neatly painted, trim and tight, The landlord, fure, gets little by't. First of the kitchen fing and tell, Like London kitchen in a well ; Where the good folks are often found, Like rabbits, working under ground. Next, name the fhop, with fliding flutters *, Thro' which you hear whoever mutters : And farther too-you fee them well, They cannot kifs but they must tell. Then to the parlour, up aloft But as you go, go fair and foft : For there's a door + demands your cares, Left you come backwards, down the ftairs. If you alcend another ftory, There's fifty clofets all before ye : And there's a door in mafter's chamber,

To those high regions maids do clamber. Surely the house resembles much The thing men call a rabbit-hutch; May they like rabbits, breed and thrive,

- And long in health and plenty live !
- An Epitaph, inferibed on a Pillar lately erefled in the midfl of an old Heap of Scones, on the Side of the Highway, in the North of England. By the Lord of the Manor.

STAY, traveller, flay, and perule a fad flory;

Fos here I am fet, as a memente mori,

To give the world setice, that under their fience,

Here lie the remains of one William Jones, Who made, if the tale beas true as it's old Too much hafte (alas !) to get rid of a fcold. One wight, an he under her discipline lay, Atoning for chimes of the foregoing stay, An unfortunate thought came into his head To make his efcape ; So he ruth'd out of hed. delf. And ran with all fpeed to the brink of you From whence, lesping headlong, he brained himfelf. Fand deed. This was, without question, his own at And yet in their cenfures all are not agreed. The law, it condemn'd him, you fee here ; but full fthey, Wall Same people applaud him ; because, fay Choie rather to lie, for avoiding of firife. Alone in a grave, than in bed with his 👉 🖉 🖬 🖬 🖬

Whilft others entitle him fool for his pains, In dafhing out's awn inflead of her brains.

An Epitaph on a poor old Hawker of Penneer Plates, Cups, Spoons, &cc. found dead upon the Highway. By John Kirk.

JOHN Sherry lies here, Whofe fixed abode Before was no where, He liv'd on the road ; And, when with age grown Scarce able to creep, He there laid him down, And dy'd in a fleep ; But forme friends who lov'd him, Soon heard his mifhap, And hither remov'd him To take out his nap.

A PROLOGUE, Sp ke by Mr. WATTS, at the Opening of Bath Theatre, on Saturday, October 27, 1750.

A^S fome young fhoot, which, by the planter's hand,

Is gently mov'd into a kinder land ;

If the warm funfhine foreads its genial rays, Soon a fair tree its verdant leaves difplays, And rears with bloffoms its luxuriat head, Whilk all the warblers wanton in its fhade g "Tis fleadiness alone can fix the root,

And rip'ning autumn gives the golden fruit s But if the nipping blaft, or deadning froft, Too fierce advance, the hopeful product's loft.

So will it be with us, whole art and care Have rais'd this Aruclure,—to what we call fair;

With every varied art have flrove to charm, If painting pleafe,—or harmony can warm. Shine forth aufpicious !—Our endeavours crown,

And fire us by fuccels to gain renown.

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By which a little back-room is parted off. + Upon the flairs.

A

A Britifs auflence flou '4 silert good fente,

Nor thou'd the mule e'er give the leaft of-

Cautious flio treads the fisge in humble flate,

And from the ladies eyes expects her fate a If they propitious beam her into life,

fust emulation is her only firife.

Shakefpear, with energy thall warm the heart,

And Johnson, the true comic force impart;

Leo, in high pompous verie fhall nobly fwell.

And Addison, in patriot thoughts encel;

Ev'n lasrell'd Dryden, with the reft shall vie.

AndOtway's lines imposed the molting eye:

- When plaintive Rows mall paint the nymph's differen,
- Each heaving bofom thall her grief express. Nor thall we fail to aid the changeful forme found.
- With hum'rous first, and moticy Harle-Here let your leifurs hours, with mirth and joy,

That hateful enemy the fpleen deftroy :

Small fautra excuse,-with candid fmiles attend,

Encouragement will urge us on to mend.

HONQUR. A FRAGMENT.

A N ancient flock, of large and high degree,

If ftill the verdant virtues cloath the tree, Is good. Each bough, with parent juices

fed, [head. Adds to, and shares, the honours of the

Its lofty top o'erlooks the kindred race, And the wide branches wave in ample space. Shelter'd beneath their far-extended shade,

(A tender plant) fee humble worth difplay'd!

Such Sackville's line, and Campbell's grac'd our isle,

When the last Dorfet liv'd, and last Argyle. In years to come be prefent merit shown : No flatt'rer I; for beggar I am none!

Who shall reftrain me, if I chuse to fing, That, without virtue, I'd contemn a king ?

The trunk of peersge, proudly the' it fland.

Planned by Henry's, or by Edward's hand, If wither'd all the worth that won it place, But points its naked limbs to fhew diffrace. In vain its length of luftre is difplay'd,

Saplefs, it yields not ornament nor finde. Rather than this, much honour'd be the fhoot, [root.

Which fpreads and rifes, tho' unknown its By fatire's felf that family he fam'd,

Which fhines, to courts unknown, by kings unnam'd,

Whole virtues by intail have lineal run, Blefing and blefs'd, from father on to form. So hid in foreit, thrives fome ever-green, Delightful near, but not at diftance form, A TPILOGUE

Occafined by the Two Occafional Prologues, (which fee, p: 434, 473.) and form by Mrs. CLIVE.

I'LL do't, by heav'n I will-pray get you gone; [dee ? What all thefe janglings, and I not make

Was ever woman offer'd fo much wrong ? These creatures here would have me hold my tonique !

I'm fo provok'd—I hope you will excufe me: I must be heard—and beg you won't refuse me.

While our mock heroes, not fo wife as raft, With indignation hold the vengeful laft;

And at each other throw alternate fquibs,

Composid of little wit-and lome few fibs; I Carberine Glive, come here t'attack there all,

And aim alike at little and at tall ;

But first e'er with these buskin chiefs I brave it,

A flory is at hand, and you fhall have it. Once on a time two boys were throwing

dirt, [what perts

A gentle youth was one, and one was fome-Each to his mafter with his tale retreated, a

Who gravely heard their different parts (repeated, [ill-treated.]

- How Tom was rude, and Jack, poor lad, J
- The mafter paus'd-to be unjust was loth, Call'd for a rod, and fairly whipp'd them

both. In this fame mafter's place, lo ! here I fland,

And for each culprit, hold the lafh in hand. First, for our own-oh, 'tis a pretty youth! But out of fifty lies I'll fift fome truth.

"Tis true, he's of a cholerick disposition,

And fiery parts make up his composition, How have I feen him rave when things mif-

carry'd ? [marry'd, Indeed he's grown much tamer fince be

- If he fucceeds, what joys his fancy firike,
- And then he grts-to which he has no diflike.

Paults he has many—but I know no crimesa Yes; he has one—he contradicts fometimes: And when he falls into his frantick fit,

He blufters fo ir makes e'en ME fubmit.

So much for him-the other youth comes, next, [he's vext]

Who thews by what he fays, poor foul, He tells you tales how cruelly THIS treata us, [us.

To make you think the little monfter beats Wou'd Lhave whin'd in melancholy phrafe, How bouncing Bajanet retreats from Bays !

I, that am woman ! would have flood the fray,

At leaft, not inivelia thus, and run awayh Should any manager life arm at me. I have a tyrant arm as mall as he to the

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In fact there has fome little bouncing been, But who the bouncer was—inquire within ! No matter who—I now proclaim a peace, And hope henceforth hoftilities will ceafe ; No more fhall either rack his brains to teaze ye, [pleafe ye. Bet let the conteft be — who moft fhall

VERSES addrefs'd to fome LADIES of H-pft-d. CONSTANT gamefters I every day Ev'ry night, employ'd at play, Squandring wealth and time away ; Never happy but at cards, You fhall meet with juft rewards, (For negleft of family, Trufted to a fervant's eye, And domeftick bus'nefs, care Of each valuable fair.) Bane of quiet, peace and joy, Every comfort you deftroy, Whilf your thinking friends bemoan, Wafte and rot left at home :

Childrens ruin, huíband's curfe, Prelude to an empty purfe; No man leaves to fuch a wife, More than bare fupport for life; Have recourfe to common fenfe,

Reform, or take the confequence.

In Anfaver to the Author of an Addrefs to fome H-pft-d Ladics. WHEN trafh and dullnefs, void of fenfe or wit, Appears united, and in anger writ,

'Tis judg'd the wifeft, not to answer it : J

- But when rude, angry tongues forget what's due,
- To brighteft angels, or, ye fair, to you ; Then wildom must submit to wildom's laws.
- And mea will rife to vindicate your caufe. Say then, thou (cribbler, how you came to dare,

Thus meanly to arraign these matchless fair ?

But 'tis the pride of fools, and yours the fame, [their fame :

Who cannot reach their praife, would blaft But know, their fame, to diffant countries knowa,

Remains unfhook, the glory of our own ; Perfect they feem, as fent by heaven here,

To charm our fouls, and flow what's heaven there :

Exempt from vice, and from all paffion free, From play to hurt them, and from tonguea like thee,

HUNGARICI MARTIS Images Anglice, The HUSSAR.

I MPUNE bacchari, prmdari, Et fanguine tingere fe ; Ad latus hoftile graffari, Et ferro defendere fe j. Ovare dum figna in acie ftant, Gaudere dum claffica fonitum dant : Hoc Martis tripudium eft, Hic fpiritus militis eft.

2. En ! Martis acinaces fplendent ! Boatum, en ! tympana dant ! En ! bellica claffica frendent ! Phalanges, en ! ferreæ ftant ? Hac facie qui non in aciem it, Is lepus, is fungus, is fœmina fit. Hoc Martis, &c.

³ Pro patria vitam qui ponit, Pro rege qui farguinem dat, Pro fide extrema qui fubit, Io mortem qui ferreus flat, Pro aris et focis qui victima fit, Is deus, is fuperis proximus fit. Hoc Martis, &c.

STANZAS occessioned by a Genchman's feeing Sir JOHN H-TH-E's feat as B-n-n.

Ipfa quidem wirsm pretium fibi, folog; laté Fortusa focura nitet, nec fafcibus ullis Erigitur, plausuvo cupit clarefcere wulgi, Nil opis externa cupiens, nibil indiga laudis:

Divitiis animofa fuis immotaque cuntis Cofibus, ex altà mortalia defpositarce. CLAUDIAN.

HAPPY H-th-e! fortune bleffing, How fecurely great you live, Every earthly good polfeffing, Man can with, and heav'n can give!

Riches in profusion flowing,

Plenty gaily laughing round, Children in fair virtue growing,

And with matchless beauty crown'd : And all other she's excelling,

With a noble partner bleft, Where each grace and virtue dwelling,

Join to charm thy conftant breaft.

Why attend to bards declaiming Of their Tufculums and feats?

When, compar'd with thine, worth naming Are not all their best retreats.

There from patty-feuds removing, And the madnels of the great,

Bleft you live, belov'd and loving, Publick in a private flate.

Envy'd mortal! ftill proceeding, Oh! may glory's crown be thine ; And each leffer ftar exceeding,

May'ft thou all, like Sol, outfhine.

Still o'er all thy plains extending Blifs and plenty, life and joy-

Till, its favour'd boon demanding, Heav'n shall call thes to shy sky.

An entellent New BALLAD spen the British Herting Filtery.

To the Tum of --- Packington's Pound.

TE Britons be merry, because you're grown wife,

Look back with diffain on your indolence paft :

Our parliament lately has open'd its eyes, And fees our true ftrength and true trea-

Arre at laft.

From this happy hour,

Tho' our friends may look thur.

- We are, and we will be; the maritime power.
- For Britain's determin'd ber rights to maintain ; fof the mate. And the fip ries pall make ber the quest
- What tho', round our iflands, when fails our brave fleet ; [brag :

As lords of the ocean we blufter and And what the' our neighbours, as oft as

our flag ? we meet,

Must lower their topfails and strike to It is all but a-pilh ! They have full their full with,

If we got the honour, while they get 1 the fifh.

But Britain's determin'd, &c.

For us without all moleflation or care,

. May Hans in the Indies his projects puríue ;

And wary Jack Spaniard let nobody thare In his Mexican trade, or the wealth of Peru.

Then why thould not we

All the while be as free.

With our own inexhaustible mine in the fea?

But Britain's determin'd, &c.

Our plan is conducted with vigour and fkill, A glorious beginning already is made ;

The jund with subscriptions we chearfully fill,

To fettle a brifk and a flourishing trade. For we need not be told,

That our herrings, well fold,

Will bring us in plenty of filver and gold.

And Britain's determin'd. Ge.

If his charm had but hit, friar Bacon of [brafe; yore

Had fenc'd us about with a bulwark of

But this noble scheme does a thousand times more, [aís.

- And thews the old conjurce was but an For (rom this fhall proceed A fucceffive bold breed,
 - To mann out our navies, whenever · they need.

- For Britain's determin'd. Sc.

- All ages, all fexes, all hands it employs, To fit out the buffes, and manage the
- freight boys, Old men and old women, and mailens and
- The parties thall quickly be eas'd in its rate.

It shall daily add more

To the general ftore,

And give coin to the wealthy, and work to the poor.

For Britain's determin'd. Co

And, O ye kind fates, give us leave to forebode, · (command 1) For what cannot fortunate commerce

In time it shall leften the national load,

Nor ever thall ; bankruptcy threaten the Land.

And what thall we tay,

To the jubile day, When our debts and our taxes are vanifh'd away ?

For Britain's description'd ber rights to maiglain ; [of the main: And the fift' rice foll make ber the queen

An extempore Reflection on LIFE. WHAT's human life ?- 'Tis juft an

us'd ; By temp'rance blefs'd, b'excefs abus'd ; A round of indolence or cares, As free, or plung'd in great affairs, To eat, drink, fleep, and kits his wife, The Chirakee thinks all of life : The man of Europe is not eafy, Unless he's mystical and bufy.

At court, in trade, in ev'ry art, The faithlefs tongue belies the heart ; And he who beft adapts the mafk, Exults, the mafter of his tafk.

For me, who into cuftom give As little as I can, and live, The bow why anxious fhould I bend, Or mourn for what I cannot mend ?

Give me to tafte the certain now. With peaceful mind and chearful brow ! To view the future unperplex'd, But form this life to meet the next !

The COMPARISON.

VAUNT 1 you mungrel curs of rhymet A You linfey-woolfey, falle fublime : Your daubing colours, bungling art ! Garrick, like nature, moves the heart !

So kerry ftones *, with feeble ray, May glitter with the blaze of day ; But flew the oriental fpark, Alas! the kerry ftone is dark.

REBUS on a Lindy fometine face at Tunbridge Wells.

HE ferum of milk, and where Noah's ark refled

Denotes a fair lady for virtue respected. THE

· Kerry flones are brought from Ireland,

Monthly Chronologer.



N the 18th of laft month, Robert Moore and Robert Snare, two conflables of the divition of the Tower-Hamlets, were tried at Hick's-Hah, upon two feveral indictments, for

negleft of duty, in not attending at the execution at Tyburn the 26th of March 2aft, (at the profession of Mr. alderman Janffen, one of the then (heriffs.) appeable to a precept iffued for that purpole; to which indiffments they pleaded guilty, and promifed never to transgrefs again; upon which the court, at the intercefficien of the alderman, thought proper to fine them only 6. and 3.d. each; but they were told by the chairman, that their fines ought to have been more fevere, as thefe neglefts had made it neceffary for the civil power to call in the military to attend the executions, which was repugnant to our laws.

In our laft (p. 476.) we mentioned the treaty that had been fign'd at Madrid by the British and Spanish ministers. We hoped by this time, we should have been able to give an authentick account of the feveral articles; but for want of that, our readers must a prefent be fatisfied with the following principal articles, as published in the forcign Gazettes.

T. The king of Spain engages to pay the South-fea company, within the fpace of three months, the fum of 100,000*l*. fterling, by way of indemnification, as well for the non-execution of the affiento treaty of the 1_3 th of March, 1_713 , as to make them amends for the four years, in which they did not fend out their annual fhip.

2. As to the trade and navigation of the Englifh in the ports of the king of Spain's dominions, the treaties of 1667 and 1670, that of Utrecht of the year 1713, the 1ft, 4th, 5th, and 7th articles of the treaty of 1715, and that of 1721, fhall be punctually observed and executed.

3. Confequently the English thips that trade in the ports of his ca holick majefly, Atall pay no other duties for the good; they import or export, than fuch as they paid in the reign of Charles II. of Spain.

4. The fubjects of Great-Britain, in the places where they fhall come to traffick, thall pay only the fame duties as are laid on the fubjects of his catholick majefty, who means that the English fhall be treated in his dominions on the fame footing as the mations the most favoured. And more-

November, 1750.

over, they shall continue to enjoy the privilege of taking in fait at the island of Tortuga, which is possified by the Spaniards.

On October 25, was held a general court of the governors and company of the Bank of England, when they came to a refustion to End the government a furn of money, at three per cent to pay eff all the unfubferib'd Bank annuities, and the money borsowed on wrought plate, the whole, amounting to 1,022,300 and edd pounds, which the Bank is to be paid out of the first furplus that may arile from the finking fund; and this to be fecur'd by an act of parliament, or a chuse in fome act, for that purpofe.

Extrat of a Letter from Nova Scotia, dated September 22.

In the beginning of this month governor Cornwallis fent to Chignecto a large force, confifting of 3 or 4 floops of war, and about 1000 regular forces, to drive out the Indians who had annoy'd our fettlements ever tince our first landing, and who, infligated, as is supposed, by the French, burnt, last April, the town of Chignedo, on the approach of the troops that were then fent thither from Hallifax. On the arrival of the forces, orders were given to land, which was interrupted by the Indians, mingled with the neutral French ; who, to the number of 7 or 800, had intrenched themfelves behind fliong hanks and palifadoes that were cannon-proof, and to could not be affected by the fire . from the thips : Major Lawrence, therefore, who commanded this expedition, at the head of about 100 chofm men, landed a mile and a half from this intrenchment, where the enemy were ready to receive hm with their fmall arms. He receiv'd their fire (by which he loft only five or fix of his men) referving his own, and march'd up with all expedition, before they could load again, bravely mounted their intreachments, and difcharg'd his fire just at their notes, by which he kill'd a great number of them, and the reft fled with the greatest precipitation, and pass'd the siver to the other fide on the French ground, where a French officer, with about 100 regular troops. flood and was witness of the action. All our forces then landed, and have taken poffetfion of a fine country, clear'd of trees, &c. for so or 30 miles, with the harveft standing Uuw

flanding upon the ground. This action has to effectually (trengthened our fettlement, and done fuch injury to the French, and efpecially to thole of Cape-Breton, who received most of their supplies of provision from the neutral French fettled at Chignecto, that we now are in no pain for our fettlement, but with reafon expect it to be the most flou ishing colony in America.

SUNDAY, November 4.

His majerty having embark'd at Helvoetfluys on Saturday, the preceding day, landed on this day at Harwich, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at St. James's, in good health, the fame night, between ten and eleven.

WEDNESDAY, 7

Was held, at the King's-Arms tavern, in Exchange-Alley, in purfuance of the directions of his majefty's royal charter, and of the order of his royal highness the prince of Wales, as governor, a general court of the corporation of the Free Britifh Filbery ; when the necessary resolutions were taken for putting the fociety into a course of acting, and for the opening of a general fubicription, at Meff. Surman's, Hoare's, Child's and Drummond's ; and then the court adjourn'd fine die.

The five following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Thomas Reynolds. Thomas Pryor, George Robins, George Anderson, alias Jeffery Everett, who were condemn'd the last festions at the Old Bailey, (fee p.475.) and William Riley, condemn'd the preceding feffions, (fee p. 427, 4-4.) They all, except Everett, behav'd in a manner becoming their unhappy circumfances ; but he feem'd harden'd and unconcern'd, and, as by feveral fymptoms he appear'd to be a desperate fellow, he was carried to the place of execution handcuffed .- The reft who were condemn'd the laft feffions, were repriev'd for tranfportation .- Reynolds, executed for inlifting men into foreign fervice, declar'd in the prefs-yard, whilst his irons were knocking off, that he went to be hang'd with as much latisfaction as if he was going to he married, for that he was innocent of the crime for which he fuffer'd, and freely forgave his profecutor. - The execution of Robert Davie, convicted for stealing nine elephant's teeth, the property of Mr. Touchet, merchant, which was to have been with the c above mentioned, was refrited t li his majefty's pleafure should be further known. This refpire was obtain'd at the interceffion of the merchants of this city, on account of fome very ufeful difcoveries this convict has made for their intereft.

About II at night, a fire broke out at a house, the corner of Craigg's court, Charing Crofs, which confum'd the faid house, and two more, and greatly damaged feveral others.

THURSDAY, 8.

This day the right honourable the lordmayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, waited on his majefty, to congratulate him on his fafe return, and the birls of a prince ; when Richard Adams, Elq; their recorder, made their compliments in the following address.

To the King's molt excellent Majefty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council allembled.

May it please your Majefly.

W E the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the in common-council affembled, your majefty's truly loyal and faithful fubjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty, to congratulate your majetty of your fafe return to your British deminions, and with joy to express the fatisfaction we derive from your royal prefence amongst

As our zeal and affection for your royal house, have the next place in our hearts, to our zeal and affection for your royal perfon, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your majefty on the birth of another prince : An additional fecurity for perpetuating the protestant fucceffion and the British constitution, the greatest bleffings these kingdoms can enjoy.

We want words to express the grateful fense we have of your majefty's gracious acceptance of our duty, and your majefty's repeated declarations of favour and protection : It shall be our constant prayer, that your majefty may long reign over a free, grateful and obedient people, and that the fceptre of thefe kingdoms may be fwayed to the end of time, by a race of princes, defcended from your majefty, and inheritors of those virtues which adorn your royal perfon.

To which his Majefty was pleafed to rerurn this meft gracious Anfwer.

Thank you for this very affectionate addrefs My care and attention shall never be wanting for the support of the trade and commerce of my fubjects ; and the city of London may always depend upon my favour and protection.

They were receiv'd very gracioully ; and had the honour to kils his majefly's hand,

SATURDAT,

SATURDAY, JO.

1750.

Was argued, in the court of King'sbench, Weffminfter, an affair upon an action brought at the fut of Sir John Bofworth, chamberlain of London, at the joftance of the worthipful company of fcriveners, againft Mr. John Alexander, an emment attorney in Threadneedle-fireet, for exercifing the art or myftery of a ferivener, not being a freeman; when the court declared their opinion in favour of the city.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

This being the day appointed for celebrating his majefly's birth day (which was on Oft. 30.) there was a fplendid appearance at court, of the nobility, foreign miniflers, &c. to compliment his majefly on the occasion.

THURSDAY, 15.

The parliament, which flood prorogu'd to the 22d inftant, was order'd to be further porogued to Jahuary 17, when it is to fit for difpatch of bufinefs.

SATURDAY, 17.

This night, about twelve o'clock, the New Bridge, at Weltminfter, was open'd with a proceffion by feveral gentlemen of, that city, the chief artificers belonging to the work, and a great number of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &... with guns during the ceremony .-- The fift ftone of this bridge was laid on Monday, Jan. 29, 1738-9, fo that it has teen 11 years and 9 months building, but would have been finish'd sooner if one of the peers had not given way, and protracted the time for complexing the work : 'Tis now allowed, by the judges of architecture, to be one of the grandeft bridges in the world .- All the next day, being Sunday, Westminster was like a fair, with people going to view the bridge, and pais over it .- The laft ftone of this bridge was laid on the 10th inft. by Thomas Lediard, Efq; in prefence of feveral of the commissioners .- Thirty-two lamps are fixed up, and 12 watchmen appointed to do duty every night, to prevent robberies and irregularities,

MONDAY, 19.

The anniverfary of the birth of her royal highnels the princels of Wales was celebrated, when her royal highnels enter'd into the 32d year of her age.

A diffemper, like a violent cold, attended with a profue running at the nofe, feized the horfes almost universally this month, not only in and about town, but in all parts of England. They were frequently taken ill on the road, in the coaches and post-chaises, &c. to the no fmall interruption of travelling, and inconvenience of pastengers. It did not prove very mortal, the' (ome died of it; and towards the end of the month it began to abate. Several methods were offered for the cure of this reigning diforder, among which the following feems to deferve the preference.

A CURE for a COLD or COUGH in Horses, fo prevalent among & them at whis Time.

TAKE a quart of als or firong beer, warm it, and put thereto a quarter of a pound of treacle or molaffes, and a quarter of a pint of diffilled anifeed water : Stir it well together, and give it the horfe at night after his ordinary food : The next morning give him a pail of warm water with a handful of oatmeal in it, and a math of malt with a handful or two of beans; and let this be repeated until the horfe be cured. It will cure an ox or cow.

TUESDAY, 20.

The caufe, which had been for fome years depending between Godfrey Copley, of Sprotbrough in Yorkfhire, E(q; and Anna Maria, his wife, formerly Anna Maria Brace, of the city of Bath, was determined by the court of delegates; who confirmed two former (entences of feparation obtained by the faid Mr. Copley in the bifhop of London's court and court of atches, against his faid wife.

THURSDAY, 22.

Was held a court of common council at Guildhall, when, after a dehate of near four hours upon the bill for licenfing foreigners to work in this city, and fome alterations made therein, it paffed unanimoufly. The following is an abfract of the faid act.

That after the first day of December next, the court of lord mayor and aldermen may grant a licence to a free master, who has used his best endeavours, and cannot procure a fufficient number of fit and able free journeymen to carry on his business, to employ fuch a number of foreigners, for or during fuch time or times, and under fuch restrictions as to the faid court shall feem fit and necessary.

On any Tuelday, on which no court of lord-mayor and alderman fhall be helden, the power above mentioned (to as the fame do not exceed the (pace of fix weeks) is vefted in the lord-mayor for the time being,

No licence will be granted by virtue of this add, to any freeman to employ any foreigner, unlefs he has one apprentice at leaft, or has had one apprentice within twelve kalendar months next before his application for fuch licence.

No freeman is to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has registered the christian and furname, and place of abode of the faid foreigner, and in what U u u a busines

bufinels he is to be employed, with the town-clerk of this city for the time being, who is to enter the fame in a book to be kept for that purpose, he being paid 28. 6d. for every ficence to to be registered, which book any freeman of this city has liberty to infpect, gratis, every day between twelve o'clock at noon and two in the afternoon, (Sundays excepted ;) and if any perfon registered by virtue of this licence, shall leave his mafter's fervice, or be difcharged the fame, the town clerk is upon application to infert and enter in the licence, and regitter another perfon's name, in the room of the perion discharged, for the remaining term of the licence, without any fee.

The court of lord-mayor and aldermen have a power to revoke, or call in any licence, tho' the time limited therein be not expired.

The two British busses, the Argyle and Bedford, that had been fifting off the north-weft of Scotland, arrived about this time in the river, and brought as fine a cargo of fifh as were taken in the June and July fisheries off Shetland. Thefe are the last fish that will be taken this fealon.

FRIDAY, 23.

The great caufe, which had been long depending in the delegates, between John Butler, Elq; and Mr. P-rm-nt-r, relating to the validity of the pretended laft will of Peter Jewkes, late of Petworth in Suffix, Efq; deceased, under which the faid Mr. P-rm-nt-r claimed great part of the real and perional situte, to a confiderable value, of the faid Mr. Jewkes, was determined ; when the court unanimoufly fet afide fuch pretended will, as obtained by fraud and impofition, with 2001. cofts to be paid by the faid Mr. P.rm.nt-r.

Not long fince, certain workmen, employed in repairing the caftle of Verona; about three miles from Cadiz, dug up a moft excellent monument of antiquity. It is a very boautiful copper flatue, which, independent of the pedeftal, measures in height 16 feet 7 inches, reprefenting Hercules, holding in his right hand the head of Geryon, in antient Spanish monarch, the corpie lying under the conqueror's feet, and with his left hand bridling a Lon. On the pedeftal is the following infeription, Aleides devicto Geryone Gadium jundator ; that is, Hercules having overcome Geryon, breame the founder of Cadiz. On the right fide are thefe words, L. Ælio Conf. and moon the left, Andrianus PC. which implies that Andrian caufed this flatue to ins er Steil when Lucius Ablins was conful, In appliars, that this Inclus At his Merus Cejonius (to his name is at large) died,

A. D. 138, which, in fome measure, thews the time when this flatue was fet up.

MARRINGES and BIRTHE

T. Hon. the earl of Haddington, to K Mis. Lloyd, of Spring-gardens.

John Delavare, Efg; to Mils French, of St. James's fquare, a 10,0001. fortune.

Nov. 3. William Ball, of Suffex, Eig; to Mifs Safly Woodley, of the fame county.

John Corbet, of Salop, Efq; to Mills Mytton, of Halfton in the fame county.

4. Jonathan James, Efg; an eminent merchant of this city, to Mils Anne Herbert, of Old-Broad fireet, a 10,0001. fortunë,

8. Rev. Mr. Wilding, reftor of Little Cranfield in Effex, to Mifs Twells, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Twells.

q. George Evans, of Bloomfbury, Elq; to Mils Lydia Moore, of Great Ruffel-Areet.

13. George Sayer, of Pett in Kent, Elq; to Mils Greenhill of Maidftone, a 20, cocl. fortune.

Mr. Henry Benwell, an eminent makfter at Mortlake, to Mils Molly Sexton, of Oakingham in Berks.

20. Edward Barker, of Hatton-Garden, Efq; to Mifs Crompton, fifter to the countels of Matchmont.

Nov. 5. Counters of Lincoln, delivered of a fon.

13. The Ruffian envoy's lady, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EFFERY Amherit, Eig; in the commiffion of the peace for Kent, and one of the benchers of the Hon. feciety of Gray's inn.

I ady Eleanor Ernle, relict of the late Sir Samuel Ernle, bart.

Oct. 26. William Brown, E'q; upwards of 20 years comptroller of the cuftoms.

30 Mr. Thomas Piddington, one of the bridge-mafters of this city.

Mr. John Mottley, author of the life of Peter the great, emperor of Ruffia, and feveral other pieces.

Hon. capt. Tho. Stuart, an old experfenced officer in K. William's and all

Q. Anne's wars. Nov. 1. Mr. Nafrale Levi Surfino, an eminent Italian meichant.

". The lady of Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, and matter of his majefty's great wardrobe.

Rt. Hon the lord St. Clair, at Edinburgh.

4. Sir Daniel O Carrol, knight of the order of Arragon in Spain, baronet of Great-Britain, and little, gen, of his majefty's forces.

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Roger Bourchier, M. A. fenior fellow of Worceiter college in Oxford, of which he had been a member near 40 years.

1750.

Major Barnwell, in Killigrew-court, Scotland. yard, aged upwards of 110.

5. Dr. James Newton, at his houle near Islington-Turnpike.

Rev. Mr. Garencieres, rector of Stainton in Cleveland, and vicar of Scarborough.

Mr. John Loudon, profeffor of philofophy in the university of Glasgow.

IO. Mr. Edward Bright, an eminent fhopkeeper at Malden in Effex, aged 30 years. He was fuppofed to be the largeft man living: He weighed 42 ftone and a half, horfeman's weight, and not being very tall, his body was of an aftonifhing bulk, and his less were as big as a middling man's body. He was an aftive man till a yeat or two before his death, when his corpulency fo overpowered his firength, that his life was a burden, and his death a deliverance.

12. Ifaac Matthews, Elq; many years an eminent merchant in the Streights trade.

14. The only fon of Sir James Creed, knt. of the fmall pox, at Greenwich, in the 15th year of his age.

Lancelot Burton, Elq; muster-master, and keeper of his majetty's stores in the castle of Deal.

1. Hon. col. Roncomb, who ferved 30 years in the first reg. of foot guards.

Rev. Mr. Richard Otway, a minor canon of Wells, and rector of Broughton-Matthew in Kent.

18. Her grace Lydia Catherine, dutchefs dowager of Chandos, at Shaw-hall in Berks.

Rev. Mr. Benet, of Abingdon, late vicar of Denchworth, in Berks.

20. Charles Richardson, Elq; fomerly representative for Honiton, in Devon.

Rev. Mr. Thicknels, rector of Swamington in Norfolk.

22. Rev. Joel Hemming, M. A. fellow of Baliol college, Oxford, and rector of Eradiord, in Somerfetthire.

23. Mr. John Davies, late keeper of Ludgate.

E-defisifical PREFERMENTS.

R. Reece, cholen by the governors of M Guy's hospital, minister of Bircham, in Herefordfh.re .- Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, son to the Rt. Hon. the lord Townsherd, mide one of the deputy clerks of his mijefty's clofet .- Dr. Jimes Cornwallis, rector of Bentham, in Oxfordihire, made one of his majefly's chaplains in ordinary .- Sidney Swiney, M. A. prefented to the reflory of one Medicty of Twing, in Yorkshire. - Mr. Crutchley, to the rectory of Skemington, in Effex. - Dr. John Conybeare, dean of Chrift-church, Uzford, made bilhop of Briffol, in the . А. 5

room of bifhop Butler, lately translated to Durham....Dr. Thomas Secker, bifhop of Oxford, made dean of St. Paul's, in the room of the faid bifnop Butler....Mr. Willes, prefented to the living of Wokendon, in Effex....Mr. Anwards, to the retory of Eyderne, in Carnervenfhire.

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PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Y EORGE Powlett, Elq; made gen-G tleman usher to the prince, in the room of col. Robinion, preferred to the poft of equeriy .--- Sydney Stafford Smythe, Efes one of the barons of the Exchequer, received the honour of knighthood .- Joleph Allin, Elq; furveyor of the Navy, received alfo the honour of knighthood. - Lord North and Guildford, appointed tutor to prince George, eldeft fon of his royal highnefs the prince of Wales. -Charles Madan. Efq; made page to the princels Augusta-George Bolcawen, Elq; captain in the firft regiment of foot-guards, made col. of a reg. on the Irifh eftablifhment. - Philip Thickness, Big; made capt. of a company of invalids. - Mr. Leckman unanimoully chofen fecretary, and Mr. Nelme accomptant, by a great majority, to the fociety of the free Britilh filhery.

Perfons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

"HOMAS Robertion, late of St Mertin's in the Fields, tin-plate worker. -Redmond Fitzgerald, of Chatham, fhopkceper. - Joseph Champion, of New Sarum, clothier. - Edward Hayward, of Fore-firect, London, diftiller. - Robert Hudfon, late of Deal, in Kent, draper .-John Hafkins, late of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, warehoufe man --- William Elmes, late of St. John's, in Gloucefter, mercer, - John Neale, of Leadenhall- ftreet, watchmaker .- George Drake, of Halifax, grocer and druggift. - Francis Horton, of Wolverhampton, ironmonger .--- William Harey, late of Sunderland, linen-draper .-James Walker, of Great Grim(by, Imen-draper.-Jonathan Ellis, of Sheffield, cordwainer. - Charles Cave, of Whitechapel parifh, chapman. - William Walker, of Moorfields, dyer. - John Adderley, of Gloucefler ftreet, oil and colour man.of Robert Batfon, late of St. George in the Eaft, merchant. - Samuel Chatfield, of Athborne, in Derbyshire, maltster and cheefefactor .- George Whitehead, of Briftol, merchant .- Francis Fox and William Jones, of Water lane, merchants. - John Barrel, of Weil-close square, sugar-renner. -William Simpfon, of Leicefter fields, wine-nierchant. - William Vintner, of Fleet market, grocer. - John Taylor, of St. George, Hanover fquare, victualler .---Thomas Wallon the elder, of Lewisham, in Kent, fellmonger. - Samuel Killet, of G eat Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchant.

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UR advices from Holland, fince our) last, fay, that his ferene highness the prince Stadtholder made a journey lately from Loo to Zutphen, where he was prefent at the affembly of the flates of the three divisions of Guelderland, and re eftablifted the government of that province, which was absolutely become an oligarchy, by putting it upon the fame footing as king William III, of England had done, when he reftored that province of the republick, after the retreat of the French, who had been for fome time in the poffeifon of it. Soon after this, his ferene highnefs, with her royal highnefs the princefs, the hereditary prince their fon, and the princefs Caroline their daughter, fet out from Loo for the Hague, where they arrived the 18th, N. S. and on the 26th the marquis de St. Contest, the French ambaffador to the republick, had a private audience of his ferene highness, with fuch ceremonies as had with fome difficulty been fettled. Upon his excellency's arrival at the Stadtholder's hotel, his ferene highnels, accompanied by the principal lords of his court, and a number of other perfons of diffinction, came out and received the ambaffador upon his ftepping out of his coach, and conducted him into his closet, from whence, after having flaid fome minutes, his ferene highnefs reconducted him with the fame ceremonies. Next day his ferene highnefs returned the ambaffador's vifit, and upon his arrival at the horel of France, he was received, conducted and reconducted by the ambaffador, in the fame manner as the ambaffador had been by him.

From France we hear, that the fquadron which failed laft fummer from Breft, under the command of M. Macnamara, and occationed to many fpeculations, arrived the 25th ult. N. S. at Toulon, and was there unrigging in order to be laid up : And that the flates of Britany having refolved to fend deputies to the king, with humble remonstrances against the tax called the 20th penny, the duke de Charles, governor of that province, told them, that their remonstrances would be absolutely useles : and therefore conjured them to go upon those affairs which concerned the province, to prevent putting him under the necessity of executing the king's orders.

From Spain we hear, that the Invincible and Vencedor, two fine new 70 gun fhips, were on the 30th ult. N. S. confumed by the former's being accidentally fet on fire at La Grana in the harbour of Ferol. The boatfwains of both fhips immediately fled to a convent; but as flanding armies have now in all countries put an end to the ufurped dominion of priefts, forme foldiers were foon fent to take them from thence, even before an inquiry whether they were guilty of any neglect; for no one supposes there was any design.

We have had lately the following extraordinary article from Rome, dated, Octp-ber 6. The principal perions among the Roman Catholicks of Ireland, both clergy and laity, having represented to the pope. the great numbers of mendicant or begging fryars which fwarmed in that country, with their fcandalous lives and behaviour, and demanded a remedy against this grievance ; his holine's remitted the examination of their complaint to the congregation de propaganda fide; which, after mature deliberation, made a decree to forbid the receiving or professing such sryars hereafter in Ireland ; and they are forbid under pain of excommunication to enter into certain houles called nunneries, of which there are many in Ireland, which were under the direction of these fryars, where it appeared, that many vile practices were purfued. Thefe nunneries are likewife Suppressed by a decree from the holy congregation.

From Milan we hear, that Signors Caetahi Agnifi, a native of that city, and a lady celebrated for her great knowledge in feverel arts and fciences, particularly in the feveral branches of the mathematicks, was fome time fince appointed by the pope', one of the profeffors of the university of Bologna.

From Drefden they write, that a confiderable fum of money had lately arrived there from Hanover, which had been negotiated for the fervice of the king of Poland. And from Berlin they write, that his Pruffian majefty has not only affigned M. Voltaire a yearly penfion of 3000 erowns, but has alfo given 2000 crowns a year to Mademoifelle Denis, meice of that poet.

By a private letter from Copenhagen, we learn, that the millionaries refiding in that part of Greenland which lies on the north-weft fide of Davis's Straits, have difcovered on the other fide of the mountains, a numerous colony that appears to be chriftians, and by their frequent ufe of the fign of the erofs, plainly flaw, that they are deficendants of perions who fettled there before the reformation; which has occasioned much speculation in Denmark, where a farther account of this people is impatiently expected.

From Tetuan we hear, that a new treaty of peace and friendflip has been concluded between Great-Britain and Morocco, by William Pettigrew, his majefty's conful, and Hadge Mohomet Termin, alcaide of Tetuan; and at the fame time an agreement has been made for the redemption of faxy Britigh captives. Di-

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The mathematical question and the answers shall be in our next.—We have received the Greek follogistics, which shall be confidered.—The subject mentioned by A. B. is of importance, and when we receive any good thing upon it, it shall be instructed ; in the mean time our duty is plain, without entering into abstruct points.—The song on the Briefs berring fiftery is in our Mag. for 'Jan. last.—We are obliged to our correspondent for the song set to multick, and are forry it will mot answer our parpole.—Mr. Mordsunt's further favours will be very acceptable. We have received Allossive's offay, to which we shall pay a regard.

About the Middle of January will be Published,

A NAPPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1750, with a General Tivle, compleat Indexes, and feveral other Things, neceffary to be bound up with the Volume.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE. DECEMBER, 1750.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

I contented in my wherry, At thoir blunders can be merry; And like the watermen of Thames, As I row by call them names.

SWIFT. A

SIR,



HEN I find my animal frame inclining to melancholy, which is generally the cale in gloomy or rainy weather, I take a furvey of the general flate of Europe; not B

that I much care what they are about, but only to keep me in a chearful temper. The variety of fcenes, and the inconfiftencies in statesmens conduct ; the blundering ichemes steadily and constantly purjued by fome, and the ever-varying plans, or temporary expedients, by which others Lve, are a fovereign specifick against me- C lancholy. Whenever I look back to my paft conduct, whether in the morning or noon of life (which I am most apt to do when the air is well impregnated with watry particles) or only reflect on what I have faid or done but yesterday, I always find caule enough to call myfelf fool, dolt, als, &c. and therefore, to put an end to fuch difagreeable reflections, I turn my thoughts D to the contemplation of other mens follies. This ferves as a flattering glafs to keep me in good humour : All the flaws I perceive in others make me blind to my own blemishes and defects, at least for a while ; for I use it only by way of recreation, or transient indulgence of pride and felf love.

Contented with my portion of worldly E goods, but not without ambition to enlarge it, and fatisfied with my thare of fenfe, tho' full defirous of improving it, I behold, with a mixture of difdain and concern, the prepofterous and iniquitous fyftems of c---ts : If they injured none "December, 1750. but themfelves, I might then, perhaps, behold them with a mixture of fcorn and pleafure.

In one corner of Europe I fee a nation groaning under an immenfe load of debts, and yet living without ceconomy, unlefs we may call that ceconomy, which fome think rather deferves the name of robbery. or breach of publick faith. Inquire what their political fystem is, either foreign or domeffick, and it is an hundred to one whether you will be able to get any light into it; at leaft, you must tug very hard to drag it into the light; for it is exceffively fond of dwelling in darknefs. As to the domeflick part of the fystem, it is to abstru'e. and withal fo prepoflerous, that neither friends nor foes to the ad--n can give any fatisfactory account of it; in thort, it is not to be defined. But thus much is furmifed ; that fome who would be thought wife heads, think to make the nation profper, by fuffering it to be wicked; vairly imagine to ftrengthen their own hands, by depressing v rue; soolishly propose to grow rich, by encouraging luxury and extravagance ; endeavour to keep men loyal and fteady, by bribery and corruption ; and abfurdly think to make the people industrious, without making them honeft .---In regard to foreign concerns, the fyftem is altogether as mysterious and inexplicable. They talk of preferving peace, and yet are fowing the feeds of difcord, and laying the foundation of new wars, by their miftaken measures. Their antient glory is departed, and they are become the fcorn of enemies, the tool of allies, cheated and bubbled by both. By grafping too many objects, and meddling with matters which at beft but very remotely concern them, their natural ftrength is never duly exerted. Fear, and some other base passions, shut their eyes to their natural advantages, and, like God's infatuated people of old, make them fue to Egypt for help against Babylon : Thus leaning upon a broken reed, and chufing to be inftrumental, indirectly at least, in

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promoting a general confution, rather than fland upon their own bottom, and truth to the protection of heaven in a good caule.

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The next that claims my notice, is a neople remarkable for good fenfe and folly, politeness and impertinence, frankness and deceit : Cealured and bated, yet imitated, by the greatest part of Europe. Here a A plan is fleadily purfued, to make the people r ch, but with no other view than to make the monarch great, and dangerous to his neighbours : To which end, the ministers flick at nothing, fpare no coft nor pains, to embroil fome powers, that they may have an opportunity to weaken others. Their country is large enough to fat.siy the ambition of any reasonable man; their B foil is fertile, and they have fea-ports fulficient for driving a trade with any part of the world. They are now growing very fait upon their hereditary foe; and the heft chance the latter has to efcape their defigns, lies in the reftleffnefs and vivacity of that people, which has often made them precipitate the execution of the beft laid C ichemes, and I hope will be the caule of their milcarrying in certain projects now on the anvil. They might live happy, bleffed with plenty and a thriving commerce, fecure in ftrong frontiers and numercus armies, if they could but acquire the virtue of contentment. But content is very rarely found among mankind, and no D where is it fo rare as in courts. To the want of this virtue are owing all the wars and defotations, all the robberies and oppreffions, both publick and private, which afflift mankind, and undeniably prove that many of the rulers of this world muft he actuated by fome other fpirit than that of the Wonderful counfellor, the Prince of prace.

In the third place, I take a view of a once great, but long fince degenerate, fallen nation, where pride has introduced idlenefs, and idlenefs begotten poverty; where infatiable avarice has leffened the true riches of the flate, and an immoderate defire to chlarge the bounds of their empire weakened the mother-country where tyranny p damps industry, and superstition locks up the inculties of the brighteft geniules. This notion acts the part of an understrapper ro France, who takes it by the weak fide : Intexicated with ambition, they fee not the dangers and difficulties their crafty ally is drawing them into.

In Germany we fee two powerful rivals : One long accuftomed to rule the roaft, and G now more than ordinary industriaus to preferve that fupetiority : The other daily increasing the high reputation he has acquired, fetting an example to all the foveseigns of Europe, as a legislator and a

warrior, and drawing people from all countries round about him, to fit down under the protection of absolute moharchy, which they think a very good form of government under fo great a general, philosopher, and politician. The former makes tools of her allies to keep up her grandeur ; leads them into almost infurmountable difficulties, and to infatuates them with chimerical notions and unintelligible jargon about a pair of fcales, that the poor beetles think they cannot poffibly exift, unless they drain themselves to the laft fhilling for her fake. The other takes advantage of the ambition of his rival, and the folly and madnels of her milchcows ; and thoroughly fenfible of his own importance, lets his allies hig themfelves with a notion, that he is doing their buffhels, whilft, in fact, he only makes use of them to gain his own ends.

Turning our eyes northward, we may be spectators of a mysterious squabble between two courts; the one managing it with a shew of decency and moderation, whatever the fecret motives and real defigns may be : The other flectoring and bullying, and talking as to a tributary or a vaffal. Here a mighty pother is made about liberty. One potentate, who keeps all her subjects in bondage, is yet so generous and equitable, as to refolve that her neighbours shall be free, whether they will or no : And these protest and swear they have no thoughts of ever giving up their liberties, but cannot obtain credit. For my part. I do not well underftand treaties. nor what great folks mean by making them; but this I know by the light of common fenfe, that if I was lord of a clan, and plaid the ty --- t among my tenants and vallals, it would ill become me to flickle for keeping up an equitable form of government in the neighbouring clans, the heads of which might, with reafon, bid me look at home, and not expect other's to do what I do not chufe to practife myfelf.

However, upon the whole, I am very well pleafed with the proceedings on all hands, not even excepting the conduct of a certain Italian prince, who, tho' he acted a wife part fome years ago, may be fuppoled to be older and wifer now : Becaule I perceive, or at least fancy I perceive, a fpirit rifing in the East and South, which may powerfully operate towards bringing to realon fome of the most surbulent, refractory spirits in Christendom, if nothing will ferve their turn but going to hygerheads again about balances, limits, trade and navigation, maintaining forms of government, rendering elective dignities hereditary, and I know not what befides.

> DEMOCRITUS. COPY

COPY of the DEFINITIVE CON-VENTION between the Kings of Great Britain and Spain, as brought by rbe Holland Mail, (fer p. 531.)

H 15 majefty the king of Spain, and his majefty the king of Great-Britain, having expressed an equal defire to A adjust the diffoutable points, which, at the fignature of the treaty of Aix la-Chapelles remained unfettled, with regard to their respective pretentions, and to the commerce of their fubiects ; and their faid maferties being willing to terminate all things thereto relating by a friendly compensation. For that effect authorized their minifters plenipstentiary (Don Joseph de Carvajal de B loever, which they enjoyed before the laft Lancastre, and Benjamin Keene) who, in confequence of their inftructions, have agreed on the following articles :

I. His Britannick majefty certes to his Catholick majerty his right of enjoyment of the affiento of negroes, and of the annual thip, during the four years, ftipulated by the 16th article of the treaty of Aix-la- C Chapelle.

II. His Britannick majefty, for a compenfation of 100,0001. Herling, which his Catholick majefty promifes and engages to pay at Madrid, or at London, to the royal affiento company, within the term of three 'months or fooner, from the day of the fignature of this treaty, cedes to his Catholick majefty all that might be due to the D faid company in any manner, on accoum of the faid affiento; infomuch that this compenfation fhall be effeemed and rerearded as a full and entire fatisfaction on the part of his Catholick majefty, and thall extinguish for the prefent, for the future, and for ever, all rights, pretentions, or demands, which might be formed in con- p his five to take all petible care to prevent fequence of the faid affiento or annual fhip, directly or indirectly, either on the part of "his Britannick majefty, or on the part of the company.

111. The Catholick king cedes to his Britannick majefty all that he might demand, in confequence of the faid afflento and annual thip, as well with regard to the articles already liquidated, as those which F micht be eafy or difficult to liquidate ; fo that neither on one fide, nor the other, is ever the leaft mention to be made thereof.

IV. His Catholick majelly confents, that the British febjects shall pay no greater or other duries for the merchandizes which they import or export at the different peris of his Catholick majefty, than those which G they paid for the fame merchandize in the time of Charles II. of Spain, regulated by fchedules and ordinances of the faid king, for of his predecetfors : "And tho" the Pie del Fardo was not founded opon any royal Strdinance, his Catholick majefty declares

nevertheless, that he wills and ordains. that it be obleved for the prefers and the future as an inviolable law, and that all the faid duries be levied with the fame advantage and cafe to the faid fubjucts.

V. His Catholisk majefty scimits the faid fubjects to take fait in the illand of Toltuge, without any moleflation, shey did in the time of king Charles II.

VI. His Catholick major y confense, that the faid fubjects that not pay any other duties than those paid by the fubjects of his Catholick majory in the fame place.

VII. The Octholick majefty grants the faid fubjects all the rights, privileges, franchifes, exemptions, and immunities whatwar, in virtue of schedules or royal ordinances, by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce made at Madrid in 1667. The faid fabjech shall be treated in Spain on the fame footing with the most favoured nations. In confequence, no nation that be rated at lefs duties for

the merchandize they fend into or carry out of Spain by land, than the faid subjects pay for fuch as they import or export by fea. All the rights, privileges, franchiles, exemptions, and immunities, that are permitted to any nation, thall be granted to the fail fobjects ; and his Britannick ma- . jefty confents, that the fame thing be granted and permuted to the Jubjects of Spain, in the kingdoms of his faid Britannick majefty.

VTH. His Oatholick majofty promifes to take all the care possible on his part, to abolifh all the innovations which have appeared to be introduced in the commerce s and in order to avert them for the future. his Britannick majefty promifes likewife on all innovations of that kind.

1X. Their Catholick and Britannick mejefties confirm, by the prefent treaty, that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and all other former treaties, which are thereby confirmed in ull'their articles and claufes, excepting fach as are derogated by the profent treaty ; the also the treaty of commerce concluded at Utrecht in 1713, except those articles which are found contrary to the prefent treaty, which become abalihod and of no force, namely, the three atticles of the faid treaty of Utrecht, commonly called explanatory.

X. All the reciprocal differences, rights, demands, and pretentions, which have fablifted between the two crowns of Spain and Orest Britain, wherein no other antion has any part, intereft, or right of in tervention, being hereby accommodated.; the two feighe kings mutually edgage for the punctual recounter of this treaty of

534 The Wit and Conversation of King Charles II. Dec.

reciprocal compensation, which should be ratified by their faid majeflies, and the ratifications exchanged within the term of fix weeks from the day of the fignature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In fairh of which, we, minifters plenipotentiary of his majefly the king of Spain, and of his majefly the king of Great Britain; in virtue of our respective full powers, have figned the prefent treaty, and thereto affixed the feals of our arms.

At Madrid, OA. 5, 1750. Signed, Don Joseph de Carvajal de Lancastre (L. S.) Benjamin Keene (L. S.)

The Marguis of Halifax's Account of the B WIT and CONVERSATION of King Charles II.

King Charles's wit confifted chiefly in the quicknefs of his apprehension. His apprehension made him find faults, and that led him to flort fayings upon them, not always equal, but often very good.

By his teing abroad, he contracted a C habit of converting familiarly, which added to this natural genius, made him very apt to talk; perhaps more than a very nice judgment would approve.

He was apter to make broad allufions upon any thing that gave the leaft occasion, than was altogether fuitable with the goodbreeding he shewed in most other things. The company he kept whilft abroad, had:D uled him to that fort of dialect. As a man who hath a good ftomach loveth generally to talk of mear, fo in the vicour of his age, he began that ftyle, which by degrees grew to natural to him, that after he cealed to do it out of pleafure, he continued to do it out of cuftom. The hypocrify of the former times inclined men R to think they could not fhew too great an aversion to it, and that helped to encourage this unbounded liberty of talking, without the reftraints of decency which were before observed.

The manner of that time of telling flories, had drawn him into it; being commended at first for the faculty of telling a cale well, he might infensibly be betrayed F to exercise it too often. Stories are dangerous in this, that the best expose a man most, by being ofteness repeated. It imight pass for an evidence for the moderns against the ancients, that it is now wholly left off by all that have any pretence to be distinguished by their good fense.

He had the improvements of wine, &c. G. which made him pleafant and eafy in company; where ue bore his part, and was acceptable even to thole who had no other defin than to be merry with him.

The thing called wit, a prince may tafte,. but it is dangerous for him to take too much of it; it hath allurements which by refining his though's, take off from their dignity, in applying them lefs to the governing part. There is a charm in wit, which a prince muft refift: And that to him was no eafy matter; it was contefting with nature upon terms of difadvantage.

His wit was not fo ill-natured as to put men out of countenance. In the cafe of a king effectally, it is more allowable to fpeak fharply of them, than to them.

His wit was not acquired by reading; that which he had above his original ftock by nature, was from company, in which he was very capable to observe. He could

not to properly be faid to have a wit very much raifed, as a plain, gaining, well-bred, recommending kind of wit.

But of all men that ever liked thole who had wit, he could the belt endure thole who had none. This leaneth more towards a faire than a compliment, in this refpect, that he could not only fuffer impertinence, but at fome times feemed to be pleafed with it.

He encouraged fome to talk a good deal more with him, than one would have expedied from a man of fo good a tafte: He fhould rather have order'd his attorney-general to profecute them for a mildemeanour, in using common-fense scurvily in his prefence. However, if this was a fault, it is arrogant for any of his fubjects to object to it, fince it would look like defying fuch a piece of indulgence. He must in fome degree loofen the ftrength of his wir, by his condefeenfion to talk with men fo very unequal to him. Wit must be used to fome equality, which may give it exercife, or elfe it is apt either to languish, or to grow a little vulgar, by reigning amongft men of a lower fize, where there is no awe to keep a man upon his guard.

His affability was a part, and perhaps not the leaft, of his wit.

There was at first as much of art as nature in his affability, but by habit it became natural. It is an error of the better hand, but the universality taketh away a good deal of the force of it. A man that hath had a kind look feconded with engaging words, whilft he is chewing the pleafure, if another in his fight should be just received as kindly, that equality would prefently alter the relifh : The pride of mankind will have diftinction; till at laft it cometh to fmile for fmile, meaning nothing of either fide; without any kind of effect; mere drawing-room compliments; the bow alone would be better without them. He was under some difadvantages of this kind, that grew ft.ll in proportion as it came by time to be more known, that chera <u>ار ،</u>

there was lefs fignification in those things than at first was thought.

1750.

The familiarity of his wit must needs have the effect of leffening the diftance fit to be kept to him. The freedom used to him whilst abroad, was retained by those who used it longer than either they ought to have kept it, or he have fuffered it, and A Huntingtonfhire and part of Northamptonothers by their example learned the fame.

His fine gentlemanship did him no good, encouraged in it by being too much applauded.

His wit was better fuited to his condition before he was reftored than after-The wit of a gentleman, and wards. that of a crowned head, ought to be diffe-As there is a crown law, B rent things. there is a crown wit too. To use it with referve is very good, and very rare. There is a dignity in doing things feldom, even without any other circumstance. Where wit will run continually, the fpring is apt to fail; fo that it groweth vulgar, and the more it is practifed, the more it is debafed.

He was to good at finding out other C mens weak fides, that it made him lefs intent to cure his own : That generally happeneth. It may be called a treacherous talent, for it betrayeth a man to forget to judge himfelf, by being fo eager to centure others: This doth fo milguide men the first part of their lives, that the habit of it is not eafily recovered, when the D greater ripene's of their judgment inclineth them to look more into themfelves than into other men.

Men love to fee themfelves in the falfe looking glass of other mens failings. It maketh a man think well of himfelf at the time, and by fending his thoughts abroad to get food for laughing, they are lefs at leifure to fee faults at home. To the Author of the Fables and Tales for the LADIES*.

IF fense and humour, with poetick ense, Adorn'd with wit, e'er gain'd a poet [join'd, praife, Your moral tales, with art and nature

At once must pleafe and edify mankind ; Except a factious difaffected few,

Who'd, through miftaken zeal, themfelves undo.

Yet fear not thofe, but on fair truth depend, And her bright rays your numbers shall F. L. defend.

On the Marshal Count de Saxe's being denied a Burial in France, on Account of bis dying a Lutberan. (See p. 575.)

CAXE to that law fubmits his mortal [flave; frame,

Which treats alike the victor and the And while his glorious deeds might altars fgrave.

claim, Thanks to our idle whims, he wants a

· Printed for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, at the Red Lion in Pater-Nofter-Row,

A Defcription of CAMBRIDGESHIRE. With a beautiful and improved MAP, of the fame.

AMBRIDGESHIRE has Suffelk and part of Nortolk on the east, fhire and Bedfordfhire on the weft, Lincoinfhire and part of Norfolk on the north, and Hertfordshire and Effex on the fouth. It is in length from north to fouth about 35 miles, 20 in breadth from eaft to welt, and about 130 in circumference. It contains about 570,000 acres, is divided into 17 hundreds, has 6 rivers, 7 bridges, and c parks, 9 market-towns, and 163 parifhes, and fends 6 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the university, and two for the town of Cambridge ; those elected for the first in the prefent parliament being the Hon. Philip Yorke, Efq; and Soame Jenyns, Efq; for the fecond, the Hon. Edward Finch, Efq; and the Hon. Thomas Townshend, Elg; and for the laft, Charles Sloane Cadogan, Efq; and lord vife. Dupplin. This county lies in the dioce'e of Ely, and is divided into two parts, the fouthern and northern. The former is a champain, open country, furnished with fair meadows and pastures, and bearing excellent corn, particularly barley, of which they make abundance of malt. Here is also a great deal of faffron, the dearest commodity produced in England. The northern part, called the life of Ely, is fenny, and neither fo pleafant nor wholefome as the fouthern part, yet has rich pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, and plenty of fish and wildfowl. The foil is reckoned good or bad E on the extreams, but has been improved of late by draining the fens, and planting cinquefoil, which has brought fome lands from 58. to 308. an acre. The markettowns are,

1. Cambridge, the capital of the county, on the river Cam, 44, computed and 52 measured miles north from London. It is very ancient, was incorporated by Henry L. and the charter confirmed by king John. Its markets are on Wedneidays and Saturdays, the latter the chief, which is very great. It has 14 parish churches, besides 12 colleges and 4 halls, which compose the university, one of the most famous in the world. The town is governed by a mayor, high-fleward, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common council men, a town, clerk, and other inferior officers : But the mayor, at his entering upon his office, is obliged to fwear he will maintain the privileges, cuftoms, and liberties of the univerfity. His grace the duke of Newcaftle is.

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is the prefent chancellor of this university, who was clotted about a year and an half ago to that high office, in the room of the late duke of Somerfet, who had enjoyed that honour for many years. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 334, 335.) On the west fide of the town, the Cam forms feveral little islands, and turning eastward, divides it A into two unequal parts, which are joined together by a large wooden bridge, a little beyond which are the remains of an old strong caftle, especially the Gate-house, which ferves for the county goal. But as our readers may find a particular and large description of this town, and of the publick buildings belonging to it, and to the uniwerfity, and other remarkables relating to B them, in our Magazine for 1748, p. 63-65, (where there is also a beautiful folio VIEW of both) and a diffinct account of the feveral colleges and halls, p. 125-128, and 162-165, we shall say no more of them here.

2. Ely, about 14 miles N. of Cambridge, an ancient town, and chief of the C senny country, called the life of Ely. It was made a bifhop's fee by Henry I. in 2109, and the bifhops were Counts Palatine till Henry the VIIIth's time, and full enjoy fome peculiar privileges, particularly that of appointing the chief justice of the He of Ely, who is at prefent Mr. Coundellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge, The sown is pretty large, but not populous nor D beautiful : It flands on a rifing ground in a fort of an island, but is unhealthful be-The cathedral and cause of the fens. bishop's palace are its chief ornaments. Its market is on Saturdays. (See more of this town, as likewife a description of the Tile of Ely, in our Magazine for February Saft, p. 70, 71 ; where is also a beautiful E. Solio VIEW of it.)

3. Mersh, or Merche, 19 miles N. W. of Ely, a mean town, but has a market on Friday.

4. Wisbich, about the same distance N. E. from Mersh, fituate in the utmost morthern border of the Ide of Ely, and is the best trading town in the whole Hle, F having the convenience of water carriage to London, whither it fends yearly 52,500 quarters of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter, and furnithes the life and most of the county with com--modities from London. In the 13th cenetury this town was deftroyed by a violent inundation of the fea. The prefent town is well built, has a caftle, which ferves for G a prifon, a good town-hall, and a plentiful market on Saturdays.

c. Soliam, 4 miles S. E. from Ely, has alfo a weekly market.

6. Caxton, about 12 miles S. W. of Cambridge, a small town, whole market is on Tueldays. It is the flags betwixt Royfton and Huntington. William Caxton, the first printer in England, was born here, and died in 1489.

7. Linton, about 19 miles S. E. of Cambridge, has a fmall market on Thurfdays.

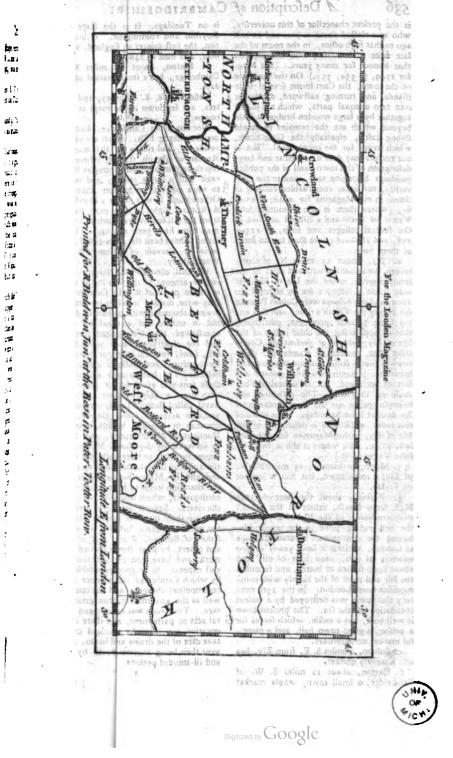
Befides these, 8. Thorney, and 9. Chatces, are fet down in the maps as markettowns.

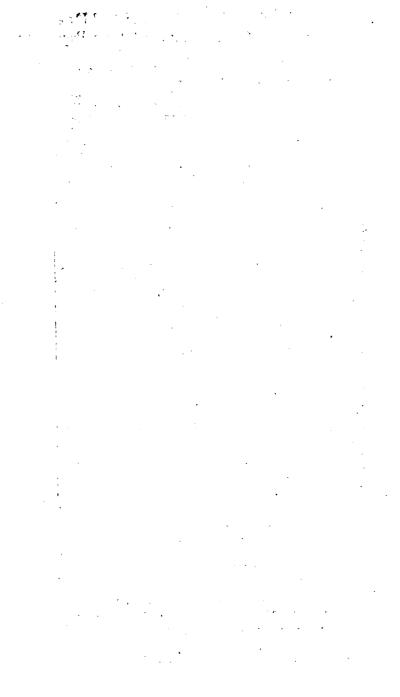
Not far from Cambridge, fouthwards, are Gogmagog hills, which are of a great eminence, and retain yet the marks of a Roman or Danish Station, where on the top thereof is to be feen a rampire ftrengthened with a treble trench, and was held to be a place in a manner impregnable. Others think it was rather a British work. A Roman highway runs near the camp from the hill fouthwards, where fome Roman coins have been dug up. This camp feems to have been the place called Vandelberia hy Gervale of Tilbury, but now Wandlefbury.

We shall conclude this shire with some farther account of the feas in the upper or northern parts of it, In Camden's time they were divided into iffer by ditches and drains, abounded with pasture in fummer, but in winter and wet leafons, were lo overflowed, that they looked like a lea: and the chief profit they yielded, were fifth, fowl, turf and fedge for fixing, reeds for thatching, and willows and offers for balkets. The hiftory and description of these fens was given by Sir Jonas Moore, who drew a Map of them. The great Level, called Bedford Level, contains about 300,000 acres of fenny ground, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntington, Northampton, and Lincoln, as furveyed by Sir Jonas Moore. They appear formerly to have been dry land, by the ruins of houses, sc. in feveral parts, and also by Malmelbury's history; and the alteration (coms' to have proceeded from earthquakes, which ftopped the courfe of the rivers. Several attemp's were made to drain them from the time of Henry VI. but without fucces, till the late earls and dukes of Bedford, Ruffel carl of Orford, and others, by joint flocks carried on the work, and have now brought them, at a vait expence, to be good profitable lands ; by which Cambridge has a better air, and commodities cheaper, and the country, as well as the government, has great advan-This work was ancouraged by fevetage. ral acts of parliament, and there is a corporation appointed by a royal charter to take care of the drains and banks, and prevent their being thrown down by envious and ill-minded performs.

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JOURNAL of the Proceedings and Debates in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 504.

In the Debate begun in your last, Servilius Priscus flood up again, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

THE Hon. gentleman who fpoke last, has endeavoured to shew us several material differences between the cafe of the treaty of Utrecht and that of the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle ; but I B with Spain fettled to our own liking, must observe, that he forgot a circumftance which will annihilate all the differences he was at fo much pains to establish : Our disputes with Spain were, I shall grant, not only the chief, but the fole caufe of the war between us and that monarchy ; C but they were fo far from being the cause, that they had not the least concern with the war that afterwards broke out upon the continent of Europe; and the putting an end to this war was the chief bufinefs, and the chief defign of the treaty at D Aix-la-Chapelle. The disputes we had with Spain were, no doubt, an affair of fome confequence to this nation; and if the emperor Charles VI. had not died at fuch an untoward conjuncture, we should, probably, have compelled Spain to fettle all E those disputes to our fatisfaction, in more explicit terms, perhaps, 'than had been proposed by the address of parliamant; because, whilk the empire of Germany remained united under its head, France would not have ventured to affift Spain, F from the fame cause, as good a pre-But in an open manner, against us. when the union of that empire was diffolved by the loss of its head, and the house of Austria was openly attacked by France and her allies, by H-----y P----m, Eiq;

December, 1750.

which our very being as a free and independent nation came to be in the most imminent danger, our difputes, or our war with Spain became an affair of a fecondary confideration only, and indeed of very little A confequence, when compared with the war we were engaged in upon the continent; because, if we could reftore union to the empire of Germany, and fecurity to the ba-Iance of power, we might foon find an opportunity to get all our disputes either by negotiation or by force of arms.

The preferving the house of Austria, and preventing the balance of power from being overturned by the empire's being rendered dependent on France, was the caufe of our engaging in the war upon the continent of Europe, and confequently was our chief concern in negotiating the treaty of peace at Aix la-Chapelle; and this was as effectually done by that treaty, as could be expected by any reasonable man, who confidered our bad fuccess in the war ; but this was what the refolution of parliament had no manner of relation to, and therefore that treaty cannot, in this respect, bear any fort of comparison to the treaty of Utrecht; but if an alteration of circumflances furnished the negotiators of the treaty of Utrecht with a pretence for departing from the declared fenfe of parliament, with refpect to the monarchy of Spain, furely the negotiators of the late treaty had, tence for departing from what the parliament had declared to be their fenfe, with regard to any future treaty of peace with that kingdom; for will any one fay, that the ftrong confederacy that was formed, and the Υуу

the war that foon after broke out against the queen of Hungary, was not a most material alteration in the circumstances of affairs, and fuch a one as might excule our ministers for acting contrary to what had been before resolved on in parliament?

Thus, Sir, we may fee, that in every cafe, which will admit of a comparison between the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, they are upon a perfect par, except in that of having had the preliminaries communicated to, and approved of by B to make peace or war, or to negoperliament, before they were ratified by our fovercign; and in this refpect the negotiators of the treaty of Unecht derived fo little benefit from their caution, that it is a good sealon why no ministers should afterwards give themselves any such C no foreign state would ever enter introuble; indeed, the caution made ule of by the ministers at that time, feems to be a proof of their being confcious, that what they had done was not confiftent with the true intereft of this nation; for no mini-, fler who has a due regard to the pre-D rogatives of the crown, will ever court the parliament's intermeddling. in any treaty of peace before it be concluded; because precedents are. dangerous things, and, if often rereated, may be made use of as a pretence for depriving the crown E from, without the confent of the of the prerogative of making peace. and war, which would be a dangerous innovation in our conditution : for which reason I must think it was lucky for us, that those ministers found no benefit from the facrifice they had made of the prerogatives of F have no reason to suppose, that his their fovereign.

From what I have faid, Sir, I. hope it will not be supposed, that I mean to derogate from the right i the parliament, has to inquire into any treaty, after it is concluded, and to centure it, or even to punit G majely's conduct, or the conduct of those who were the negotiators and advifers of it, if upon inquiry it should appear, that the honour, the interest, or the rights of this nation

had been facrificed without any necoeffity_ No. Sir, this is a right which the parliament has, and, L hope, will always preferve; for it can be attended with no publick difadvantage, and will always be A fuch a check upon the conduct of our minifiers, as will oblige them, for their own fakes, to take care of the honour and interest of their But if the parliament country. fhould incroach upon the prerogatives of the crown, by affuming a right tiate and conclude treasies for that purpole, or by alluming a right to inquire into any foreign transaction, while it is under negatistion, it would be of the most dangerous confequence to our national affairs; for to any negotiation with our ministers, or conclude any treaty with them, either of a political or commercial nature.

For the fame reafon, Sir, the parliamont neither has, by our conflitution, nor ought to assume, a right to prefctibe rules to their fovereign, with regard to any future treaty or negotiation : I shall admit, shat either house may offer their advice ;but were it to be supposed, that such advice is in no cafe to be departed house, it would cease from being an advice, and would become a rule or law, which we have no right topreferibe to our fovereign, nor will any faithful minister advise him to confider it as fuch; confequendly, we majeky's not endering the preliminaries to the late treaty to be laid be-. fore us, proceeded from any diffegard to, or contempt of the authority of parliament; and much loss have we any realon to refeat his. any of his ministers, in this mapace. But if we had, I can fee no seafer why the prefent is not a proper time: for our thewing that refertment, or for

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for our calling those ministers to a ftrict account, who negotiated and advised the late treaty of peace ; and therefore, if the Hon. gentleman who fpoke laft, or any other gentleman, will pleafe to move for an inquiry into their conduct, IA that a breach was prefently to enfue fhall readily concur in the motion; and I shall the more readily concur in any fuch motion, becaufe I am convinced, that, upon the moft impartial and frict inquiry, their conduct would be fully justified.

conduct of the ministers who negotiated and advifed the late treaty of peace, could not be juffified, what has this to do with the prefent question? Is there any thing in the words objected to, that can be construed into an approbation of that treaty, or C disposition, either by refusing to that can foreftal the opinion of any gentleman in favour of that treaty? And if there were, do not we know, that an address upon such an occafion as this, is always looked on as a matter of mere complaifance to our fovereign; and that, notwith-D flanding any expressions in fuch an address, every gentleman is at liberty to form what opinion he will, when matters come to be particularly inquired into? As this is known to be the rule of parliament, there is not an objection that has been made E funds? And in fuch a cafe, would it against the address proposed, but what is a strong argument for agreeing to it; because foreign flates form their opinion of the weight of this nation, from the good or ill correfpondence they fee, or think they fee, between the king and his parlia-F When that correspondence ment. feems to be well established, this nation can never fail of having its due weight, and, confequently, what I may call a commanding influence upon the councils of all the courts in Europe; but when there is an G thing now proposed; and those who appearance of any breach between the king and his parliament, the nation itself is despited, and our fo-

vereign's interpolition or application neglected.

Now, Sir, let us confider what would be the confequence of our rejecting any part of the address proposed. Certainly, a fulpicion between our king and his parliament; and suppose that a general peace has not been to compleatly reeftablished as ought to be wished, would our giving ground for fuch a sulpicion contribute towards a more But now, supposing, Sir, that the B compleat re-establishment of a general peace? Suppose, again, that fome of the contracting powers in the late treaty had not a fincere difposition to preferve the peace, would fuch a fuspicion tend towards preventing their manifesting their true perform their engagements, or by making an open attack upon us or our allies? And, lastly, suppose that both our commerce and publick credit are upon the decline, would fuch a suspicion tend to revive either the one or the other? Would it not encourage our rivals in trade to incroach upon us, even by unjustifiable means, in all parts of the world? Would it not difcourage our own people, as well as foreigners, from trusting their money in the publick be possible for us to reduce the intereft now payable upon those funds?

> From hence we may fee, Sir, that every objection that has been made against the address proposed, concludes firongly for our agreeing to it, and that this conclusion grows ftronger in proportion to the folidity of those objections; therefore I must suppose, that it will be unanimously agreed to; for those who have the fame opinion of the late treaty that I have, can have no objection to any think it a bad treaty, must agree, in order to prevent the treaty's being made worfe.

The last Speech I shall give you in this

Debate, was that made by T. Vetusius, who poke in Substance tbus :

Mr. Prefident,

SIR,

Always fulpected, that our difputes, I or our war, with Spain, was an affair which our ministers thought of very little confequence; and I am now confirmed in my fulpicion, gentleman, who has now, and for a long time has had, his full share in our administration ; but as I often differ from ministers, so in this my opinion is widely different; for I think our trade and navigation of more confequence to us, than even C that which is called a balance of power in Europe; because upon our trade and navigation depends our naval power, and while in this we are superior to France, we might preserve our independency, even tho' fhe were mistress of the whole D continent of Europe. Whereas, the moment she becomes superior to us at fea, without any addition to her dominions in Europe, the will have it in her power to place the pretender here as her viceroy, and thereby dency, but of our liberty and religion; which would foon be of more fatal confequence to the balance of power, than any conquest she can make upon the continent of Europe, whill this nation preferves its independency and fuperiority at fea.

But, Sir, it is the misfortune of all fhallow politicians to adhere to a maxim, that has been once beat into their heads, or that has grown up with them from their infancy, tho' an alteration of circumflances has in a course of time made that maxim G tained a superiority at sea; then it ridiculous. France has been long aiming at a power to diffate to all the other princes and states of Europe : For a long time after the ac-A----l V-----n.

ceffion of Lewis XIV. fhe endeavoured to arrive at this power by extending her dominions and making conquests upon the continent of Europe, which produced against her the triple league in K. Charles IId's A reign, the confederacy in king William's, and that in queen Anne's, by which laft, the French monarchy was brought very near to its ruin; and in every one of these, this nation was always a principal acting as well as contracting party. From by what has been told us by an Hon. B this experience the politick court of Verfailles faw, that whill this nation continued in possession of its beneficial commerce and formidable naval power, their attempting to make any great conquest upon the continent of Europe would always produce a dangerous confederacy against them. For this reason, as foon as their government was reestablished by the present king's coming of age, they entirely changed their conduct, and have ever fince been endeavouring to acquire the power they aim at, by establishing their manufactures, extending their commerce, and improving and enlarging their colonies and plantations in America.

In this, Sir, they have a double view; for at the fame time that they deprive us not only of our indepen- E increase their own strength both by land and fea, they diminish the ftrength of this nation, and ftop up, in a great meafure, that fource of riches, which has been the chief fupport of every confederacy against them ; and all this, without giving F fuch a jealoufy to the other princes and flates of Europe, as might produce a new formidable confederacy against them. Thus, Sir, they have gone on, and thus they will go on, if not prevented, till they have demolified our commerce, and obwill be impoffible to form any fufficient confederacy against them, and confequently extremely dangerous for any prince in Europe 50 difdifates of the court of Verfailles ; for when once they have got a fuperiority at fea, even we must be as submissive as any little prince or flate in their neighbourhood upon the continent.

an Hon. gentleman was pleased to tell us, that our engaging in the war upon the continent, was to preferve the balance of power, and that in the treaty of peace at Aix-la Chapelle our disputes with Spain had but a fecondary, or rather no confidera- B nies, and commercial fettlements; tion ; because our superficial politicians have not as yet found out, that the balance of power may more probably be overturned by the French improvements in their commerce and colonies, than by their making conquests upon the continent of Europe. C But whoever confiders the alteration in the politicks of France, which I have taken notice of, must allow, that in the late war our business was, to endeavour to posses ourselves of, or deftroy all the French fettlements in America, Africa, and Afia, and D they are become our mafters at fea. not to allow ourfelves to be diverted from this scheme by any conquests they had made, or could have made in Europe; for if they had pushed their conquests against the Dutch, it would probably have united all the princes of Germany against them; E the number of their people in Hifand if they had pushed their conquests in Italy, the Spaniards and they would certainly have fallen out about dividing the fpoil. In the mean time, we might have made ourfelves masters of all the French commerce and colonies, and then not F ly have now many British subjects only we should have been more able to support, but the other princes and flates of Europe more willing to unite in a confederacy for ftripping France of all her modern conquests, and at the fame time fhe would have been rendered less able to withfland G river of St. Laurence to that of the fuch a confederacy.

As this, Sir, should have been our chief view in the projecution of the war, to our chief view in treating

of peace, should have been the fecurity and encouragement of our own commerce and colonies, and the distressing of those of France : but we ignorantly or wickedly purfued in both a direct contrary maxim, I shall readily believe, Sir, what A and in the treaty of peace, France readily facrificed every view that might tend to alarum her neighbours upon the continent, provided we facrificed every view that might tend to the increase of our own, or the diminution of her commerce, colothe consequence of which may probably be, fuch an increase of the French naval ftrength as will make them an over-match for us at fea. especially if we go on, as we feem inclined to do, in being very frugal with respect to our naval force, which is our only fecurity against a foreign enemy, in order to keep up a numerous land army, which may protect a wicked minister against the people, but cannot protect the people against a French invasion, after

This, Sir, of becoming our mafters at sea, is evidently, at present, the whole bent of the French politicks. With this view they are planting all the little islands in the Weft-Indies, and daily increafing They have now more paniola. whites in their fugar colonies than we have in ours; and not content with this, they endeavour by all forts of allurements to draw the people from our iflands, and actual-With the fame fettled in theirs. view they have made, and what is furprifing, we have allowed them to make, fettlements and forts, all along the back of our plantations in America, from the mouth of the river Miffiffippi, tho' the whole country, where those settlements and forts are erected, be expreisly comprehended in the charters granted from

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from time to time to our respective American plantations.

By these means, Sir, they may become at fait fuperior to us at fea, and till they have accomplished this, we need not doubt of their using all their addsels to cajole our ministers A. with fine words and fair promiles; but as foon as they think themfelves an over-match for us at fea, they will then begin to talk a different langrage, and may in a year's time, nay, in half a year, make themfelves matters of all our fugar iflands; B after which it will be impossible for our plantations upon the continent of America, to fublish, without putting themfelves under French protection, in order to gain an intercourfe and trade with the French islands.

From these confiderations we^C may fee, Sir, how careful we ought to have been, in negotiating any treaty of peace, to have fecured the freedom of our trade and navigation in the American feas; and that as this was the chief caule of our war with Spain, fo it ought to D have been our chief concern in negotiating any future treaty of peace : Nay, that this was neceffary even for fecuring a balance of power in Europe; and that if our allies either did not, or would not fee this. we should have best them to carry E on the war upon the continent by themselves, or with less of our affiftance, in order that we might profecute with vigour the war by fea, both against the French and Spamiards; for in this our ministers cannot pretend that we had not a F probable view of fuecels, and therefore they have the lefs excufe for acting directly against the refolution and advice of both houses of parliament."

I shall fo far agree, Sir, with the Hoa. gentleman, that the parliament G is not to preferibe rules to their fovereign for his conduct as to peace or war, or negotiating fuch alliances or treaties as may be necessary for

either: I fhall likewife agree, that when the parliament offers advice, the king is not absolutely bound to follow it; but I will fay, that minifters flould be extremely cautious of advising their master to act contrary to the advice of parliament. unless they have reason to believe. from an alteration of circumftances, that the parliament would alter its opinion, were it again to be confulted upon the fame fubject; and in the prefent cafe, our ministers had not the leaft reason to suppose, that the parliament would alter its opinion , for the emperor Charles VI. was dead, and the broils, which afterwards enfued, foreseen, before the parliament offered any fuch advice : Nay, the advice was offered fo immediately after that emperor's death, that it feems to have been offered with a view to prevent our ministers from involving us to far in the expected contests upon the continent, as to oblige us to neglect our own particular contest with the crown of Spain. This, I fay, Sir, feems to have been the views of parliament at that time; for as I was then ferving my country in a distant part of the world, I had no opportunity to know gentlemens motives for offering this advice at that time ; but when I heard of it. I thought it was right; and I still think it ought to have been followed : for if we had peremptorily infifted upon this as a preliminary to the treaty at Aix-la Chapelle, I believe, the French would, in the condition they were reduced to, have deferted Spain, rather than leave their commerce and their fettlements a prey to our superior strength at sea, especially confidering the danger they were in, of being, by the lofs of one battle in Flanders, difabled from ever recovering any thing we had then, or might have taken from them, during the course of the war, in America; and if from the negotiations previous to the treaty ar Aix-

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Aix-la Chapelle, which, I hope, will fome day or asher be laid before parliament, it should appear, that this point, to far from being infifted on, was never once brought upon the carpet, what will our acgotistors fay for such a sotal neglect of the ad-A chablish, by shewing the bast confevice of parliament ?

I have faid, Sir, that I hope to fee all our negotiations, previous to the late treaty, laid before as ; to which I will add, that I hope to fee all papers, orders, and infractions relating to the war haid before. I out the meanuft feullion in his kitchen : us; and my reason for hoping so, because I think an impartial 'n. and first inquiry ought to be made into the conduct of the war, as well as the conclusion of the peace ; for as our ministers therafelves confels, that the peace is not fo good U as might have been expected, we can come to no determination at to the latter, without a due inquiry. into the former, nor can we inquire into either till we have all necessary lights laid before us. To fet up an inquiry before we have this, would D his parliament; it would only make. be like examining a fleward's accounts, without having any of his vanchers before us. Therefore we may eafily fee, what was meant by an Hon. gentleman who fpoke fome time fince, when he faid, that it is treatmenti we have met with ; for we can shew no refensment till we have made a firict and impartial inquiry, which we cannot do till we have all necessary lights before us; but a time may come when the house will inful upon having all fuch lights, F and till then no gentleman who defires to have a firict and impartial, inquiry, will move for any impairy i either into the late treaty of peace, or the conduct of the preceding war.

I hope, Sir. I have now thewn the Hon. gentleman upon the floor, G a good reason why the present is not a proper time for moving for any fuch inquiry; and as to his paradox, that every objection made against

this address is an argument in its favour, and that the more folidin. those objections are founded, the ftroager the argument from them is, for our egrecing to what is propoled y this period the endeavoured to. quasicas that might enfue from a. appoind difagreement between the king and his parliament : and if we had fuch a king as Richard IF, upon the throws, who told his parliament, that to please them, he would not surn-I fay, if we had fuch a king upon the throne, there might be fome weight in this argument ; but thanks God ! his profent majefty has more withom, and a greater regard for-the affections of his people: Hehas shewn, that no man shall continue to be his minifter, after he becomes difagreeable to the parliament; threefore our difagrocing to the addools, do any part of the address, would give no sufpicion of an cafuing rapture between the king and foreign courts (appeale, that a change was quickly to endue in our adminifiration ; and this, 5 am perinaded. would be an difedeantage to our new gotistions at any court in Europe : for our prefent ministers focus to benot now a proper time to refeat the E actuated by the same publicationous. unstable (pinis, shat infiered the Spaniards to triffe with us, and to plusder our merchants with impunity, for near twenty years together, and the French not only to increach apon our dominions in America, but to attack our allies upon the con-. tinent of Europe, without our staring te give them any interruption.

Now, Sir, if I am night in this conjecture, I am very fare, that the profpect of a change in our administration-would contribute rought making the French more diligent in: performing what they promifed by the late treaty, and the Spaniards more nearly to promise what they ought to have been made to poomile

Observations on THER, MOMETERS. 544 Dec.

mile in the late treaty, that is to fay, never to fearch a British ship on the open feas, nor ever, in time of peace, to feize, much lefs confifcate a Britilh flrip, on account of her having contraband goods on fare of this is, because I am fully convinced, that neither the French nor the Spaniards have as yet repaired and augmented their navy, fo as to be able to contend with us at fea. or in America; confequently, they would prefently comply, as foon as B merce of our country. they supposed we were to have an administration that would declare war against them, if they did not.

For this reason, Sir, I believe, our difagreeing to the words now objected to, would be an advantage to our present ministers; because, I C Concerning Thermometers, in a Letter from believe, neither the French nor the Spaniards defire to fee them removed ; and as they would judge from our difagreeing to these words, that the parliament would begin to take notice of the difputes between them in our administration, if those difputes should not foon be settled in fome way or other, therefore, in order to pacify the parliament, and to prevent any fuch change, they would foon yield a partial or feeming compliance with fome of E our just demands ; for I am convinced, there is nothing they are fo much afraid of, as this nation's coming under a wife, bold, and enterprifing administration, before they think themselves able to face us at fea.

"But now, Sir, supposing that our rejecting this whole paragraph in the laddress proposed, should be attended with fome danger; will any man of honour act contrary to his duty, because his acting according danger? It is our daty to take once of our commerce, and it is our duty not to fay any thing in our address. upon this occasion, that may lead

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our fovereign into a miftake, or the people into a deceitful fucurity. When we consider our duty in both these respects, and reflect upon the present circumstances of Europe, and the prefent oiscumstances of this board ; and my reason for being A nation, with regard either to its foreign or domeflick conterns, can we agree to the words proposed ? I hope we shall not, Sir; for in my opinion, it would be a betraying of the prince upon the throne, a betraying of the people, and a betraying of the com-

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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From the Philosophical Transactions, Nº .-491, just published.

the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. and F. R. S. to Martin Folkes, Efy; Pr. R. S.

T has been often complained of, that the theories we have of the air and weather. are fo imperfect, and that an unfinished one, of the Hon. Mr. Boyle; published fince his and us, and would force a change D death, should be the best we yet have : perhaps there is equal reason for complaint, that the thermometer first introduced into ufe in England by the fame excellent philesopher, thould be to little improved for more than half a century of years; and be made to ferve a not much better purpole than that of amulement.

For fome years paft, feveral eminent philosophers at home and abroad have applied themfelves to bring this inftrument to greater perfection, and to render it more uleful; and among them the great Sir Hase Newton did not think it unworthy his attention.

It feems now to be pretty generally agreed, that thermometers made with quick-F filver are preferable to all others ; that extravagant fluid, as Mr. Boyle calls it, being most easily susceptible both of heat and cold, and, when well purified, not liable to be obstructed in its motion.

I had, by fome years experience, found both the excellence of them, and the neceffity of keeping them in the open fhaded air, before I met with the learned and cuto it, might be attended with some G rious effays, medical and philosophical, of Dr. George Martine, in which he fo much recommends their afe; and it was no imall latisfaction to me, to find that gentleman had proved, by experiments, that quickfurer both heats and cools fafter than any liquor we know; fafter, I am fure (fays he), than water, oil, or even fpirit of wine, and never freezes, by any degree of cold hitherto observed.

Might I be indulged the liberty, I would embrace this opportunity of inviting fuch genthemen, as attend to this branch of natural philolophy, to confider whet Dr. A Martine has faid to recommend the afe of thermometers made with quickfilver, and to place them in an open air, guarded from the fun's rays.

There is another particular of great importance, which I fear we may rather with than hope to fee made a general practice, recommended by the fame gentleman; that is, the conftructing all thermometers with one fcale. But if this may not be expected, certainly no thermometer should be made without adjufting two determinate and fufficiently diftant points of heat and cold ; fuch, for inftance, as those of boiling water, and of water just beginning to freeze, and the intervening space divided into a convenient number of equal degrees. C By this means we should be able to know what is meant by any fpecified degrees of heat or cold, and a comparison might be eauly made of the ftate of the air in diftant places, provided the inftruments were accurately made.

Dr. Martine feems to think, that the degree of cold which caufeth water to begin to freeze, is nearly equal in all places, D whatever little variation there may be found in that degree of heat which caufeth water to boil, at different times, from the different weight of the atmosphere : So that we may look upon these two points as tufficuently determinate.—He then fubjoins an account of an obfervation he made of the fudden change of the temperature of the E ar, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1748.

The Cafe of a Clergyman's Lady, at Cottered scar Baldock in Hertfordfhire, who had a Stone under her Tongue; by William Freeman, Efg; F. R. S.

THIS fubftance, feemingly a concretion of fione or chalk, (now in the F muleum of the reyal fociety) was voided in July 1748, from under the root of her tongue, just on the left fide of the middle firing among the blood-veffels. It was lodged in a cell formed by itfelf, the traces being left behind exactly tallying. It was woided without pain, or effusion of blood.

The patient began to feel in the part af. G fected fome uneafiness about 18 menths before the dicharge. The pain extended itfelf fometimes along the jaw almost to the ear; the glands being at times fwelled, and a falt theum flowing into the mouth, December, 17504

The swelling of the part gradoally increased to about the fize of a large number; and; being felt by the floger, who had.

About a fortnight before the difference; forme white (pecks appeared ; upoo which it was (uppofed that matter was gathering ; and being fill hard, a common poultice of white bread and milk was applied, and then it prefendy diffoged itfelf, without any application, and left the patient ever fince free from complaint.

- The' we have inferted fome Account of the Paintings that have been different in the Ruins of Herculaneum in Italy, in our Magazine for inf Year, p. 227; yet at the following Defeription of thefe wonderful Pieces of Antiquity, is much fuller and more sarticular, we think troper to give it here, from the forefaid Number of the Philofophical Transactions.
- Remarks on the principal Paintings found in the fubierraneous City of Herculaneum, and at prefent in the Poffeffios of the King of Naples; by ——— Blondeau, Efq3 communicated by Tho. Stack, M. D. and F. R. S.

T HE paintings found under-ground in Herculaneum near Portici, are all done on flucco in water-colours in frefco. They have been taken from the walls of an amphitheatie, a temple, and houfes, and are in great variety, fome exceeding fine, and well preferved. I divide them into two claffes; the first of which contains the four following pictures.

The first is a large piece of 7 feet by c. representing Theseus, after having killed the Minotaur. He is naked at full length. holding a club or knotted flick in his lett hand by the fmall end : A young woman by his fide, holding the faid club a little higher with her right hand, and looking up wishfully at him : Three children of different ages; one kiffing his right arm, which is extended; the fecond his left leg, which is a little railed ; and the third grafping and killing his left arm ; all as it were withing him joy, and careffing him after the victory; the Minotaur lying on his back dead at his feet, a human body with a bull's head and fhort horns. This piece has been a great deal larger. On the upper part is part of a naked arm with a trumpet.

The fecond is a noble piece of 10 feet by 7 intire, and feems to repretent Rome triumphant 5 viz. a grand figure of a woman fitting, with a garland of flowers on Ler head, a majeflick commanding countenance, a knotted club, exactly like that of Thefeus, long and tapering, in her lefe hand, refling herfelf on her sight clbow, 2zz

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with her hand to her temple: A young fawn laughing over her shoulder, with a mufical inftrument of 12 pipes in his hand. At her fide is a bafket of fruit : Over-againft her a naked figure of a man, robust and vigorous, with a beard ; his back fhort, and to fight, his face turned to the left shoulder ; a garland of flowers or laurels A on his head, a quiver, a bow and arrows by his fide ; under his left arm fomething like part of a lon's fkin, and one paw, but faintly expreited ; A fine natural attitude ; most exquisite proportion and drawing. A little higher, clofe hy him, a genius or goddefs of Fame, with wings, a garland on her head, a fprig like ears of corn in the left hand, and pointing with the right: B and both the and the man looking to a young infant below 'a most beautiful figure. and natural attitude) fucking a doe, finely drawn and spotted, which is licking the child's knee. Under their feet an eagle with his claw upon a globe, and a lion, both as large as life. Some reckon the man Hercules, and the woman Pomona : C But Hercules, I think, did not use the quiver ; and Pomona has no fuch majefty, nor any bufinels with a club, which is longer and imalier than that of Hercules.

The third is a piece of 4 feet fquare, reprefenting the Centaur Chiron, fitting, as it were, on his backfide, and teaching his pupil Achilles, a young lad of about 12, to play upon the harp. Part of the horfe D is a very difficult forced attitude ; the whole body being in view; left fore foot extended; great expression and attention both in Achilles and Chiron, who is putting his right hand round the boy, and playing, by the help of a fmall inftrument, on the ftrings, which are ten in number. This is accounted a most masterly piece E as ever was feen. Chiron has a mantle tied round his neck, made of the fkin of fome animal; and Achilles flands upright naked.

The fourth is a piece of 5 feet by 4, reprefenting fome very folemn and melancholy flory of the Romans, and conrains 7 figures, 3 men and 4 women. Perhaps the flory of Virginia, when Ap- F pius Claudius wanted to accule her falfely, in order to gratify his luft. One man fitting in a penfive mood, his left elbow on his knee, and his hand up to his forehead : Another fitting over-against him; fetting forth fomething in a paper, which he holds to; the breaft of the first : A young woman fitting on the right fide of the first, G a figure expreffing great concern ; her left hand affectionately about his fhoulder : And another young woman flanding with great attention and furprize by her : Behind both, the figure of a woman larger than the reft, with a quiver appearing above her

fhoulder, as Diana : An elderly woman in a fuppliant bending pofture, with her finger at her chin, as if the were liftening with great grief, and her face to the firft figure. Allo an old man, in much the fame attitude, in great grief, as if weeping. Perhaps the family of Virginia liftening to the accufation againft her, and fearful left the fhould be delivered over to the brutal luft of the conful : To avoid which, when no remedy was left, Virginius defired to fpeak with his daughter in private, and killed her.

Deck

Thefe are the four capital pieces ; and they are fo extremely well executed, that Don Francesco de la Vega, a painter, whom the king of Naples fent for from Rome, as one of the best hands, to take draughts of these paintings, told me, that if Raphael was now alive, he would be glad to fludy the drawings, and perhaps take leffons from them. Nothing can be more just and correct : The muscles are most exactly and fofily marked, every one in its own place, without any of that preternatural fwelling, which is fo much overdone in fome of the best Italian masters, that all their men appear like Hercules. It is furprifing how frefa all the colours of these pictures are, confidering that they have been under ground above 1650 years; befides the years they flood, before they were covered by the eruption (of Veluvius,) which cannot be exactly determined.

Thefeus in the first, and the naked figures in the fecond piece, are a good deal upon the red colour ; but the women and children are of as fost and mellow field colours as if painted in oil. The third and fourth are to highly finished, that you can fcarcely difcern whether they are done in water or oil colours. The laft pleafed me moft; the composition is good; the attitudes natural, and of fine kinds; the different characters juftly expressed ; the drawing and drapery exquisite ; and, tho' done in water, with only two or three colours at most, yet the light and shade are fo artfully managed, that the figures are quite out of the furface. The connoisfeurs prefer the third, or the Centaur.

We now come to those of the second class, which are as follow.

Digitized by GOOGLC

5

A piece of four feet (quare, reprefenting Hercules, when a child, tearing the ferpent in pieces with great vigour and fierceness in his eyes : An old man drawing a dagger, being flartled at the danger, in order to kill the fnake : A woman defigned holding up her hands to heaven : An old woman holding a child in her arms, A The whole natural and well drawn .- 1. A piece of 4 feet by 3 : An old man naked, fitting : A naked boy ftanding by his fide. with a piece of a rod or twig in each hand : The old man is pointing with his finger, and teaching the boy fomething. Fine drawing, fomewhat defaced.-4. A piece of 6 feet by 3: A half length of Jove with thunder in his hand : A little Cup d look. B ing over his shoulder : A rainbow : An sagle : A bold old head': A figure like Venus coming from bathing, naked down to the thighs. Beautiful contour, great fostness, and fine flesh colours; feems to have the privy parts of a man, an herma-or half lengths; one with a book in her hand ; great expression ! Two Mules .-6. A piece of about 18 inches fquare ; two figures of women like Graces ; one naked to the middle, fitting ; fomething like a quiver at her feet ; another in a robe, ftanding, and leaning on her elbow : Good attitude ; drawing and drapery very fine ; D colours faint.-7. and 8. Two pieces of D 3 feet square of Egyptian factifices. First. the worthipping of an idol, which is placed above in the portico of a temple, appears bloody : Seven figures bending and fuppliant in the act of adoration : An altar in the middle : Two birds, ftorks, ftandone on each fide ; Many other figures faint. -Second, a prieft facrificing upon a fla- E fkape with houfes, ruins, a theatre. Good ming altar : A row of different figures on each fide : Two in the middle in the act of preaching. Attitudes very just and natural, finely done, great folemnity or horror: When looked at near, feems mere daubing and unfinished : By virtuofi efteemed a great piece of antiquity, and of reat fludy .-- 9. A half length of a man F fike a prieft, with a fmall water-pot, pouring it into a bafin, feen by the light of a Imp.- 10. Orpheus and Venus lying together, kiffing and careffing, chained by the legs : A fervant holding a harp. Finely defigned, but defaced .- 17. An old man fitting, with a cup in one hand, a flick and garland in the other. - 12. A half length of a young woman -13. A piece G a very good tafte, and finely fmithed. of two and a half by two feet : Old Silenus holding in his arms Bacchus a child : A fatyr : A Baccante : Mercury fitting below : A typer and als lying. Finely drawn, and naturally expressed, -14. A sleeping

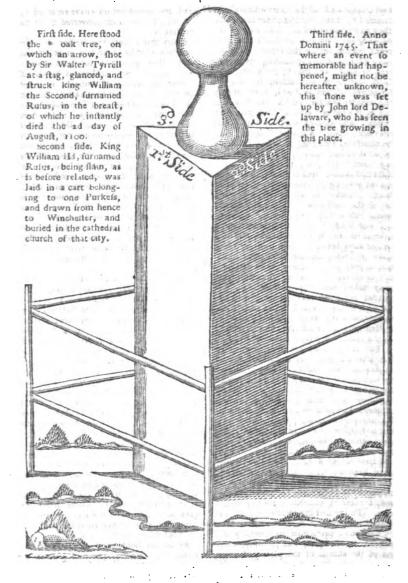
nymph ; a fatyr lifting up her robe : Three by ftanders, who feem to be very curious. A fmall piece .- 15. and 16. Two (mall pieces of fatyrs ravifhing nymphs : Well drawn, and natural attitudes, but faint and defaced.-17. A piece of four feet and a half by one foot and a half ; A figure of a Roman lady, almost full length, in attitude of great grief; her head a little inchined; her arms dropped down, and her fingers clasped ; & fword, with the handle leaning in the hollow of her hand. Verv just and natural expression, well finished. -18. The goddels Flora as defcending from heaven. Fine contours : About two feet square .--- 19. A piece three feet square : A naked figure with a lance like a general : A woman fitting : A young man holding his horfe : An old woman finely done, but defaced .- 20. Orpheus with his harp, fitting on a rock by the fea-fide ; A child or fea god riding on a dolphin, prefenting him with a book, -sr. Ten fmall pieces of Roman ceremonies with many figures; fome eating, dancing, making love ; others tied like prifoners .- 12. Eight fmall Cupids in different attitudes, and different paces. Very good .- 23. A pheafant and other birds : Two small baskets, one tumbled down : A rabbit eating. Exquisitely done. -24. Two naked figures, with Cupid betwixt. - 25. A figure in the attitude of a warrior, with a fword in his right hand, a buckler in his left, and a cup with fome jewels at his Tect .- 26. A large piece of architecture, which, looked at near, feems rough and daubing, at a diffance very good perspective. You see quite thro' two pertico's, one above another, into a palace or church. Very curious architecture, colours very lively and hefh .--- 17. A landarchitecture : Figures of pheafants, mules loaded, &c.-28. Another piece of architocture and perspective, very good .- A great many other figures of men and women, not eafy to be defcribed, because pretty much defaced : Alfo many fancies of birds, beafts, charlots drawn by different animals, children driving : All in fmall .- Little pieces of landskapes, and other ornaments for the walls of their houses, which were painted mostly of a yellowish colour; divided into Autors or panels; with those pieces of painting in the panel, and a border round it. There is a very good piece of ornament or cornice, that was upon the picture of Thefeus, of

Some other curicus articles in this Number of the Transactions, we fall give in ar Appendix.]

A

548 Monumental Stone of William Rufus. Dec.

A REPRESENTATION of the Triangular MONUMENTALSTONE of WILLIAM RUFUS, (in the Parifle of Minfreed) in the New Forest, Hampshire, * instead of the OAK which always produced Green Leaves at Christmas Tide, and was cut down about the Year 1737, or 1738.



Conclusion

Conclusion of the Abftract of Dr. Middleton's Vindication of bis Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, Gr. (See p. 483.)

The Doctor next confiders the teftimo-I nies of the fucceeding fathers, and as his antagonists not only allow, that he had enumerated all the extraordinary gifts claimed by them, but had added one which they never pretended to, viz. that of expounding the feriptures, he fnews, that Irenzus reckons among the other extraordinary gifts, that of expounding the myfteries of God, and that by the mysteries of God, can be meant nothing elfe but the fcriptures. Then he fnews, that Gregory B the wonder-worker, reckons this as one of the most excellent gifts of those primitive times; and poured out, in the largest measure, upon his master Origen. And he concludes this head with a vindication of what he had faid of Juftin Martyr's laying claim to this gift ; because his antagonifts had endeavoured to fnew, that Juftin C meant nothing but the ordinary grace of God, common to all believers ; upon which the Doctor fays, they either do not know what they mean by the ordinary grace of God, or mean fomething that is neither natural, nor supernatural, but of a mixed kind between both, and partaking alike of each ; because under this character, it may be of excellent use in theologi. D cal controverfies, where the disputants may make fomething or nothing of it, juft as their argument may require ; may advance it to fupernatural, when their argument wants any help of that fort, or when it demands the contrary, may deprefs it to the fate of a mere human faculty.

The Doctor then proceeds to examine E the other miracles, beginning with that of raifing the dead ; and as in his Free Inquiry he had objected to this, that if it had been frequent, it would have been celebrated not only by the primitive fathers, but by. all the hiftorians or writers of those times, his antagonifts answer, first, that it was not fo frequent as he had reprefented, and F sext, that the heathen hiftorians, if they had known and believed the facts, would not have recorded them, becaufe it would have been an act of felf-condemnation ; and the christian historians would not be fo particular as to name the perfons fo raifed, for fear of exposing them to perfecution. To the first the Doctor replies, that Irenzeus attefts this miracle to have been G fame fource of unwritten tradition, had " frequently performed on necessity occations, by the falling and joint fupplication of the church, of the place ; " from which words Mr. Dodwell, Dr. Dodwell's father, infers, that the inftances of this ...

miracle were more numerous in this age, than in that even of the apollics. And to the fecond be replies, that the heathens of that age, both in Greece and Rome, were fo remarkable for curiolity, love of truth, and a defire of knowledge, that they must have been fond of feeing any fuch extraordinary spectacle as a man raifed from the dead, and would not only have recorded it, but would have been converted by it to chriftianity.

Upon this subject the Doctor likewife confiders what had been faid in aniwer to his objection relating to Autolycus an eminent heathen, who challenged his friend Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, to shew him but one who had been railed, and he would turn chriftian ; yet Theophilus confeffes, that he was not able to give him that fatisfaction ; to which Dr. Dodwoll answered, that Autolycus did not defire to fee one that had been raifed, but to fee one actually railed upon the spot, and in his prefence, by Theophilus humfelf ; for proof of which he gave a translation of what Theophilus wrate concerning this ; but the Doctor thews that the translation is falle, and that the words of Theophilus in their true fease are to be translated thus a " But farther ; you deny that the dead are now railed; for you fay, thew me but one, who has been raifed from the dead, and by feeing him I will become a belieтег

Upon the fame fubject likewife the Doctor examines a little further the difpute about the character of Papias bilhop of Hierapolis, as delivered to us by Eufebius; he having faid, that Eusebius represents him as a weak man, and a collector of fabulous ftories, and his antagonifts having denied this, he in his Vindication gives us an abfract of what Eufebius fays with regard to Papias, as follows : " That he was a diligent collector of unwritten traditions, which he gathered chiefly from those elders, who had converted with the apother; especially from John, the Presbyter, and Ariftion; and befides these, he relates fome other wonderful things on the authority of tradition ; particulary a ftory reported to him by the daughters of Philip, of a dead person, who had been raised to life ; and another ftory of Justus, furnamed Barfabas, who happened to drink a cup of deadly poifon, yet by the grace of God received no harm from it. After which he goes on to tell us, how Papias, from the recorded fome ftrange parables and doetrines of our Lord, and feveral other fabuleus tales, especially that of a corporal and fenfual Millennium, in which Chrift was to reign with the faints upon this eards.

50 Abstract of Dr. MIDDLETON's Vindication. Dec.

earth, for a thouland years after the general refurrection : Which he afcribes to the mittake and blunder of Papias, who großshy and literally interpreted, what the apofles had delivered in a typical and myfical fenfe. For Papias, fays he, was of a very fallow underfanding, as u evident from bis writings ; yet the greateft part of the A ecclefaltical writters or fathers, who fuoceeded him, were led by his authority into the fame opinion, on account of the age of the man, as Irenæus in particular, as well as every other writter, who afferts the like doftrines."

The Doctor then endeavours to establifth the character he had before given of Irenzus, apon whole fingle testimony the B credit of this miracle flands, to wit, that he was of fo credulous, superflitious and enthuffastical a turn of mind, as would dispose him to embrace and affert any fabulous tale, which tended, as he thought, in any manner, to advance the credit of the gofpel, or to confute an heretick. And he adds, that tho' the advocates for this C father allow, that he has affirmed feveral facts, doctrines, and traditions, as delivered down to him directly from the apofiles, which are abfolutely false and groundless, yet they insist, that " His testimony is superior to all exception, and that the positive evidence of a witness, fo pious and fo incerely devoted to the chriftian caule, must necessarily demand our D belief in all cafes, how extraordinary and incredible foever they may be in their own sature.'

The laft miracle the Doctor touches on in his Vundication is the gift of tongues, and here he observes, that this likewife fands upon the fingle teftimony of Irenzus, and that fince the publication of his Free p Inquiry, the divines have changed their opinion as to the neceffity of this miracle; for before that time, and even in their answers to his introductory discourse, they had all affirmed it to he abfolutely necessary to the propagation of the gofpel, and without which no fuccefs could be expected: and urged that necessity as a fure proof of its continuance after the days of the apo- P files, and confequently as a confutation of his general argument. But that they were now in a quite different tone, and treated it as of much lefs ufe, than any other miracle, which they siftign as the very reason, why it was one of the first that God thought fit to receit; for, fay the two Doctors, his antagonifts, when the spottles () had made converts in many places, the natives of those places were able to carry on the defign, and without any miracle were qualified to teach their own countrymen, in the feveral languages wherein they were boin.

Thus, fays the Doctor, we fee, how readily they can drefs up an hypothefis, and apply it prefently as an allowed fact, to fupport the opinion which they are defending. But this, he fays, is a mere imaginary feheme, without the leaft foundation in reafon, hiftory or experience; which he atterwards thews at full length.

He then confiders the argument he had before drawn from Irenzus himfelf, who, as Dr. Cave interprets his words, confeffes, "That it was not the leaft part of his trouble, that he was forced to learn the language of the country, a rude and batbareus dialect, before he could do any good upon them." To this his antagonifts anfwer, that Dr. Cave has made a miftake, and that Irenzus's words expressionly, "That he was for the most part employed in a barbarous language." But the Doctor vindicates Dr. Cave, and thew, both from reafoa and the true idiom of the Greek language, that his interpretation was right.

And he concludes his Vindication # follows. " And now after an impartial review and comparison of all, that has been alledged in this controverly, on the one fide or the other, I have laid before the reader the genuine flate of three miraculous gifts, the most important, and useful of any, which are clamed by the primitive church. It will be needleds therefore to trouble myfelf with the examination of any more of them; fince the reft, as our Doctors themfelves will allow, muft follow the fate of these three, and all of them ftand or fall together ; as being all built upon the fame foundation, and supported by the fame evidence. But in the article of healing the fick, fince Dr. Dodwell feent to lay a fingular firefs on one particular miracle, and the clear atteftation which is given to it by Tertullian, I shall just add a word or two, which may help to illustrate the true nature of it ...

A celebrated Piece bas been lately published, entitled, the OE CONOMY of HUMAN LIFE; faid to be Tranflated from an Indian Manufeript, written by an antient Brainin. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Manner in which the faid Manufeript wat discovered. In a Latter from an English Gentleman, now residing in China, co the Earl of _____Fame, which does not always speak Truth, bee ascribed this Traß to the E---- of Ch---- j but bother that be, it is written wery much in the fublime Baftern Strain of the Book of Job, the Pjaims, the Prophets, and the Works of Solomon ; the' nothing can be supposed to come up to shoke divine Originale. We fall felett a fero Articles; by which our Renders may judge of the neft 3 but summer must d#

. The Dottor died before be could de thise

ebe Introduction, which is a grand and fotemn Addrefs to the Human Race in general, as follows.

BOW down' your heads unto the duft, and receive, with reverence, inftruction from on high.

Wherefoever the fun doth fhine, where-A foever the wind doth blow, wherefoever there is an ear to hear, and a mind to conceive; there let the precepts of life be made known, let the maxims of truth be honoured and obeyed.

All things proceed from God; his power is unbounded, his wildom is from eternity, and his goodnefs endureth for ever.

He fitteth on his throne in the center, and the breath of his mouth giveth life to the world.

He touchesh the flars with his finger, and they run their course rejoicing.

• On the wings of the wind he walketh abroad, and performeth his will thro' all the regions of unlimited fpace.

Order, and grace, and beauty, fpring C from his hand.

The voice of wildom fpeaketh in all his works, but the human understanding comprehendeth it not.

The fhadow of knowledge paffeth over the mind of man as a dream; he (eeth as in the dark; he reafoneth, and is deceived.

But the wildom of God is as the light of heaven; he reasoneth not; his mind is the fountain of truth.

Juffice and mercy wait before his throne; benevolence and love enlighten his countenance for ever.

Who is like unto the Lord in glory ? Who in power fhall contend with the Almighty ? Hath he any equal in wildom ? E faid, Sloth, thou art mine enemy. Can any in goodne's be compared unto her vifes up early, and lieth dow he exercifeth his mind with contemp

He it is, O man, who hath created the ; thy flation on earth is fixed by his appointment ; the powers of thy mind are the gifts of his goodnels, the wonders of thy frame are the work of his hand.

Hear then his voice, for it is gracious; p he would do. and he that obeyeth thall eftablish his four His days p in peace. a cloud, and

Confideration.] Commune with thyfelf, O man, and confider wherefore thou wort made.

Contemplate thy powers, contemplate thy wants and thy connections; io fhalt shou different the duties of life, and be directed in all thy ways.

Proceed not to fpeak or to aft, before thou haft weighed thy words, and examined the tendency of every fiep thou fhalt take; fo fhall digrace fly far from thee, and in thy house fhall thame be a ftranger; repentance shall not visit thee, nor forrow dwell upon thy cheek.

The thoughtlefs man bridleth not his tongue; he fpeaketh at random, and is entangled in the foolifhnefs of his own words.

As one that runneth in hafte, and leapeth over a fence, may fall into a pit on the other fide, which he doth not fee; fo is the man that plungeth fuddenly into any action, before he hath confidered the confequences thereof.

Hearken therefore unto the voice of confideration; her words are the words of wildom, and her paths thall lead thee to fafety and truth. B Abbirgtion.] Since the days that

Application.] Since the days that are paft are gone for ever, and those that are to come, may not come to thee; it beheveth thee, O man, to employ the prefent time, without regreting the loss of that which is paft, or too much depending on that which is to come.

This inftant is thine, the next is in the womb of futurity, and thou knoweft not what it may bring forth.

Whatfoever thou refolvent to do, do it quickly; defer not till the evening what the morning may accomplish.

Idlenefs is the parent of want and of pain; but the labour of virtue bringeth forth pleafure.

The hand of diligence defeateth want; prosperity and fucce(s are the industrious man's attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired wealth, that hath rifen to power, that hath cloathed himfelf with honour, that is fpoken of in the city with praife, and that itandeth before the king in counfel? Even he that hath fut out idleness from his house; and hath faid, Sloth, thou art mine enemy.

He rifes up early, and lieth down late; he exercifeth his mind with contemplation, and his body with action, and preferveth the health of both.

The flothful man is a burthen to himfelf, his hours hang heavy on his head ; he loitereth about, and knoweth not what he would do.

His days pafs away like the fhadow of a cloud, and he leaveth behind him no mark for remembrance.

His body is difeafed for want of exercife; be wifneth for action, but hath not power to move; his mind is in darknefs, his thoughts are confufed; he longeth for knowledge, but hath no application. He would eat of the almond, but hate: the trouble of breaking its fhell.

His houle is in diforder, his fervants are wafteful and riotous, and he runneth on towards ruin; he feeth it with his eyes, he beareth it with his ears, he flaketh his

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his head, and willheth, but hath no refolulution ; till ruin cometh upon him like a whirlwind, and mame and repentance defoend with him to the grave.

Contentment.] Forget not, O man, that thy flation on earth is appointed by the wildom of the Eternal ; who knoweth thy heart, who feeth the vanity of all thy A silles, and who often in meroy denieth thy requells.

Yet for all reafonable defiret, for all honeft endeavours, his benevolence hath enablished in the nature of things, a probability of foccefs.

The useanneis thou feeleft, the misfortunes thou bewaileft, behold the root from B whence they fpring, even thine own folly, thine own pride, thine own diffempered fancy.

Murmur not therefore at the difpensation of God, but correct thine own heart: neither fay within thyfelf, if I had wealth, or power, or leifure, I fhould be happy ; for know, they all of them bring to their feveral poffetfors, their peculiar inconve- C miences.

The poor man feeth not the vexations and anxieties of the rich, he feeleth not the difficulties and perplexities of power, neither knoweth he the wearifomenels of leifure ; and therefore it is that he repineth at his own lot.

But envy not the appearance of happinels in any man, for thou knowest not D his fecret griefs.

To be fatisfied with a little is the greateft wildom ; and he that encrealeth his riches encrease b his cares : But a contented mind is a hidden treasure, and trouble findeth it not.

Yet, if thou fuffered not the allurements of fortune to rob thee of juffice, or tem- E dwelleth in their bones, and labour is their perance, or charity, or modefty, even riches themfelves thall not make thee unhappy.

But hence thalt thou learn, that the cup of felicity, pure and unmixed, is by no means a draught for mortal man.

Virtue is the race which God hath fet him to run, and happinefs the goal; F which none can arrive at till he hath finish-F ed his course, and receiveth his crown in the manfions of eternity.

. Tempirance.] The nearest approach thou canft make to happinels on this fide the grave, is to enjoy from heaven understanding, and health.

These bleffings if thou poffeffeft, and would it preferve to old age ; avoid the al G from without, while a traytor within lurklurements of voluptuoufnefs, and fly from her templations.

When the fpreadeth her delicacies on the board, when her wine sparkleth in the sup, when the finileth upon thee, and . . .

perfuadeth thee to be joyful and happy a then is the hour of danger, and let reason ftand firmly on her guard :

For if thou hearkenest unto the words of her adverfary, thou art deceived and betrayed.

The joy which the promifeth changeth to madnefs, and her enjoyments lead on to difeafes and death.

Look round her board, caft thine eyes upon her guests; and observe those who have been allured by her fmiles, who have liftened to her temptations.

Are they not meagre? Are they not fickly? Are they not (piritlefs?

Their fort hours of jollity and riot are followed by tedious days of pain and dejection; the hath debauched and palled their appetites, that they have now no re-I.fh for her niceft dainties : Her votaries are become her victims ; the just and natural confequence which God hath ordained in the conflictution of things, for the punifhment of those who abuse his gifts.

But who is fhe that with graceful fteps, and with a lively air, trips over yonder plain ?

The role blusheth on her cheeks, the fweetness of the morning breatheth from her lips 3 joy, tempered with innocence and modefty, spatkleth in her eyes, and from the chearluiness of her heart the fingeth as the walks.

Her name is health ; the is the daughter of exercise, who begot her on temperance; their fons inhabit the mountains that Aretch over the northern regions of San Ton Hoe.

They are brave, active, and lively; and partake of all the beauties, and virtues of their fifter.

Vigour firingeth their nerves, firength delight all the day long.

The employments of their father excite their appetites, and the repairs of their mother refresh them.

To combat the paffions is their delight, to conquer evil habits their glory.

Their pleafures are moderate, and therefore they endure ; their repose is short, but found and undiffurbed.

Their blood is purc, their minds ferene, and the phylician findeth not the way to their habitations.

But falety dwelleth not with the fons of men; neither is fecurity found within their gates.

Behold them exposed to new dangers eth to betray them.

Their health, their ftrength, their beauty and activity have railed defire in the bolom of lascivious love,

She fandeth in her bower, the pouroth their regard, the foreadeth her temptations:

1750.

Ner limbs are fort and delicate, her attine is looks and inviting ; wantonnafs fposketh in her eyes, and on her bofog fits temptation: She beckonseth them with her fanger, the wooeth them with her looks, and by the (moothnels of her tongue fits A indeavoureth to deceive.

At ! fly from her alturaments, ftop 'hy ears to her enchanting words : If thou meeteft the langu.fhing of her eyes, if thou heareft the folimefs of her voice, if **See** eafterth her arms about thee, the bindeith thee in chains for ever.

Shame followeth, and difeale, and want, and eare, and repentance.

Enfected by dalliance, with luxary pampered, and forened by flath, frength fhalf forfake thy limbs, and bealth thy conflicution: Thy days fhalf be few, and those inglorious; thy griefs fhall be many, yet meet with no compation.

Hope and Fear.] The promifes of hope are (weeter than roles in the bud, and far Cmore flattering to expectation : But the threatnings of fear are a terror to the heast.

Neverthele's, let not hope allure, nor fear deter the from doing that which is right; fo fhalt thou be prepared to meet all events with an equal mind.

The terrors even of death are no terrors **D** to the good : He that committeth no evil **D** hath nothing to fear.

In all thy undertakings let a reafonable affurance animate thy endeavours ; if thou defpaireft of fuccefs, thou fhalt not fucceed.

Terrify not thy foul with vain fears, meither let thy heart fink within thes from the phantoms of imagination.

From fear proceedeth misfortune; but **E** he that hopeth helpeth himfelf.

As the offrich when purfued hideth his head, but forgetteth his body ; fo the fears of a coward expose him to danger.

If thou believest a thing impossible, thy defoondency shall make it so ; but he that perfereneth shall overcome all difficulties.

A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool; but he that is wife purfueth it not.

In all thy defires let reafon go along with the, and fix not thy hopes beyond the bounds of probability : So shall fuccefs attend thy undertakings, they heart fail not be vezed with difappointments.

Sincerity.] O thou who art enamoured cation almost forced upon me; I added fome valuatary acquisitions by the use of the the funplicity of her charms; G books, and the coaverfation of that frecies not fast fivi fidelity unto her, and forfake her not; the confiancy of thy virtue shall with herror and averfion by the name of fedulars, but whom I have found, for the

The tongue of the fincere is sooted is Desember, 1750.

· :

his heart ; hypocrify and deput have no place in his words.

He blatheth at faithcod, and is confounded; but in speaking the cruth be hash a fleady eye.

He support that a man the dignity of his character; to the arts of hypocrify he formeth to floop.

Ha is confiftent with himsfell, he is never embarreffed : He hath course enough for trath, but to lye he is afraid.

He is far above the meannels of diffimulation; the words of his mouth are the thoughts of his heart:

Yet with prudence and caution he openeth his lips; he fludich what is right, and fpeaketh with differention.

He advifeth with friendfhip; he reproveth with freedom; and whatfoever he promifeth fhat forely be performed.

But the heart of the hypocrite is Bid in his breaft; he mafteth his words in the femblance of truth, while the buline(s of his life is only to deceive.

He laugheth in forrow, he werpeth in joy ; and the words of his mouth have no interpretation.

He worketh in the dark as a mole, and funcieth he is fafe; but he blundereth into light, and is betrayed and exposed with his dirt on his head.

He paffeth his days in perperual confiraint; his tongue and his heart are tog ever at variance.

He laboureth for the character of a righteous man; and huggeth himfelf in the thoughts of his cunning.

O fool, fool! the pains which thou takeft to hide what thou art, are more than would make thee what thou would'& feem : And the children of widdom ihall mock at thy cunning ; when, in the midß of fecunity, thy diguife is ftripped off, and the finger of derifion fhall point thes to form.

From the Rambler, Dec. 4.

Story of Melifia : Or, Change of Fortune brings Change in Lovers and Ericads.

SIR,

WAS born to a large fortune, and bred to the knowledge of those arts which are supposed to accomplish the snind, or adorn the person of a woman. To these attainments, which custom and education almost forced upon me; I added fome valuatary acquisitions by the use of books, and the convertation of that species of men, whom the ladies generally mention with horror and aversion by the name of schulars, but whom I have found, for the most part, a barmlets and ineffensive order of beings, not to much willer them our-4 A

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felves, but that they may receive as well as communicative knowledge, and more inclined to degrade their own character by cowardly fubmiffion, than to overbear or oppress us with their learning or their wit.

From these men, however, if they are by kind treatment encouraged to talk, fomething may be gained, which embel-A lifted with elegance, and fostened by modefty, will always add dignity and value to female conversation ; and from my acquaintance with the bookish part of the world I derived many principles of judgment and maxims of knowledge, by which I was enabled to excel all my competitors, and draw upon myfelf the general regard in every place of concourse or pleasure. B My opinion was the great rule of approbation; my remarks were remembered by those who defired the second degree of fame ; my mien was studied, my drefs was imitated, my letters were handed from one family to another, and read by those who copied them as fent to themfelves : my vifits were folicited as honours, and C multitudes boafted of an intimacy with Meliffa, who had only feen me by accident, and whole familiarity had never proceeded beyond the exchange of a compliment, or return of a courtefy.

I shall make no foruple of confessing, that I was pleafed with this univerfal veneration, becau'e I always confidered it as paid to my intrinsick qualities and insepa- D rable merit, and very eafily perfuaded myfelf, that fortune had no part in my funeriority. When I looked upon my glafs, I faw youth and beauty, and health, that might give me reafon to hope their continuance : When I examined m; mind, I found fome firength of judgment, and fertility of fancy ; and was told, that every R nued, and fo irequently repeated, that my action was grace, and that every accent was perfusion.

In this manner my life paffed like a continual triumph amidft acclamations, and envy, and courtship, and careffes a To pleafe Meliffa was the general ambition, and every firatagem of artful flattery was practiled upon me. To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our F praifes are not believed by those who pronounce them ; for they prove, at leaft, our general power, and thew that our fayour is valued, fince it is purchased by the meannels of fallhood. But, perhaps, the flatterer is not often detefted, for an honeft mind is not apt to suspect, and no one exerts the powers of differnment, with G been approached with reverence and fubmuch vigour when felf-love favours the deceit.

The number of adorers, and the perpetual diffraction of my houghts by new fchemes of pleafure, prevented me trem listening to any of these who croud in multitudes to give girls advice, and kept me unmarried and unengaged to my s7th year, when, while I was cowering in all the pride of uncontented excellency, with a face yet little impaired, and a mind bourly improving, the failure of a fund, in which my money was placed, reduced me to a frugal competency, which allowed little beyond nearners and independence.

I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of forrow, or publlanimity of dejection. Indeed I did not know how much I had loft, for, having always heard and thought more of my wit and beauty, than of my fortune, it did not fuddenly enter my imagination, that Melisfa could fink beneath her eftablished rank, while her form and her mind continued the fame ; that fhe could ceafe to rai'e admiration but by ceasing to deferve it, or feel any ftroke but from the hand of time.

It was in my power to have concealed the lois, and to have married, by continuing the fame appearance, with all the credit of my original fortune ; but I was not to far funk in my own efteens, as to fubmit to the balenels of fraud, or to defire any other recommendation than fense and virtue. I therefore difmiffed my equipage, fold those ornaments which were become unfuitable to my new condition, and appeared among those with whom I uled to converie, with lefs glitter, but with equal (pirit.

I found myfelf received at every vifit, with an appearance of forrow beyond what is naturally felt for calamities in which we have no past, and was entertained with condolence and confolation fo long contifriends plainly confulted rather their own gratification, than my relief. Some from that time reluted my acquaintance, and forebore, without any provocation, to repay my vifits ; fome vifited me, but after a longer interval than ulual, and every return was still with more delay; nor did any of my female acquaintance fail to introduce the mention of my misfortunes, to compare my prefent and former condition, to tell me how much it must trouble me to want the fplendor which I became fo well, to look at pleafures, which I had formerly enjoyed, and to fink to a level with thole by whom I had always been confidered as moving in a higher fphere, and miffion, which, as they infinuated, I was no longer to expect.

Observations like these, are commonly made only as covert infults, and ferve to give vent to the flatulence of pride, but they

they are now and then imprudently uttered by honefly and benevolence, and inflict pain where kindnefs is intended; I will, therefore, fo far maintain my antiquated claim to politenefs, as that I will venture to advance this rule, that no one ought to remind another of any misfortune of which the fufferer does not comptain, and which A there are no means propofed or alleviating. No one has a right to excite thoughts which neceffarily give pain whenever they return, which perhaps might not revive but by abfurd and unfeafonable compation.

My endlefs train of lovers immediately withdrew, without raifing any emotions. The greater part had indeed always profeffed to court, as it is termed, upon the B fquare, had enquired my fortune, and offered fettlements ; and these had undoubtedly a right to retire without cenfure, fince they had openly treated for money, as neceffary to their happinels; and who can tell how little they wanted any other portion ? I have always thought the clamours of women unreasonable, when they find that C they who followed them upon the fuppofition of a greater fortune, reject them when they are discovered to have lefs. I bave never known any lady, who did not think wealth a title to fome flipulations in her favour; and furely what is claimed by the possession of money is justly forfeited by its loss. She that has once demanded a fettlement has allowed the importance of D fortune; and when the cannot thew pecuniary merit, why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchafe ?

. My lovers were not all contented with filent defertion. Some of them revenged the neglect which they had born by wanton and fuperfluous infults, and endeawoured to mortify me by paying in my E prefence those civilities to other ladies, which were once devoted only to me. But, as it had been my rule to treat men according to the rank of their intellect, I had never fuffered any one to wafte his life in fulpenfe, who could have employed it to better purpofe; and therefore I had no enemies but coxcombs, whole refentment and refpect were equally below my confideration.

The only pain which I have felt from degradation, is the loss of that influence which I had always exerted on the fide of virtue, in the defence of innocence, and the affection of truth; I now found my opinions flighted, my fentiments criticifed, and my arguments opposed by those that G used to liften to me without reply, and flruggle to be first in expressing their conviction. The female disputants have wholly thrown off my authority, and if I endeavour to enforce my reasons by an

appeal to the fcholars that happen to be prefent, the wretches are certain to pay their court by facrificing me and my fyftem to a finer gown, and I am every hour infulted with contradictions from cowards, who could never find till lately that Meliffa was liable to error.

There are two perfons only whom I cannot charge with having changed their conduct with my change of fortune, One is an old curate that has paffed his life in the duties of his profession with great reputation for his knowledge and piety ; the other is a lieutenant of dragoons. The parlon made no difficulty in the height of my elevation to check me when I was pert. and inform me when I blundered ; and if there is any alteration, he is now more timorous left his freedom fhould be thought rudeneís. The foldier never paid me any particular addreffes, but very rigidly onferved all the rules of politenefs, which he is now to far, from relaxing, that whenever he ferves the tea, he obstinately carries me the first difh, in defince of the frowns and whifpers of the whole table,

This, Mr. Rambler, is to fee the world. It is impoffible for thofe that have only known affluence and proferity, to judge rightly of themfelves or others. The rich and the powerful live in a perpetual matquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters; and we only difcover in what effimation we are held, when we can no longer give hopes or fears.

I am, &c.

MELISSA.

From the Ransbler, Dec. 11.

This Paper, after treating in general of the common Comparint of the Negleci of Men of Genius, Wit and Learning, and the fmall Encouragement given to juch Writers, concludes thus:

B UT of many, that have dared to boah of neglected merits, to value themfelves by their own effimation, and challenge their age or country for crueity or folly, it cannot be alledged that they have endeavoured to increase the wifdom or virtue of their readers. They have often been at once profligate in their lives, and licentious in their compositions; have not only for faken the paths of virtue, but have attempted to lure others after them, by fmoothing the road of perdition, covering with flowers the thorns of gu Ir, and teaching temptation five-ter notes, fofter blandifiments, and ftronger allurements.

It has been apparently the fettled purpole of many writers, whole powers, industry, and acquisitions place them high $4 \Rightarrow 2$ in

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in the ranks of literature, to fot fashion on the fide of wickedness; to recommend debauchery, and lewdneis, by affociating them with those qualities, which are most likely to dazzle the differnment, and atgrad the affections : and to show innocence and goodnels with fuch attendant weakneffes and follies, as neceffarily expole them A to contempt and derifion.

Such men naturally found intimates and companions among the corrupt, the thoughtlefs, and the intemperate ; paffed their lives among the gay levities of fportive idlene(s, or the warm profeffions of drunken friendship; and fed their hopes with the promifes of wretches, whom themfelves had taught to fooff at truth. But when B fools had laughed away their sprightlines, and the languors of debauchery could no longer be relieved, they faw their favourers hourly drop away, and wondered and ftormed to find themielves abandoned. Whether their companions perfifted in wickedness, or returned to virtue, they were equally without affiftance : for debauchery is felfish and negligent, and from virtue the virtuous only can expect regard.

It is faid by Florus of Catiline, who died in the midft of flaughtered enemics, that his death had been illustrious, had it been Of the wits, fuffered for his country. who have languished away life under the sufpence; who have been carefied and D give luftre to his crimes. rejected, flattered and defp fed, as they were of more or lefs use to those who fuled themselves their patrons ; it might be observed, that their miseries would enforce compatition, had they been brought upon them by honefty and religion.

The wickedness of a profane or libidinous writer is much more atrocious and deter- R table than that of the hot libertine, or drunken ravifier; not only as it extends its effects wider, as a peftilence that taints the air is more deftructive than poifon infuled in a draught, but as it is committed with cool deliberation. By the inftantaneous violence of defires or appetites, a good man may fometimes be furprifed before reflection can come to his refcue, and when F they have firengthened their influence by habit they are not cafily repelled ; but for the frigid villainy of fludious lewdnefs. for the calm and meditated malignity of Inboured impiety, what plea can be invented ? Or what punifiment can equal , the crime of him, who retires to folitudes for the refinement of debauchery, and G tortures his fancy, and ranfacks his memory, only that he may leave the world less virmous than he found it, that he may

interrupt the hones of the rising generation, and foread inarcs for the foul with more dexterity }

What were their motives, or what their excules, is below the dignity of reason to examine. If they had extinguished in themselves the diftinction of right and wrong, and were infeatible of the mitch ef which they were promoting, they were to be hunted down by general harred; if they were influenced by the corruption of their patrons or their readers, and facrificed their own convictions to vanity or intensit, they were at least to be abhorred with more acrimony than he that robs by profession, or murders for pay; fince they committed greater crimes upon equal temptations.

Of bim, to whom much is given, much hall be required. Those, to whom God has granted fuperior faculties, and more extensive capacities, quickness of intuition, and accuracy of diffinction, will certainly be regarded as culpable in the eye of the Supreme Wildom, for defects and deviations which, in fouls lefs exalted and enlightened. may be guiltless. But, surely, none can think without horvor on that man's condition, who has been more wicked in proportion as he has had more means of excelling in virtue, and used the light imparted from heaven only to embellish folly, and

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAŻINE. SIR,

"HO' I have not yet much time to ipaie, yet that Mr. Worldlywit . may not think I have taken his advice, I have prepared, and herewith fend you another differtation, which you may give a place to in your Collection, when you think fit.

Iam, &c.

The WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, Sc.

DISSER T. V.

That Dominion does not follow Property but the Sword, with a Propofal for reflering a Warlike Spirit and Military Difcipline to the People in general.

N my former + I have fnewn, that over a felfish and cowardly people it is impoffible to preferve a free government, and in my laft 1, I proposed a method for propagating a true publick fpirit among the people in general; therefore I shall in this humbly propole a regulation for weftoring a warlike spirit and military dif. cipline to the people of this ifland. I fay, refering,

+ See London Magazine for laf year, p. 206, 604. and for the See before, p. 129. 1 See before, p. 79. year, p. 18.

scitoring, for I am forry to fay, that I have many scalons for concluding, that it is at prefent at a very low ebb. Some I have already given, but the most convincing may be drawn from the behaviour of the people during the late rebellion ; for a proof of which I need not onter into the question, whether a majority of the people A be for or against our prefent government. If a great majority were for its support, which, I hope, was the cafe, how can we answer for a handful of rebels marching from the north of Scotland to the heart of England, without any opposition, but what they met with from the regular troops ? It was not to in former times ; no, not even in the days of queen Elizabeth; B for when the rebellion broke out against her in the north, the had in a few weeks armies railed in her favour ; and when the was threatned with a Spanish invation, the people readily flew to arms in defence of their country; but the late defpicable army of rebels marched unmolefted, almost from one end of the island to the C other, tho' in the counties they parfed through, either in England or Scotland, there were men enough to have crushed them to atoms, had they affembled with bludgeons only in their hands.

Again, suppose, for argument's fake, that a majority of the people were against the government, and well withers to the sebels, how can we answer for their having D made to long a march without being joined by many thousands ? We know how ready the people of Scotland formerly were to fly to arms, even against their feveroign, when he gave them any caufe of difcontent ; and we have feveral examples of the fame readinets in the people of Engand. Henry IV. then duke of Hereford, E had but about 80 mon, in all, with him, when he handed at Ravenfour in Yorkihire, and fet up his flandard agianft the government ; yet fuch a warline fpirit, fuch a contempt of death, or even for feiture, prevailed among our nobility and gentry at that time, when an occasion offered for recovering their liberties, and revenging F man. themfelves of the enemies of their country, that in a few days Henry found himfelf at the head of 60,000 men. In the bloody dispute between the two houses of York and Lancafter, the people were always seady to take arms in fupport of the chuie they had embraced ; and Henry VII. then earl of Richmond, who put an end to G shat difpute, had with him, when he landed at Milford-haven, but 2000 French, the most writtehed troops, as Philip de Comines fays, that he ever faw ; for it has always been the politick of France, with respond to Britain and Germany, to

tend their aid for ftirring up an inteffine war, but never to let that all be fuch as may fecure victory to their friends, or put a fpeedy end to the war. However, they were upon this occasion mittaken; for before Henry had marched far into the country, he got together fuch an army of natives, molily Welch, as enabled him to defeat Richard, in the famous battle of Bofworth in Leicefterfhire.

Therefore, whether we suppose that a majority of the people were for the government, or that a majority were against it, we must, from their behaviour during the late rebellion, conclude, that the warling spirit which fired the breafts of their anceftors, and made this nation to formidable to France, and fo famous all over the known world, is now quite extinguished. How this fa'al change has been effected, is worth inquiring. Several caufes may be affigned, but the chief, I believe, proceeds from that love of money and trifling amulements, which, with respect to all our noble and great families, has fucceeded to that love of power and martial glory, which in antient times was the ruling parfion of all the men of great fortune in this island. In those days almost all our nobility and chief gentry lived like princes at their feats in the country ; and every fuch feat was a fort of academy for all the young gentlemen, and a constant supply for all the poor, in the neighbourh od. They had the poor, in the neighourh od. their riding houses and riding masters, their fencing mafters, and all other mafters proper for instructing men in the arts and exercifes of war, as well as the accomplifiments of a gentleman. Their halls had often hundreds at dinner, and the offals were a fure fupport for the poor. No fawning or pimping footman could then expect to become an upper fervant in a great family; for fuch posts were never given to any but the younger fons of gentlemen of fmall effates in the neighbourhood; and as none but gentlemen were admitted into fuch pofts, that of being in the retinue of a nobleman was no difgrace to any gentle-

The nobility and rich gentry of those days did not fawn and cringe at court, for the fake of making a footman an excileman, or a favourite fervant a little clerk in a publick office. No,--when any man had ferved them faithfully, or had figualized himfelf as a foldier under their command, they gave him a farm at an eafy rent, large or fmall, according to his rank; and thus most of their tenants, from interest as well as gratitude, were attached to the family, and ready to venture their lives in its fervice, especially when by to doing, they thought, that they were going

to fight for the caule of their country. This the landlord knew, this he expected, and as he loved power more than money, he took care to have all his renants and other dependants not only provided with arms, but bred to all forts of military difcipline, and possessed with a fondness for martial glory. To this they were incited, A not only by the prailes and rewards, but by the example of their truly noble landlord; and as most of the gentlemen of fmall effates in the neighbourhood either had, or were in hopes of having their younger children provided for in the family, and were often fharers in its hospitality, they were almost as much attached to it as the tanants or farmers.

These laudable customs still prevail in fome parts of the Highlands of Scorland; but in all other parts of the ifland, the leve of money is become the predominant paffion. Every landlord now fqueezes his fanants up to the highest rent they can poffibly pay; the oldeft, the most kindly tenant in the effate, would be turned out, C if another could be found, that would promife 208. a year more rent; and if a tenant wants any favour, it is not generally from his lord, but from his lord's fleward that he must look for it ; for as to his lord, he never perhaps faw or spoke with him in his life.

In these our days, our lords and rich men D live mostly in or about London ; instead of living in a princely manner, and keeping a hospitable table at their feats in the country, their fervants here at London are all at board wages, and my lord and my lady, with their children about them, and a chaplain to flatter them, dine upon a few expensive little kickshaws, which an old English baron would have been ashamed E to fee at his table. Inflead of amufing themfelves with the military exercifes and manly diversions of our forefathers, our lords are lounging away at White's the fmall part of day light they enjoy, and playing away to fome fharper the antient feat of the family, at picket or at push-pin; and our ladies, from the g hour of the afternoon they get out of bed, to the hour of the morning they return thither, go a continual round, from the toilet to the table, from the table to the playhoufe or opera, and from thence to a rout or affembly, till fix or feven o'clock in the morning.

As French footmen or valets, or fuch like cattle, are now the head and governing G her evry tim he cums afhor, and the face fervants in all great families, no gentleman of any fpirit will enter into their fervice ; and if any gentleman of a fmall effate applies to a lord or member of parliament, to get fome little place in the government's fervice for a younger fon, he may perhaps

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fucceed, after his lordship, or his bonour, has provided for all his favourite fervante, even down to his postilion ; for the footman or valet of a loid, or member, now ftands a better chance of bring thus provided for, than the best qualified poor gentleman in the kinzdom.

What is the confequence? Do they by this means gain dependents upon them or their families? Can they expect gratitude from fuch (ycophants? No fuch thing ; for the moment they are thus provided for, they attach themselves to the minister for the time being, or to the chief man in the office they belong to ; and foon treat their benefactor with contempt, if he happens by any turn to lofe his interest at court. Yet we know, that fome lords, as well as rich commoners, have facificed their honour, their character, and their family interest, merely for the fake of being able to provide for fuch wretches in the government's fervice ; and that, tho' they might eafily have fpared to have given them a sufficient provision for life out of their own eftates.

[This Differention will be concluded in our Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE,

SIR,

THE following epifile was written by a girl at Deal, to her fweet-heart, a failor, on board a man of war in the Downs. The simplicity of her expression gave me fome diversion on the first reading; on the fecond I could not help comparing her fentiments with those of Ovid's Heroines, and found them much the fame, when the latter were ftript of the polite drefs which their courtly fecretary has given them. The lieutenant of the fhip, who communicated it, found it on board twifted up with tobacco in it; by which it should feem, that our feafaring fpark had as little regard for his miftre's. after enjoyment, as if he had been of a more illustrious rank.

Lowin der Charls

THIS with mi kind lov to yow, is to tel yow after all our fport and fon I am lik to pay fort; for i am with child, and wereof my fifter Nan knos it, and cals me hore and bech and is redy to ter mi followt; and curs Jack Seny kices dog wold hav lade with me to, but i wold not let him, for i will be alwas honeft to yow. therfor der Charls cum afhor, and let us be marred to fale my vartu ; and if yow have no monifi will paun mi Dew

new flais, and fel mi to new fmocks yow giv me, and that will pay the parfon, and find us a dinner, and pray der der Charls, cum afhor ; and, der Charls, dont be frad for want of a ring, for i hav ftol our Nane, and the nafty tod shal never hav it mor; for the tels about, that i am goin to hav a bafterd : and god bles yowr lovin A proceed from the difference of mens fituafol cum a fhor, for i longs to be mared acordin to yowr promis, ftil i wil be yowr der vartus wife tel deth.

Feby. 7. 1734. Sarab Hartrop. Pray dont let yowr melmat

lack fe this, if yow do, hel tel owr Nan, and fhel ter mi hart owt then, for the is a divil at me now.

1750.

The following Lines were fent us with this Letter, which we suppose were designed as a Parallel.

EAR object of my love, whole manly charms

With blifs ecftatick fill'd my circling arms !

- That blifs is paft ; and nought for me re- C mains,
- But dire reproach, and never pity'd pains. For (nature baffling ev'ry art I try'd)

My fifter has my growing fhame defery'd :

E'en the affails me with opprobrious name, When the prude's conficous the deferves

the fame : Her loofe affociate, fated from her flies,

And vainly to feduce my virtue tries.

True as a wife, I only want the name ;

O hafte and wed me, and preferve my fame.

- Unlike most modern matches ours shall [free ; be,
- From fettlements, the lawyers fetters, I'll quit my all and be content with
- thee. Then hafte away, and firike detraction

[bed : dead ; The nuptial feaft awaits you, and the Nor fear the band that will endure for life,

With me your loving and your faithful wile.

POSTSCRIPT.

These earnest dictates of my anxious F heart,

I beg you will not to your friend impart ; For oft beneath fair friendship's specious thow

The traitor lurks, the undermining fee.

Of CONTENTMENT in PROIPERITY.

There are very few queftions which G have more puzzled philosophers, than one in particular relating to the regimen of ourfelves in profperity and adverfity. The contest was never finally determined, whether it was the greater bravery to moderate

ourfelves in plenty, or to bear up with conftancy under the preffure of want The difoute, I think, is not very material ; but the neceffity of contentment appears manifeftly from both fides, in order to enjoy any felicity in either condition.

Murmuring and complaint generally tion in life. The ford d are apprehenfive they shall never have enough; and the profule want more to animate their extravagance. They who have but fmail fortunes cannot relifh the fcantinels of moderation; grandeur and galery do not always fit eafy on the wealthy, and the necessitous are diffatisfied that they are exposed to B the feverity of nubing.

A ftrange variety of paffions thus daily diffract the human mind, and for want of knowing how to be eafy, too many make themfelves milerable. But all thete repinings are in reality criminal : Man is properly his own tormenter ; he difquiets himfelf in vain, and by neglecting the obfervation of one eafy virtue, he never taftes the fruit of genuine contentment. To regulate our defires, and limit our pleasures, is what I mean by contentment in a plentiful condition. A state which requires great circumfpection to keep the paffions from running into excels !

Profperity is a trying and dangerous fate, in which, as we exercise our judg-D ment, we shall display either the greatest folly, or the most exemplary wildom. Good fortune is apt to delude us with its fmiles, and ftrangle us in its embraces. It unbends the mind, and flackens the powers of it; and, by a fraudulent gratification of fenfe, it infenfibly steals away the use of. our reafon. Many have flood inflexible under the shock of poverty, who have afterwards fell a facrifice in a plentiful fortune.

Flattery frequently prevails, when blows are ineffectual; and temptations to a fatal security are too prevalent, when the mind is lulled into careleffnefs and neglect. We apprehend no difficulty, becaufe we feel none; and we promife ourfelves fafety, because a treacherous confidence blinds us to our danger.

But when fortune failes, let us rouze up our circumfpection. Our paffiohs then require a tight rein, left our actions fhould hurry us into infolence and prefumption. Confidence in our poffeffions is too apt to obliterate the remembrance of duty, and too great an opinion of our own merit fometimes creates a forgetfulnels of our dependance on God.

The defires, it is plain, have a tendency to violence; and an easy affluence, inftead of fatisfying, puthes them on to farther

ther emtification. When the heart is thus enlarged, and the foirist teo volatile, we are naturally inclined to embark in new undertakings : We are infeatible of any difficulties which fhould flop us in our career, and, for want of proper referant, our defires hurry us into extravagance, which feldom ends in any thing bur suin.

Thus fallen from the fammit of grandeur, we that become the objects of fcom and contempt. Whill our fields flood thick with com, and our garners abounded with all menner of ftore, the fycophants were ready to attend our tables, din our cars with compliment, and try to perfinade us that we were more than mon : But no fooner is the fcene changed, and a B fad alteration appears in our circumstances, than these infamous ammats all vanish, and like vermin which fly from a tottering houfs) forfake and vility us in our misfortunes.

The virtue of contentment, in the midit of profperity, feems in this point very necessary, as it tends to preferve a good C fortune in hand, and to prevent a fhame which muft be grating on the lofs of it. A first vigilance would keep peffion within due bounds. Our fall from an elevated fintion might be prevented by an evennels of temper, and a proper circumfpection ; but for want of it our misfortune will be reflected on with remorfe, and the in-vidious will rejoice, and perfecute us with D feverity. In fhort, let us embrace consentment, as a most amiable virtue, and reftrain our paffions, as most conducive to our temporal as well as our efernal wellfare. Then we shall relish our enjoyments without furfeiting, and have a true tafte of the delights of life, without neglecting the duties of christianity. B

As we have here given a fecond heautiful Place of the Silk Manufadune in China, we fall, as we promifed in our last, p. 513. continue our Account of the Manner of breading Silk-worms, and procuring Silk, as follows.

WHEN the choice is made for breed, they lay the males and females together upon fheets of paper, which muft be made of the mulberry-tree bark, and Brongthen it wish file or cotton thread glued on the mole-fide ; because when they are covered with eggs, they mult be dipped three times in proper water. Thefe thests mult be foreed on mass, well cowered with ftrow ; and when the moths G autumn, and the night winter. have been together about 12 hours, the males must be taken away, and placed with the rejected mothe. Should they continue any longer, the eggs of later corrcoption would not be hatched with the

others, which would be attended with inconvenience.

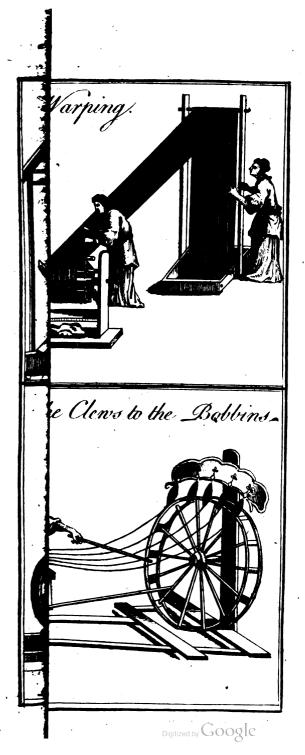
The eggs which flick together is clots must be thrown away; and then the florets hung up to the beam of the room, care being taken not to turn outwards that fide on which the eggs are laid, and that nothing made of hemp come near the worms or eggs. When the facets have hang thus for fome days, they are taken down, and rolled up loofely, with the eggs inwards, and then hung up again during the furmmer and autumn.

At the end of December, or in January, they put the eggs into cold river-water, or water with a little fast diffolved in it, taking care that it does not freeze. After two days, they take them out, and hang them up again. When they are dry, they roll them up a little tighter, and inclose each feparately, flanding on one end, in an earthen verfiel. After that, once is about 10 days, in a fheltered place, where there is no dow, they expose the sheets, for about half an hour, to the fan, fhining bright, after a shower; and then close them up, as before.

The time to think of hatching the eggs, is when the mulberry-trees begin to have leaves ; for they are haftened, or hindered, according to the different degrees of hear, or cold, imparted to them. They are forwarded, if the freets be often foread abroad; or salled up lookely in laying them by; and by doing the contrary they are hindered. When they are ready to come out, the eggs fwell, and their roundness becomes a little pointed : Then they change colour, and turn of an alh-grey; and foon after they appear Blackish. Next day, taking out the rolls and opening them, they find them full of worms, like little black ants. If any worses were hatched before, they must be cast away, because they would never agree with the others in the time of calling their flough, of waking, of eating, nor, which is the principal thing, of making cods 3 and fo the taking care of them, would be a great interruption to the general care that must be taken of the reft : For which region, the errs not hatched within an hour after the general hatching, must also be thrown away.

These infects must be very nicely managed before their first moulting. Evens day is a year to them, and has in it the four featons : The morning is fpring, the middle of the day fummer, the evening

It has been found by experience, that, 1. As long as the eggs are kept before they are hatched, they require much cold. 2. When hatched, and like ants, they want as snuch hear. 3. When become caterpillare



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MANNER of procuring the SILK.

pillars, and near mewing time, they need a moderate heat. 4. After the great mewing, they mult be kept cold. 5. When upon the decline, and growing old, they ought to be warmed by degrees. 6. A great heat is neceffary, when they are working their cods.

1750.

Every thing ought to be removed that A They have a might incommode them. particular averfion to hemp, wet leaves, or those heated by the fun; and, when newly hatched, to dust raifed by fweeping, to the moisture of the earth, flies and gnats, the fmell of broiled fifh, burnt hair, mufk, fmoke, breath fmelling of wine, ginger, lettuce, wild fuccory, all great noifes, naftine's, the rays of the fun, the light B of a lamp in the night, air paffing thro' holes or chinks, a high wind, much cold or hear, and especially a sudden change from one to the other. With refpect to their food, leaves covered with dew, those dried in the fun or a high wind, or tainted with any ill favour, are the most common caufes of their diftempers. The leaves fhould C be gathered two or three days beforehand, and kept in clean airy places, where there is room enough; not forgetting, during the first three days, to give them the tenderest leaves, cut into little threads with a fharp knife, that they may not be bruifed.

At the end of three or four days, when D they begin to turn white, augment their D food, but cut it not fo fmall. When they become black, they muft have a greater quantity of leaves, whole as from the tree. As they turn white again, and ear with lefs appetite, leffen their meals a little. Leffen them more as they grow yellow. When they become quite yellow, and are ready to mew, then give them nothing. E

These worms eat equally, day and night. After they are hatched, they muft have $\Delta 8$ meals the first day, two every hour; the next 30, but the leaves not cut so shall. The third day they muft have less thill. If their food be not proportioned to their appetite, they will be overheated, which would ruin all.

Eating fo often haftens their growth, F on which the chief profit of the filk-worms depends. If they come to maturity in 23 or 25 days, a hurdle covered with them, (whofe weight amounts to little more then a drachm) will produce 25 ounces of filk; but if not till 28 days, they will yield no more than 20; and bot ten, if they are a month or 40 days in G gtowing.

The critical moment for removing them into a proper apartment ready prepared for them to work in, is when they are of a bright yellow, and ready to fpin. There

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must be but just fire enough to yield a gentle heat; which makes the worms more eager at work, and the filk more tranfparent. This numerous (warm must be furrounded with mats at a little diftance; which must allo cover the top of the machine to keep off the outward air, and because the worms love to work in the dark. However, after the third day's work, they take away the mats from ene o'clock to three, to let the fun into the room; but fo that the rays may not firike upon thefe little labourers.

In feven days, the cods being finished, they are gathered and laid in heaps till they have time to wind off the filk : But they first fet apart the cods defigned for propagation, upon a hurdle in a cool airy place. In about feven days more, the moths come out of their cods. To kill the moths in those you would not have hored, without damaging the work, is the rest care.

The cods muft not be put into the kettle, but as they can be wound cff; for if they were to foak too long, it would hurt the filk. The beft way would be, to employ hands enough to wind them off all together: 'Tis affirmed, that five men may wind off 30 pounds of cods in a day, and fupply two others with as much filk as they can make into Akains, viz. about 10 pounds. For want of this, three methods are preferibed to preferve the cods from being bored.

First, to let them lie a whole day in the fun, which, tho' prejudicial to the filk, certainly kills the flies. Secondly, to put them in Bulneo Maria, and throwing an ounce of falt, and half an ounce of rapeoil, into the copper, which are supposed to make the filk better, and eafier to wind. The machine which holds the cods muft go very strait into the copper, the top of which must be covered and luted, fo that no fteam may get out ; but if this bath is not rightly ordered, a great number of the flies will bore their cods : Therefore the firm and hard cods, whole filk is coarler. may be left longer in Balneo Maria than the fine and flender cods. When the flies are killed, the cods must be spread on a mat, and covered, when a little cool, with fmall willow or mulberry branches. The third and beft way of killing the moths, is to fill great earthen veffels with cods, in layers, of 10 pound each, throwing in four ounces of falt in every layer, and covering it with large dry leaves, like those of water lily; then storping the mouth of the veffels very close, the flies will be flifled in feven days : But if the leaft air gets in, they will live long enough to pierce their cods. In laying the cods in the veffels, feparate the long, white and glittering ones, which yield a very fine 4 B tilk,

filk, from these that are thick, dark and blue, like the fkin of an onion, which produce a coarie filk.

When the filk-worms are ready to fpin, if you lay them on the top of a cup, covered with paper, they will four a piece of filk flat, thin and round, like a large Thefe are not clogged with that wafer. viscous matter, which the worms emit in the fhells, when long inclosed : They are likewife as eafy to wind as the cods, without requiring to be wound in fo much hurry.

When the filk is wound off, they immediately fet upon manufacturing it, for which the Chincic have very timple inftruments : But as figures coavey a much bet. B ter idea of them than words, we have inferted two Plates, one in our laft, and the other in this month, representing the various stenfils that ferve in managing the worms, with the feveral tools and inftruments made use of in working those fine and beautiful filks, which come from China.

upon the Rev. Mr. Church's Vindication of Miraculous Powers, Sc. with on Obferwation or two upon the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Christianity justified, fo far as relates to this Subjett.

A s to the former part of this pamphlet, we shall only give Mr. Toll's thort D explanation of his motives for reviving this controverly after the death of the original author thereof.

I have, fays he, looked over Mr. Church's Vindication, and notwithftanding the folemn approbation it has received from a learned univerfity *, must take the liberty to fay, it is far from giving me fatisfaction upon the question in dehate, E Whatever learning and good fenfe there may be in the book, I cannot avoid th nking it deficient in the main article, that of proof. I am not formed to pay a blind deference to the judgment of any man, or body of men, whatfoever. I cannot acquiesce in a decision, however formidable, made hy numbers, where my own reafon p is not fatisfied. Those learned gentlemen, by whom freedom of thought will ever be efteemed a most valuable privilege, will therefore forgive me, if, for once, I differ in opinion from them, and fairly acknowledge, that Mr. Church has not removed those doubts. which Dr. Middleton's pertormance had raifed in my mind

As to the latter part of the pamphilet, G Mr. Toll is of opinion, that it can be of no use to the cause Dr. Stebbing is engaged in, viz. the defence of christianity, to be

over hely in pointing out the advantages which Dr. Middleton's argument may afford to unbelievers. "I should think, fays he, it were better to leave this matter patiently to unbelievers themicives : Poffibly, adds he a little lower, they may overlook this advantage ; however, if they do not, it will be time enough to defend when the attack is begun. For my part, I declare myfelt quite eafy upon this head ; and this cafe proceeds not, I truft, from any coldness or neutral difpolition towards the christian religion, but from a thorough conviction, that unbelievers will not find an inch of ground yielded up to them, which ever way this diffute thall at laft turn. My reafon is fully fatisfied and perfuaded, that the golpel miracles may as well be defended upon the principles of the Free Inquiry, as ever they were before; and, if they fiand good, the christian religion is out of danger.

Dr. Middleton had faid, that, tho' " we have no doubt of St. Polycarp's martyr-, dom, yet we may reafonably paule at the Extrafts from the Rev. Mr. Toll's Remarks C miracles which are faid to have attended it," sec. Dr. Stebbing afks, why an unbeliever may not, by the fame argument, go on and fay, " tho' we admit the narrative of the life and death of Jefus Christ, yet we paule at the miracles which are faid to have been wrought in his favour, either when he was living, or after he was dead, &c." It appears wonderful to me, that a man of Dr. Stebbing's penetration (hould put thefe two cafes upon a level, between which there is fo wide and apparent a difference. That a man may with great fincerity paule at the former, and not at the latter, I know to be possible, because it is the exact firmation of my own mind at the inftant I write this. I do indeed doubt of the incracles that are faid to attend the mattyrdom, &c. but have no manner of doubt concerning those that are attributed to Chrift and his apoftles. The reafon for my doubting of the one, and believing the other, I am going to give you. In the former cafe, the miraculous circumftances appear abfurd, ridiculous, and unworthy of God, and this their natural incredibility in the balance of reason outweight all the testimony upon earth. In the cafe of the golpel miracles there is nothing but what is extremely credible, nothing but what might be expected from an all-wife and gracious Being.

When the Doctor fays, " that extraor dinary or miraculous events are, in the nature of them, or as to the possibility of their existence, as credible as ordinary ;that a man's fenfes are to himfelf as good evidence

. Mr. Church was complemented with bis de Elor's degree for this book.

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evidence of a miracle as of an ordinary event," &c. All this we agree to ; it feems all to be very true, but happens unfortunately to be nothing at all to the purpole ; that is, nothing to the purpose of proving, that there is the fame grounds for paufing at our Saviour's miracles, as there is at the flory of Caftor and Pollux, or A. the miracies faid to have happened at Polycarp's death. That a man's fenfes enable him to judge of an event above the common courfe of nature, as well as what is according to it, we do not dony. When a man of plain common fente, of whole moral character we are well assured, attefts a fact of this kind, no way improbable in itfelf, we do not object to his evidence ; we only object, when the attestation is to a fact improbable; we object, not becaule he relates a miracle, but becaufe he relates an improbable miracle, between which, that is, things probable and improbable, human reason will make a diffinction. even where the attefations are equal. Tho' a fact be ever to well witneffed, yet, if it C for it. implies any thing contrary to what we can conceive of God Almighty, we are bound to reject it ; because we have a better affurance from our reason that it is falle, than we can have from any verbal reftimony that it is true.

It will not, I prefume, be thought foreign to the jubject, if I hence take occasion to fay one word concerning the nature of that Devidence, upon which a miracle in general it to be believed. There feems to be a good deal of perplexity amongft writers upon this head; tho' the matter. I think, may early be difentangled, and made tolerably clear in a few words. We will proceed upon the foundation Dr. Stebb ng himfelf has laid. " A man's fenfes, fays he, E are to himfelf as good evidence of a miracle, as of an ordinary event ;" I would alk, does not this go upon a supposition that a man's belief of a m.tacle is to be founded upon the evidence of fenfe ? I do not mean that it is requifite for every fingle perfon to have the evidence of his own fenfes, and that no one is concerned to believe any fact of this nature which he does not fee with his own eyes: No; my meaning only is, that every miraculous fact, in order to command my belief, must be supported by the evidence of fome body's fenfes or other. If I was not a witness to it myfelf, my bufinefs is to enquire backwards from age to age, from testimony to teltimony, till I arrive at fome perfon who G was a witness to it. When this witness is found, we have then fomething fure and certain to depend upon ; but till this work is compleated, we are all in a flate of doubt and uncertainty. You will perceive then,

the point I am endeavouring to establish. is this : That the first relator of a miracle. which is to be depended upon as authentick, must be an eye-witness of it; he must not go upon uncertain hear-fay, and vulgar report ; but must be able confidently to affirm, I was myfelf prefent at the tranfattion, and know it to be true upon the information of my own fenfes. If there be any defect here, like an error in the first principle. it can never be sorrected afterwards. It matters not thro' how many hands a narration with this original flaw in it paffes. or what the quality of those hands may be ; it will gather no fresh supplies of credit by time, nor will all the learning B and integrity in the world recommend it to the belief of an inquilitive posterity. 1 am under very little concern by what name the zealots of our times shall please to dignify me; they have fair fcope for their cenfure in this declaration, that I shall never give up my faith to a miracle, still the full evidence, here infifted on, be produced

This is the evidence I require in the matter of healing by the royal touch. Amidft all the rubbifh I have heard or read upon this subject, I have never met with one infance of a cuie, upon which the mind can confidently and fecurely reft. In order to an abfolute conviction, the fact mult he proved to me in the following manner. In the first place, I must be certified that the fubject, upon whom this cure is pretended to have been performed, was undoubtedly afflicted with a fcrophulous diftemper, that he had laboured under it fome time, and had tried human means without fuccels. It must be certified, that in this condition he was fubmitted to the touch, and then that a compleat cure inflantaneoully followed without any recourfe to other remedies. I fay, inflantaneoufly followed, becaufe wherever God thinks fit to interpole by an extraordinary act of power, it feems reafonable to conclude, that he heals at once, and not by degrees a this being a very observable circumitance in every cafe of the like nature recorded in the New Tuftament, that the patient was immediately made whole. To thefe requilites I must add one more : which is, that he d d not is a fhort fpace relapfe again into the fame diftemper ; becaule, when a fick man is miraculoully reftored to health, it is supposable that God. effects it by recurying the whole juices of the body, fo that the perfon shall be no more liable to fall back into that diftemper, than into any other, or than any other perton who has never been troubled with it.

[The refl of this, and more of the fame auther's remarks, in our Appendix.] 4 B 2 A

1

564 Poetical Essays in DECEMBER, 1730. A COUNTRY DANCE. TRIP to CLAPHAM.



First man calt off into the fecond woman's place, his partner following \Rightarrow ; first woman calt off into the third woman's place, her partner following \Rightarrow ; first couple lead to the top and calt off \Rightarrow , right and left with the top couple \Rightarrow .

Poetical Essays in DECEMBER, 1750.

The LAST GUINEA.

POOR relieft of my once known yellow ftore, [mare? Must thou be chang'd, and I have gold no To earn thee, oft I've exercis'd my brain, Smail the reward, but grateful was the pain;

Thou haft reliev'd the troubles of the day, And footh'd my ful whilft I in flumbers lay;

In ftorms at fea, and journeys on the land, I had a friend, whilft I could thee command; I've prov'd thy guide, and thou my ready

guard, [hard. And, that we now thould part, is wond'rous

Thou art a Charles - - he was a gen'rous man,

But much he fuffer'd e'er his reign began; May that to me a change of fate portend; May days of want in years of plenty end; The image bears the greatnefs of his mind, It feems to finile, and labour to be kind: Here on this fide you boaft the herald's part.

But that's no cordial to a poor man's heart; Here lions couch, and there a lion roars,

Men rage in want, and are ferene in fteres; No fading thing in greatnefs can endure,

Who's rich to day, to morrow may be poor,

The harp there bends its melancholy firings, Ah ! mufack fadnefs to the thoughtful brings.

You guineas are good-natur'd eafy folks, Your principle no company provokes ;

You have no conficence, tho' an human fhape;

Are fingle dumb, but rattle in a heap :

`E

You come with pleafure, and depart with pain,

As lovers meet, and take there leave again;

- You court the worthlefs, and neglect the beft, [reft.
- As fools are moft by flatt'ring knaves ca-They keep you beft, who leaft can you employ, [enjoy;
- As cunuchs guard the fair they can't When most fecure, you frequently are
- ftole, As accidents our purpos'd joys controul ;
- Of every vistue you supply the place,
- Wit to the mind, and beauty to the face.
- When thou art chang'd, exert for me thy pow'r,
- In deeds a guinea ne'er effay'd before ;
- The world you know, each old acquaintance find,

Search every treasure, gather every friend; Till fhining bright with thousands in thy

, train,

Theu com'ft triumphant to my purfe again; If monarch-like you bring attendant bands; Thy praife fhall echo from my bufy hands; And when whole heaps uncelebrated i.e,

You shall be sung in verse that ne'er can die.

Alas ! this lecture can't my pains abate,

- They full increase, as I thy power relate ;
- Sure, of my grief thou feel'ft a friendly thare,

While thus I figh and on thy colour flare ;

- Thy fympathy I fee, thy brightness fails,
- And dimnefs o'cr thy radiance now prevails.

'Tis thy compassion hinders thee to melt,

Since want, alas ! would then too foon be felt.

Tho' in fine artifts feldom you delight,

- And hate the poets with a mortal fpire ;
- (An antient plaint ! deduc'd from time to time,

By the worft right, hereditary rhime ;) Yet

Yet now as confcious of my anxious pain, Thou, pity tak'ft, and gladly would'ft remain :

- Now nature calls, and that's a firm decree, Then, precious piece, once more adieu to thee; [glafs]
- Ah! bring s dram——the sympathizing Trembles like me, and seems to thate my cafe;

Pleasure, farewel, my guinea I deplore,

Who would not mourn, when he has gold no more ?

O! may we meet in more auspicious times, [nious chimes;]

When gold on gold fhall ftrike harmo-A fweeter found than fympathizing

thimes. We'll fhate the joys of a more blifsful flate, And wonder at the various turns of fate ; Fortune with fortune pleafantly compare, Experienc'd grow, and feaft in purer air. Thefe filver fhilings with lefs luftre fhine; Pale as my lips, few days will they be mine; Ah! then what fkall my pockets frefh re-

count, To pay for lodgings, and a half worn fuit ?

Keep me from jail, be drink of ev'ry fort, A flice of beef, fometimes a pint of port ?

(Mifers may quaff the foul infipid beer,

Nectar alone, a poet's foul can chear ;

Like Hercules, by an immortal toil,

Give that rude monfter, poverty, the foil;) And (if the fates fhould difregard my pray'rs) [cares !

At leaft, a pipe afford, to whiff away my But now 'tis time that I begin to fave,

For wine to filver is a liquid grave ;

And when no gold a poet's pocket lines, 'Tis criminal to tafte the juice of vines;

All money chang'd the lefs by changing grows, [flows; And thro' our hands with filent wasting

Like mercury when pour'd upon the floor, Each flroke divides, and multiplies the flore; Methinks, I fee the'fe filver friends turn few, And half-pence them, as they the gold purfue;

Already crowns to fhillings have giv'n place, And rhefe affume the guinea's (plend d grace; Whilt one remains I will not quite defpair, Hope after hope fhall ftill relieve my care; And when they're fpent, as dubious of my doom.

I'll ev'n think what's of ev'ry piece become. So men in health ne'er mind how time de-

cays, [days ; Nor what confumes the treasure of their Till ebbing life is to the loweft wrought, When forms of horror rife in ev'ry thought; And in dark thades eternity appears,

One hour, one moment's worth a length of years ; [view,

In pangs the precious minutes part they And dreading what's to come, would fain. their days renew. A PASTORAL DIALOGUE

On the NATIVITY of CHRIST, Berween THYRSIS and MIRZA.

MIRZA.

O^H Thyrfis ! I behold thy face o'er-

Unnumber'd terrors my repose destroy'd.

Say, gentle boy !--what caufe yet unexplain'd

Upon the frozen hills, thy fleps detain'd? To what must I attribute thy delay?

Thou welcome melfenger of comfort fay ? [dark night Long I withftood my fears ; — but when

Came on, and thou wert abient from my fight, [way,

I thought the helple's in fome devices To favage bears, or fiercer wolves, a prey! Since thou art fafe, with speed, dear youth.

declare : [care ? Has fome mifchance befall'n our fleecy

T H Y R S I S.

Unhurt, within the fold, thy fportive lambs [dams.

Securely play, and drain their bleating No thieves approach their freedom to moleft, freft.

•To fteal the flocks, or break the fhepherd's Such ills, oh! Mirza, caus'd not our delay,

Ev'n God himfelf commanded us to ftay. Soon as the night around diffus'd her

fhades, [vades]

Forth from the fkies a flood of light in-To paint its luftre words would ftrive in vain; [(wain !

Religious horror chill'd each profitate Lo I from a golden cloud, a cherub broke, And (miling thus in mortal accents fooke.

" Fear not, ye fhepherds ! hear a friendly " voice, [" rejoice !

" All worlds in my glad tidings shall

- " At length the day is come, fo long fore-" told
- " By faints divine, and prophecies of old, When to the earth a healing Saviour's "given, " [heaven !
- " The Son of God, and future Lord of
- "The great, the glorious Chrift at length: is flown, "[town !"
- "And born in royal David's ancient "That ftar fhall guide! forfake your bleating care, [" berd there !
- bleating care, [" berd there ! " Go hence to Bethle'm ! feek your Sbep-

" In a rude stable, the young child behold,

"Whofe limbs as yet the winding (watlies "infold.

- " There in a manger laid, your Saviour fee!
- "Adore him, faceberds !--fer that Babe -- " is He !!!

Scarce had he faid, when thro' the fplendent air,

Legions of angels round his form repair ! Myriade Myriads of feraphs wav'd their downy wing's,

And warbled fweetly to tenthouland firings. Sudden their dulcet voices all conjoin'd ! Ecftatick rapture overwhelm'd the mind !

God uncreate the heavenly chorus fung,

Th' Almighty's praifes flow'd from ev'ry tongue;

His praile, who gave his only Son to prove His boundlefs mercy ---- and amazing love 1----

Rifing they chaunted : -- till the countleft hift. [loft :

Figh in the heavens, amid the clouds, was Yet could we hear their longs, and all

around [found ! The floating either trended with the To Bethle'm's c ty firait we bene dur way ! Beheld the God ! and bleft the glotious day !

M I R. Z A. Thy tale. O Thyrfis! with more joy

has fill'd [flootid yield My glowing breath, film if my hards Threefold increase, and crown my ample field !

For ever hallow'd he this facted morn !

God dwells on earth !--- the Lamb of God is boin !

MUSAPHIL.

Haracz, Lib. IV. Ode 7. Imitated.

THE fnows are gone, and genial foring once more [the mead,

Bids the green leaf expand, and clothes Whilk the proud floods that erft diffsin'd a fibre, [lead.

Their filver trains within their channels With naked charms beneath the tepid fky.

- The nymphs and graces head the figur'd maze ;
- Hours, days, years, ages warn us as they fly, To mark the changing flate of human race. [ground,
- Soft Zephyrs breach unhinds the frozen And furnmer treads upon the heels of foring; [crown'd,
- Next autumn comes, with various plenty And laft flow winter (preads his dropping wing ;
- Lana her monthly lofs can foon fupply :
- But we, alas ! must mingle with the dead;
- Where good Æneas, Turnus, Ancus lie,

Reduc'd to crumbling duft and empty fhade. [pray'r,

Who knows if heav'n, propitious to thy Will to this laft adjoin another day ?

And what thou full art (craping for thy heir, [away.

May the the greedy hands, and fly For when thou once art paft the Stygian

lake, [tial doom, And Minos has pronounc'd th' impar-

Not birthnor eloquence can bring the back, Bior heav'n-born piety unfeal the tomb. Ev'n to releafe the chafte Hippolites

- From hell's black shades, Diana ftrives in vain : [loofe
- Nor can the firength of mighty Thefeas His dear Pirithous from th' infernal chain.

An Spiteph on the late Right Hon. Thumas Winnington, Efq; By Sir C. H. W.

N E A R his paternal (eat, here buried lies, [wife. The grave, the gay, the witty, and the Form'd for all parts, in all affike he (hin'd, Varioufly great ! a genius unconfin'd !

In converse bright, judicious in debate,

In private atniable, in publick great :

- With all the flatefman's knowledge, prodence, art,
- With friendship's open, undefigning heart. The friend and heir here join their duty : One

Erects the bufto, one inferibes the ftone.

- Not that they hope from these his fame fhould live, [give.
- That claims a longer date than they can Falle to their trufts, the mould ring bufts decay,
- And, foon effac'd, inferiptions wear away:

But English annals shall their place supply :

And, while they live, his name can never die.

To Mr. Garrick, on his most excellent Performance of Ofmyn, in the Mourning Bride.

NVY and love for once agree,

Bound by coercive merit,

To plaud, to praise, and honour thee, But each with different spirit.

Envy with rage, like Zara, owns thy chains, [meria's, reigns. While love in every breaft, as in Al-

On the Defence of the Rev. Mr. G-bb-ns's Poems.

OWN 'twas gen'rous to defend, From fatire's pointed fling your friend; And, what ennobles the defence, To do it at your own expence : Your own expence, for none, I fear, Will think your wit and judgment clear, That to immortalize his fame, Has coupl'd it with Homer's name. G-bb-ns and Homer, how they found T A penny and a thousand pound ! An atom and a radiant flar ! A cock-boat and a man of war ! Say, was it to display your fkill, In joining names that fuit fo ill? Or could you hope that he would thank [your? you,

And with his friends and fav'rites rank Ales ! how weak you laid your fchemes ! Flatt'ry and praife are wide extreams : Your

Poetical Essays in DECEMBER, 1750. 567

Your patron cannot chufe but laugh, To fee old birds decoy'd with chaff ; And if he pays you as he shou'd, (I think the method would be good :) He will, to teach you better wit, Make you read all that he has writ.

The First of May, in Imitation of the Fifth of December, by O. S.

HAIL charming month, ætherial May,

Joy of the blooming fpring,

Bring all thy flow'rs to crown this day, Thy ev'ry honour bring. At thy approach let ocean fleep, Let winds forbear to vex the deep, Light clouds adorn the air ; Phoebus, long ftranger to our ille, With livelieft rays propotious fm.le, And blefs the vernal fair.

2. The feather'd choir now plume their wings, In pairs now feek the grove ;

Welcome to thee pleas'd nature fings, All harmony and love.

Let winter then his Harriot boaft, Let fru tful autumn bring his toaft,

And his let fummer join ;

Their ev'ry nymph eclips'd they'll fce,

Their feafons pride furpafs'd by thee, Whilft lov'd Cleora's thine.

H. R.

Lady A N N's Epitaph, a famous Fortune-Teller in Weftminster, lately deceased. TERE lies the corple of lady Ann, Blame her who lift, and praife who can ;

Tho' fkill'd in deep aftrology, She cou'd not read her deftiny. In her observe each creature's lot, And mend thy manners, maîter Scott. Sure as thou didft her coffin make, So death thy doom thall undertake.

Dec. 13, 17;0.

Solution of the Rebus in our last, (p. 520.)

HE ferum of milk must be ---- Whey, In obedience to God's command The waters were drained away, And Noah's ark refted on ---- Land.

On Lord Chefterfield, suben Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

CTANHOPE has gain'd one branch S of fame,

To which I'll prove he has no claim. Say they,-" His favours he extends, " Without regard to wealth or friends : " Of fuch difinterested spirit, " Nothing prevails with him but merit.

" Nay, he'll difpenfe with merit too,

" When modelt want can reach his view "

Mere prejudice ! 'tis plain to me, No man takes fweeter brites than he, To clear this point from any doubt, A parallel thall help me out.

The noble Fulvia fourns at gain ; Freely the heals her lover's pain: But (prely you'll allow me this, That, when the grapts, the thates the blifs. So Stanhope, in each generous action, Reaps more than half the fatisfaction.

Rebus on a Lady at Bath, Oct. 1750.

Dorfetshire stream, and the banks where it runs, [heart buins. Make the name of the maid for whom my

EPIGRAMS.

On feeing the late ingenious Mr. SIID'S Pofibum us Works wisbout a Prefusa, or any Account of his Life.

N the title page, lo ! both his name and degree, fre : Seed's editor there, most confpicuous, you If more be expected, the answer is pat,

This fellow of Queen's is ---- your forvant for that.

To 0 much neglected when alive, The author's marie for The author's merit fhone ; And now his works alke may firive To live, and speak their own.

Riendfhip with Seed alone were fame ; But let learn'd cofu for all But let learn'd cafu fts tell, How filence can that honour claim, Where praife the page fhould fwell.

To & LADY.

7 Here'er thou art, accept from me, This tributary lay,

The homage thus that monarch's claim, Their loyal fubjects pay.

How could you think against your fex I'd dare to write a fatire !

How could you brand me with the name Of odious woman hater ?

When malice guides the venom'd tongue, Or vice degrades the fair,

I blufh to fee their fhameful guilt, Yet from reproach forbear.

If wrong'd in love by faithlefs man, The injur'd maid complains,

My throbbing heart, and ftreaming eye, Keep measure to her strains.

Oh be my lot with woman-kind, To fip imperial tea ;

'Twasfweeter than Jove's nectar'd bow!---For then I fat by thee.

Did not my eyes my flame confeis? And need my tongue impart,

Thy form is ever in my mind !

Thy name is on my beart.

On Mils S-n of S-n in Suffex.

PITY it is, that nature hath not join'd, To Chlod's angel's face, an angel's mind;

That I might fafely (wear, and feat no fin : Her foul was fairer than her lovely fkin.

But O ! ye gods ; for cruel you have been, That in the nymph, no fimiling wirtue's feen; Anger and malice, in her boforn he :

And lowring clouds obfcure her beauteous fky.

Epitaphium in Felem pro Cafiitate notabium. Aut. Doct. Lockyer.

CONDITUR hic felis Lucretia nomine, fed re

Cafta magis ; nulli confociata viro :

Scilicet huis animo fixum immotumque fedebat,

Ne cui fit lecti copia facta fui :

Brifft thalamos ; fummoque è culmine techi Szepe heu ! fundebant irrita vota proci :

Quid canto dignum faftu tulit illa ? trahebat Ægra diu vitam languidam, & occubuit.

Englished by the fame.

EUCRECE a virgin cat lies here ; Than her fam'd namefake chafter far ; For fhe her favours never lavifh'd ; She neither wedded was, nor ravifh'd ; Carelefs fhe heard her numerous lovers fputter, [gutter ;

And all their amorous whawlings from the Yet all the got by this diddain and pride, Was that the liv'd uneafily, then dy'd.

On M m vius's POEMS.

WHILE Watts's muse infpires a facred flame, [name; Worthy the poet's lov'd and honour'd Mavius, ambitious to obtain the bays, Prefents us with his low inferior lays.

His languid genius aims to mount fub.

In tinfel ornaments he feeks to fhine, Obscure in sense, and low in jangling

rhime. Far meaner things his trivial mule employs.

Nor firikes our paffions, nor affifts our j vs: A faile and techler fire allures our eyes,

And bombaft flyle his want of fenfe fupplies. So fome mean pencil aims to paint the grace [face *;

Of Verno's colours, and great Edward's While the poor artift fhews his want of fkill, And, for the praife he feeks, looks meaner fiill :

Each nicer judge conterns his vain pretence, And views his want of genius, and of fence; [dain, Spurns the dull piece, fill'd with a just dif-Nor calls the dawber by a psinter's name.

The FALL of LUCIA.

LUCIA was thir and bright as thing day. Sweet as Arabia, or the buds of May;

Fresh as the winds that fweep the dewy

Or beds of rofes wafh'd by healthy rills :

Whole foul was fofter than a trembling dove,

Nor knew a failing till fhe learn'd to love. Nor frand nor fcandal to her lips were

known, ' fown. And thought each holom guiltlefs as her Thus,only arm'd with innocence and fmiles, She fell the victum of a tyrant's wiles.

- So, loft from fhepherd and its mourning dam,
- Through fome lone defart roves a ftragg ling lamb ;

No danger fears, but as he idly ftrays,

Round eviry buth the heedless wanton plays; [round ;

- Till raging wolves the beauteous toy fur-
- Or foaming tigers rend the moffy ground :
- Then from his heart the guiltless purple flows,

A grateful morfel to his hungry foes.

- Thus wrapt in forrows wretched Lucia lies, [eyes,]
- Whole Lighs fill answer to her freaming And Damon full-ah ! faithless Damon, cries,

No more those lips like dewy roles glow, Her weary lids no peaceful flumbers knows But left to firike her penfive breaft in vain, And curfe the author of her lafting pain, Her foul of eafe has took its Long adieu :

Hear this, ye nymplis; but hear and tremble too, [fea,

Ye fair that launch in pleafure's tempting Though fortune crowns you with a calmer day,

- And joy's foft gale falutes your nimble oar,
- Where Lucia's fame was thipwreck'd on the thore;

Yet let reflexion mark your gliding days,

- Nor drink too deeply in the draught of praise : [schools,
- For flatt'ry is " So fay the learned " The bane of virgins, and the bait of fools."

How hap; y the whole purer fairit knows . No thought lefs harmlefs than a faint's repole, [end,

Whole guiltlefs charms purfue no greater But to rejoice a parent or a friend :

- Whole care it is her paffions to controul, And keep the fteerage of a quiet foul :
- Then this shall grace her monumental page,

" In youth admir'd, and belov'd in age." T H B

Alluding to the nolle paintings of Verrio, in St. George's ball and chapel at Wiedlor.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



N Tuefday, Nov. 27, was held a court of huftings at Guildhall, for the election V of an under bildgemafter in the toom of Mr. Pid-The dington deceased. election was held by Mr.

theriff Scott alone, Mr. Alexander being Indipoled. The candidates were Mr. Roffiter haberdafher, Mr. Boxley harber, Mr. Thornbery grocer, Mr. Barton vintmer, Mr. Change diffiller, Mr. Herbert clockmaker, Mr. Hall druggift, Mr. Illing coalmerchant, and Mr. Hayard embroiderer. Upon holding up of hands, a majority (in the (heriff's opinion) appeared for Melf. Roffiter, Boxley, Chance and Barton. Upon which they were feverally nominated again, and the majority fell greatly in favour of Mell, Roffiter and Boxley, as indeed it had thro' the whole of the election a but a great number of the liverymen being divided in their opinion, which had the majority, the friends of Mr. Roffiter defired, that these two might be put up again; but this was not complied with, and ascordingly Mr. Boxley was declared to have the majority of hands : Upon which a poll was demanded in favour of Meff. Roffiter, Thombery, Barton, Chance and Herbert, againft Mr. Boxley, who in return demanded a poll likewife, which began the next day, and ended on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Boxley declined, finding Mr. Rolliter gained on him in the poll every day. And op Tuelday the 4th inft. a court of huftings was held, when Mr. Rolliter was declared duly elected under bridgematter. The numbers polled for the feveral candidates were as follow ;

Mr. Rolliter	-	-	1460
Mr. Baxley -	-		- 1141
Mr. Thornhery	,	يب مي	266
Mr. Barton			\$43
Mr. Chance	-		179
Mr. Horbert	-	· •••	44
		Total	

On Nov. 30, in the morning, it blow very hard, by which a great deal of damage was done on the river, and feveral lives loft. Among the reft, as a Gravelend tilt-boat was coming up, fits was unhappily run down by a French trader in Blackwall reach, and about so perfone perified. - The fame day a remarkable trial came on at Guildhall, tofere the lord chief juffice

December, 1750.

Lee, wherein a young gentlewoman was plaintiff, and two conflables of this city. defendants, for forcibly entering the house of her grandmother, and feizing the young lady without any warrant, under a protence of a mildemeanor, and carrying her before john Blachdord, Efg; shen lord mayor, which threw her into fuch a fright as occasion'd convulsive fits. On a full mearing of the offence, the jury, without going out, brought in a verdict spainft the defendants, with sool. damages.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 1.

South Carolina, July 15. The Creek Indians have lately burnt to the ground two towns of the Cherakees, killed most of the inhabitants upon the fpot, and carried the reft into flavery ; and after they had them in their own country, they burnt nine of the warriors, notwithstanding that our traders offered to ranfom them at any price. The other Cherokee towns, that were in the neighbourhood of these two, have fince moved farther north, and nearer the center of their country. And the Creeks having likewife in other parts had a great many of their people killed by the Cherokees, they have both applied to gavernor Glen to be made friends, folemnly promiting a perfect submission to his determination. The Creeks acknowledge themselves to be the aggreffors ; but fay, that the Cherokees harbour their enemies, The northward and French Indians, and permit them to come thro' their country, to make war upon them. The Catabaws, with whom these northward Indians are also at war, make the fame complaints of the Cherokees ; who alledge in their own juffifica. tion, that they dare not refule to admit them, as they are unable to withftand their force ; but that if there was a fort in their over hill towns, none of their foreign Indie aas would venture to come near their country ; belidas, they offer, in that event, to join the Creeks and Catawbaws, and to carry the war into the enemies country.

Within these few months, no lefs than nine English traders have Been killed in that country by Indians, who, we are affured, have a confiderable reward for their kabs.

THURSDAY, DOC. 6.

Sheriffs appointed by his majely in cannel for the year antiging, vig. Far Berks, Chuncil for the year when the Plarty Johnson, 4C

Eig; -Bucks, Sir Richard Atkins, Bart .--Cumb. George Irton, Eiq;-Cheihire, Sit William Duckingfeild Daniel, Bart .- Camb. and Hunt. John Sumpter, Efq;-Devon, John Woolcombe, Big; -Dorfetth. Swayne Harbin, Elq; - Derbysh. Robert Doxey, Eiq; -Effex, Peter Leffebure, Eiq;-Glouc. Morgan Smith, Elq;-Hertf. Tho. Witte-wronge, Elq;-Heref. Tho. Gwillim, Elq; -Kent, James Belt, Elq;-Leiceft. Sam. Phillips, Efqy-Linc. Sir John Thorold, Bart .- Monm. Evan Jones, Elq;-Northampt. Ambrole Dickens, Elg;-Norfolk, Robert Knopwood, Elq; - Oxf. Francis Clerke, Elq; Rutl. Thomas Wootton, Elq; -Somerf. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart. -Staff. Henry Vernon, Elg;-Southamp. Sir William Gardiner, Bast-Surrey, John Smith, Efg;-Suffex, Robert Bull, Efg;-Wilts, Charles Penruddock, Eigs-Yorkin. Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart. - For South-Wales, viz. Brecon, Henry Rumfey, Efq; -Carmar. Richard Cony Jones, Elq;-Card. William Williams, Elq; - Glam. William Evans, Elq;-Pemb. John Owen, Efg:-Radnor, Francis Walker, Efg;-For North-Wales, viz. Anglesea, John Lloyd, Elq; - Carnar. Charles Evans, Elq; -Derb. Philip Pugh, Elq;-Flint, Sir John Glynne, Bart .- Merion. Maefmer Morris, Elq;-Mont. Pryce Jones, Elq;

FRIDAY, 7.

The birth-day of Louis, queen of Benmark, his majefty's youngeft daughter, was celebrated, who then entered into the 27th year of her age.

The court-martial, which was held at Chatham, (vice-admiral Hawke, prefident) for the trial of rear-admiral Griffin, in relation to his conduct in the East-Indies, passed fentence on him as follows, viz. That he fell under the 27th article in the 13th of Charles II. viz. negligently performing the duty imposed on him; for which reason they adjudged him to be fufpended from his rank as a flag officer during his majefty's pleafure .- Mr. Griffin furprised at the fentence, did not fpeak for fome time ; but at laft asked for a copy of the fentence, which was agreed to ; and on going off the quarter-deck, he faid, It was a hard fentence .- The charge against him confifted of eight articles ; which, to fum them together, were for neglect of duty, milconduct, and milpending his time in fruitless councils, inftead of getting out and engaging the enemy.

TUESDAT, 11.

The feffions at the Old Balley, which began on the 5th, ended on this day, when the 17 following perfont retrived featence of death, viz. Benjamin Bockenfield, otherwife Ben the Coal Heaver, for robbing Mr. Dickenfon of a hat in Outter-lane ; An-

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thony Bourne, and William Tidd, for a burgiary ; John Newcomb, for robbing James Clayton of a hat and Wig in Featherstone-buildings; John Ross, Thomas Prector, and Darby Long, for a burglary; John Watling, and John Carbold, otherwife Cock-Eye, for fmuggling ; John Ri-chardfon, for forgery ; William Baker, a fugar-baker, for publishing East-India warrants, with intent to defraud y Joshua Weft, for embczzling a fum of money belonging to the governor and company of the Bank of England, who pleaded guilty ; William Dawlon, and John Forster, for robbing David Humphrys, of a watch and four guineas and an half, in Wapping ; Little John, for robbing James O Farrel in Stepney-fields, in company with the above Dawion; Charles Spackman, for ficaling a watch in the fhop of Mr. Honychurch, in Fleet-fireet; and Katherine Connor, for forging a feaman's will.

The Right Rev. the lord bithop of Oxford, dean elect of St. Paul's, ('ee p. 525.) was this day installed, and confirmed dean in that cathedral. The procession was from the Chapter-houle to the church, in the following manner : Two junior vergers ; finging boys, two and two; vicars choral, two and two; almoner, or mafter of the boys; fub dean and minor canons; two and two ; officer of the commiffary ; regifter and chapter clerk ; prebentiaries, two and two; committary; two junior refidentiaries; fenior of the three vergers ; prefident of the chapter ; dean's verger ; the dean : All in their proper habits, as when at church. Being all come into the choir, the prefident of the chapter read an instrument, whereby he gave the deanpossession of his stall; after which divine fervice began, with Te Deum, and Jubilate; and a fine anthem, taken from the five first verses of the 106th pfalm, was performed on the occasion : Which being ended, they returned back in the order they went; and the bishops of London, Rochefter, Gloucefter, Worcefter, and Landaff, with the archdeacons, prefenters, refidentiaries, prebendaries, and canons of the cathedral, were elegantly entertained by his lording at the Chapter house.

Extract of a Letter from Chebucho, OR. 4.

This day capt. How, who was the perfon viually fent to hold conference with the French and Indians, when any was demanded, he understanding their language beft, had half an hour's convertation with a French officer, during which time their dykes were filled with French or Indians, and as he took his leave of the French officer, the treacherous rafcals fired a whole volley at him and kill'd him.

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WIDY

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WEDNESDAY, 11.

A remarkable trial came on before the ford chief juffice Lee, at Guildhall, wherein, a failor was plaintiff, and a captain of an Indianan defendant, for wages due to the failor; when, after a trial of three hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with agle Ss. damages and cofts.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The third cargo of British herrings, (fee p. 544.) were fold at the Royal-Exchange Soffee-house in Threadneedle-firer, at the following prices:

		1.	8.	d.
Argyle 2114	wh. barrels, at	228	8	0
	half ditto 🗕	27	16	6
	quarter ditto	1	34	6
Carteret) 41 and Pel-> 41	whole barrels,	67		ò
ham buls 61	half ditto —	5	6	6
Bedford \$ 124	whole barrels	248	` 2	ō
	haif barrels	5	14	6
	quarter ditto -	• š	13	6
	wh. barrels, Scotch cur'd	5	4	0
To	al of the fale	195	10	6

Alderman Bethell, the prefident, alderman Janffen, vice-prefident, and feveral other gentlemen concerned in the British fiftery, were prefent.

THURSDAY, 20.

Upon the report made to his majefty in council, by the recorder, of the 17 malefactors condemned the laft feffion at the Old Bailey, they were all ordered for execution, except Charles Spackman, who was reprieved, in order for transportation for 14 years. As this execution is to be on Monday the 31ft inft. we fhall give an acccunt of it in our Appendix.

A proclamation was published, promifing and declaring, That any perfon or perfons, who shall difcover and apprehend any offender, who at any time fince Sept. 20 laft paft, hath committed, or before Dec. 20, 1751, shall commit any murder whatfoever, or any robbery with open force and violence, or any affault with any offenfive weapon or inftrument, with intent to rob, in any fireet, highway, road, passage, field, or open place in the cities of London or Westminster, or within five miles round the fame, fo as fuch offender be convicted of the faid offences, or any of them, faall receive for every fuch offender so apprehended and convicted, the fum of icol. over and above the 40l. already granted by act of parliament, and all other rewards to which fuch perfon of perfons may be intitled. And that, if the perion to difcovering and apprehending any fuch offender (excepting the perion actually giving a wound in any fuch murder) thall have been an accomplice in fuch murder, robbery, or affault, he (hall have his majefty's molt gradous pardon.

FRIDAY, 21.

The prime wardon, the wardens, and court of affiftants of the worlhipful come. pany of fifthmongers, went in their coaches in procession, from their hall in Thamesftreet, to Leicester-house, to present his royal highnefs the prince of Wales with the freedom of their company. The prime warden, introduced by his grace the duke of Queenfbury, prefented his royal highness (who was feated, and furrounded by the young princes, and the lords of his court) with the faid freedom, in a gold box of exquilite workmanship. At the fame time Mr. Tomkyns, clerk of the abovefaid company, addreffed his royal highness in a handsome speech ; to which the prince returned a most gracious anfwer. They all had the honour of kiffing the prince's hand ; and after being entertained by his royal highness's defire, who behaved with his ufual affability, they retuined back in the fame order they came.

At the fame time Mr. John Lockman, fecretary of the fociety of the Free British Filtery, being introduced by his grace the duke of Queenfloury, prefented a poem on his royal highnefs's condeficending to be governor of that fociety; and had the honour of kiffing his royal highnefs's hand.

The SPIECH made to the Prince, by Mr. Tomkyns, was as follows.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE wardens and commonality of the myftery of filmmingers of the city of London, beg leave to return their unfeigned thacks, for this additional honour of being permitted to wait on your royal highnefs with your freedom of their company.

This worthipful company, Sir, is fourth in precedency of the feveral companies of the city of London': But, Sir, inferior to none in zeal and affection to his majefly, your royal highnefs, the princefs, and the whole royal family.

The fiftmongers were incorporated fo long ago as in the reign of K. Richard II. and their charter, has been renewed and confirmed in feveral reigns fince that time.

This company, Sir, is famous for having had near threefcore lord-mayors of the city of London, befides many of the moft confiderable merchants and eminent citizens free of it; one of which, Sir William Walworth, is recorded in hiftory for his bravery in the fourth year of Richard II. when he was the feoord time lord mayor

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of London, for deftroying, with his own hand, the notorious rebel Watt Tyler, then at the head of 30,000 rebels, and thereby putting an end to a very dangerous rebellion, of which he was the promoter and ringleader.

But, Sir, thele are honours no longer to be boafted of, when luch infinitely greater are conferred by your royal highners, in condeficending to accept of the freedom of the company.

His Royal Highnafs's moß gracious Anfaver, Genelemen,

A LL marks of regard that come from any branch of the city of London, are very agreeable to me; and your company will always find me a fincere and hearty friend.

After the fifthmongers company were withdrawn, the prince was pleafed to fend back for Mr. alderman Bethell (one of the wardens of the faid company) and made feveral kind enquiries with regard to the prefent transactions of the fociety of the Free Britilli fifthery, of which his royal highnefs is governor.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 22. GEORGE Thompson, Efq; at York, to Mil's Lowther, a ro,0001.

fortune. Thomas Cockayne, E(q; to Mith Ewien, daughter of Thomas Ewien, of Cambridge, E(q;

27. His grace the duke of Anonfer, lord great chambenhin of England, to Mifs Panton, fole daughter and heir of Panton, Efq; a 60,0001. fortune.

18. Philip Howfon, of Eltham in Kent, E(q; to Mifs Orsham, of Woolwich, a 10,0001. fortune.

Dec. 4. Hon. — Fitzwilliams, Elq; brother to the lord vife. Fitswilliams, to Mils Bouchler.

Capt. Thomas Walker, to Mile Bigabeth Billers, one of the daughters of the late Sir William Billers, knt. and alderman of this city.

Joseph Smith, E'9; L. L. D. of Oxford, to Mifs Bouchier, of the fame place.

6. ——— Churchill, Elgs a relation to the duke of Mariborough, to Miss Killier, of St. James's fireet, a 10,00001 cortune.

9. Stephen Pyke, of Ham in Effeny Eig; . to Mils Mary Burowes.

21. Richard Boad, Efg; one of his shafefly's band of pensioners, to Mils North, of Piccadilly.

13. Stephen Theodore Janffer, Elq; alderman and flationer, member of parliament for the city of London, and late mariff, to Mile Soulegre, daughter of cola Boalegre, of Antigua.

14. Hop. Charles Moore, Efg; to Mile

Forbes of Brookstreet, Grofvenor Iquare, rg. Thomas Whittal, M. D. of Oxford,

to Mifs Hannah Pryor. Thomas Carlton, of the iffe of Ely, Efq; to Mife Jane Compton, of Walthamflow, a 15,000L fortune.

20. Sir John Morgan, of Kinnerfly, Bart, to Mits Jacobien, daughter of Sir Jacob Jacobien, decealed, and neice to George Heathcote, Efq; late alderman and reprefentative of this city.

Sir John Befworth, knt. chamberlain of London, to Mils Serle, of Epfom.

22, Charles Edwards, of Linfield in Warwickshire, Efg; to Mils Anne Gore.

26. Rt. Hon. ford vife. Gage, to Mrs. Bond, of Dover-fireer.

Lady Anne Ward, fifter to the earl of Darnly, delivered of a fon, in Ireland,

Countels of Balcarras, of a daughter, in Scotland.

Dec. so. The lady of Sir Richard HyRon, Bart, of a fon and heir.

17. Counters of Berkeloy, of a daughter.

29. Dutchel's of Gordon, of a daughter. The princels, fipoule of the prince royal of Poland, slectoral prince of Saxony, of

a prince, on the 23d N.S.

DEATHS.

Nov. 35. R ICHARD Plumer, Efg; formerly one of the lords of trade and plantations, and member of par-

liament for Orford in Suffulk. Henrietta, countels dowager of Hop-

toun, in Scotland.

so. Col. Caberol, of French extraction, aged 94, and an officer under the late duke of Mariborough.

Rt. Hon. the lord Manfell, feaving iffue only one daughter. He is fucceded in his title of baronet by Edward Mahfell, of Swanfey in Wales, Efg.

Nathaniel Heibert, Elq; many years receiver-general of the county of Warwick.

Rev. Dr. Edward Jones, rector of Afton Clinton in Bucks, and canon relidentiary of St. David's,

Dec. 2. Philip Harris, Elq; at Hackney, an eminent West-India merchant.

3. Ifaac Villers, Efq; at Mitcham in Swrey, poffeffed of a large eflate in Suffex. Hermin hit by a dog, that he supposed to be mad, which made such an impression on his spirits as threw him into a fever, which occasioned his death.

4. Mrs. Anne Marriatt, who had been for about 26 years houldkeeper of Windfor-cafile,

5. James Brooko, E(q; a whidlefale flationer on London bridge, who ferved the office of theriff of this city in the mayoralty of Micajah Perry, E(q;

Capt. Thomas Limeburner, many years a commander in the royal navy. 6. Hagh Albert, Blay member of parthe demile of Q. Annt.

Right Hon. Die auf be futberland, in France. He is fugerediet in dignity and estate by his chiefe fon bord Streetmappel, hout 15 years of age, and now at Harrow Khod.

1 h Alexander Nath, Efg; a gencleman of a very plentiful fortune in Buckhagham-Olire.

12. Mrs. Jennyns, relict of James Jon-tayne, Elgs late of Hayes, in Middletex. By her death 700% per shaum devolves to George Cooke, Elq; one of the knights of the thire for Middlefex; and the relidue of her fortune, supposed to be mean Ba,0001 the has left to her niece, the hidy wilcountels Harcourt.

Rev. Mr. Bediord, near Newdowick, M Leicestershire, nephew to the late Rev. and learned Mr. Arthur Bedford, many years chaptain to the haberdathers helpital at Hoxton. (See Mag. for 1745, p. 466.)

Rev. Mr. Thomas, lecturer of St. Peper's, Cornhill,

14. Right. Hon. Thomas Watton Wentworth, marquels and baron of Rockingham, earl of Malton, and baron of Higham-Ferrers, lord lieut. and cuffos rotuibrum of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, cuitos rotulorum of the North-Riding, and knight of the Bath.

Rt. Hon. William Legge, earl and baron of Darmouth, and vife. Lewisham: He is fucceeded by his grandfon William Legge, now earl of Dartmouth, dec.

16. Jonah Collins, at Havering in Effex, aged IIs. He has left a fon upwards of 70, and a grandfon near 50.

17. Rt. Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Elg; one of his majefly's most Hon, privy-council, formerly preseptor to his royal highnels the duke of Cumberland, and at the time of his death fleward of his houthold, acc.

John Galcoyne, Elq; brother to Mr. alderman Galcoyne.

18. Sir John Bingham, Bart. who is fucceeded by his brother, now Sir Charles Bincham, Bart. a minor,

Roger Harpur, Elq; formerly commander of the William and Mary yacht.

19. John Carew, of Cametiond, E'q; one of the governors of the feveral holpitals in this city.

so. Rev. and learned George Conen, D. D. one of the fenior fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, and lecturer of St. George the Martyr in Southwark.

Rev. Edward Owen. D. D. reftor of Stoughton Magna, in Huntingtonfhire.

26. The learned Mr. Solomon Lowe, keeper of a private academy at Minimeral ímit.

The Bright downger, widow of the

Lite Emperor Charles VI. at Viennie

the forth year of her es. Brehfaflidt Peter Kanan Yr. T.R. Micha, sefler of Polylorith, in Safe the first prelented to a prebendary in the optimized third thurch of St. Paul's .- Mr. They to the vitarage of Newton Maffet, 'in Berkhire, Hewlet, M. A. to the rectory of Ballet, in Cambridgefire. Mr. Benjamia Longley, to the living of Tong, in Kent .- Mr. Thomas Subler, to the vi-carage of Monkwell, in Oxford thire.--Wir. Henry Parker, to the vicarage of Terling, in Biller. - Mr. Thomas Wayte, to the rectory of Chipping Ongar, in Effor... Tobias Croft, M. A. to the rectory of the Medicity of Linton, in Forkibire, -Mr. Carror, to the vicarage of Wenlock, in Effer -Dr. Jackson, made cation refidenthiry of the cathedral church of Carlifler-Dr. Three Webber, preferred to the rectory of St. James's, in Lincoln. - Timothy Gibberd, M. A. to the rectory of Althorpe, in Lincolnihire. - Simon Hughes, M. A. to she rectory of St. Qlave, in Southwalk. -Richard Lyne, M. A. to the rectory of Eynethury, in Hutkington(hire. - Sydney Aubert, M. A. to the rectory of St. James, otherwise Bladen, in Oxfordihire. - Stophen Bolton, B. D. to the rectory of Statbridge, in Dorfethire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

OHN Seabright, Elq; matte captain, George Catr, Efe; captain-liout, and - Monion, Gent. enfign, in the first reg. of foot guards. -- James Stuart, Elqs made admiral in chief of his majelty's flows, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, knight, deceased, and at the fame time received the hanour of knighthood .- Lieut. Willinfon, made a captain, Enfign Ellis, a lieutenant, and Mr. Grant, an enfige, in Wolfe's rog. of foot .- Nathaniel Claments, Efq; made chief ranger and game-keeper of all his majelty's parks, forefts, and chaces, in Ireland .--- His grace the duke of Dorfet, made lord lieutenant of Ireland,-Charles Rainsford, Elq; made deputy lieut. and Charles Henry Collins, Elq; major of his majory's Tower of London .- Mrs. Chudleigh, made househeeper of Windforcaftle, a place valued at Socl. per annum. -Mrs. Brifere, made houlekoeper of Somerfectiouse, in the room of Mrs. Gref-Venor, deceafed. __john Merrott, Efq; made agent and dorekeeper for the ifland of Guerniey .- Thomas Eld, Eig; made deputy register in the high court of Chancery. - William Poyntz, Elq; made infpector of the profecutions in the court of Exchiquir concerning prohibited or uncustomed goods, in the room of the Right Hon. Stephen Poynes, Elq. deceated.

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S I'N C E our last we have had the following advices.

From the Hague of the first instant N. S. That the diftemper among the cattle hav-, ipg again broke out in Holland, both the flates general, and the flates of the province of Holland, have prohibited the importation of any cattle from foreign parts ; and they have fince prohibited the importation of hories from England, on account of the late diftemper among them here. And that there had been lately handed about there a declaration, which his Britannick majefty had fent to his ministers abroad, to be by them commoniested to the respective courts where they refide, on the subject of his majesty's negotiations in the empire, for fecuring the future tranquillity of Europe, by procuring an election of a king of the Romans.

From France, that twelve merchant thips, under the convoy of two men of war, fuiled laft month from Breft and Rochfort, for the coaft of Guinea, having among other things s50 pieces of cannon, for the French forts on that coaft ; and that at the fame time there was a foundron of men of war, with fome transports, at Breft, ready to fail, as was supposed, for Anorrice, which were to carry thither three or four thousand voluntiers, then arrived there from feveral parts of the kingdom. That Monfieur de Puyfieux had lately intimated to the Earl of Albemarle, the Britifh ambaffador at the French court, that the proceedings of the fubjects of Great-Britain against the Indians attached to the French, in Nova Scotia, were regarded as a breach of the tranquillity fublisting between the two crowns. That in order to propagate a military fpirit among the people, his most christian majesty has lately published an edict, whereby all the general officers who are not of the nobletic, and who ferved in the late war, are ennobled, together with all their legitimate iffue; and the officers below that rank are to, be exempt from feveral taxes, in confideration of their gallant behaviour : And for, the fame purpose, a fcheme of the Count D'Argenson, secretary at war, has been approved of, for creeting a military fchool, in which 500 young gentlemen of the nobleffe are to be maintained and taught all military exercises, and all the knowledge necellary for an officer in the army. That the clergy of France still continue obstinate in refuling to give an account of their revenues, none but the bifhops of Auxerre and Soiffuns having as yet agreed to comply with the edict for that purpole. That they are going to carry into execution a project for making a canal from Durance. by the way of Aix, to Mariellies. And that on the zoth ult, died at Chambord,

that celebrated general, marshal Count de Saxe, aged 54 years and 15 days.

From Lithon, that feven English failors belonging to his majefly's thip the Shoreham prize, capt. Brown, who had been detained four years in prifon at Oporto, for having fired upon a Portugueze boat. In that river, and killed one of the men on board of it, had been fet at liberty, in purfuance of his Portugueze majefly's final orders for that purpofe.

From Madrid, that Mr. Keene, the Britidh envoy, had, at a private audience, communicated to his Catholick majcfky, the measures which the king his mafter had thought fit to purfue in the empire, in order to fecure and accelerate the election of the archduke Jofeph, in quakty of king of the Romans; for which information his majefty thanked him, and added, that as this was a domeftick affair of the German empire, he left the members thereof to manage it as in their great wildom they should think best.

The court of Vienna feem reloived to follow the footifieps of that of France, by obliging the clergy to give an account of their revenues; for which purpole they have refolved to appoint laymen to collect and receive the revenues of the convents, and other religious communities in Aufria.

Several memorials and protefts have been lately prefented to the diet at Ratifbon, in relation to the duchy of Saxe-Lauwenburg, which is now in poffeffion of his Britannick majefty, and guarantied to him by the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; but not only the king of Poland, but also the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the princes of Anhalt, pretend a preferable right to this duchy; and the laft infift, that their right has been acknowledged by the conclusions of the aulick council of the empire, and by the mandates of the empeners iffued in confequence of these conclusions.

The Ruffian minister at the court of Pruffia having lately departed from thence without taking leave, his Pruffian majefly has fent orders to his minister at the Ruffian court_x to retire from that court in the fame manner, but first to lay before the grand-chancellor of that empire a declaration containing his reasons for doing fo.

Mr. Guy Dickens, the British minister at the Ruffian court, on the rath ult. figned an infiroment, whereby his Britannick majeffy accedes as a contracting party to the treaty of aliance concluded in 1726, between the late emperor Charles VI. and Peter II. emperor of Ruffia, and renewed in 1746, between the empress-queen of Hungary, and the present empress of Ruffia. D_1 -

576 The Monthly Catalogue for December, 1750.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

z. T WO Differtations concerning the Etymology of the Working the Etymology of the Words Elohim and Beritts. By T. Sharp, D. D. price 25.

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J. Stennet, price 6d. Ward. 4. Marginal Animadverfions on Mr. Coftard's two late Differentions on the Kefitah and the Hermai, pr. 6d. Withers.

• 5. The Archdeacon's Examination of Quadidates for Holy Orders. By Ar. St. George, D. D. pr. 28. 6d. Rivington.

6. Remarks on ecclesialtical Hittory. By John Jortin, M. A. price 95. C. Devis.

7. A Difquifition on Creeds, or Articles of religious Faith, pr. 6d. Robinfon.

8. New whole Duty of Prayer, price rs. 6d. Brindley.

LAW, PHYRICK, TRADE, SA

9. The Abridgment of Law and Equity, Vol. XV. By C. Viner, Elq; Wotral.

10. A new Treatife on the Dileafes of Horles. By W. Giblon, iluftrated with Copper-Plates, in 4to, pr. il. 18. Millar.

IT. The Cale of receiving the Small-Pox by Inoculation. By D. Some, pr. 6d. Buckland.

12. A Treatile on the the Plague and Peftilential Fevers. Robinfon.

13. The annual Pocket-Book, or Daily Journal for 1751 ; or, the Gentleman's and Tradefman's methodical Accompt_ Book, for the Pocket, fo contrived as to anfwer every Man's Purpole, and ona le him (without Trouble) to keep a regular and exact Account in a finall Compairs, price bound 1s. 6d. Baldwin, jun.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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17. A Guide to the Stage, &c. pr. 6d. Job. r8. The Nutcracker ; containing Jefts, Epigrams, Epitaphs, dec. price ss. 6d. Newbery.

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22. An Hebrew Grammar formed on the Ulage of the Words by the infpired Writers. By J. Bate, M. A. price 6d. Cooper.

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25. The Female Foundling, translated from the French, in a Vols. poice es. Waller. for 'd.

16. A Fragment, pr. ed. Cooper.

sy. The OEconomy of a Winter's Day. pr. 64. Oridiths.

38. The Memoirs of M. De Mellour, Translated from the French of M. De Crebilion the Son. By M. Clomy, M. D. pr. s. 6d, few'd. Nouris.

29. A Narrative of the Transadions of the Britlik Squadron in the East-Indica during the late War, pr. 15. Willon. 30. Philosophical Transations, Numb.

491, pr. 28. 6d. C. Davis, (See p. 544.)

71. Memoirs concerning Herculan

By W. Fordice, M. A. pr. 18. Willon. 38. The Mirror, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall. 33. An Effay on the Advantages of Bying in a Garret, pr. &d. Owen.

34. Ben Johnsen's Jalle ; er, the Wit's Wate Mocum. pr. 15. 6d. Stamper.

35. A Differtation on royal Societies, pr. 16. Boughty.

36. An occasional Letter to the Rt. Hen. H. P. Blq; pr. 64. Carponter.

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42. Clarifida. A Goduine Nersetive of all that befor a Lady, whole diftinguith d Characterifick was Chaftity, pr. 6d. Robinfon,

43. The ill Confequence of Acts of Grace, pr. 64. Owen.

e4. Milton vindicared from the Charge of Plaglarika brought against him by W. Lauder. By J. Douglas, M. A. pr. 18, 64. Millar.

4c. An Epifie to a Follow Commoner at Cambridge, pr. 6d. Corbett.

. 46. The Olicanamy of Human Life, ed Edition of the first Part, pr. 11, bounds Dodfley. (See p. 551.)

The rol in our Appendix.

APPENDIX

TOTHE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCL.

IOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 544.

" As the Number of Seamen employed in the publick Scrwice was last Year wery much reduced, I shall now give you two very remarkable Speeches made in our Club upon that Subject, the first of which was made A by C. Numifius, and avas in Subflance as follows, viz.

Mr. Prefident, SIR.



SHALL readily B agree with the Hon. gentlemen, who have moved for the number of feamen pro-Section posed to be kept in

pay for the fervice of the enfuing year, that this nation had never more oc- C cafion for frugality in every branch of the publick expence than it has at prefent; but it feems to me to be a strange piece of æconomy, to diminish our naval force, when at the fame time we are increasing the number of R-t N-t, Efg; Appendix, 1750.

our land forces, or at least not diminishing it fo much as by one man lefs than we had last year. This, I fay, Sir, is a ftrange fort of œconomy, confidering our fituation; and fuch a one, as might make people believe, that those who advised and drew up the effimates for our fea and land force, imagined, that they were drawing up estimates for the French government, and not for that of England. In France, indeed. they must keep up a numerous standing army, not only for defending their wide extended frontier, but to enforce the absolute power of their king; and therefore in time of peace they must be more frugal as to their naval expence, than they can well be as to that of their army : But here in England we have no frontier to defend by a land army, and our fovereign defires not to establish his power upon any thing but the affections of his subjects : Our strength confifts in our navy; and that we ought chiefly to depend on for offence

feace as well in defeace ; therefore we aught to be frugal upon any other article of publick expence, rather than mon that of our navy.

L fhall grant, Sir, that the army propoled by the estimate now before us, is not sufficient for enabling us A to make that figure in Europe which we ought to do; but our prefent circumitances will not allow us to keep up any greater number; and if our minifiers think, that our prefent circumftances will not allow-us to keep up the number now pro-B poled, without fuch an extraordinary reduction of our naval force, they ought to have proposed our keeping up a much smaller force by land, in order to prevent our being reduced to the necessity of diminishing our force by fea. If they have erred C in their judgment, and given an imprudent advice to our lovereign, it is our bulinels and our duty to correct that error; therefore, I think, we ought to postpone coming to any refolution upon the prefent motion, confideration ; and if we should think it confident with our fafety to take nine on ten thousand men 'from the army, we may then keep a much greater force by fea than what is now proposed.

But this is not all, Sir: I am con-E vinced, that the provision now propoled for our naval force will be found infufficient: We must run in debt; and that I shall always protelt against. Our ministers, 1 know, have always been pretty apt to run in debt upon the articles relating to F our navy, because they have found that a navy debt is what the parliament will most readily submit to the payment of ; and to this condescention our minifiers, during the lafowar. truked more than any of their-predeceniors even did; for tho' during G the laft war, from the beginning to the end of it, we had no enemy to deal with, that could or durft face us at lea, when our foundations were

under a proper command, yet our minifters contracted in that war a larger navy debt than had been contracted during the whole war in queen Anne's reign ; and that, tho' they had not a pretence to fay, that the parliament had ever once forupled

to grant whatever fums they thought necessary for the fervice of the enfuing year.

This, Sir, is a most dangerous practice : It was this practice that first induced us to run in debt ; and by the repetition of it our national debt is now swelled to such a monfrous bulk, that I am afraid, it will at last prove our ruin. It necessarily mull, if no expedient can be found for paying off a great part of it at once: The increase of the finking fund by the reduction of interest, will not by itself alone now do the bufinefs; for tho' the operation be fure, it is in its nature fo flow. that the nation is in danger of expiring before it can work its effect. Belides, we cannot now propose to until we have taken the army into D carry on any war without diverting that facred fund from the use for

which it was at first defigned, and to which it ought to have been religioufly applied; and from the nature of things, especially in their prefent afpect, it is impossible to suppose, that this nation can continue in peace, till our publick debts have been all extinguished by means of our finking fund : Even fuppofing that fuch an improbable event fhould happen, we must gradually diminish our finking fund, by abolishing many of those taxes that now lie fo heavy upon the poor, and upon all materials for manufacture ; by which taxes our commerce is rendered fo troublefome and expensive, that we cannot navigate or carry on commerce fo eafily or at fo cheap a rate as some of our neighbours do; and the price of habour is in this country raifed to high, that none of our manufactures can be fold in foreign markets at to low a price as manuber of the part and the factors

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factures of the fame kind are fold by our rivals,

From this confideration, Sir, J must conclude, that if we do not very foonabolifh fome of those tases. both our commorce and manufactures will in a few years be undone; and A as this would greatly lefton the numbers of our people, and impoverish those that remained, the cortain confequence would be, a confiderable diminution, if not a total extinguithment of our finking , fund, which would put an end even to our B hopes of being ever able to difgharge our national debt. Thus, Sir, we are in what I am forry to call a desperate situation : If we do diminish our finking fund, by abolishing some of our taxes, we cannot poffibly expect the publick tranquil-C lity to last till it has worked the defired effect; and if we do not diminish that fund, by abolishing some of those taxes, the whole of it may fink under the ruin of our commerce and manufactures; and with it we shall lose not only the hopes of being D vince every man that reflects, of the ever able to pay our debts, but allo the hopes of being able to preferve our superiority at sea; for no nation ever could support a formidable naval force without an extensive commerce.

gent in the fearch of other expedients for discharging a part of the national debt ; at least, it should make us careful not to run into any new debt, by making the estimates for the fervice of our navy short of what that fervice may necessarily require, p for the fake of gaining a fhort-lived popularity to our ministers for the time being. A neglect of posterity has always been a complaint against ministers; and with regard to most of them, the complaint has been but our ministers have seemed to neglect not only posterity, but the very next stage of futurity. Prefent cale has been the only goddels ahey adored : I shall not fay, that they left to-mor-

now to provide for itielf what I will lay, that without any affarance of, or indeed any title to, the protection of Providence, shey have generally in a great measure left the next year to provide for itfelf. In order to obtain with cale a prefent fupply. they have brought in eftimates. which they knew to be fort of what the measures they had refolved on would require, and they have proposed fands, which in all probability would not fully an iwer what was to be charged upon them. By fuch means as these they first induced the nation to extend the annual expence beyond the annual fupplies ; and by degrees they at laft brought us to confider only what we might raife upon our credit, without the leaft regard to what we might annually Supply; as if the credit of this nation were inexhaustible, and as if by bringing one war to a happy iffue, we could feame ourfelves from ever being engaged in another.

Common tenle, Sir, must confudden destruction that must necessarily at hast attend this method of proceeding. I fay fadden, Sir, because credit, either publick or private, generally fails fuddenly and often unaccountably; and our pub-This, Sir, should make us dill. E lick credit's failing will be attended with the more unavoidable deftruction, because if ever it should happen, it will certainly be when we have the most occasion for it, that is to fay, when we are in the heat of a heavy and expensive war, and have just met with fome fignal defeat, or are threatned with an immediate invation: I am far from thinking that the credit of this nation is as yet firetched fo far, that another pull would make it burft afunder : I believe, that with a causoo well founded; but of late years G tious and prodent management we might still raise feveral millions upon

our credit; yet we know, that during laft war it was twice brought into great jeopardy : Once by ill fuccels,

PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, Ge. App. **480**

cels, when the rebellion wore its most difinal aspect ; and a second time by bad conduct, when, for fupporting the war, we were forced to borrow fix millions at once, and fome people thought to have made a jobb of the publick necessity for en-A riching themfelves and their friends; but they found themfelves fo far mistaken, that it would have proved the ruin of most of them, if the preliminaries of Aix-la-Chapelle had not extricated them out of that danger, which their avarice had led B them into.

Such gentlemen, indeed, had reafon to rejoice at those preliminaries, and I believe, Sir, they were the only gentlemen in this nation that did rejoice at them. Even they will not have the affurance to fay, that C the preliminaries were fuch as the nation had reason to rejoice at ; but, bad as they were, they would not have been near fo good, if the conduct of our navy and the bravery of onr feamen had not made it as impoffible for France to support the D war by fea, as it was for us to fupport it by land, after the conduct of those gentlemen had brought our national credit upon the very brink of perdition. They therefore, of all men in the world, have most reason ftrength at fea, and for treating our feamen in the most humane and grateful manner; but whether they have done to or no, I thall leave gentlemen to judge from the motion now before us, as well as from feveral other parts of our conduct F ing io fanguine; but suppose they fince that treaty of peace was concluded, which the danger of our publick credit, or at least of fome perfons amongit us, had made neceffary, and the fuccels of our navy enabled us to obtain.

anxiety about the prefervation of our naval force, and as I think our feamen have not fince the peace met. with that usage they had a right to expect, I could not upon this oc-

cafion avoid communicating fome of my thoughts upon that fubject; but shall not conclude with any motion, only I must defire gentlemen to confider, that we have already difbanded near 30,000 feamen; and if we now add 5000 more to that number, God knows, how many of them may put it out of our power ever again to prefs them into our fervice ; for whatever opinion we may have of their merit, every one knows, that it has justice done to it by those who are our most dangerous rivals in naval power, and who now at last feem to have learned. that it is impossible to have either commerce or colonies, without a fufficient naval force to protect them in time of war.

The other Speech upon this Occasion was made by C. Lutatius, and was to this Effect :

Mr. Prefident, SIR,

S I have not the honour to **A** be let into any of the fecrets of the cabinet, I cannot with any degree of certainty judge of the prefent circumstances of Europe, or of the views and defigns of any of the courts thereof; but from our to plead for the prefervation of our E conduct here at home with regard. to naval affairs, one would think, that our ministers had an affurance of the continuance of the prefent tranquillity as long as any of the prefent generation could remain alive. I confeis, my hopes are far from bewere, I should be against reducing the number of our feamen employed in the publick fervice, fo low as that now proposed; because I think, this nation should always have 15 or 20,000 feamen in pay, for preferving As I am always, Sir, under great G the respect due to the British flag, and for preventing our being under a necessity to distress our trade at the breaking out of a war.

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In time of peace it is not enough, Sir, to keep in constant readincia a few guard-fhips here at home, and a few more upon the coafts of our plantations and colonies in America : Even in time of peace our men of war should be constantly traversing A gers and inconveniences our comthe ocean, the Baltick and Mediterranean, and appearing often in the ports of our allies, and of those who may afterwards happen to be our This would among all enemies. nations preserve our character as a maritime power, and it would pre- B vent our merchant-ships from being infulted by those of any other na. tion. Gentlemen who live always at home, or who travel only to fee fashions, and curiolities, courts, may not perhaps be fensible of the character in foreign countries; but merchants who refide there, or feamen who trade thither, often feel it, and are often made to imart for it, when it happens to be any way leffened or impeached. Then as to merchant fhips failing in the open Dfeas, they are often exposed to infults, when they happen to meet a foreign ship of superior torce; and as most foreign ships, especially the French, fail with a greater number of men than our merchant-ships F usually do, our ships are more exposed to these infults than those of any other nation. This, Sir, I know by experience; for I have been often in danger of being provoked to do fomething very irregular, when I have heard of the ill ulage fome of F our merchant-fhips had met with at fea from a French ship of superior force. But when fuch foreign fhips are in continual danger of meeting with an English man of war at sea, they will be cautious of infulting any British subject, left they should G meet with one that had been informed of what they had done, and confequently meet with immediate pupilument. And when our men of war appear often upon the coafts,

or in the ports of foreign nations, ir will keep them in mind of our naval power, and enforce a respect for, every British subject that either refides or fojourne in their country.

Thus we may see, Sir, what danmerce may be exposed to, by reducing the number of our feamen to that which may be barely fufficient for our guard thips, and those we ought to have always in readiness at home, in cafe of any fudden rupture ;and from hence we may fee the neceffity of our keeping, even in time of peace, a greater number of feamen in pay chan what is now proposed. But the other reason is still ftronger; for we fhould avoid as much as possible our being everconfequence of preferving a national C obliged to bring our trade into any . distress, yet this we must always do at the beginning of a war, if we do not keep above 10,000 feamen in the government's fervice in time of peace. Let us confider, Sir, that generally speaking a man must be bred up at lea, almost from his infancy, to make him an able and thorough-bred feaman; fuch a man is incapable of gaining a livelihood by any fore of laborious bufine's at land; and if he gets into any fort of eafy bufinefs, fuch as that of a fhop-keeper or alehouse-keeper, he soon becomes unfit for the fea service. Therefore we can never have in the country any greater number of feamen than are in almost constant employment; for if by any accident there happens to be a greater number than can get employment, most of the fupernumeraries must go into foreign fervice; therefore in time of peace, we should always have in the government's fervice fuch a number as may be fufficient for carrying on a war, with the addition of a fourth or a fifth part of the number ufually employed in carrying on our commerce, coafting trade and fifheries; for that proportion they may supply by landmentor young fellows, without

out endangering their fhips ; but no trading veffei can fail with fafety, if the has above a fourth or fifth part of her usual complement that are not able and expert framen; and confequently, when at the beginning of a war you are obliged to take above A that proportion from your trade, you not only bring it into diffress, but many of our trading ships into great danger.

To this I must add, Sir, that as every war must necessarily increase never at the end of a war discharge a great number at once; for by fo doing we force agreat number of our framen into foreign fervice: Whereas, if we discharge them by degrees, and detain none in the publick fervice but such as are willing to re- C many of our disbanded foldiers and main in it, multitudes by little and little get into fome way of fupporting themielves at land; fo that in a few years we may reduce the number in the publick fervice to that which in times of the most profound tranquillity we ought to keep in that fervice, D fending out a new colony. without laying any of our good feamen under a necessity of going into foreign fervice, and without giving our seamen in general a dittaste to the fervice of the government; which two advantages would furely be an equivalent for the expence the E pearances, I am fure, we can have publick might be put to, by keeping for two or three years a greater number of feamen in pay than it had any neceffary occasion for.

With regard to the land fervice. Sir, the case is very different : A common fellow taken from the F to our disputes with Spain, as I plough, or from any mechanical employment, may in two or three months, or at least after the first campaign, make as good a foldier as the oldest veteran; and when the war is over, and the regiment he belongs to difbanded, he may directly return to, G and get a fubfiltence by the bufinefs he was bred up to. Therefore, tho' our lifting a great number of labourers and mechanicks at the begin-

ning of a war, may raise the price of wages, it can never put an absolute ftop to any fort of bufinels carried on at land; and tho' we should at the end of a war difband a great number of foldiers at once, it can never force any of them into foreign fervice; for tho' it would prefently reduce the price of wages, yet as this would increase the bufiness, and confequently require a greater number of hands, every foldier fo difbanded might get a fubfiftence by the bufithe number of our feamen, we should B ness he was bred to, and no man can be faid to be forced to go abroad, if it be any way in his power to earn a fublistence at home. However. Sir, I cannot but approve of the method taken fince the end of the laft war, to give employment to feamen by fending a colony to Nova Scotia. I only with it had been refolved on fooner; and I hope the fame method will be taken at the end of every future war; for that is certainly the most proper time for

> What I have hitherto faid, Sir, was upon a supposition that we have at prefent a reasonable prospect of a lasting tranquillity : What secret informations our ministers may have, I do not know; but from publick apno fuch prospect : Nay, I am afraid, that by endeavouring to prolong the peace, we shall accelerate the neceffity of a war. During the late long administration we fell into the very fame fort of error, with regard truly prophefied to our then chief minifler; for as I had been much employed upon the coafts of America, I was defired by my friend Sir John Norris, to go along with him to wait on Sir Robert Walpole, which I accordingly did, and to him I very freely declared my opinion, that if reprifals had been islued upon the very first infult that had been offered to us by the Spaniards in Ame-

. rica,

rica, we should have had no war. because they would have fubmitted to make reparation, and to fuch an explanation of the treaties fublishing between the two nations; as would have prevented any future infult; but that the damages were then to A antient limits of Nova Scotia; but high, and they had been to long in poffetion of the cuflom of fearching our thips in the open feas, that I believed an open war would be the immediate confequence of reprifals. Soon after this, Sir, I was again stationed upon the coast of America, B and was at New-York when the orders for reprifals arrived : I received them with joy; and refitted my thip with the utmost expedition ; but when I was just ready to put to fea, counter-orders arrived, and it was a long time before I had the C fatisfaction to receive any fresh orders either for reprifals or hostilities.

Every gentleman knows, Sir, what afterwards enfued; and if I am rightly informed, not only the Spaniards but the French too continue to infult us, and to incroach D upon our rights in America, notwithflanding the late treaty of peace at Aix-la Chapelle. I fay, continue, Sir; for this is not a new practice in either. Before the late war the French had begun their incroachments, and had carried them on without E any disturbance from us, till the late war happened, upon another account, between the two nations; I wish we had taken the opportunity of that war, to disturb them a little more than we did in America; for long before the war began, they had P begun to plant the illand of St. Lucia; and they had built a fort not only within the charter, but actually with a in the limits of the province of New-York; of which the governor of that province gave due notice to our minifters here, and defired new in-G Aructions upon that head, but never to this day received any; fo that the French are now in quiet possession of that fort, and confequently of Appendix, 1750.

a part of the province of New-York ; and I am told they have very lately, that is, fince the late treaty of peace, begun to build another at the mouth of St. John's river in Fundybay, which is certainly within the I hope proper orders have already been fent to our governor of Nova Scotla upon this head; for it is much easter to prevent building à fort than to demolish it after it is built; and if we are afraid that the preventing of it would occafion a war, we have much more realon to fear that confequence from our del molifhing it. In all fuch cafes it is ridiculous to negotiate, while they are fortifying : A ftop to the fortification should be the previous article, and the article fine qua non, to a negotiation; and this flould be an exprefs instruction always given to every governor we lend to America, both with refpect to the continent, and with respect to the neutral islands in that part of the world.

With regard to the letters of reprisal at sea too, our governors in the West-Indies ought always, Sir, to be furnished with a power to isfue them when any manifest injustice has been committed in that part of the world, upon the fubjects of this nation, by those of any other. The Dutch governor at Curaffoa is always furnished with such a power, and is feldom over forupulous in the ule of it, by which means the Dutch fhips fail about their lawful businefs in those seas, with more fafety than ours have done for many years; for the more quick you are in referring an injury or infult, the fewer fuch you will always meet with; and if you fnew yourfelves fo much afraid. of a war, as to delay refenting in a proper and peremptory mainer the first infult or incroachment, you may depend upon it, that a war will be the confequence of the first revenge you take ; for by fuch a delay you not only give those you have to deal Е with

with an epision of your publication inty, but by submitting to several insults or incroachments, you throw into their hands a subject they think worth contending for by force of arms.

Now, Sir, as the Spaniards, if I am rightly informed, continue A their infuks, and the French their incroachments, in America, I have reason to fear, that if we do not refolve upon a very fpeedy and vigorous refeatment, an open war will be the certain confequence, unlefs our ministers are refolved to bear B with all the injuries and indignities that can be offered rather than hazard an open rupture, which I am perfuaded they are not; and therefore I cannot but be furprifed at the reduction of our naval force now proposed; for if we should C iffue ordens for reprifals, or for de molifhing the French forts within our limits in America, or upon the islands belonging to us in the West-Indies, furely fuch a great diminution of our naval force is not the way to prevent a war's being the confe-D anence of our iffuing fuch orders; and I hope our ministers do not think of taking a whole year for negotiat-'ing, while the French are in the mean time fortifying themselves in our territories, and the Spaniards plundering our merchants under pretence E of what they call contraband goods.

I am therefore, Sir, fo far from thinking, that the hopes we have of a lasting tranquillity, can be a folid foundation for our discharging such a number of feamen, that, I believe, our difcharging fuch a number of F feamen as we have lately done, and now propose to do, will contribute towards putting a fpeedy end to the tranquillity we now enjoy, by encouraging both the French and Spaniards to continue their incroachments and infults, and to declare war against us, G if we should begin to shew a proper refentment. Our ministers may, if they please, continue to negotiate, but if the Spaniards continue to in-

fult, and the French to increach, the people will not bear it long; and from the fate of their predecessor, our prefent ministers may learn, that the most pacifick minister may be forced into a war by a brave and injured people. If this fhould be the issue, which, I think, it probably will, we shall then to our cost, tho' I hope not to our ruin, feel the fatal effects of our precipitate frugality, in discharging such a number of our brave feamen; but as I am entirely ignorant of the prefeat state of our negotiations either at the court of France or Spain, and as my fears proceed only from publick appearances, I shall not conclude with any motion, but with a wifh, that our ministers may not allow themselves to be amused with deceitful negotia. tions, and thereby led into a falle or ill-grounded fecurity.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our MAGAZINE for January, 1751.]

More Extracts from the Philosophical Trans. actions, No. 491. (Ser p. 544-547.)

An Account of a new invented arithmetical Influment, called a Shwan-pan, or Chinele Accompt. Table ; by Gamaliel Smethurft.

T H E Chinese have for many ages picqu'd themselves on being the most wile of any nation in the world; but have experience and closer converse with them hath found this pride to be ull grounded. One particular, in which they think they excel all mankind, is, their manner of accompting, which they do with an influment composed of a number of wires with beads upon them, which they move backwards and forwards. This influment they call a Shwan-pan.

Now I truft I have formed one on the plan of our g Digits, that in no cafe fails thort of the Chinese Shwan-pan, but in many excels theirs.

The Chinefe, according to the accounts of travellers, are fo happy as to have their parts of an integer in their coins, &c. decimated, fo can multiply or divide their integers and parts as if they were only integers. This gives them the advantage over Europeans in reckoning their money, &c. Bue then, as they have no particular place

1750. Of the late Swarms of LOCUSTS. 585

place fet apart for the lefter denominations of coins, weights, measures, '&c. their inframent cannot be used in Europe, nor can it be fo univerfally applied to arithmetick as mine, for I have provided for the different divisions of an integer into parts.

This inftrument hath the advantage of our digits in a great many cafes. Firft, A the figures can be felt, fo may be uled by a blind man. If it had no other, this alone would be fufficient to gain it the attention of mankind.

Another advantage from it is, that, when attained, this method is much fwifter than by our digits, and lefs liable to miftakes : It is likewife not fo burdenfome to the memory in working the rules of B arithmetick, as by our digits, we being obliged to carry the tens in the mind from one place to another, which are fet down by the Shwan pan. — One may work a whole night, without confufing the head, or affecting the eyes in the leaft.

It may be of great use to teach people the power of numbers, likewise to ex. C amine accompts by; for, as the perfon will, by the Shuan-pan, work it a quite d fferent way, it will ferve as if another perfon had gone thro the accompt; if it proves right with the written one, they may reft affured the work is true.

It may be a very pretty lure to lead young people to apply their minds to numbers *.

An Account of the Locufts, which did was Damage in Walachia, Moldavia, and Transilvania, in the Years 1747 and 1748; and of fome Swarms of them, which, in the Months of July and August, 1748, came into Hungary and Poland; by a Gentlaman who lives in Transilvania +.

T is certain, that the locafts came into Tranfilvania from Walachia and Moldavia, and particularly thro' those naurow openings in the mountains, which are commonly called pafies; the most confiderable of which, in the neighbourhood of Clausenburg, is called the pafs of the Red Tower, and thro' others not far from Karlitat, which are common roads from Tranfilvania F into Moldavia and Wafachia.

The first swarms entered into Transilvania in August, 1747: These were succeeded by others, which were so furprisingly numerous, that when they reached the Red Tower, they were sull four hours in their passing over that place; and they few so clefe, that they made a fort of noife in the air, by the beating of their wings against one another. The width of the fwarm was fome bundreds of fathoms. and its height or denfity may be eafily imagined to be more confiderable, inafmuch as they hd the fun, and darkened the fky, even to that degree, when they flew low, that people could not know one another at the diftance of so paces. But whereas they were to fly over a river that runs in the vallies of the Red Tower, and could find neither refting-place nor food ; being at length tired with their flight, one part of them lighted on the unripe corn on this fide of the Red Tower, fuch as millet, Turkish wheat, &c. another part pitched on a low wood : Where having milerably wafted the produce of the land, they continued their journey, as if a fignal had been actually given for a march. The guards of the Red Tower attempted to ftop their irruption into Transilvania by firing at them; and indeed where the balls and fhot fwept thro' the fwarm, they gave way and divided ; but, having filled up their ranks in a moment, they proceeded on their journey.

They are of different forms, according to their different ages: For when, in the month of September, fome rroops of them were thrown to the ground by great rains, and other inclemency of the weather, and thoroughly foaked with wet, they D crept along in queft of holes in the earth, dung, and flraw; where, being fheltered from the vains, they laid a waft number of eggs, which fluck together by a vifcid juice, and were longer and fmaller than what is commonly called an ant's egg, very like grains of oats. The females, having laid there eggs, die like the tilk worm; R and we Tranfilvanians found by experience,

that that fwarm which entered into our fields by the Red Tower, did not ferm to intend remaining there, but were thrown to the ground by the force of the wind, and there laid their eggs; a waft number of which being turned up, and cruthed by the plough in the beginning of the enfuing foring, yielded a yellowith juice.

In the fpring of 1748, certain little black in worms were feen lying in the fields and among the buffes, flicking together, and collected in clufters, not unlike the billocks of moles or ants. As nobody knew what they were, fo there was little or no notice taken of them; and in May they were covered by the flooting of the corn fown in the winter. But the fuble- $4 E \bullet$ quent

The inventor produced one of thefe influments before the fociety, and worked feveral quefions in arithmetick upon it. It much refembles the Abacus of the ancients. C. M. † See London Magazine for 1747, p. 417. And for 1748, p. 336, 379, 384, 407. With a figure of the creature, p. 342.

quent june discovered what these worms is were; for then, as the corn fown in the foring was preity high, these creatures hogan to foread over the fields, and become deftructive to the vectables by their numbers. Then at length the country people, who had flichted the timely warning given them, began to repeat of their negligence; A for, as these infects were now dispersed all over the fields, they could not be extirpated without injuring the corn.

At that une they differ little or nothing from our common grashoppers; having their head, fides, and back of a dark colour, with a yellow belly, and the reft est a reddiff hue. About the middle of June, according as they were hatched fooner B or later, they were generally a finger's length, or fomewhat longer; but their fhape and colour full continued.

Towards the end of June they caft off their cutward covering ; and then it plainly appeared they had wings, very like the wings of bees, but as yet unripe and unexpauded ; and then their body was very tender, and of a yellowith green : Then in order to render themfelves fit for flying, they gradually unfolded their wings with their hinder feet, as flies do. And as foon as any of them found themselves able to use their wings, they foared up, and, by flying round the others, provoked them to join them : And thus their numbers increasing daily, they took circular flights of 29 or D 20 yards wide, until they were joined by the reft ; and, after milerably laying wafte their native fields, they proceeded ellewhere in large troops.

Wherefoever those fwarms happened to pitch, they spared no fort of veketable; they eat up the young corn, and the very grate; but nothing is more dismal to behold than the lands in which they were hatched; for they to greedily devoured every green thing thereon, before they could fly, that they left the ground quite bare.

There is nothing to be feared in those places to which this plaque did not reach before the autumn s for the locults have not firength to fly to any confiderable diffance, but in July, August, and the beginning of F September; and even then, in changing the places of refinence, they feom to tend to warmer climates.

Different methods are to be employed, according to the age and flate of these infects; for fome will be effectual as foom as they are batched; others when they begin to crawl; and others, in fine, when G they are able to fly. And experience has taught us here in Transilvania, that it would have been of great fervice; to have diligently fought out the places where the females lodged; for nothing was more easily, than carefully to visit those places in

March and April, and to defiroy their eggs or little worms with flucks or biars; or if they were not to be beat out of the buffnes, dunghills, or heaps of firaw, to fet fire to them; and this method would have been very (peedy, convenient, and focceitiul; as it has been in other places. But in the fummer, when they have marched out of their fpring-quarters, and have invaded the cors-fields, &c. it is almost impossible to extirpate them, without thoroughly threfhing the whole piece of land that harbours them, with flucks or flails, and thus cruthing the locults with the produce of the land.

Finally, when the corn is ripe, or nearly fo, we have found, to our great lofs, that there is no other method of getting rid of them, or even of diminishing their numbers, hut to furround the piece of ground with a multitude of people, who might fright them away with bells, brais voifels, and all other forts of noife. But even this method will not fucceed, till the fun is pretty high, so as to dry the corn from the dew; for otherwise they will either thick to the stalks, or lie hid under the grafs. But when they happen to be driven to a wafte piece of ground, they are to be beat with flicks or briars; and if they gather together in heaps, ftraw or litter may be thrown over them, and fet on nre. Now this method ferves rather to leffen their numbers, than totally deftroy them; for many of them lurk under the grafs or thick corn, and in the fafures of the ground, from the fun's heat : Wherefore it is requifite to repeat this operation feveral times, in order to diminish their numbers, and confequently the damage done by them. It will likewife be of ufe, where a large troop of them has pitched, to dig a long trench, of an ell in width and depth, and place feveral perfons along its edges, provided with brooms, and fuch-like things, while another numerous fet of people form a femicircle, that takes in both ends of the tiench, and encompaties the locults, and, by making the noise above-mentioned, drive them into the trench ; out of which if they attempt to elcape, thole on the edges are to fweep them back, and then cruth them with their brooms and flakes, and bury them, by throwing in the earth again.

But when they have begun to fly, there fhould be horizemen upon the watch in the fields, who, upon any appearance of the fwarm taking wing, fhould immediately alarm the neighbourhood by a certain fignal, that they might come and fright thern from their lands by all forts of noise; and if, tired with flying, they happan to pitoh on a walke piece of land, is will be very eafy

safy to kill them with flicks and brooms, in the evening, or early in the morning, while they are wet with the dew ; or any time of the day in rainy weather; for then they are not able to fly.

I have already taken notice, that, if the weather be cold or wet in autumn, they generally hide themfelves in fecret places, A where they lay their eggs, and then die : Wherefore great care flouid be taken at this time, when the ground is freed of its crop, to deftroy them, before they lay their eggs.

In September, 1748, we received cer-tain intelligence, that feveral fwarms of locusts came out of Walachia into Transilwarnia thro' the usual inlets, and took pof- B feffion of a tract of land in the neighbourhood of Claufberg, near three miles in length; where it was not possible to fave the millet and Turkich wheat from these devourers.

I am of opinion, that no inftances of this kind will occur in our hiltory, except what fome old men remember, and what C we have experienced ; at least there is noaccount, that any locusts came hither, which did not die before they laid their eggs; however, shis is a known fact, that, about 40 years ago, some swarms came hither out of Walachia, and did vaft damans where-ever they fettled ; but either left this country before the end of fummer, D or died by the inclemency of the weather.

Perhaps better remedies may be had from other countries, where this evil is more common, againft next (pring ; for the winter featon is very fale from this plague.-Here ends the gentleman's account, after which are the following remarks.

The gentleman, to whom the foregoing E account was tent from Transilvania to Vienna, and who transmitted it hither, has alfo informed us, that a confiderable numher of these locuits had also come within no leagues of that city ; and that one colume of them had been feen there, which was about half an hour's journey in breadth 1 but of fuch a length, that, after three hours, that they feamed to fly F fail, one could not yet lee the end of the column. The eggs of these animals, which have been preferved in dry mould, have produced nothing ; but those that have been preferved in mould that was moistened with water from sime to time, gave early in the fpring of 1749; fame of thefe graishoppers. The little ones were, foon G him. And indeed he was now and then, after they came forth, of the fize nearly of ordinary flies : They had already the form of grashoppers, but they had as yet no wings. This observation drews, that the author of the foregoing account was

mistaken, when he fays, " These infects had at first the form of grubs, or small worms. " They change their fkin feveraltimes, but they do not acquire wings till they have changed for the laft time.

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The grasshoppers that were taken in England in 1748, have been compared with those that have been sent over from Hungary and from Poland that fame year, and they have been found to be perfectly of the fame kind. There are in Sir Hana Sloane's collection fome of the fame fore of locufts or grasshoppers preferved in spirits of wine, and which were taken up here above 30 years fince, and are exactly like those from Egypt and Barbary.

The Cafe of Mr. Smith, Surgean, at Sudbury, in Suffolk ; the Coats of aubofe Stomach were changed into an almost cartilan ginous Substance.

H E was in the vigorous time of life, being no more than 36 years of age, and, to all appearance, of a ftrong well-fet habit. His way of living was quite regular ; but his practice of midwifry, which was pretty large, often forced him in fevere weather from a warm bed into bad roads, and fometimes into raw uncomfortable houfes.

He had for feveral years complained of uncafinels at his stomach, but it was not confiderable till about Jan. 1746-7. From that time he almost constantly threw up his food within an hour or two after taking it, and he felt violent pain about the fcrobiculus cordis. Divers phyficians were adviled with, but medicines availed him nothing; nor had he any enfe, except from opiates, or spirituous liquors; and this was of thort continuance.

It being, in the September following, recommended to him to go to Bath, he for fome weeks drank the waters, and afterwards bathed. The first had no remarkable effect, but he found himfelf worfe after bathing. Upon his return home, new physicians were confulted, and new methods were tried, but to no purpofe; and, to make life tolerable, he was forced to be very free in the use of spiricuous liquors and opiates.

In Feb. 1747-8, he voided, by two or three stools, about a couple of ounces of matter. Some weeks before his death the pains went off, and his vomiting was at times flayed ; but whenever that happened, whatever he took ran directly thro' during the whole illness, subject to bilious. dejections.

On this remission of the symptoms, his friends flattered themfelves yet that all might do well; but his washing, which had

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had long began, continued; and his legs, especially one of them, became cedematous. After growing gradually weaker, till nature was quite spent, he expired, with the utmost serenity of mind, in the evening of August 7.

His body being, purfuant to his request, opened in the prefence of Dr. Scarling, A and three or four furgeons, the coats of the flomach were found changed into an uniform, white, inelastick, almost cartilaginous fubstance, which was four tenths of an inch in thickness. Besides this strange a'teration in its coats, the flomach was fo contracted, as to be incapable of holding more than five or fix ounces; and its inner furface was befmeared with a various B coloured matter. The reft of the vifcera feemed to be quite unaffelled, and every thing was in its natural fituation, except the omentum, which, befides being, as it is in all tabid hodies, vaftly wafted, was neceffarily drawn upwards by the contraction of the ftomach.

Remarks on the Cafe, by the Gentleman who C fent it.

It is highly probable, that this gentleman's diforder, whether conftitutional or acquired, was at first an obstruction in those glands, which separate the humour that ferves to defend the villous coat from the acrimony of what is taken into the ftomach, and to prevent its being ftimu-D lated by the aliment in digestion ; for want of which it was fo fubject to irritation, that fcarce any thing would ftay upon it. The matter voided by flool was undoubtedly formed in the ftomach, becaufe he never complained of confiderable pain in any other part ; befides, had it been from an abicels in the inteffines, or any other of E the vifcera, the feat of it would in all likelihood have been apparent. The loofenefs, which, in the latter part of his illnefs, always attended him when the vomiting ceased, plainly shews, that the stomach had at that time acquired a great, if not its geateft, degree of contraction ; for which ' reason, as it could contain but little, any quantity of food must, if not thrown up, go immediately downwards. The going off of the pain fome weeks before his death, was owing to the fentibility of the coats of the ftomach being in a great meafure, or quite destroyed. The bilious dejections that frequently attended him, may be afcribed to want of digeftion; which, as little or no chyle was fent into the duo-G denum, rendered the bile ufclefs. The confequence of this was a non-fecretion of that humour, an accumulation of it in the liver, or gall-hladder, its being reconveyed into the blood, or its going off by

shot. If the first or third had been the cafe, it would have them itleff in a jetuddice; if the fecond, there would have been an ableefs in the liver or gall bladder; fo that of courfe it must run off by ftool. Spirituous figuors might help to bring on this contraction, inelasticity, and infentibility of the formach: But it ferms pretty clear, that they were not the fole caufe, effe immoderate drinkers of them would generally be affected in the fame manner.

The other Articles contained in this Number, are as follow.

- I. A N account of glaffes of a new contrivance, for preferving pieces of anatomy or natural history in fpirituous liquors.
- JI. Observationes alique aftronomice à reverendo P. P. Suarez & S. J. in Paraquaria habit», et per D. Suarez M. D. cum Soc. Rezali communicate.
- III. Observatio eclipfis folaris Julii 14, et lunz Julii 28, 1748. Madirti habita.
- IV. Extract of a letter from Bonj. Heath, E(q; to Peter Davall, E(q; Secr. R. S. inclofing a propofal for untirely removing the only real defect in the lateral operation for the flone.
- V. A letter from Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S. to the prefident, concerning fome vertebræ of ammonitæ, or cornua ammonis.
- VI. A catalogue of the fifty plants from Chelfea-garden, prefented to the Royal Society by the company of apothecaries, for the year 1746.
- VII. The Rev. Mr. Robert Clarke, to Mr. Fleming, concerning a boy, who had a calculus formed between the glans and the preputium.
- VIII. The eftablishment of a new genus of plants, called Salvadora, with its defoription.
- IX. A flare of the English weights and measures of capacity, as they appear from the laws as well ancient as modern; with some confiderations thereon.
- X. A letter from Dr. le Cat, F. R. S. to C. Mortimer, M. D. Secret. R. S. concerning the cure of dry gangrenes, &c.
- Conclusion of the WRIMSICAL PHI-LOSOPHER, Differt, V. That Dominion does not follow Property, but the Sword, with a Proposal for reflering a warlike Spirit and military Difcipline to the Popple in general. (See p. 556.)

A FTER this account of the prefere generation, and I believe every one will admit it is too generally true, can we expect that the people should have any warlike spirit or military discipline among them?

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them? Can we expect they flouid have any recaid for their landlords, or for any great family in their neighbourhood ? Can we in fhort expect, that a lord or commoner, let his land eftate be what it will. should have any power? A minister of flate, a general, a lord lieutenant, or theriff, may have power; but it is not his A power, it is the power of the flate, the exercise whereof is committed to him for a time, and may be taken from him when the fovereign pleafes. Nay, he has not, properly fpeaking, a power over the rents of his eftate; for by an unjust government, he may be turned out of the receipt, without his being able to make any opposition. It was not fo with our anci- B ent barons : They could make opposition, and did often raife armies for that purpofe. But to powerlefs are our great men now become, that one of the greatest subjects, and one of the most popular men in the kingdom, was fome years fince forced to fly his country, becaule, as he faid himfelf, he could not raife men enough to de-C fend him against a regiment of dragoons.

I do not mention this with any defign to justify that nobleman : I mention it only to flew how much the people are changed from what they were, even in the days of Q. Elizabeth; for even in her reign, as wife and just a one as perhaps we ever had, a private gentleman, Leonard Dacres by name, got together a body D of 3000 men, for espousing his private quarrel against the government, and with them fought a battle against the queen's troops, with doubtful fuccess, but at last was overcome.

From what I have faid, the reader may perhaps suppose, that I am for restoring the ancient power of the barons, or that E fort of conftitution which was introduced by William the Conqueror, who gave fuch a number of manors to his chief followers, and vested them with such great powers, in order to enable them to keep the people he had conquered in subjection, that it was for ages afterwards very difficult to hold them in subjection to the crown. This, I confeis, I should be for, if I thought that no other method could be found for preferving a true warlike fpirit and military discipline among the people a but as no flate can ever be at peace, or exert its ftrength against a foreign enemy, when a few of the fubjects are inverted with fo much power, that two or three of them combining together, or confede- G fider what the people are willing, but what rating with a foreign enemy, may bid defiance to the power of the flate, which is now the cafe both in Germany and Po-· land ; and as, I think, another method may be found for attaining the end I pro-

pole, therefore I am against investing any fubject with fo much power as our great barons anciently had.

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But before I offer what I think proper for this purpofe, I must confider a maxim laid down by Mr. Harrington, to wir, That dominion or empire always follows property. I shall grant it ought to do fo, and will do fo, as long as the men of property keep the fword in their own hands ; but if, like the French colony in America, they grow tired of carrying their arms, and give them to be carried by their flaves, those flaves will turn their arms against them, and by that means change conditions with them. Thus it has fared with the men of property in most countries of Europe : To free themfelves from the trouble and danger of defending their property, and that they might indulge themfelves in eafe and fenfual pleafure, they furnished their prince with money to hire mercenary foldiers, by which means they are become the flaves of their prince and his mercenary army, and have really no more property than what the latter pleafe to allow them ; for can any man be faid to have a property in his effate, when his prince can impose, and by means of his army make him pay to him what tax or tribute he pleafes i

It is therefore fo far from being true, that dominion always follows property, that both property and dominion always follow the fword ; and flavery will always be the lot of those, who neither have arms, nor courage or skill to make ule of them, if they had. The king of France is virtually as much mafter of all the lands in his dominion as the Grand Signior, and the fubjects of France, are as much flaves as the fubjects of Turkey. The only difference is, that the government of France has more wildom, and is founded upon better maxims, than that of Turkey ; for the most absolute monarchy that ever was, or can be, if it be wife, will propagate, as much as possible, a belief among its flaves, that they are fecure in their property ; becaule the more fecure they think themfelves in their property, the more industrious they will be to improve and increase it; and the more they improve or increase their property, the more they will be able to contribute or pay to their masters, the king and his army ; for in such governments the king, and the leaders of his mercenary army, never conthey are able to pay; whereas the governors of a free, brave, and warlike pepple, where there is no mercenary army, or not fuch a one as can mafter the people, must confider what the people are willing 60

to pay, and can defire no more of any man's property by way of tax or impofition, than what they thew to be requisite for fupporting the necessary publick expence.

I know it may be faid, that what has of late happened in this country is a proof, that dominion does not always follow the A fword ; because we have long had a mercenary army kept up, and I have myfelf thewn, that the people have now no warfike fpirit or military discipline among them, yet the freedom of our government is full preferved, nor has the military fo much as attempted to affume dominion, nor is it probable they ever will, as long as they are kept up but from year to year, and B commanded mostly by gentlemen of family and fortune.

As to what they have done, I must first answer, that till the year 1716, we never had in time of peace fuch a numerous army as could affume dominion, or alter the form of our government ; and fince that time they have had no occation to do fo ; C for no prince or general will defire to alter our form of government, as long as the parliament gives him every thing he afks, and does nothing he has caule to find fault with. Befides, an army of natives muft be kept up for a long time, and much practifed on, before even the common foldiers will confent to be inftrumental in D overturning the liberties of their country, D We are not therefore to judge what the army may do from what they have done, nor can we fear any thing from them, until they have a prince or general at their head, who is refelved to have or do fomething, that a parliament legally chosen will not confent to.

or general will refelve to have fuch a parfiament returned by undue methods as will confent to what he proposes, or he will diffolve the parliament, and establish in its flead a council of officers. In the fift cafe. I make not the leaft doubt but that the army would support him and his illegal parliament against the refentment of the people ; nor do I leis doubt but that fuch a parliament would pais such laws as might enable him to have always fuch parliaments for the future. And even in the last case, if the common foldiers fhould generally refolve to stand by their prince or general, I am afraid, we should find little benefit from the army's having been kept up from year to year, by confent of parliament, or from G it being commanded by men of family and fortune; for it would be prefently given out, that the parliament which refuled to continue the army, or brought on its own diffolution, was composed either of jacobites or republicans : Every officer who religned

would be deemed by the other officers and foldiers a jacobite or republican ; and as fuch officers could expect no protection from an unarmed, undisciplined people, I believe, very few would risk the confequences, especially as it is a received rule in the army, that no officer can religt his commission without the leave of his fovereigh.

Therefore, if any future king, or even a favourite general of our army, fhould refolve to abolish our civil, and establish a military government, we have, I think, nothing to truft to but the virtue of the common foldiers of our army; and as they are men of no property, and generally allowed to be none of the best fort of men in the kingdom. I much fulped they would do as the flaves of the French colony before mentioned did, they would turn. against us those arms we had put into their hands for our cafe, and from being our fervants, would become our mafters,

Can we prevent this by the eftablishment of a militia ? I am fure we cannot by any scheme for that purpose, that has been hitherto brought into parliament. By them it has been generally proposed, to keep up a certain number of militia to be compored of men of the loweft rank, and commanded by fuch gentlemen in each county as the king should appoint. This is fill truffing the fword in the hands of men of no property, and leaving the men of property, as they are now, quite defiture of any fort of warlike spirit or military difcipline, which would rather increase than prevent the danger ; because if our army thould fet up against our civil government, molt of our militia foldiers, and perhaps many of their officers, would join the But if this should ever happen, the prince E army, for the fake of entering into immodiate pay.

Could we expect any more certain fecurity from the law lately proposed in parliament, for limiting the time of a foldier's being obliged to ferve in the army ? none at all ; becaule it is attended with the fame danger in every respect. In short, all such schemes, are schemes against nature. It is putting empire in the hands of one fet of men, and the fword in the hands of another : whereas, from the nature of things it is impoffible, that thele two fhould long continue feparate. In Venice they have continued separate songer than they ever did in any country in the world ; but this proceeds! from their leat of goverment's being unapproachable by their army; from the few wars they have had, and their little fuccels in any. of them ; from their employing always a forgigner for their general in chief; and from feveral other caufes too tedious to mention.

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There is no other possible way of preferving the liberties of any country, but by keeping the foord of the fociety chiefly in the hands of the men of property in that fociety : That is to fay, by having all the men of property indued with a warlike (pirit, provided with proper arms, and bred up from their youth to all forts of A military discipline and exercises. By the men of property I mean not only our nobility and gentry, but allo our farmers, merchants, fhepkeepers, and matter-tradefmen, and the fons of all fuels men ; and the most effectual way to fucesed in this, is to allow none but fuch men any thare in our government.

This is agreeable to our antient Saxon B conftitution ; for according to that conftilution all freeholders, and freeman of any city or borough, were ablged to breed themfelves foldiers, and to provide themfelves with proper arms, fo as to be always in readinefs to march for the defence of their country ; and none but fack were allowed to vote at elections, or to have any C other thare in our government. Indeed, it is ridiculous to allow any man a fhare in the government of a country; which he is unwilling or thro' neglect incapable of affifting to defend.

For this reafon a militis flould be eftablifted under proper regulations ; and that militia to cosfift of none but men of property, or the fons of mon of property; D all of whom fhould be obliged to attend the exercise in person, and not by porters, chairmen, or any low fellow they can pick up in the firests, as our houlekcepers do now.

Then it should be provided, that no man should have a vote at any election, or be capable of being choien a member of R parliament, or of voting in the other house, or enjoying any place of truft, profit, or honour under the government, unlefs he was of the militia, or had ferved 20 years in the militia ; and to prevent indolent, felfifh men from indulging their cafe, by a neglect of those duties they own to their country, all men of property shave st years of age, that did not enter themfelves F nothing, let them confider before it is too of the militia, and duly attend the fervice of it for so years, should be obliged to pay double taxes of all kinds, both to the publick and the parish.

I could montion many (abordinate regulations, which would be negativy for rendering this fcheme compleat ; but thefe are the out-lines of a fcheme, which, if nicely findingd, and connected with what G I have proposed for propagating a tous publick fpirit among the people ", would fective the freedom of our government to

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the end of time, by preferving for ever the virtue and martial spirit of the people. Bvery man of property would then be ready to ferve his country, not from avarice but from virtue, not for the fake of any moreovery reward he might enjoy or expech, but for the fake of that glory and efteeni he would thereby acquire ; and every man of property, not prevented by fome natural defect in his body, would be not only a well difciplined, but a willing and brave foldier .- Could we then have any thing to fear from a French invalion, or from any of the mercenary armies kept up upon the continent, even suppofing them masters at fea, which would hardly be possible ? In a few days, we might by proper fignals affemble an army of 40 or 50,000 men upon any part of our coaft ; and with fuch an army, provided with fomething more of defensive armour than is now in use, I should not fear to encounter 100,000 French mercenaries ; for freemen, who have property to defend, and fight for defending not only that property, but the honour of their wives, daughters, and fweethearts, as well as their own honour and liberty, will always fight with more fury and more oblinacy, than flaves who fight only for enriching their tyrannical mafters.

Both these fchemes for reftoring virtue and a warlike (pirit to the people in general, will, I doubt not, be called whimfical by the felfish, the corrupt, and the cowardly amongit us ; but however whimfical they may appear to fuch men, I am fully convinced, that they must both be embraced and properly established, otherwife we shall lose even the shadow of liberty ; or, whilft we are contending for that shadow, and diffipating the publick money in jobbs, perquisites, falaries, and penfions, to the luxurious or avaritious rich men among us, our commerce, navigation, trade and manufactures, and at laft the nation itfelf, will become a prey to the French : And whether our men of property will expose their country to this. or themfelves to the trouble of ferging their country as foldiers and magistrates tof late,

Conclusion of the Abstratt of Mr. Toll's Remarks on Dr. Seebbing. (See p. 562.)

CPEAKING of the affair of healing) by the royal touch, he goes on thus: When an inftance, wherein all thefe particulars concur, is certified to me by fems perfon of unqueftionable credit and veracity, who was a witness to the whole procose, then, and not till then, I drop my pen, and am illent. Nor can it be thought ftrange. 4 F

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[·] Bee before; p. \$2.

ftrange that the exalleft proof faould on this occasion be demanded, when the most authentick relations we have left us of the matter, are filled with fuch a variety of nonfenfe as is enough to make one fick. For first, the most firenuous advocates of this p wer do not know where to fix it ; Like the pope's infallibility, fometimes it is A in one place, fometimes in another, and fometimes, as it were, divided betwixt two. At one time the doftrine was, that it followed the unction. Now comes Mr. Carre, and tells us, it does not follow the unction, and produces Ch. Lovel as an inflance of it. Then, as to the healing; fometimes the patient was quite cured, fometimes half cured, and fometimes not B cured at all. There is a ftory in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 256. of a woman, who, being troubled with the king's evil, was fent to London to be ftroaked, in Charles the IId's time, but was never the better; yet Greatrakes, the Irith stroaker, perfectly cured ber. Sometimes the cure was a vait while about, C ly declared themselves eye-witneffes of the and fometimes after being compleated, the humours foon broke out afresh .- There is alfo a great deal of fluff about the piece of gold ; if this happened by any accident to be loft, the diftemper immediately returned, and as foon retired again upon its being found. Some inflances are related of perfons who, tho' never touched themfeives, were perfectly cured by only bor. D rowing the gold of a neighbour who liad been touched. In fuch infinite confusion, what is to be depended on ?

Thus I have ventured to lay down a rule for diftinguishing between miracles that are to be received as true, and miraeles that may reasonably be doubted, and am of opinion it will bring the prefent E head no farther about them, till I fee controverly to a fhort iffue. For experiment, let us apply it to the two cafes under confideration, the miracles of the golel age, and those of alter times. We Ihall perceive that it will confirm and effablift the one, and fet us free from the necefficy of enlarging our creed with the other. Whoever but cafts his eye into the F gospel histories, will there find a great number of facts to minutely and circum, Anntially defcribed, by those who declare themfelves to have been eye-witneffes of those facts, that, supposing them to have been written by the perfons whole names they bear, and to be conveyed down to us in the manner they were written, (which is at prefent not the question) no man who G is willing to be determined by evidence, can entertain the least doubt of their truth and reality. If we apply the rule to the other cafe, and examine the accounts left us by the fathers, of after-miracles, we

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find nothing of this nature. Not one of the writers for the first 300 years, (the period chiefly infilted upon) not one of these writers, I fay, upon whole authority the matter folely depends, pretend to any fuch certain and infallible evidence. We except the cafe of the Smyrngean letter, where the credit that would naturally be due to the attefation, we suppose to be entirely fet afide by the improbability of the things attested. In a cale attended with fuch circumflances, we think a man may honefuly refuie to truft any body's fenfes but his own. There is no other inflance, as I remember, wherein the warmeft of their advocatis fay, they have affirmed the reality of a miracle upon their own knowledge .- As to the genuineness of their accounts, I fee no reason to suspect but that they are come down to us in as uncorrupted a manner, as the fcriptures themfelves; fo far therefore we admit of an equality : The difference lies here ; the authors of the gofpel-hiftory have politivefacts they relate, the others have declared no fuch thing; a ground of diffinction that will eternally fubfift, and eternally defy the utmost efforts of the most subtle objectors. ---- Upon this fpot I fix my foot ; and make no doubt but we shall be able to maintain the ground against the whole herd of unbelievers of every denomination. Let them make the most of the notice here given them ; they are welcome to extract what advantage out of it they can : it happens that I am not under to great apprehentions from that quarter as Dr. Stebbing feens to be; I have at prefent the utmost contempt for their objections, and thall trouble my fomething from their hands that may deferve a ferious examination.

After all, (uppoling (not granting) that these gentionen have a small matter the better of the argument, that victory rather inclines to their fide, in thort, that they bave made it fomething more probable that there were miracles after the times of the apofiles, than that there were not : What does all this amount to? Will this juitify the firefs that has been laid upon it? 'Tu well known, that fome of our ableft divines think it a queftion of little or no moment. Why then is it prefied upon us, as of that certainty, and of that confequence, as the' a man could hardly be a christian without believing it ?-The foundations are Sapping-The fairb. of old biftory muß ge along with u-Ridiculous outery ! Be it known, there are those who will undertake to defand chuiftianity better without these miracles, than most of the worthies

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1750. Regulations of the Bank of St. George at Genoa. 593

worthies who run away with this nonfenfe, are able to do with them.

Having now finished what I had to fay, I only beg leave to interpole one word of caution, that my meaning may not be mittaken. What I do really mean upon this subject; I am neither afraid nor ashamed to declare to all mankind ; at the fame A time I am not at all defirous of being thought to mean any thing that I do not. Be it observed then, that I have no where politively laid down, that no miracle was ever wrought after the days of the apoftles. This would be going farther than reafon will hear a man out, A negative proposition must not be handled fo ungently : To affirm it peremptorily requires a de- B gree of confidence I am not yet arrived at. The utmost I would be understood to fay is this, that from all I have met with, profetledly written against the Free Inquiry, no clear evidence comes out, that there was. The arguments of Dr. Middleton are to me of more force towards inducing a fufpicion that no miraculous powers C were continued to the church, than the -reafoning of all his oppofers to create any thing like a firm belief of the contrary.

As to those who have been used to look upon the gospel-miracles, and the product of fucceeding ages, in the fame light, as fo connected and linked together by a famenels in the foundation, that the deftruction of one must neceffarily draw after D it that of the other, I truit they will now in forme measure be fatisfied, that there is a fractific difference discoverable between them; that the one may be confidered apart and diffinitly from the other; that the former may be foundly and rationally defended, whilf we yield up the latter as the uncontended property, nay, as the very E food and fubliftence of Papifts.

The author concludes with fome remarks. to thew, that what he has offered concerning the proper evidence of a miracle, does not at all interfere with Mr. Warburton's argument upon Julian's attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. (See p. 213.) "That Divine Providence, says he, should interpole to defeat a scheme projected in manifest defiance of Jefus Christ, and to give him the lye, is in itfelf the most probable thing in the world ; nay, we may go fo far as to fay, it was really concerned to interpole in vindication of its own authority; and if fo, why not by those means which are faid to have been employed in it, as well as by any other that can G be imagined ? That the defign was begun, and not executed, were facts of publick notoriery ; and when an heathen writer, who lived at the time, tolls us the flop was occasioned by the fudden eruption of fires

from the foundation, no reafon can be given why we fhould not take fils word for it. He does not relate it as a miracle, (this a pagan could not do, his account therefore the lefs fulpicious) but gives a bare matter of fact, as a reafon of the emperor's defifting from the enterprize. Which being fufficiently afcertained, the only remaining further in is, whether thefe fires can be fuppofed to have preceded from natural Gaufes? Againft which we may venture to affirm, there is the odds of feveral millions to an unit,"

New Regulations relating to the Bank of St. Guorge at Genoa.

A L L the world fufficiently knows the Constant punctuality with which, for feveral ages, the Bank of St. George has always paid its notes; and the miffortunes which happened to it towards the latter end of the year 1746, are equally known *. The capital, and all the dominions of the most ferene republick, being at that time in the moft unhappy crifis,. the government was forced, in order to fave the Bank from greater misfortunes, to: lay, for the first time fince irs institution," hands upon this facred deposit, by drawing out of it the fum of 15 millions of livres. Every body muft be fensible of the abfolute neceffity this laid the flate under. of ftopping the payment of the Bank bills, which till this time had been immediately paid by the treafurer to the bearer.

The continuation of a most expensive war, and the immenfe loss fultained by the fubjects of the republick, have prevented, till new, the making ufe of the proper means to indemnify the Bank; for which reason its notes have been of no ule, either in the course of exchange, or in the payment of debts; having had only an arbitrary value put upon them.

The protectors of the house of St. George, and the deputies of the most ferene republick, being equally folicitous to, put an end to fo great an inconveniency, and to give, in this most fingular cale, proofs of their publick faith, as far as the prefent circumitances render it practicable, have, in order to re establish the ancient splendor and credit of the Bank, which has been fo ulefel both to the lubjects of this dominion, and to all trading nations, determined, that in a very flort time all the old bills and notes of the Bank of St. George thall be united, and conftitute a new fund, to be called Confervatione, and to be divided into to many actions or thares of 200 livres each, Bank money. [Note, The value of a Genoele livre, Bank-money, is the fame as the profent French livre.] Which actions thall, every . ycar, 4 F 3

Happy SITUATION of BRITAIN. App. 694

year, in cortain portions, be publickly drawn by lot, and paid by the treasurer according to their just value of 100 effec-Live livres, Bank money.

The most serene republick has affigned to the house of St. George, for a fund of this new flock, the new duties laid for that purpose, and has put them under A the free administration and absolute power of the faid house. These duties are one fol and four deniers a pound upon the fait confumed in Genoa, and the two Revieras ; one (o) and eight deniers a pound upon fielh meat; the fame fum that is now paid per pound upon cocoa nuts, and all forts of fugers, and half as much more as wax now pays; and so fols more for B each measure of wine (about half a hege fliend) coming by land, and to be extended to all the places fubjeft to the duty mon wine : And, boudes these duties, the faid republick has affigned the product of a general tax of two per theuland upon all the goods and citates of the citizens and inhabitants in the city of Genos and C its diffricts, and, of one and an half on all the goods and eftates of the ecclefiafticks, according to the pope's grant obtained to this effect.

And, in order to make this finking fuad more confiderable, the house of St. George is to pay out of its old income, half the interest settled upon the actions of the new frock, till its entire extinction. This in D tereft, which is to be allowed to the proprietors till every one is fully fatisfied; will never be lefs than three livres, Bank mes ney, for each there; and the thares that have, belides, the privilege of being lent for a fecurity to the farmers and managers of the publick revenue, according to the will of the proprietors, in the fame man-E per as the old flock of St. George, and others fituated in the most forene. dominions, that the proprietors may reap the benefit of the ulual premium of these fecurities.

The fums of money, which those people who are defrous of interesting themfeives in this affair, fhall hereafter bring, as well as those heretofore lodged in the Bank, thall, for the convenience of commerce, and the liquidation of debts contracted, be entered into the books of St. George. The notes for these respective fams thall be punctually paid by the creafurer, and fhall partake of the ufual privileges; but to take away all fhadow of distruit, and to make it evident, that, let G nations have been miferably harraffed by what will happen, the payment thereof will infallibly be made, the great council of St. George did the 11th of Dec. inft. by an authentick infrument, make over and fecure all the ancient income of the

flock of St. George to both the old and the new proprietors, in fuch a manner, that if by any accident that may arife from fuperior force, a defensive war, or any other event, the leaft delay should be made by the treasurer in the payment to the bearer of the stotes and bills, the proprietors may, by the authority which in this cafe the protectors have given them, take full peffection of all the cuftoms, duties, rents, and goods of all forts belonging to the Bank of St. George, and difpofe of them, tail they are fully remaburied the walue of the bills, which should not have been punctually paid by the treafurer of St. George.

By thefe new regulations, every one may catily observe the good faith, both of the most ferene republick, and of the most illustrious house of St. George, and the great care to indemnify, by all means, the creditors of the old as well as new notes, the payment whereof was ftopt by the great misfortunes which happened in Sept. 1746; and people may at the fame time comprehend the regularity, with which this fame Bank fulfils its engagements : A Bank, which was the first of its kind in Burope, and which has ferved as a pattern to others, that in after-ages have been introduced in other flates and kingdoms.

It has now, befides its ancient privileges, got new ones, and focurities, under the guaranty of a house, which enjoys, under hor free and independent administration, fuch folid funds, by means of which this Bank has reafon to flatter itfelf, that it may contribute to the advantage of commerce with fill more efficacy, than it has done in the time when it most diftinguithed itself by its utility.

Genos, Dec. 12, 1730.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

Cervus equum pugna melior communidus berbir Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longe Impioravit opes bominis, franumque recepit. Sed pafiquam wittor wielene difceffit ab bafe, Non equitem dorfo, non fræmm depulie ore. Hor. Epift. 10.

SIR,

WHEN I confider what a difinal (cone of blood and defolation bath appeared upon the theatre of Europe, during the growth and progress of the French power, I cannot fufficiently applaud and admire our happy fituation, whilst other perpetual=war: For lying open to continual invation, they can bever enjoy quiet. and fecurity, nor take a found floop, but Hercules-like, with clubs in their hands z So that their Haley on days, which we enjoyed

1750. A Frenchman's Account of the Religions in England. 595

joyed amidit fuch an universal hurricane, must be folely attributed to our tutelar god Neptune, who with a guard of winged courfers, fo ftrongly intrenches us, that we may be faid to be media infeparabiles unia, and not unfitly compared to the earth which flands fixed and immoveable, and Bever to be flaken but by an internal con- A vultion. And as nature has been thus liberal to us in our fituation, fo the huxuriancy of our foil makes it productive of numerous commodities, fit for trade and commerce. And as this trade renders us mafters of the filver and gold of the Baft and Weft, without our toiling in the mine, fo it breeds us multitudes of able-bodied and skilful scamen, to defend the treasures B they bring home, that even luxury itfelf, which has been the bane and dettruction of most countries, where it has been prodominant, may in this fanfe be effected our prefervation, by breeding up a rest of men among us, whele manner of life will never fuffer them to be debauched, or encrvated with cafe and idlencia. But we C have one thing more to boaft of belides all these folicities, that is, of being freemen and not flaves, when an universal deluge of tyranny has overforead the face of the whole earth 3 fo that this is the ark, out of which if the dove be fent forth, the will find no refting-place till her return. Our conflictution is a limited mixed mbnarchy, where the king enjoys all the pre- D regatives necessary to the support of his dignity and protection of his people ; and he is only abridged from the power of injuring his own fubjects. In thore, the man is lovie, but the basit is bound, and our government may truly be called an empire of laws, and not of men ; for every man has the fame right to what he can acquire E by his labour and industry, as the king has to his trown, and the meaneft fubjed hath his remedy against him in his courts at Wenminfter ; no man can be imprifosed unless he has transgreffed a law of his own making, nor be tried, but by his own neighbours; so that we enjoy a liberty fcarce known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. And left the extraordinary power granted to the crown, fhould lean towards arbitrary government, or the tumultuous licentroumbis of the people should incline towards a demosracy, the wildom of our ancestors hath inflituted a middle flate, viz. of nobility, whole interest it is to crim this boat of the commonwealth, and to forcen the people against the infusion of G formed a separate church, and were called the prince, and the prince against the popularity of the commons ; fince, if either excream prevail to far as to opprefs the other, they are fare to be overwhelshed in their ruin ; and the meeting of thele

three flates in parliament, is what we call our government; for without all their confents no lew can be made, nor a penny levied upon the fubjoils : This is the grand inqueft of the kingdom, where the people may and ought to fpeak their grievances, and call to account overgrown criminals, who are above the reach of ordinary juffice a fo that whill we can continue in our prefent happy condition, we may without vanity rection ourfolves the happiest people in the world. Whether we are indebted for thefe great bleffings, more to the accident of our happy fituation, or our own wifdom, integrity, and courage, I will not pretend to determine ; when we lee moft nations in Europe over-run with oppreffion and flavery, where the lives, effator, and liberties of the people, are fubject to the lawless fancy and ambition of the prince, and the rapine and infolence of his officers, where the nobility, that were formerly the bold afferters of their country's hberty, are now only the enfigns and ornoments of the tyranny, and the people beafts of burden, and barely kept alive to fupport the laxwry and prodigality of their mafers.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAŻINE.

SIR,

NTEREST as well as curiofity ought to lead the people of every country into an examination of what foreigners fay of them, because it enables them to discover, and confequently to correct their failings and improve their virtues; and as a book has been lately published at Paris, intitled, The general, civil, natural, political, and religious history of all nations, wrote by the famous Abbé Lambert, what he lays of the religions in England (however miftakendy in fome points) will not, I fancy, be difagreeable to any, and may be uleful to moft of our readers.

" The reformation, as it is called, fays Monf. l'Abbé, was first introduced in England, during the 16th century. Their king Henry VIII. who declared himfelf head of the church in England, demolifhed all the monafteries in his kingdom, and difpoled of their revenues. They retained all the external parts of the old religion, all that pemp of ceremonies, and the ecclefiaftical hierarchy. Thole who thought, that epifcopacy was not by divine authority, Preflyterians. But bolide thefe, there are in England a great number of other **681**,

Those they call independents will not allow of any fabordination in the church : They

They believe that every parifh is in itial a compleat charch, and fuch a one as may make for itial whatever regulations it pleafes, without dependence upon any fuperior : They place the power of chuding their minister in the whole body of the parifh, and they inflal him in his minifiry without imposition of hands. But A liborty of conficience is their first principle; and they inflit that all praying ought to be extemporary, according as every one is informed.

The Anabaptifts agree with the Independants in every thung, except with regard to baptifm, which, they fay, ought not to be adminiftered to any but fuch as are come to the age of different on ; and they B never adminifter it to any under the age of s6 complete: With the Independants they believe, that the fupremic authority ought to be lodged in the people ; and that there is no form of government fo good as that of a democracy.

The Millenarians, of whom there is but a finall number, believe, that before the C end of the world the chriftian religion will be foread over the whole earth, and that it will by every one be profeffed in its purity, and with an entire liberty of conficience. During the laft civil wars in that kingdoms, they contended, that all the kingdoms on earth belonged to the faints, and that they ought to take into their hands the government of them, in order to ex. D terminate the wicked, and to eftablifh the reign of Jefus Chrift, which ought to be called the fifth monarchy.

The Quakers are reckoned to be about 40,000 in England, but almost all perfons of low rank. They drefs in a plain manner, falute no body, and never lift their hat, not even when the king paffes. One E of their principal maxims is to undertake nothing, without the direction of fome particular infpiration, which, they fay, comes from the Holy Ghoft, for which reafon they have no appointed hour either for prayer, or any of their other exerciles. They have no minister, nor any perion appointed, to explain to them the word of God. When they affemble in their meeting-houfes, they fall into deep contemplation, continue in a modelt polture, and keep a profound filence, till fome one among them feels bimfelf infpired to preach ; then the first who is moved by the fpirit, be it man or woman, mounts the pulpit, and makes an exhortation, or recites forme prayer, and fo fuccessively. When all have finish. G ed, they feparate, without faying any thing to one another, because, lay they, they do not find themfelves moved by the fpirit so converie. They take all foripture terms in an allegorical fense, even those which speak of the Trinity, and of the incarna-

tion,-death, paffion, and refurreflion of. our. Lord. They have not now-a-days thole duftatick fits which made them run up and down the freets like madmen; and shey are become more fuciable.

They have a grave and melancholy countenance; they find fault with every thing, and defpile those that are not of their foct ; they hats war and law-fuits, and do not even defend themfelves when they are attacked ; if they are perfecuted, if their meetings are forbid, they nevertheless continue them, without giving themfelves any concern about the confe-quences. When they know that the officers are about coming to their meetings, in order to feize and imprifon them, they do not think of taking any method to fecure themselves, but resolutely wait for them: Even when they are thrown into prilon, they remain there without once petitioning for being difcharged. If a guard of foldiors be pofted in their meeting-house,they notwithfunding affemble there, or in the fireet next to it, by which means the magistrates are grown tired of 'perfecuting them, and therefore diffurb them no more, The Quakers are an ignorant fort of people, and without any kind of literature ; but they are for the most part sich, because they attach themselves to their profettion with great application, whether it be to traffick, or to any mechanical art they have learned.

These are the principal sects in England; but besides, there are Pre-Adamites, Seventh-day men, and Methodifts, tho'none of them are properly formed into one diaflindt body; therefore it may be faid, that, except those who are of one or other of these prevailing religions, all the reft have every one formed to himself a religion according to his own fancy.''

This, Sir, is the account the French Abbé gives of the religions in England; and if he had been well acquainted with the country, he would perhaps have faid, that thole of the laft fort of religion he montions, are by far the most numerous. Indeed, I believe, it is fo in every country, tho' it does not appear fo much in any country as in England, because we have the happines of more freedom to declare our fentiments about religion and politicks, than the people of any other country enjoy. I am, &c.

The following is fo remarkable a Cafe, and fuch an Inflance of the natural Dread of Death, that we could not forbear inferting it.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 20. JOHN Young, late ferjeant in lord Ancram's regiment of foot, was executed here

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here yesterday afternoon, purlyant to the fentence of the high court of jufficiary, pronounced against him on a remit made to that court by the lords of feffion 3 before whom a full proof was deduced of Young's having vended falle notes of the Royal Bank of Scotland, knowing them to he fo forged and fabricated.

This unhappy man had amufed himfelf. before trial, with the hopes of being acquitted; and, after fentence, with those of obtaining a pardon; for which great intereft was used by the officers of the army, &c. tho' all to no purpose ; the hurt done to publick credit by fuch deftructive practices, rendering it necessary that an example should be made to deter others from B committing the like in time coming. Indeed this unfortunate man complained bitterly of his hard fate, in being made the only facrifice to juffice, while two others, rather more culpable than he, they being the very engravers and fabricators of the nores, found means to fave themfelves by immediately turning evidences against him, C who did not fcruple to accuse them of perjury, tho' with what truth I cannot determine.

Young, however, on the day, nay, at the very time of execution, betook himfelf to a very unufual expedient to fave his life for a time, feeing then all his hopes of pardon entirely baffled : The magistrates appointed to witness the ceremony having D fo fatal a cataftrophe. Rewards were then affembled about two o'clock, at the prifon door, accompanied by the proper officers, the guard, and an infinite multitude of fpectators ; they, attended by two clergymen, went up to the prifoner, and having read over to him the fentence, they afked his objections to the executing the fame. Young answered, that he had none : But **E** armed with a fword or bayonet, it is likely observing that the sentence appointed the execution to be performed betwixt two and four in the afternoon, that fuggefted a thought to him, that if he could preferve his life till paft four, the magistrates could not afterwards execute him. Accordingly he defired leave to retire a fhort time with the two Rev. ministers, for ghoftly confolation, which being granted, he returned F with them to the iron room, where he had been confined fince under fentence ; and after talking a little with them, he begg'd they would allow him to fpend a few minutes in private devotion; which feeming reafonable, they withdrew, and he uthered the clergymen to the outer door of his apartment, which shutting behind G sary to his own murder (as he was pleased them, he retired to the inner room, the iron door of which he also immediately boited.

Soon after the officers of justice, furpriged at his delay, endeavoured to open his door, which, to their great furprize, they found bolted : Then they knocked, and defired him to come out. No, faid he; in this place I am refolved to defend my life to the utmost of my power.

On this the door was attempted to be forced, but it being of iron, in vain were the most violent endeavours used for that purpole.

This extraordinary accident was immediately rumoured about. My lord provoft was fent for, and accordingly appeared in perion. The city clock was stopped, and furprize and expectation appeared in every face. A confiderable time being fpent to no purpole in forcing the door, that sttempt was given over, and the only poffible method of getting in was found to be by breaking up the floor of the room over head of the prifoner, which at length was. in about two hours, effectuated; and a paffage being opened, a gun was prefented to him, in order to terrify him, and compel him to open the door : But this did not frighten him in the leaft ; for he faid, as he lived, fo he defired to die, hke a foldier. The fellow, however, who held the gun, being a little remils, Young making a leap up, laid hold of the muzzle, and pulled it down, threatning upon getting potieffion of the piece, to floot the first man that dared to enter ; but happily the gun was unloaded, which prevented offered to fuch of the city guards as would go down and feize him ; and, at length, after feveral refusing, one fellow had the courage to go down, whom Young welcomed with a violent blow on the breaft from the butt end of his gun, that laid the foldier on the ground. Had Young been the fate of the first adventurer would have ftopped the attempts of a fecond ; but he having only an empty mufket, and the paffage being wide, three or four more jumped in at once, and at length, after a violent ftruggle, overpowered and bound the unhappy victim ; who ftill refuting to walk, the door was opened, and he dragged headlong down stairs, in a most deplorable coodition. When he was brought out, he asked, if it was yet four o'clock, (as indeed it then was) but being anfwered, that he mould be hanged, were it past eight, he immediately composed himfelf to fuffer that fo much dreaded deaths Still, however, did he refuse being accefto term it) by walking, as usual, to the place of execution : He was therefore forced up upon a cart, where, the hangman fitting by him, holding the end of the rope, which was immediately put about his neck, be:

he was in this manner dragged to the Grafs-market, amidft thoufands of amazed fpectators ; where again refufing to afcend the scaffold, he was carried up by the guard, and after about 15 minutes, being near half an hour past four, and just almost dark, he was hanged by the neck till he was dead.

This poor man had ferved in the army many years, with reputation; was be-loved by his officers, being never before convicted of the leaft offence, and was faid to have been recommended to the first vacant colours in his corps.

The extraordinary manner of his exit, the Arenuous efforts to preferve his life, and the unhappy fuccefs that attended them, made him an object truly worthy of compaffion; and it is indeed doubted, if fo unufual a cafe has occurred in the prefent age.

Some curious Paragraphs extracted from a Pampblet, intitled, Gephyralogia : An biforical Account of Bridges, ancient and C modern, &c. including a more particular Hiftory and Defeription of the New Bridge a Weftminfter, Gr.

¬ H E Egyptians, who are generally acknowledged to be the fathers of the arts and fciences, had not, that we know of, any bridge worthy of notice in their populous and fertile kingdom. The Nile, which traverfes that country from D South to North, is perhaps too large and rapid to admit of the crecting fuch a ftruoture over it, even in its most calm and temperate flate : But the ennual fwellings of that river, which come down with fuch violence from the mountains of Bihiopia, as to everflow the whole Low Country, would, doubtlefs, have walked away any E honour particularly to Nitcrois, a queen fuch building, tho' erected with all the strength and folidity that are almost peculiar to the edifices of that nation. Add to this, that the bed of the river, and all the foil for fome miles on either fide, are fuch a deep flime, mud, or mould, that it would have been difficult to have laid a proper foundation, to fuftain the weight of a great number of heavy arches extending from those to those. This is more particularly true with regard to the Lower Egypt : And if it be demonstrable, as many are of opinion, that the foil of that country is continually rifing, by means of the mud, which the Nile annually leaves behind it, the highest bridge that could have been crofted in the first ages of the G Egyptian grandeur, must long before this time have been choaked up and buried, if it had even been able to refift the impetwofity of the current.

The children of I(rael, who, at their de-

parture out of Egypt; were conducted thro' the Red Sea by a miracle, and by another of the fame nature thro' the river Jordan, in order to take pofferfion of the promifed hand, had not certainly any occallon for bridges in that expedition ; and as they had fearce any other river in all their country, but the Jordan only, they form to have had but little knowledge, either of the ftructure or use of fuch artificial means of paffage. The arts, indeed, were in general but very low among the Jews; and tho' they did not always go to the Philiftines to have their goads and plow-fhares pointed, it is probable they knew little more of workmanihip in wood, flone, or metal, than what was just necessary for the common operations of hufbandry, war, and providing against the inclemency of the westher. A bridge might be laid over the brook Kidron, the largest fream near Jerufalem, with a fingle plank. And what their knowledge of the world about them was, we may guels from the name of Sea given to the little lake of Tiberias, which is furpaffed by many in Switzerland, and even in Scotland and in Ireland. Their name for the Euphrates, tho' not at any vaft diftance from them was the Great River, as if it had been emphatically fo, in comparifon with all others, as well as with their own Jordan. Need we wonder, after confidering the Jews in this light, that we do not meet with the description, or even the name of a bridge in all the books of the facred foriptures P

As the fast empire of the world is afcribed to the Affyrians and Babylonians, fo we must also allow them the honour of building the first bridge that is recorded in history. Herodotus and Curtius give this who reigned in Babylon after Semiramis.

What idea can we have of the famous coloffus at Rhodes, except that it was a bridge of peculiar confiruction? Is it reconcileable to reafon, does any other extraordinary instance of art render it probable, that a flatue of brais, according to our prefent idea of a flatue, fhould flride a-crois the mouth of a port, and be of fuch immenfe proportions, that a large fhip of those days could fail in, with her maste flanding, and fails fpread, betwixt its legs? The project of cutting mount Athos into the figure of Alexander (as it was proposed to that prince) with fuch magnitude, that he should hold a town in one of his hands, feems lefs extravagant than the defign would have been of forming and crecking fuch a brazen flatue. But if we fuppole a large and lofty bridge, or arch, to be turned a-crofe the mouth of the haven, and covored all over with thick plates of brais a 204

and that the building was carried up on the top of this arch, to fomething like the figure of a man, and all plated over in the fame manner; may we not then, in fome measure, account for this wonder, which, as it is now reprefented to us, mult pals for the moft incredible of all the feven?

After an abstract of the accounts that A have been transmitted to us of the bridges in China, particularly of the Flying Bridge, which is faid to be a fingle arch from the top of one mountain to the top of another, the author gives us a reflection and a piece of modern defcription, which are both worthy of notice.

We mention the Jefuits (fays he) as the В authors of these accounts, because as it is from them that we have all our magnificent ideas of the Chinefe genius, virtues, and arts, we would not have more credit given to the flory of the flying bridge, than the honefty of those good fathers may justly command. If we must deduct as much from their relations of the mechanical fkill and ingenuity of those people, as the C late account of lord Anfon's voyage obliges us to deduct from their moral perfections, probably that wonderful arch may not he found more extraordinary than fome which are now to be feen in Europe. Great diftance. and partial or interested representations, have a ftrange power of concealing the defeets of objects, and even of giving them D fuch beauties and proportions, as vanish before a nearer view. By what we know of the Chinefe naval and military architecture, we have no great reafon to form extravagant notions of their civil, in which we include the building of bridges.

There is a very modern ftructure now in Europe, which, tho' not properly a bridge, is crefted to perfectly according Eto the rules of bridge building, that it may admit of fome degree of compatifon on this occasion. It is the marble aquæduct erected by the late king of Portugal, about half a league north-west of Lisbon, betwixt two bills, in order to supply the royal palace, This and part of that city with water. ftructure (as the author is affured by a gen - F tleman who has often feen it) confifts of 18 or 19 arches, of which the three middlemost, which stand in the valley, are not lefs than 300 feet high ; the others growing fhorter gradually as the bates of them afcend the declivity of each hill, that they all may equally contribute to fupport a level plane at the top, along which the water glides in two fmall marble channels, G each of which is the fection of a cylinder. These channels have a narrow foot-way betwixt them, and one common arch turned over them both, for fecurity against ill-defigning men, who might wantonly Appendix, 1750.

or wickedly foul or poifon the waters. On each fide, without the arch, is another narrow foot-way. But neither the breadth or length of the whole ftructure is at all comparable to that of Westminster bridge, tho' part of it fo much exceeds in height : Nor is the height fo very wonderful, if we confider how fmall a space it extends, and that the abutments are two natural rocks. We know how high the very houfes are built in Edinburgh, where they have the advantage of the fide of a hill to fupport them .- It fhould not here be omitted. that the marble channels are carried many feet thro' the hill next Lifbon, which is higher than the other, after they leave their artificial Support.

The project of a new bridge, for the ule of the adjacent city to London, had been long formed before any fteps were taken towards the carrying it into execution. It had even been petitioned for to parlia ment, and rejected upon a petition against it by the Londoners. But the publick utility of fuch a ftructure was fo very evident, that reafon at laft prevailed against prejudice and particular interefts. The citizens of London, however, did not ceale to be alarmed at every motion that was made on this occasion. They remonstrated against it in fuch terms, as if the very existence of their trade and welfare depended greatly on the abfolute defeat of fuch a scheme for ever ; whereas it was evident at that time to all unprejudiced perfons, that unlefs London-bridge were pulled down, and the thips could come up to Westminster, and unless the quays and the cuftom-houle were removed farther up the river, London must still be the empo-rium of foreign merchandize, upon which all the other branches of our trade chiefly depend.

As to thops for the retailing of all commodities, they will always be found where there are great numbers of inhabited houfes, and might have been equally numerous in Weftminfler, whether the bridge had or had not been erefled.

not been erefied. The city laws would indeed be fo far from preventing this, that the expence which attends obedience to them has been often found too powerful a motive, without any other concurring with it, to drive the free citizens into habitations, where they could live with greater freedom. We have feen London greatly decay within 20 years paft, when Weftminster-bridge did not exift to do it any harm. We may fee it revive and flourish under other management, when the citizens shall more impartially confider their own true interest, as they feem to begin to do, in spite of Weftminfter-bridge now opened, and tho' AG never

ride ;

never fo many other bridges should be elected over the Thames.

Upon the accident of the finking pier. our author observes. That this event did not lefs furprize, than perplex those who had the conduct of the work, and who thought their labours almost at an end. The pier that funk was neither one of the last elected, nor were the arches it sup ported the laft that had been turned : So that whatever the hazard might have been at first to build without piling, that hazard, with respect to this part of the bridge at leaft, was thought to be entirely over. But art (fays he) can no more prefcribe a time for natural accidents, than it can absolutely predict the certainty of their advent : The most it can do is to make the best human provision against them, which was here neglected.

The author concludes the narrative part of his performance with the following paragraph .- From the whole of this hiftorical account of bridges, we apprehend it appears to every intelligent perion, that if we confider its length, its breadth, the regularity of the defign, the beguty of the workmanship, the manner in which it was confiructed, the breadth and depth of the river it extends over, the quantity of water that paffes thro' it without fenfible obstruction, the great inland navigation which it does not impede, the fpaciouinets and commedioulness of the carriage and foot-ways over it, the easy afcent it affords, the avenues that lead to it, the provision made for the defence of paffengers against the weather in their way over it, the watch for the fecurity of their perfons, and the beautiful globular lights furneaded on irons that project inwards, with a lofty fweep, from the top of each recess, and on the fides of the abutments (with other political additions ;) all thefe things, and many more that might be enumerated, heing well confidered, we apprehend, that no bridge which we have described or mentioned, or that is defcribed or mentioned in history, can equal that of Westminiter in the greatest number of estimable particulars and circumstances ; tho' polfibly fome of them may furpals it in one or two, that might happen rather from nature and accident, than from art and contrivance,

On WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE. WHEN fate the river gods would visit Thames. Innues. Insures ; Rhine. Danube, Tagus, Scine, and other Alturd by fame, who told what fleets he bure, Information in the state of the state Still new delights the varying fcenes dif-Till interceptive, the first bridge arole, " Is that, they alk, the work of hu-[" hill ?" " man skill ? " Or forings the river from yon peopled This doubt, by flow approach, is folv'd at laft, [paft. And the prefs'd arches they with trembling Now mingling fpires, and Paul's flucesdous dome Froam : Attract their eyes, as weltward on they Till winding to the left, as leads the flood, Sprung the laft wonder, and before them ftood. f" here. Aftonifh'd ! ravifh'd ! " No confution's " Th' uncumber'd structure swells distinct " and clear, [" O Thames, impart! " They cry'd .- But whence ? how rais'd? " Wrought all thy fons by learned lfis" et art ? [" Cole, and Lee, " Wey, Kennet, Wandle, Mole, and " Their beds relinquish'd, labour'd they " thole, for thee ? " Or fay, if from the deep, to fuccour " (His fav'rite thou) our common father " role ? " toil'd

Thro' woods of thips they with amazement

- " He, ancient architect, with Phoebus " On Ilion's walls, which long the Gra-
- " cians foil'd: [" maid, " And he, or Phoebus, or the blue-cy'd " Must plan this bridge, and lend the
- " workmen aid. [" bestride, Like this, no pile did e'er our streams
- "Tho' crowded towns rife thick on ei-"ther fide ; [" they ftray,
- " Tho', thise except, thro' fert'left plains
- " And wath more fpacious kingdome in " their way."

PETITION & CUPID. ASONG. To Mik C. GRAY.

- THRO' the dark, dun, fequeficr'd (hade,
- Opprefs'd with worft of cares-with love, [ghde,
- I firsy ; or thro' the deep umbrageous And breathe my paffion to the grove.

The woods re-coke back my fighs, The faplings bend to hear my woes ;

My tears the crystal fream supplies,

Which in boarde gurgking murmurs flows.

- But Kitty ? cold as morthern froms, Smiles at my pain, and mocks my grief ; Neglect her ity bread has froze,
 - Nor will the deign to yield relief.

O Cupid ! pierce this lovely fair, Make her to feel the pages I prove ;

Or free my foul from black delgar,

Or let me die a flave io love.

[clofe

Altars and fhrines to thes I'll raife, Shall outvie Jove's, each op'ning day ; Shepherds and nymphs fhall fing thy praife, And mortals own thy fov'reign (way.

Thee we'll adore thro'out the globe,

Lucina, light the nuptial torch ; Hafte Hymen, wave thy faffron robe, Pine blazing round the facred porch.

T. R.

An ODE to the Hon. Mafter SPENCER, on his Birth-Day. By Mr. Hatchett.

z.

- HAPLY, my young Maccaas, your third luftre's paft, [ripen faft : When the bright feeds of knowledge Life's vernal feafon this, whole genial heat, [feat :
- The new idea fhoots from the foul's fertile So Sol in Aries fwells the pregnant earth, Which teems unnumber'd beings into birth,

2.

While now the blooming mind, thrice lev'd, important heir,

Under the fapient eye of guardian care,

Is forming unto all that's great and good, The long inherent virtues of your lineal

blood ; So to the role succeeds another role,

Which with its native beauty fweetly blows.

3.

While your learn'd Mentor wins you to the polith'd arts.

Each moral, generous fentiment imparts, With anxious labour teaches to controut

- The growing, fierce, contending paffions of the foul, [triot zeal.
- And fires your heart with god like pa-To thine the darling of the commonweal.

While oft he fets before you this illustrious plan,

That virtue only can ennoble man ;

Can make those gifts, which fortune may have giv'n, [earth and heav'n ;

He, as they ought, possible'd, approv'd by Be't mine to sing the glad returning

- morn, [born. When a delight and bleffing you were
- Thrice welcome talk ! the tuneful tribute let me pay, [born day] Blithe as the lark that chants the new-In livelieft farains proclaim she happy birth, [to mirth :
- And with the jocund Mufe let all devoic On pain of dulnefs, hear the Mufes fay, Let nought but w.t, and mirth, he fern to day.

Worthy the fubject, me, the favirite Nine, infpire ! [lyre] Give me to touch for once the Thracian

Lot all creation feel the fasightly fong ; Fo its gay force let even lifelels matter

throng: Dulnefs the penalty, if grief and woe,

On this glad day, their sueful faces thow.

Sacred this day to jollity, hence care and firits [[zaft of life i] Thou friend of health, thou fparkling Come, laughing joy, exhilarate the blood, [ftood :

And caufe quick circulation like a rolling Duloris the penaky, if grief and wor, On this glad day, their rueful faces fhow,

8.

- Thy chearful influence thed round from morn to night, [make light; Brighten each eye, each Stoick heart To beauty give the dimpling graceful fmile, [hours begule :
- In warbling note, and Attick flep, the Dalnefs the penalty, if grief and woe,

On this glad day, their rueful faces flow. 9.

Nor fail to fend your warment withes to the fky, [high ; Oft as you charge the circling goblet

A healthful round of natal days the toaft, To the dear, lovely youth, mankind and nature's boak :

Dull be for ever the unfocial fout,

That in gay chorus joins not with the bowl.

A Lady, focing bis Royal flighnefs the Duke of Cumberland's Picture at a Painter's, fat down and wrote the following Lines.

OUT from the injur'd canvas, painter, firike [like : Thefe lines too faint : The picture is not Exalt thy thought, and try thy toil again;

Dreadfel in arms, on Culloden's late plain fair

Place our great duke : Impendent in the Let he keen fabre, comet-like, appear,

Where e'er it points, denouncing death : Below [rous foe Draw routed (quadrons, and the norm'. Falling beneath, or flying from his blow.) O painter l bet thy finales and lights express The perfect here in that glorious drefs :

Then fhall each British eye the picture know, [grow; And palms for the bosenth his laurels Then, fpite of time, thy work shall ever shine.

Nor Virgil's colours laft fo long as thine.

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4

602 ADDITIONS to DECEMBER.

As O D E. By s Friend of bis Grass use late Duke of Richmonds

Af Desen Noveesfreifen, &c. D UM falútantům populi patrumque, Te frequens circùm, frepře hinc & inde Turba, quz falvo reducique gratu.

Turon, que laive lessenque genarier ardet,

Excipis cunctos hilari atque comi, Quo foles, vultu, neque me clientes Inter extremos, bone dux, morantem Defpicis altus.

Sed parim lætam mihi quid repente Objicis frontem ? lachrymis obortis Quid genam humeetas ! mifer heu ! amicum Queris ademtum :

Quaris ah ! fruftrà : veterem fodalem Quaris ah ! fruftrà pius ; ille rebus Major humanis fupera evolavit Vectus ad aftra. Jam beatorum in numero beatus, At tui femper memor & fuorum,

Ponere ingentem jubet ille luctum Teque fusique.

On CHRISTMAS DAY. SUFFICE it, human wretch, defil'd, foilorn, [born ! To know for thee the Son of God was Since well confirm'd this gen'ral truth hath flood, [blood ; Witnefs'd by wonders, and by martyre Little avails it to difpute the while, If old or new be the correcter flyle ; Whether th' angelick flar diffus'd its ray On the folfitial , or fome diffant day.-The great event fly gratitude flould raife, Not on this only, but-thro' all thy days.

ADDITIONS to December.

MONDAY, 31.

OF the 16 malefactors, who were ordered for execution, Johna Weft being refpited for a month, (iee p. 570, 571.) r_5 (uffered death this morning at Tyburn, purfuant to their fentence; a mong whom was William Baker, the fugar-baker. Fourteen were carried to the place of execution in five carts, and Baker went in a mourning coach, where a hearfe attended to carry eff his body, which was buried in the church of a parifh where he had lived feveral years with reputation: They all behaved with a decency fuitable to their unhappy circumflances.

We mentioned the death of Mr, Solomon Lowe, matter of the academy at Hammerfmith, p. 573. He was buried at Whitechapel church, and the following character given of him by way of infeription for his montument.

His look Excited reverence, And his approach Good-will.

Engaging in his mahners, His convertation fetures attention,

And circulated improvement.

Every gesture spoke humanity,

And every action benevolence.

He was awful

In piety ;

Rational In devotion ;

In virtue, Exemplary and inviting.

Mafter of almost every branch of knowledge,

Except

That which concerned his own excellencies, And others failings.

In a word,

He lived as all good men would with to die: And dying,

Shewed how other men fhould live.

Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMA-NACK, for 1-51.

THE furrender of king John of France, and his fon, to Edward the Black Prince, at the premorable battle of Poletiers. The prince expression the attitude of addreffine his royal prifoner in the elegant and pious speech, which he uttered on that occasion 5 wherein he comforts the captive king with the most noble expressions of tenderness and humanity, and wholly afcribes the victory to God alone. See Rapin.

Explanation of the Oxford ALMANACK, for 1751.

A N interfection of the Radcliffeian library, with a representation of the folemnity, when it was opened, (see Lond, Mag. for 1749; p. 756.) on the area being his grace the duke of Beaufort, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Oxford, Sir Walter Wagstaff Baget, Sir Watkin Willisme Wynne, and Edward Smith, Efq; Dr. Radcliffe's truftees. delivering the keys to Alma Mater, with the fatue of the founder in the middle of the section ; over which; in ministure, is a view of the outfide of the library, embellined with feveral embernatical figures, the serves of the founder; and others.

MARRINGEL

Dec. 25. ROGER Benfon, Efq; is the committion of the peace for Bedfordfhire, to Mife Louisa Suttifie, of St. James's-firet.

It has been a received opinion, that the nativity of Chrift happened on the very day of the Multice; which, if true, the new flyle is not exact, the left erroneus than the old.

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1750. ADDITIONS to DECEMBER. 602

30. Alexander Ferguion, Elq; a gentleman of a large eftate in Kent, to Mils Hughes, only daughter of the late Dr. Hughes, prebendary of Winchefter.

DEATHS.

R. Stephen Auften, an emi-Dec. 29. nent bookfeller in Newgate-freet. He was feized about 12 days before with a violent pain in his head, which threw him into a fever, and afterwards made its appearance by a running in that part of his head, where he had been trepann'd about 28 years fince, for a 'fracture which he received by a fall from his horfe.

Rev. Mr. Burchett, canon of Windfor, and rector of Clewer, in Berks.

Rev. Mr. Hutton, of College street, Weftminster, formerly vicar of Standford, in Berks, which he refigned at the death of Q. Anne. In 1716, he began to keep boarders for Westminster-school, and in 1719, was the chief establisher of the Weitminster Infirmary, the first set up in England, which has fince happily increased.

30. Francis Manwairing, Elq; poffeffed of 1500l. a year in Cheihire.

Ecclefiafical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Burroughs, B. D. prefented to the vicarage of Biton Butterworth, in Kent .- Mr. Addifcombe, to the rectory of Heyton, in Bucks .- Mr. John Griffiths, B. A. to the rectory of Little Greenford, in Middlefex. - Mr. Timms, fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxferd, to the living of West-Marlow, in Bucks.

Perfons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Homer, now or late of Idol-lane bracket Idol-lane, broker .-- John Cuff, of St. Dunftan's in the Weft, fpectacle-maker. -Tho. Rofe, of Walbroke, merchant .-John Gawfon, late of the Devizes, linendraper .- James WaterRone, of Stroud, in Glouceftershire, chapman. -- Malachi Lindon, of St. James's, Westminster, carver. -Tho. Taylor, of Manchefter, chapman. -Tho. Leighton, of St. Bride's, coachmaker, and dealer in horfes .- Tho. Whap-brewer and maltiter .- Michael Wooden, of St. John's, Southwark, thipwright .--Edw. Argles, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, mercer. - Ifaac Bateman, of St. George the Martyr, in Surrey; victualler .- Abraham Smith, of Rygate, diftiller and grocer, -John Blake, of Winchefter, fone-mafan.-Will, Burchett, of North-End, Middiefex, dealer. - Tho. Saunders, of Work cefter, grocer. - Ahraham Purdy, of St, Mary Rotherhithe, anchor-Imich.

A General Bill of all the Christnings and Burials, from Dec. 12, 1749, to Dec. 11, 1750. 7394 1 14548 5 Males Chriftned Females 71545

Buried SMales 11742 Females 11985 23727

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Died under		s of age	8024
		burials this year	1789.

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	70	80	3638
	80	99	475
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A hundred r. A hundred and one 3. A hundred and two z. A hundred and feven 1.

Remainder of the Catalogue for December.

PORTRY.

"HE Rolciad; a Poem, in which the Excellencies, &c. of the three principal Actors are represented, pr. 18. Robinfon.

2. Stigand ; or, the Antigallican ; in Miltonick Verfe. By J. Free, D. D. pr. rs. Sheepey.

3. Robin Hood, a mufical Entertain-

ment, pr. 6d. Cooper. 4. The merry Man's Companion; a Collection of Songs, pr. 28. bound. Kent:

5. An Ode on St. Czecilia's-Day, adapted to the antient British Music, price 6d. Corbett.

6. Thales : A Monody, facred to the Memory of Dr. Pococke. By E. Smith, pr. 6d. Newbery.

7. A new Tea-Table Mifcellany, pr. 24. Reeve.

SERMONS.

8. Sermons on various Subjects; to which is added a critical Differtation on I Cor. xi. 10. By S. Gough, M. A. pr. 58. bound. Printed by C. and J. Ackers, in St. John's Street; and fold by A. Millar. and J. Noon.

9. A Sermon at the Baptism of feveral Perfons in Barbican, Nov. 2. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d, Keith.

10. An Index to the Sermons published fince the Restaration, pr. 28, 6d. Newbery.

11. A Sermon at St. Matthew Bethnal-Green. By S. Eccles, M. A. pr. 6d. Strahan.

12. A Sermon preached at Gosport, at the Ordination of T. Williams. By J. Cumming. M. A. pr. 18. Davidson.

13. Two Sermons at Nottingham. By I. Holland, pr. 18. Noon,

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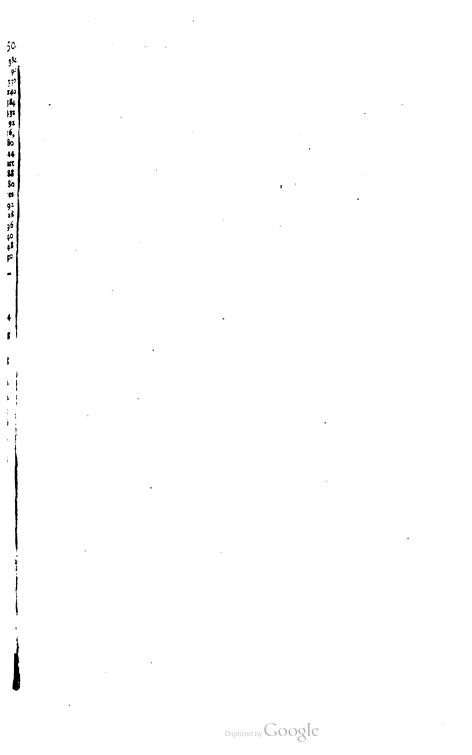
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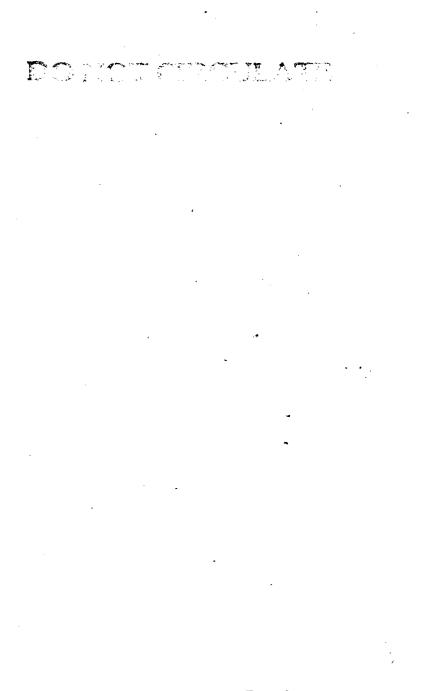
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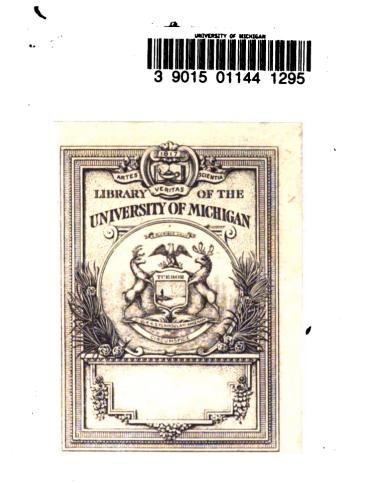
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