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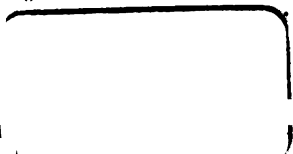
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THE  
 London Magazine:  
 OR,  
 Gentleman's  
 Monthly Intelligencer.  
 Vol. XXI.  
 For the Year MDCCLII.



Edictum in Parvo:  
 Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Paper -  
 C. Vester Row.

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T H E

# P R E F A C E.



**A**N annual Preface, like an annual New-Year's Ode, must be in a great Measure the same Thing over and over again : And as the one generally tells us, that the Sun still continues to shine, and to warm and enlighten the World, which Nobody disputes ; so the other acquaints us, that the **MAGAZINE** still keeps up its Reputation, and continues to entertain or instruct Mankind, which every Body who buys it, does by that very Act allow. And, indeed, what can be said upon such an Occasion ? To launch out into little spiteful Invectives against our Competitors, or to sit down with the malignant Purpose of depreciating their Labours, and picking out their smallest Faults, is an Employment too despicable and invidious for any one but the meanest Scribbler. It is true, the Enemies which have in general appeared against us, have been such poor, maimed, sickly, and miserable

## The P R E F A C E.

miserable Opponents, that it is ridiculous even to appear in the Field against them ; somewhat like leading out an Army to attack an Hospital : But what Glory can attend the Triumph over Impotence or Imbecillity ? Let them languish out their Days in Peace, and run the short Course which Nature hath appointed them, without Interruption. As their Lives have been unnoticed, their Deaths are unregarded ; like a Weed in the Desert, which lives and dies without offending any one with its Stink.

ALL that can with Propriety be said on this Occasion, is to make proper Acknowledgments to such of our learned and ingenious Correspondents, as have enabled us to support this **WORK** with Credit and Reputation for so many Years ; to return our Thanks to the Publick for their kind Encouragement ; and to promise that we will still continue our Endeavours for their Entertainment, with grateful Affiduity and unwearied Care.



The

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



## Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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|---|---|
| <p>I. An Account of several Experiments, in order to discover the Height to which Rockets may be made to ascend, and to what Distance their Light may be seen.</p> <p>II. A Letter concerning Government, of the French Government, and what is called the Parliament of Paris.</p> <p>III. Abstract of a new Scheme for a Militia.</p> <p>IV. A Description of DERBYSHIRE.</p> <p>V. The Wonders of the Peak, Chatsworth-House, Eldon-Hole, Pool's-Hole, the Devil's-Arse, &amp;c.</p> <p>VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of T. Sempronius Gracchus, Servilius Priscus, and C. Livius Salinator, on a Question relating to the General and Staff-Officers of the Army.</p> <p>VII. The Adventures of a VALET.</p> <p>VIII. Account of the new Comedy, called <i>Tasse</i>.</p> <p>IX. Morad and Abouzaid, an Indian Story.</p> <p>X. Two excellent Letters of Cicero to his Son Marcus.</p> <p>XI. Deformity of Vice, and Beauty of Virtue.</p> <p>XII. Vanity of human Greatness.</p> | <p>XIII. Examples of Duty to Parents, among the Romans.</p> <p>XIV. Case of a blind Boy restored to Sight by Electricity.</p> <p>XV. The new Commencement of the Year, by the late AG.</p> <p>XVI. A Case in Assessments to the Poor.</p> <p>XVII. Remarkable Distress and Deliverance at Sea.</p> <p>XVIII. Sheriffs appointed for 1752.</p> <p>XIX. POETRY: Prologue to the Comedy called <i>Tasse</i>; the Shepherd's Panegyrick on his Dog; on the Death of Dr. Barrowby; a New Year's Ode; the Glutton, a Tale; on reading Barclay's Apology; an Elegiac Monody; Damon and Sylvia, a new Song, set to Musick, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Treaties with Tunis and Tripoly; Malefactors executed; Murder of Mr. Cary; Sessions at the Old Bailey, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXV. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a Beautiful MAP of DERBYSHIRE, and a fine VIEW of CHATSWORTH, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in the same County, elegantly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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*We desire Criso to excuse us for not inserting the Verses on Mr. B — K—dd. The remarks on the nature and quality of iron, the letter from Chart in Kent, &c. shall be in our next.*

*About the Middle of January was Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1751, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE neatly engraved, COMPLAINT INDEXES, and several other Things necessary to complete the VOLUME.



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE. J A N U A R Y, 1752.

*A new SCHEME for a MILITIA in this Kingdom, having been lately published, which with great Authority is said to have been approved of by a favourite PRINCE, lately deceased, we shall give our Readers an Abstract of it, as follows.*



It is divided into four parts. I. Of the militia in general. II. Of the Roman militia. III. The proper plan of a militia for this country. IV. Observations upon this plan.

The first part shews the safety of a well disciplined militia, and the danger of a standing army, both to prince and people; and the second part shews something of the nature of the old Roman militia. As both these parts are well known, we need not enlarge upon them; but the third requires a full abstract. The author begins with shewing, that in a free country the men, who have property as well as liberty to secure, are the only persons proper to be intrusted with arms; therefore he proposes, first, a general militia, and, secondly, a select or standing militia, by county regiments, both of horse and foot, to be chosen out of the general militia.

For forming this general militia he proposes, that every man in Great-Britain, at a certain age, and possessed of, or connected with a certain degree of property, should be of the militia, with a few  
January, 1752.

exceptions. The age he fixes is from 17 to 45; and that every man who has 40s. and under 50l. a year in land, or 40l. and under 600l. in personal estate, and every man under this estate who has a vote for members of parliament, together with their sons, should, during this part of life, be of the foot. All of 50l. and under 300l. a year in land, or 600l. and under 3600l. in personal estate, with their sons, to be of the horse. All of 300l. and under 500l. a year in land, or of 3600l. and under 6000l. in personal estate, to have their choice to serve personally in the horse, or to furnish a man for the foot service, at their own expence. And all of 500l. a year and upwards, in land, or of 6000l. and upwards, in personal estate, to be obliged, at their own expence, to furnish a man and horse for the horse service.

The exceptions he proposes from this service are, all peers and their sons, privy-counsellors, members of the house of commons and their sons, knights of all degrees, justices of the peace who act, all the clergy, the gentlemen of the law, practitioners in physick, all persons employed in the service of the royal family or government, all papists, all civil magistrates, parish officers, sailors, seafaring men, fishermen, and watermen. And he proposes, that a register should be kept of all the militia men in every parish, and transmitted yearly to the lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the country.

The arms both of the horse and foot militia he proposes to be furnished by each parish, but the former to furnish  
their



their horses, saddles, bridles and boots, at their own expence; and as to their exercise, that they should, the first Sunday of every month, be exercised, before or after divine service, by the churchwardens of each parish, who should have the keeping and care of their arms; and that once a year there should be a general muster and exercise of the whole militia of the county, with proper penalties in both cases upon absentees.

Then as to the select militia, he proposes, 1. That there should be in each county one regiment of horse and another of foot, for the forming of which, one man in ten should be drawn out by lot from the general militia of the county at the general muster, so that the regiments will consist of a greater or lesser number of men, according to the extent and riches of the county; and these regiments to be maintained at the expence of the county; but that the number of men in each regiment should be fixed at first, and not liable to be afterwards altered, only the proportions to be afterwards altered as occasion might require. 2. That these regiments should have an uniform, and their time of service should be two years, after which to be free from any necessary service in the general militia for one year. 3. That if any man, whose business depended upon his personal attendance, should draw a lot for serving in those regiments, he should have leave to substitute another, equally qualified, to serve in his stead. 4. The head quarters of these county regiments to be near the county town; and never, under pain of high treason, to march out of their respective counties. 5. A reasonable standard for height to be fixed, and the lord lieutenant to have the command of the general militia, and to be colonel of each of the county regiments, without any pay; but the officers, who are to be appointed by him, to be paid by the county. And, 6. In cities which are counties, the chief magistrate to have the same power as the lord lieutenants in counties.

Then as to what we now call our standing army, which this author calls the crown army, he says, that in time of peace, it should never consist of more than the guards, the foreign garisons, and the necessary regiments for Ireland and the plantations; to be recruited once a year in time of peace, and in time of war as often as necessary, from the county regiments, and the draughts from thence to be presently made up from the general militia. For this purpose he proposes, that the county from which each regiment or battalion is to be recruited,

should be determined by lot; that as soon as this is done, the recruiting officers of each battalion should attend three days before the general muster of the county from whence they are to have their recruits; the draughts to be made from the county regiments by lot, and the men so draughted to enter immediately into the service and pay of the crown, to leave their arms with the regiment, to receive one guinea for enlisting money, to serve for three years in time of peace, and for seven, or till disbanded, in time of war, and after the three years service to be free from all militia duty for two years, and after the seven years service to be free during life, except in case of invasions or insurrections.

For raising new regiments for the crown army in time of war, he proposes the same method as for raising recruits, with this only difference, that two counties instead of one should be fixed by lot for raising each regiment; and for this purpose the lord lieutenants to order extraordinary general musters of the counties, from whence these regiments are to be raised; but in all cases of recruiting or raising new regiments for the crown army, he proposes that the city of London should be considered as four counties, and the city of Westminster as two. And he concludes this part with some remarks upon military punishments and rewards; the former of which in the militia, he says, ought to be confined to disgrace or pecuniary mulcts; and as to the latter, he proposes, that every soldier of the crown army, after seven years service in war, should have 10*l.* per ann. during life, and the non-commissioned officers more in proportion; and that some badge of honour, such as a ruban and medal, should be given for any extraordinary instance of personal bravery.

The last part contains remarks, and quotations from former authors, for confirming the necessity and the usefulness of a well disciplined militia, with some farther explanations of what he has proposed, which we need not repeat.

PROLOGUE to Mr. Foote's Comedy, called TASTE: Written and spoken by Mr. Garrick, in the Character of an Auctioneer. (See p. 33.)

BEFORE this Court I PETER PUFF appear,  
A Briton born, and bred an Auctioneer;  
Who for myself, and for a hundred others,  
My useful, honest, learned, howling brothers,  
With much humility and fear implore ye,  
To lay our present, dear rate case before ye.—

'Tis said this night a certain wag intends  
To laugh at us, our calling, and our friends;  
If lords and ladies, and such dainty folk,  
Are cur'd of auction-bunting by his jokes;  
Should this odd doctrine spread throughout the  
land,

Before you buy, be sure to understand,  
Oh! think on us what various ills will flow, A  
When great ones only purchase—what they  
know. [fashion,

Why laugh at TASTE? It is a harmless  
And quite subdued each detrimental passion;  
The fair ones hearts will ne'er incline to man,  
While thus they rage for—china and japan.

The Virtuoso too, and Connoisseur,  
Are ever decent, delicate and pure;  
The swiftest hair their looser thoughts might B  
hold, [cold;

Just warm when single, and when married  
Their blood at sight of beauty gently flows;  
Their Venus must be old, and want a nose!  
No am'rous passion with deep knowledge thrives;  
'Tis the complaint indeed of all our wives!

'Tis said Virtù to such a height is grown,  
All arribs are encourag'd—but our own.

Be not deceiv'd, I here declare on oath,  
I never yet sold goods of Foreign growth:  
Ne'er sent commissions out to Greece or Rome;  
My best antiquities are made at home.

I've Romans, Greeks, Italians near at  
band,

True Britons all—and living in the Strand.  
I ne'er for trinkets rack my pericranium,  
They furnish out my room from Herculeaneum.  
But bust—

Should it be known that English are employ'd,  
Our manufacture is at once destroy'd;  
No matter what our countrymen deserve,  
They'll thrive as antients, but as moderns  
flourish—

If we should fall—to you it will be owing;  
Farewell to Arts—they're going, going, E  
going;

The fatal hammer's in your hand, oh towns!  
Then set Us up—and knock the POST down.

AN EPIGRAPH ON Admiral MATTHEWS.  
(See Lond. Mag. for Oct. last, p. 476.)

BRITONS! if yet that glorious name  
be dear, [tear,  
If honour's favourite claims a British  
This tomb approach! Nobly let weeping  
eyes, [throws lies.

Each virtuous heart proclaim, Here Mat-  
Imperious Spain, proud Gallia now no  
more [ders roar:

Shall dread his arm, shall hear his thun-  
No more black envy shall his honours  
shroud, [cloud.

Truth like the sun dispels the noxious  
Ingrateful age! Here merit lost her due,  
Tho' this brave chieftain's worth too  
well ye knew.

Yet shall futurity behold his name,  
Fill the bright annals of immortal fame:  
The muse ambitious shall his acts com-  
mend,  
The honest muse is always virtue's friend.

A DESCRIPTION OF DERBYSHIRE.  
With a new MAP of the said County.

DERBYSHIRE is an inland county,  
having Nottinghamshire on the east,  
part of Cheshire and Staffordshire on the  
west, Warwickshire on the south, Lei-  
cestershire on the south-west, and York-  
shire on the north. It is about 38 miles  
long from north to south, and 26, where  
broadest, from east to west, but much  
narrower in some parts, and in the south  
not above 6 miles broad. It is computed  
at about 130 miles in circumference, and  
is reckoned to contain 680,000 acres; is  
divided into 6 hundreds, has 106 parishes,  
and 10 market-towns, and sends 4 mem-  
bers to parliament, viz. two knights of  
the shire, who at present are lord Freder-  
rick Cavendish, and Sir Nathaniel Curzon,  
Bart. and two burgesses for the town of  
Derby, who in the present parliament are  
lord viscount Duncannon, and Thomas  
Rivett, Esq; The river Derwent runs  
almost thro' this county from north to  
south, dividing it into east and west.  
The air is generally temperate and good,  
but cold on the Peak mountains. The  
south and east parts are well cultivated,  
and fruitful in corn and grass, and abound  
with gentlemen's seats and parks; the  
north and west parts, called the Peak,  
or Peak-land, are mountainous and bar-  
ren, but yield great profit to the inhabi-  
tants by the valuable mines, especially of  
lead. There are also some rich valleys  
between, and on the hills are fed very  
good tho' not very large sheep, in great  
abundance; nor are they wanting in  
good store of black cattle. Oats in these  
parts are their chief grain, with which  
they make their bread, and sometimes  
their beer. In other parts they make  
great quantities of malt, and are famous  
for their pale ale. In short, besides the  
rich produce of the surface of the earth in  
some parts, this county is famous for its  
great number of lead, coal and iron  
mines, and quarries of free-stone, lime-  
stone, marble both black and grey, alab-  
aster, &c. They have also quarries that  
yield mill-stones, grind-stones, whet-  
stones, &c. and in the Peak mines are  
found alabastrites, stalaçites, vitriol, a-  
lum, &c. Lead is their principal com-  
modity, of which they have great plenty,  
and very good, and in which they drive  
a very considerable trade. They had much  
more

more wood here formerly than now; for the iron-works, lead-mines, and coal-pits, have occasioned much of it to be destroyed. But they have the less need of wood for fuel, as they are so well furnished with coal; inasmuch that they supply the defects of many neighbouring counties, as Leicester, Northampton, Rutland and Lincolnshires, whose inhabitants frequently bring barley to sell at Derby, and load themselves back with coals. The chief bridges of this county are, that at Burton upon Trent, which leads into Staffordshire, and has 35 arches; and that at Swarston, over the same river, which is near a mile long, part of it being a causeway on the road leading to Derby.

Before we describe the towns, we shall mention some things worthy of observation in this county, leaving the most remarkable of all, called the Seven Wonders of the Peak, for a conclusion. — Near Byrechover valley is a large rock, with 2 tottering stones, one of them 4 yards long, and 12 round, and rests on a point, so equally poised, that one may move it with a finger. — Near Brudwall, in sinking a lead grove, was found a tooth, which, tho' a quarter of it was broke off, was 13 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches round, and weighed 3 pounds, 10 ounces and 3 quarters; and among other pieces of bones, a large Quail, which held 7 pecks of corn: Some think them to have belonged to an elephant, because elephants bones are found near Castleton, supposed to have been brought thither by the deluge; but Dr. Leigh thinks them to be the husk nature of the floor stralactites, caused by different mixtures of bituminous, saline and terrene particles. — At Kodlaſton there is a well, that cures old ulcers, and the leprosy. — In several mountains of this county are cavities at the bottom, called by the inhabitants *Swallows*, because streams run into them, of which no vent appears. Dr. Leigh is of opinion, that the subterraneous rivers in the Peak (of which hereafter) and those rapid springs that issue from the mountains near Castleton, are formed by them. — The river Dove, which parts this county from Staffordshire, runs for the most part thro' a lime-stone, which gives such a fructifying quality to the waters, that when they overflow the neighbouring meadows, they become exceeding fruitful. The water is clear, famous for a fish called grailings, and excellent trouts. It swells so much sometimes in 12 hours, that it carries off many sheep and other cattle, and in as little time returns to its old channel.

We now proceed to the towns, which are,

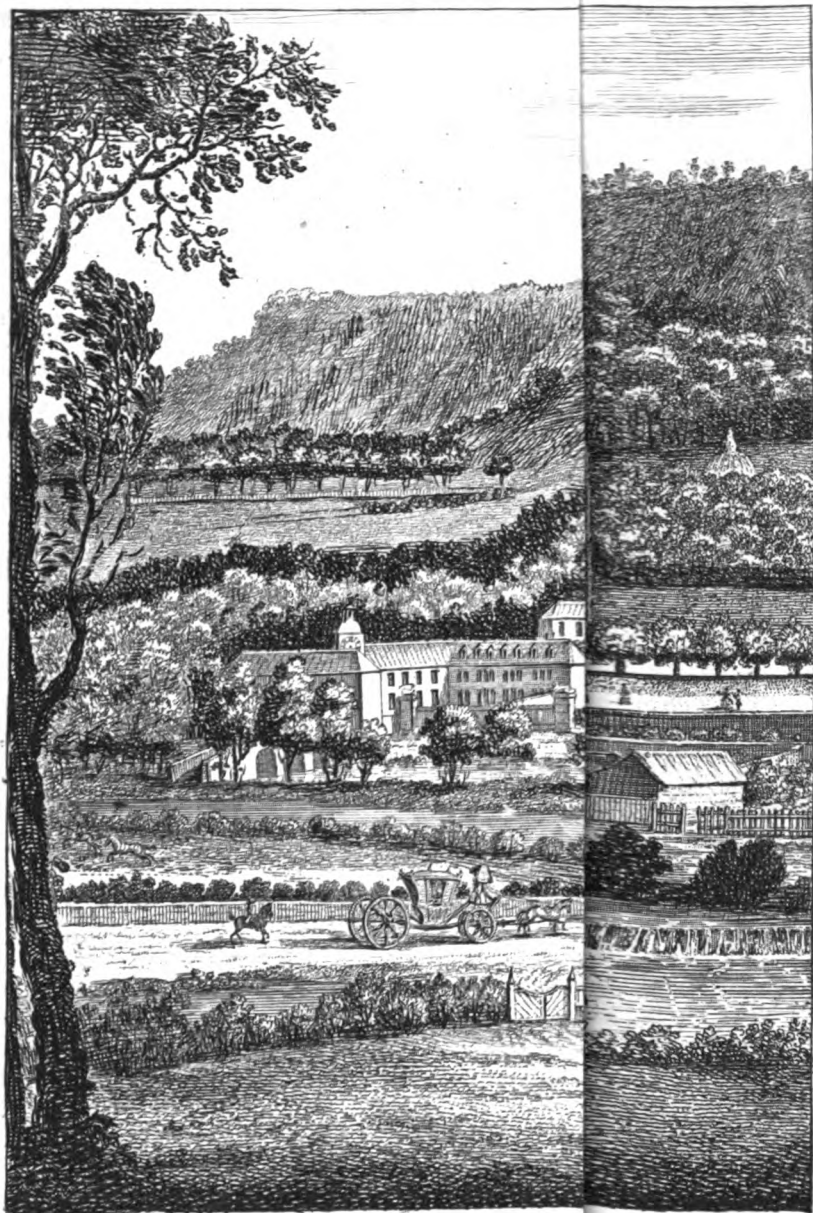
1. Derby, the county town, which gives name to the shire, 98 computed, and 112 measured miles N. W. from London. It was called by the Danes Deoraby, which signifies a shelter for deer, it being anciently a park, and a buck is in the arms of the town to this day. It is situate on the river Derwent, over which it has a fair stone bridge. It is a place of some antiquity, being a borough in Edward the Confessor's time, is now governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, 14 common-council men, and a town clerk, and is the only town in the county that sends members to parliament, who are chose by the freemen and sworn burgesses, about 700 in number. The town is large, well built, rich and populous, has great privileges, and is exempt from paying toll in London, or any other place, except Winchester and a few more. Here are 5 parish churches, of which that called All-hallows is the chief, and has a beautiful high steeple, erected at the charge of young men and maidens, as appears by the inscriptions. The town-hill, where the assizes are kept, is a fine structure of free-stone. A little river, called Martinbrook, on the south side of the town, has 9 bridges over it. The trade is in wool, corn and malt, and it is noted for its fine ale. It has a very plentiful market on Fridays, and smaller ones on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It gives title of earl to the family of Stanley, and has done so ever since the reign of Henry VII.

2. Ashburn, 10 miles N. W. of Derby, on the borders of Staffordshire, a pretty large town, situate in a rich soil, with a market on Saturdays. It began to decay much in the last age, many families being extinct, and others removed; and the reason given by an author of that time, was the many attorneys living thereabouts, and its being within the Peverel courts.

3. Wirksworth, 7 miles N. E. of Ashburn, a large, populous town, with a market on Tuesdays. It is the chief town of the Peak, and the greatest lead-market in England, there being furnaces in the neighbourhood for melting it. A court is kept here for the miners, called the Barmoot court, consisting of a master and 24 jurors, who have power to set out 2 meers of land, 29 yards long in a pipe-work, and 14 yards square in a flat-work, to any person that has found a vein in any man's ground, except orchards and gardens; and they appoint the owner

one





*A prospect of CHATSWORTH in DEVONSHIRE.*





one meer, and other perquisites, for passage of carts, use of timber, and other conveniences. They restrain all irregular proceedings, and in a few days determine all controversies that happen betwixt the miners themselves, or the miners and owners of lands. Here is a fair church, a free-school, and an alms-house. In the neighbourhood are a hot and a cold spring, so near together, that a man may put one hand into one and the other into the other at the same time.

4. Bakewell, 9 miles N. W. of Wirksworth, another considerable town in the Peak, seated among hills, with a large market on Mondays for lead, the great manufacture of these parts, and for all sorts of provisions. The parish is of great extent, having 7 chapels, and is a peculiar, exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction. Near it is a field, which the country people say will either fatten or kill a horse in a month's time.

5. Tideswell, or Tideswal, 8 miles N. W. of Bakewell, an indifferent town, with a fair church and free-school, and a market on Wednesdays.

6. Chapel in Frith, 5 miles N. W. of Tideswell, was formerly a market-town, but the market is now disused. And the same may perhaps be said of Winster, or Winstre, which lies between Wirksworth and Bakewell, and is marked in the maps for a market-town.

7. Dronfield, 16 miles E. of Tideswal, a small town, standing on an eminence, with a market on Thursdays.

8. Chesterfield, 3 miles S. E. of Dronfield, an ancient corporation town, governed by a mayor or bailiff, and aldermen. It is pleasantly situate between two rivulets, on the south side of a hill, in a fruitful soil; is well built and populous, has a fair church and a free-school, and a good market on Fridays for lead, and for corn and other provisions. It gives title of earl to the family of Stanhope.

9. Balfover, or Bolfover, 5 miles E. of Chesterfield, a large, well-built town, with a market on Fridays, and noted for making fine tobacco-pipes.

10. Alfreton, 8 miles S. of Chesterfield, pleasantly seated on a hill, and thought to be first built by king Alfred. Its market on Mondays is not very considerable, except for the great quantities of bread sold here.

We now come to the seven wonders of the Peak, which are the surprize of all travellers who go to see them, and are ingeniously described by Mr. Hobbs, Dr. Leigh, and Mr. Cotton. These are Chatworth-House, the mountain called Mam-Tor, Eldon-Hole, Buxton-Wells, Tides-

well, or Wendon-Well, Pool's-Hole, and the Devil's-Arse. Mr. Hobbs has comprized these 7 wonders in this single verse,

*Edes, mons, baratrum, binus fons, an-  
traque bina.*

House, mountain, depth, two fountains,  
and two caves.

1. Chatworth-House, a noble and stately palace of the duke of Devonshire, of which we have here given a beautiful View, and which is thus described by Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History. Like the sun in a hazy air, it gives lustre to the dusky mountains of the Peak, and attracts multitudes of spectators. The passage is by an easy ascent, and the gate adorned with trophies. The hill composes a stately square, from which, thro' a gallery, upon stone stairs, so artfully contrived, that they seem to hang in the air, is a prospect of a beautiful chapel and hall, full of curious paintings; the one being the history of Caesar stabbed in the senate, and the other a draught of the Resurrection; both done by the famous Vario. The chambers are noble and large, richly inlaid with the choicest woods, and compose a stately gallery, at the upper end of which is the duke's closet, finely beautified with Indian paint, and figures of birds drawn by native Indians. The gardens are pleasant and stately, adorned with exquisite water-works; as, 1. Neptune, with his nymphs, who seem to sport in the waters, let out by a cock in several columns, and falling upon sea-weeds. 2. A pond, where sea-horses continually roll. 3. A tree of copper, resembling a willow; and by the turning of a cock, every leaf drops water, which represents a shower. 4. A grove of cypress, and a cascade with two sea-nymphs at top, and jars under their arms, from whence water falls upon the cascade, which makes a noise like cataracts. 5. At the bottom of the cascade there is a pond with an artificial rose, thro' which, by the turning of a cock, the water ascends, and hangs in the air in the figure of that flower. 6. Another pond, with Mercury pointing at the gods, and throwing up water. Besides these there are the statues of several gladiators in very lively postures. For the honour of Chatworth we shall observe here, that when count Tallard, marshal of France, being taken prisoner in the battle of Blenheim, by the renowned duke of Marlborough, was brought over and ordered to reside at Nottingham, the duke of Devonshire gave him an invitation to this his seat, where he staid about a week, and at his departure made his grace the following almost inimitable com-

pliment,

pliment, *My lord, when I return to my own country, and come to reckon up the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out those I have spent at Chatsworth.*

2. Main-Tor, or Mam-Tor, a mountain near Castleton, under which are several lead-mines. This hill almost perpetually shivers down earth and great stones with such a noise, be the air never so calm, that it often frightens the inhabitants; yet they never observe the hill to grow less; which is ascribed to its great breadth, that tho' it is daily diminished, it is not discernible. By this continual falling of earth and stones, another hill is formed at the bottom, and both together they call the Mother and the Daughter.

3. Elden-Hole, a frightful and terrible chasm, 7 yards broad, and 14 long. Its mouth is very craggy, and it is reckoned bottomless, the depth having never yet been found, tho' often attempted. Water tickles down from its top, which presently congeals into icicles; and stones, when thrown in, make a noise like thunder for a long time, which lessens by degrees, till the sound is lost. Mr. Cotton, in his poem on the wonders of the Peak, tells a most dismal story of a gentleman who got two guides to conduct him thro' this country (as is the common way of travelling here) and they being allured by his portmantua, imagining there was something valuable in it, under pretence of his travelling more safely in this craggy country, advised him to alight from his horse, and so conducting him to Elden-Hole, which he knew nothing of, pushed him headlong in; as one of them, being stung by the agonies of his conscience on his death-bed, voluntarily confessed. The same author, concerning the unfathomable depth of this hideous chasm, has these words:

— *I myself, with half the Peak surrounded,  
Eight hundred fourscore and four yards have  
    founded;  
And tho' of these fourscore came up wet,  
The plummet drew, and found no bottom yet.*

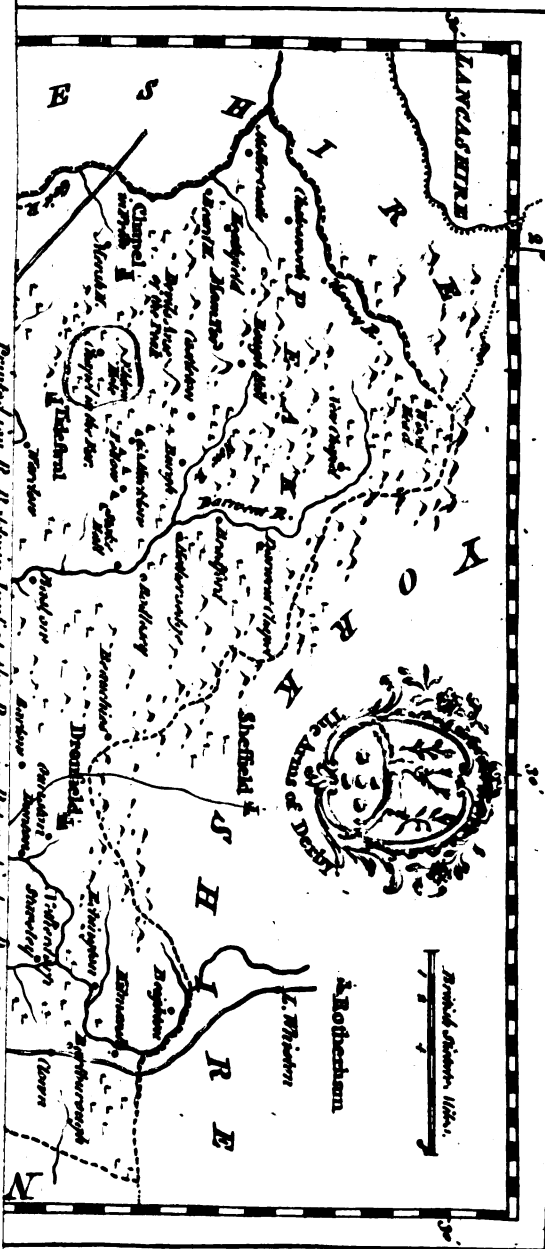
4. Buxton-Wells, so called from the town, where they rise out of a rock, within 8 or 9 yards of one another. They are medicinal springs, 8 of them warm, sulphurous and saline, and the 9th very cold. They are palatable, create appetite, open obstructions, are good in scorbutick rheumatisms, distempers of the nerves, and most diseases. They are inclosed with a fair stone building, and form a bath of a temperate heat, much frequented in summer; and here are good accommodations for those of quality. The waters

run thro' the adjacent meadows. Near this place are marble stones, orderly disposed in several rows by mere nature. These are by some reckoned another wonder of the Peak. Castleton, not far from hence, has a castle on the top of a steep rock, but of no use for ornament or defence.

5. Wendon-Well, near Tideswell, a yard broad and deep, but ebbs and flows irregularly 3 quarters of a yard, as the air is supposed to push the water from the subterranean cavities; and when it ebbs, it makes a noise.

6. Pool's-Hole, a cave at the foot of a large mountain, with a very shallow entrance: But those who have crept in say, that after some paces it opens to a vast height, like the roof of a large cathedral; and in a hollow cavern on the right hand, called Pool's Chamber, there is a considerable echo. In this cavity are great ridges of stone, and many surprising representations of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock; as, the figures of fret-work, organ and choir-work, of men, lions, dogs, and other animals. Here is a column, called Mary queen of Scot's pillar, because she went in so far: It is as clear as alabaster; and beyond it there is a steep ascent for near a quarter of a mile, that terminates near the roof in an hollow, called the Needle's-Point, in which when the guide places his candle, it looks to those below like a star in the sky. If a pistol be fired near the queen's pillar, it is rebounded by the rocks as loud as a cannon. Those who go in, return by another way, over many small currents of water. Near this place is a small clear brook of hot and cold water, so united into one stream, that a man may put the thumb and finger into both at once.

7. The Devil's-Arse, or the Peak's-Arse, a wide cavern under the hill near Castleton: It is large at the entry, but more contracted within: The top is very high, and resembles a graceful arch, chequer'd with stones of different colours, and continually drops water, which petrifies. Here are several small buildings, where poor people live, with candles and lanthorns to shew strangers the place. The cave, after one is in a little, is dark and slippery, because of a current of water under foot; and the rock hangs so low, that one is forced to stoop. Having passed this place, and a break, that sometimes cannot be waded, the arch opens again, and here is a second current with large banks of sand. Then one comes to a third current, which is impassable, and the rock closes.



Printed for R. Baldwin, just at the Horse in Peter's Church Lane.





JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES  
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the  
APPENDIX of last Year's MAGAZINE, Page 590.

*I shall now give you a Debate which we had in our Club upon this Question, Whether the Sum of 16000*l*. should be granted for the Pay of the General and Staff-officers for his Majesty's Land - Forces \* ? A Which Debate was opened by T. Sempronius Gracchus, in Substance as follows.*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

**A**S the estimate now under consideration was at my desire brought in separately, and as it was too late, when this resolution was agreed to in the committee, to trouble you with what I had to say upon the subject, I now think myself obliged to give my reasons for having it brought in distinct from any other article, and my reasons for thinking that this resolution ought not to be agreed to. This branch of publick expence, which is called the staff, consists, as gentlemen will see by the estimate now before us, of **D** two parts, which are in their nature very different; the one being a civil, the other a military establishment. The civil establishment consists of a provision for certain officers, who, though they have a concern with our army, yet are by their employment mere civil officers; and this continues in time of peace as well as war, and amounts to a little above 10,000*l*. a year. The other is a provision for a captain general, several inferior generals, aid-de-camps and the like, which can be of no use in time of peace, and therefore in such a time this nation has not usu-

E—— of E——.

January, 1752.

\* See London Magazine for last year, p: 367; 410.  
for 1752, p. 459.

ally been burdened with this expence. Now, as the provision for the staff is generally brought in, as an article in gross, in our estimate for the army; and as I last year observed, that this article exceeded what has formerly been granted in time of peace for this purpose, I thought it was incumbent upon this house to inquire into the cause of this exceeding, which was the reason for my moving to have this article of the staff particularly stated, and brought in, as an estimate by itself alone.

As to the civil part of the staff I have nothing to say against it, Sir, I shall at present make no objection to it; but as to the military, I think it not only unnecessary but dangerous. To have in time of peace a captain general, with all the parade attending that high office, looks more like a military than a civil government; and may now, as it has done heretofore, put an end to our constitution, by drawing in all the other parts of our government within the whirlpool of its own power. I have not seen this captain general's commission; nor would I move for it, because of the ill luck I had last session in my motion for the commission of the master general of the ordnance †. But whatever his commission may be, his power will be much the same with that which the lord high constable of England had of old, only it will be much more dangerous: The high constable had by his office the power over the military; but what was then our military, Sir? It consisted of our great barons, or lords of great manors, and their tenants: These were then our officers, these were then our soldiers: Of these our

**B**

† See London Magazine



armies consisted ; and as the officers were not removeable at pleasure, and the men under their command had a natural dependence upon them, they could dispute the commands of the constable, they could disobey, if they thought his commands contrary to law, or inconsistent with the safety of the sovereign. And what made this office still less dangerous, was, that it was often hereditary ; and consequently might often happen to be in a man who had no military knowledge or character, nor any influence in our armies. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, such was the power of this high office, that it often became oppressive upon the people, so oppressive, that at last an act of parliament became necessary, in the reign, I think, of Richard II. for circumscribing its power ; which act, in the preamble, recites, that the commons had made grievous complaint of the incroachments made upon the common law, by the court of the constable and marshal. And tho' the jurisdiction of this court was by this act confined to military affairs only, yet the power of this high officer continued to be so extensive, that it was thought to be of dangerous consequence to the crown itself ; for which reason it was at last, in the reign of Henry VIII. entirely laid aside, and never since granted but for a particular purpose, and for that purpose alone.

Now, Sir, with regard to our captain general, he has the same power, I suppose, over the military, that the high constable had of old ; but his power will be much more absolute and arbitrary both over our courts-martial, and over every man subject to those courts. As to courts-martial, the constable's power was limited by the lord marshal of England, who was likewise a great officer entirely independent of the constable, and who sat with the constable as a judge in that court, and was the proper supreme officer for ex-

cuting all the sentences of the court ; but our captain general has not only the nomination of all the judges in our modern courts-martial, but the execution of all their sentences, without controul. Then as to the men subject to our modern courts-martial, who are they ? They are either officers whose commissions depend entirely upon the pleasure of the captain general, and who have no natural influence upon the men under their command ; or they are soldiers who dare never dispute, much less disobey the orders of the captain general, let them be never so illegal, let them be of never such dangerous consequence to their sovereign. If he should order a party to go and bring the sovereign from St. James's to the head quarters, no man commanded upon that party durst disobey : If any did, they might be tried and condemned by a court-martial, and shot by the captain general's orders, in a few hours. In short, by a dexterous management, and a sudden modelling of the army, the captain general might bring his sovereign into the same condition that Henry III. was in the army of the earl of Leicester, or Henry VI. in the hands of the Yorkists ; and the same pretence can never be wanting, which was that of taking or keeping the king out of the hands of evil counsellors.

Let us consider, Sir, what an extensive power the captain general has by the nature of his office : He must have the sole disposal of, or at least the chief recommendation as to all commissions in the army : He may treat with enemies, pardon rebels, appoint courts-martial, and sign the dead warrant for the execution of the highest officer under his command ; and then, by the nature of our modern discipline, every man in the army must shew the highest respect to his person, and the most implicit obedience to his commands. No man dare so much as

mutter

mutter against him, or against any order he issues; for the article of war says, that *Whoever shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the general, or speak words tending to his hurt or dishonour, shall be punished by the judgment of a court-martial*, that is, shall be shot, if the court, under the influence of the general, shall so order it. Thus every man in the army must be under a legal dependence upon the captain general, and what will render this dependence more absolute, and I may say, voluntary, is, that the captain general must be one who has been bred up in war, and, as is now the case, of a very high military character. This of course procures him the affection and esteem both of the officers and soldiers of our army, consequently, that implicit obedience which is directed by the law, will be enforced by their inclination; and the latter may continue to operate, nay, may operate more strongly, after the former has ceased. Whilst the king remained in the leading-strings of his captain general: Whilst the latter continued to be a sort of mayor du Palais, he might not perhaps think of any attempt upon the crown. But after he has once filled all or most of the commissions in the army with his creatures, and has by his conduct engaged the hearts and affections of the soldiers to center in him alone, could the king with any safety venture to dismiss him from his command, or emancipate himself from the slavery of his captain general? Surely, no gentleman can fancy so, who thinks, that the whole military power of this nation consists in our standing army alone. And if the captain general should find the army resolved to stand by him, notwithstanding the king's having dismissed him from his command, his next step would certainly be, to seize upon the crown: To this he would be provoked by his ambition, and de-

termined by his danger. The example of Hugh Capet, founder of the present royal family of France, would fire him with hopes of success: The fate of the duke of York, father of our Edward IV. would convince him, that no subject could depend upon a treaty with his sovereign, whilst left in possession even of the name of king.

This, Sir, is a true representation of the danger to which the crown is exposed, by continuing the post of captain general in time of peace; and of this danger they are so sensible even in the despotick kingdom of France, that they never have such a post continued in time of peace; but in a free country, in a country where the people have liberties and privileges to lose, there is another danger, and this other danger is double the former; for the liberties of the people are equally endangered by a close union between the king and his captain general, and by an open breach between them. In case of an open breach, and the general's getting the better of his sovereign, the certain consequence would be, the establishment of a military government and absolute despotick power, as we may most indubitably conclude, from what happened in the reign of Charles I. for at that time, an army raised for preserving, annihilated the liberties of the people, and vested their general with absolute and arbitrary power; what could we then expect from an army long accustomed to consider chiefly their pay and preferment, and perhaps industriously taught to hold in contempt the civil government of their country?

Then, Sir, supposing that a close union subsists between the king and his captain general: In this case we must suppose, that the sovereign is pretty much influenced by his general, especially so far as may be agreeable to his own inclinations; and I may

now decently as well as safely remark, that most kings incline to extend their power as much as they can, because all the world knows, that our present most gracious sovereign had never any such inclination. But we may hereafter have such a king, and let us consider, what might be the consequence of such a king's being not only influenced but assisted by a man of great character in the army, bred up in camps, and accustomed to have an implicit obedience yielded to all his commands. Must we not suppose, that such a man would but ill brook being controuled by the civil power? Can we suppose, that he would willingly submit to the parliament's making a reduction in the army under his command? Consequently, the parliament must either yield in every thing to his will and pleasure, or he would advise his sovereign to govern without a parliament; and would have great influence in prevailing with the army to be subservient to this design: And let me tell you, Sir, that the army's refusing to be subservient to any such design, is, in my opinion, the only security we now have for the preservation of our liberties; for if they should resolve, by the king's sole authority, to execute martial law, notwithstanding the expiration of the mutiny bill, they would soon extend that law to every man in the kingdom; and the continuing themselves in pay, as well as to prevent the confusion which would ensue from such a number of troops disbanding all at once, would, without the influence of a favourite captain general, be great incitements for their coming immediately to such a resolution.

This is an event, Sir, which we have great reason to fear, and there is a much greater probability of its being brought about by a captain general, than by any prince upon our throne. The king has by our constitution as much power as any

good or wise man can desire; and whilst our constitution is preserved, he can never be in any personal danger. It is not therefore his interest to attempt overturning our constitution; because he thereby can get nothing desirable, and may lose all. But after a captain general has ingrossed the dependence of the army upon himself alone, it is his interest to overturn our constitution; because from being the servant, he would thereby become the master both of his country and his sovereign: Nay, his own safety might perhaps induce him to make the attempt; for should he have been guilty of any misdemeanors in his command, the danger of an inquiry, and the fear of punishment, would be strong arguments for the attempt, and I believe irresistible, if attended with a probable view of success.

Thus, Sir, I think, it is apparent, that the continuance of the post of captain general in time of peace, may be of the most dangerous consequence to the people, as well as to the sovereign; and this danger is rather increased than diminished by the high quality of that great officer. By his ambition the nation might be involved in unnecessary wars; and though from his conduct it should appear, that he was absolutely unfit for the command of an army in time of war, yet it would be impossible, or at least dangerous for the parliament to attempt getting him removed. Besides, he would always be for having our wars carried on by national troops, and for that end increasing their number, because it would add to his influence in the country, both which I think inconsistent with the true interest of this nation; and we ought to guard the more carefully against it, as, I believe, we can never now engage in any war, without being involved in a war upon the continent of Europe, which, in my opinion, ought always

to be carried on chiefly by foreign troops, because, in proportion to their numbers, we can maintain them cheaper than we can do our own, provided we take care not to be made the dupes of German princes; and because this method of carrying on a land war, can never be so hurtful to our navigation and manufactures, nor so dangerous to our liberties, or the industry and morals of our people. It may, perhaps, be necessary to send now and then a few of our own troops abroad, that our officers may see something of the practice of war; but I shall never be for exporting great numbers of them, in order by that means to import foreign military discipline; because, I believe, it inspires our soldiers with a slavish submission to their commanders, rather than with any true courage against the enemies of their country.

But, Sir, whatever I may have said about the danger of continuing the post of captain general in time of peace, I hope, it will not be understood that I mean to apply it to the present time. The character of the royal prince, now at the head of our army, secures us against all the dangers I have mentioned, and every danger that can be apprehended. The precedent is that alone which I find fault with, and it is, in my opinion, a most dangerous precedent: In future times we may have a king induced with less wisdom, and more governed by his passions, than his present majesty. Under such a king, suppose a beloved younger son placed at the head of our armies, and continued in that command for a number of years, in peace as well as war; such a captain general would of course have the disposal of all civil offices, and of all commissions in our navy, as well as those in our army. In short, except as to the name, he would be in every respect our sovereign, during the life of his father. Then let us sup-

pose, Sir, that the eldest son and heir apparent to the crown, should by the whispers and wretched politicks of ministers be at the same time entirely excluded the cabinet, and kept an utter stranger to all the councils of his sovereign; that the suspicion of having a friendship or regard for him, should be an insuperable objection to a man's being admitted into any share of the government of his country; and that every man should be hunted out of our army and navy, who did not shew a slavish submission to the will and pleasure of his younger brother, our captain general. In what a condition would such an heir apparent be upon his accession to the crown, with not an officer in our army or navy that he could depend on; nay, most of them jealous of having offended him, and consequently his secret if not his declared enemies? Must not he through necessity allow himself to be as much governed by his younger brother, as his father had done through choice? If he attempted to take the reins of government into his own hands, a civil war might probably ensue, which would of course end in giving us a new pretender to our crown; and we have had so much trouble with the one we have already, that, I think, we ought to be extremely cautious of any precedent that may tend towards creating another. Of this every man will certainly be cautious, who does not on purpose endeavour to set up a new pretender, in order to make way for the old.

From hence, Sir, it is apparent, that though we have at present nothing to fear, because of the character of the royal prince that now possesses the high post of captain general, yet from the precedent we have a great deal to fear; and it is in another respect a precedent of a most dangerous nature, as we are now blessed with such a numerous royal offspring. A prince of the

blood is by his birth of high rank, and of great power in the kingdom, so great, that the princes of the blood were in former ages sometimes troublesome to the crown itself, and often oppressive upon the subject. If to their high rank, and great power, should be added all the most eminent offices in the kingdom, they would eclipse, they would, with the assistance of the crown, command both houses of parliament, which in a little time would bring our government to be the very same with that now established in France, an absolute sovereignty, supported by the princes of the blood, and countenanced by a parliament, to register the edicts of the king's council, but not to refuse any that should be sent them from thence; and I wish, the people may not soon begin to think, that our parliaments are already of very little more consequence; for there is very little difference between not having the power to refuse, and that of never refusing.

Having now, I hope, Sir, set in a clear light the danger of continuing the post of captain general in time of peace, I come next to consider the œconomy of it; and upon this subject I must observe, that our ministers set out in this session with more than usual pretences to œconomy; upon this pretence we sent 2000 of our brave seamen a begging; but it was at that time foretold, and I now find truly foretold, that our œconomy would begin and end with our seamen; for the doctrine then inculcated by our ministers was, that we must save upon every article of publick expence, yet I find, that not so much as a shilling is proposed to be saved upon any one article, except that of the seamen; even this article of the captain-generalship, which, surely, cannot be said to be necessary in time of peace, is charged as high as our ministers can possibly charge it;

for the saving as to the pay of the captain general, we do not owe to them, but to his royal highness, who scorns to put his country to such an expence, at a time when he can do it so little service; and after he has set such an example of generosity, I am surprized, it is not followed by all the other gentlemen belonging to the military part of the staff. Even this would not be without a precedent; for I have been told, that in the year 1717, upon a most able speech then made against the staff by a gentleman who is now dead, all the generals belonging to it gave up their pay; and I am very certain, that the publick purse stands more in need of compassion now than it did at that time; but as I cannot pretend to be so able a speaker as that gentleman was, I cannot expect to have the same success: Nevertheless, I should think, that what I want in ability should be made up by the superior weight of the example now set them by his royal highness; for there was then no man in England, whose example either could have, or deserved to have, such a commanding influence. If his example should have its proper weight, the publick would save at least 6000l. a year upon the military part of the staff; and by reducing the civil part to its old establishment, 3000l. a year more might be saved, which would be a saving of 9000l. a year, a saving which would be far from being inconsiderable, in the present distressed circumstances of this nation; and in this case we should at least have this comfort, that if for the sake of a compliment we run ourselves into a danger, it was a danger that cost us nothing at present, whatever it might do in after-times. But, Sir, as I am against the danger as well as the expence, I must conclude with moving, That this resolution may be recommended.

Upon

*Upon this, Servilius Priscus stood up, and spoke to the following Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**A**S the noble lord seldom disappoints the house, when there is an expectation of hearing him upon any subject, I did not upon this occasion doubt of hearing from him every argument against the resolution now before us, that could be suggested by the most fruitful invention. Considering the great prince who is now so deservedly at the head of our armies, and who has been much too often the subject of our debates, I was in some pain lest the warmth of his lordship's temper should have hurried him into some indecent expression; and I was glad to find, that he spoke not only with great decency, but with more than usual caution, which shews, that he is, when necessary, as much master of his temper, as of every argument he undertakes. But before I begin to answer his objections against this resolution, I shall state, as briefly as I can, the chief arguments in its favour.

It is very well known, Sir, and must be confessed by the noble lord himself, that ever since we had an army, the captain general who commanded in chief our armies in time of war, has always had his commission continued to him in time of peace. The duke of Ormond, for having commanded but one sorry campaign, had not only his commission, but the pay too, continued to him during the queen's life; and after the accession of his late majesty, the duke of Marlborough was most justly restored to his commission as captain general of our armies, which was continued to him as long as he lived, though he generously and voluntarily gave up the pay, in order to save money to the pub-

H— P—.

lick. These are the only two instances we have had of generals who commanded in chief our armies in time of war; and therefore I may say, that ever since we kept up armies in time of peace, it has been the custom to continue in commission the captain general who commanded our armies in time of war. Would it not then be a most glaring affront to break through this custom in the person of his royal highness, who has done such signal service to his country? Would not this be a most ungrateful return for his having so often and so cheerfully ventured his life in the cause of his country? 'Tis true, the foreign campaigns were a little unlucky; but that was not in the least owing to any failure in him: His conduct and courage were acknowledged over all Europe; and both were upon a signal occasion manifested here at home. There was a time, Sir, when every one thought, and rightly thought, that none but he could save us. When the enemy was in possession of great part of the island, and despair sat brooding in every countenance, he flew to our assistance; and by his presence and example restored to our troops their former courage, after their having been twice defeated by the rebels. In short, I may justly say, our sitting here is owing to him; and shall we make use of that privilege for putting a manifest affront upon him to whom we owe it?

But it is not our gratitude alone, Sir, that militates in favour of this resolution: Our safety is likewise very intimately connected with it. Let us consider, that he must either have nothing at all to do with the army, or he must act as captain general. He cannot act in any inferior capacity; and whilst he acts as captain general, he must have such officers under him as are proper for one acting in that character. It is therefore necessary to continue his royal highness in his commission as captain

captain general, in order to preserve discipline in our army; for if he had nothing to do with it, no inferior general would have authority enough to enforce that discipline, which is necessary for making our troops useful against an enemy, or for preventing their being hurtful to ourselves. Both the officers and soldiers of an army must be kept close to their exercise in time of peace, otherwise they cannot make the proper use of it in time of war; and to make them keep close to their exercise in time of peace, when men are but too apt to think they may indulge themselves in ease and idleness, requires great authority as well as great power in the commander; for it is better, and, I hope, more agreeable to the nature of Englishmen, that soldiers should be induced to do their duty by a desire of esteem, rather than by the fear of punishment. And as the common soldiers of all armies are but too apt to be guilty of little irregularities, which are very hurtful and vexatious to the people of the country where they are quartered, or through which they march, for preventing this they must always be kept under the strictest discipline, which requires not only the constant attendance but the closest attention of the inferior officers; but this attendance and attention it is very difficult to enforce, unless there be some person at the head of the army, of great eminence, either from his birth, or from his character as a general. And as that great prince now at the head of our army is eminent for both, it would be madness in us to render it impossible for him to have any thing to do with the military.

I could mention several other arguments, Sir, in favour of this resolution; but these, I hope, will suffice, if I can shew that there is no foundation for any of the objections that have been made to it; and for this purpose I wish the noble

lord had moved for the commission and instructions given to the captain general; for if he had, I believe, no one would have objected to his having had a copy of both, which, I am persuaded, would have prevented his having given himself any trouble upon this occasion. As to the dangers which he was pleased to frighten us with, I believe, most gentlemen perceived, that they were altogether imaginary. He may as well compare the post of captain general to that of prime vizir, as to compare it to what the high constable was of old. There is not the least similitude between our present constitution, and that which we had in former ages, nor is it possible for us to return to our old form of government: I may as well think of returning to what I was when but three years old, as to think that our government may return to what it was 2 or 300 years ago. The king had then an absolute power over the military, and the exercise of that power was intrusted to the high constable. The marshal, 'tis true, sat with him as a judge in that court of judicature called the court of chivalry; but the marshal had no controul over the orders issued by the high constable relating to the military: In this respect he was sole and absolute; and almost every man in the kingdom was then reckoned to belong to the military, and consequently subject to his orders; which makes a very material difference between the power the high constable then had, and the power which a captain general now has, or indeed can have, unless he were to be established by act of parliament.

The post of captain general, as now constituted, Sir, is, in time of peace, and within the kingdom, rather a post of dignity than of power; for all commissions in the army, and all general orders to the army, or to any considerable part of it,

it, must be signed by his majesty, and countersigned by the secretary at war, who is an officer quite independent of the general, and answerable to parliament for every thing he countersigns. Then as to courts-martial, every one knows, that serving upon courts-martial, either regimental or general, is a part of duty which goes by rotation, and that every officer in the place is obliged to serve it in his turn, and may refuse serving, if there be other officers there who ought to serve before him. Besides, their sentence, especially if it relates to life or limb, must be laid before his majesty, and confirmed by him, before it can be carried into execution. I cannot therefore comprehend how it can be said, that the life of any officer is at the will of the captain general: Can we suppose, that a court-martial would at his desire condemn a brother officer, whom they knew to be innocent, or that the king, duly informed, would confirm the sentence? Such suppositions are ridiculous, because they are such as no human regulations can guard against. If a judge and jury should conspire to condemn an innocent man, and the king should, by the advice of his council, sign the dead-warrant, the man must suffer; but to what purpose can we make such a supposition? For it would be impossible to guard against it. If the conspiracy and imposition could be proved, the parliament might afterwards punish the guilty; and so they could the highest captain general, and every member of the court-martial, if it could be proved, that they had conspired to condemn and cause to be put to death an innocent man. The captain general can therefore have no absolute power over the life of any soldier, much less any officer under his command; and as he cannot prefer them, so neither can he break any officer in the army without his majesty's approbation. He may, indeed, order

any officer into arrest, or he may suspend him until his majesty's pleasure be known, or until he be tried by a court-martial; and as to rewards, he may prefer any officer he pleases, when a vacancy happens in the army; but this preferment must be confirmed by the sovereign, who may disannul it, and grant the commission to another, if he please. This is all the power, either of rewards or punishments, which a captain general has in time of peace, and here at home; and this power can never, I think, be dangerous either to king or people.

But it may be said, Sir, that the captain general must always have great influence in recommending officers to the king for preferment; and so he might, were he neither captain general, nor had any thing to do with the army; for it is not the first time we have heard of the influence of a mistress upon such occasions. A king, who has a thorough confidence in the knowledge and integrity of his captain general, will, without doubt, be very much influenced by his recommendation; but if he has any wisdom, he will take care, that that influence shall not be so manifestly strong as to alienate the dependence of the army from himself; and for this end he will now and then reject the recommendation, if it were for no other reason but because it is the recommendation of his captain general; therefore a man's being in this post, is often more likely to weaken, than to strengthen his influence over his sovereign. Again, it may be said, that though the captain general has not the absolute direction, yet he must always have a great weight in every court-martial where he pleases to make use of his interest, which may render their sentence more or less severe, especially in cases where the punishment is arbitrary, and that this may give him a greater power over the whole army, than any one subject

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ought to have. But the honour of the gentlemen of our army is so well known, Sir, that nothing could more diminish the captain general's character in their eyes, than his interesting himself in the condemnation or acquittal, or in the more or less severe punishment of any criminal. Such a conduct would be so far from rendering his power over the army of any dangerous consequence to the sovereign or to the people, that they would be glad to furnish matter for an impeachment against him, and would rejoice to hear of his being dismissed from his command.

Neither the sovereign nor the people, Sir, can ever have any thing to fear from the power a captain general has over the army under his command; but both may expose themselves to danger by dealing unjustly and ungratefully with a brave and beloved general, because such a treatment renders it necessary for him to provide for his safety, and attaches to his interest not only the army, but a great part of the people. It was this sort of treatment that provoked and enabled Julius Cæsar to overturn the liberties of his country; for if the great men at Rome had not treated him ungratefully, he would never have thought of the attempt, nor would his army have stood by him in making it; and this occasioned that famous exclamation of his, upon viewing the field of battle at Pharsalia, *Hæc voluerunt, tantis rebus gestis C. Cæsar condemnatus essem, nisi ab exercitu auxilium petissem.* But we need not search into antiquity, or foreign history, for examples: Many of us may remember what a flame was raised against queen Anne for her ingratitude to the duke of Marlborough, such a flame as might have proved fatal to that queen, notwithstanding her being personally so much beloved by the people, if the general had not shewed more loyalty and

more steadiness than many would have done upon a like occasion. Let the king therefore and the people shew but a just return of gratitude to a general who has done them eminent services, and they need not fear, that the army will support him in any unprovoked attack either upon the dignity of his sovereign, or upon the liberties of his country.

I cannot therefore join with the noble lord in thinking, that any danger can result from the precedent of continuing the royal prince at the head of our army in time of peace, who in that station did us so much service in time of war; and if gentlemen will consider it, they will see, that it is impossible to do otherwise, without affronting him in the grossest manner; for how is he to be dismissed from the command he had during the war? It must be by appointing another in his stead, or by a message, that his majesty has no further occasion for his service; and I believe, no gentleman will propose that either of these methods should be taken. Then as to the case, which the noble lord was pleased to suppose, of the king's younger son having in some future time the chief command of the army, whilst the eldest was at the same time excluded from all the councils of his sovereign, it is like many other suppositions, a case that can never happen in the manner he has supposed it; for whatever dislike or indifference a king may conceive towards his eldest son, it can never be the interest of any minister, and consequently will not, I believe, be his inclination, to disoblige the heir apparent; and much less can it be either the interest or the inclination of any officer, of whatever rank in the army. They would therefore take care to shew him as much respect as was consistent with their duty to their sovereign; and upon his accession to the throne, he might expect from them as much fidelity, perhaps

perhaps more, than from those who, during the life of his father, had flattered him at the expence of their duty to their then sovereign. And let me upon this occasion observe, that no man, who has a true and sincere regard for our present happy A establishment, will ever endeavour to sow discord or disagreement between any two branches of the royal family. On the contrary, if any accidental misunderstanding should happen, it is the duty of those who have access to either, to try all methods for bringing about a reconciliation, and not to render it wider by setting one up in opposition to the other.

Lastly, Sir, with regard to the economy of what is now proposed, I think, the noble lord admitted, that what he calls the civil part of the staff, amounts to more than 10,000l. a year; therefore the whole sum we could save by dismissing that great prince, to whom we owe so much, from having any thing to do with our army, would not amount to 6000l. a year; a poor sum, when put in balance with the gratitude of the nation, even supposing that the whole could be saved. But this, Sir, would be far from being the case; for whilst we keep up any regular troops in time of peace, we must every now and then employ some of our general officers to visit them in their quarters, and to review the several regiments, not only to see that the soldiers are duly kept to, and instructed in their military exercises, but also to see that the regiments are complete, that strict discipline is observed, and that the people of the country where they are quartered, have no just ground of complaint against their behaviour. When you keep general officers in pay, it is their duty to go upon this service, as often as his majesty thinks necessary, without any extraordinary allowance; but if you keep no such officers in pay, every one that is

sent, and for every time he is sent, must have a certain allowance for his trouble and expence, which from experience has been found to be very near equal to any sum that could be saved by abolishing this military part of the staff; therefore no argument can be drawn from oeconomy, for postponing or disagreeing to this resolution; nor would it be any compliment to the publick, or any testimony of generosity in the generals, to give up their pay; for as they would of course be the persons employed to visit the quarters, and review the respective regiments, I do not believe, that their giving up their pay as general officers, would be 20s. a year advantage to the publick or loss to them.

I hope, Sir, I have now set this affair in such a light as will prevent any thing more being said upon the subject; for the question is of such a delicate nature, that it really gives me inexpressible pain to hear it debated; for which reason, if the noble lord insists upon his motion, I think, the question should be put as soon as possible.

*The next that spoke was C. Livius Salinator, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

THE chief question now under our consideration can never come to be of a delicate nature, but by rendering the debate personal, which I was sorry to find the Hon. gentleman, who spoke last, really seemed to aim at; but this, I hope, every gentleman who opens his mouth upon this occasion, will endeavour as much as possible to avoid; for we are not now debating about persons but things. The question is not about who shall be captain general: It is, whether we ought ever to have a captain general

D—L—

in time of peace ; and therefore our present captain general has not the least concern in the debate. Does not every one, who knows any thing of the army, know, that a man's having a commission, and his being employed, are two different things ? A The commission intitles the bearer to such a rank in the army, which continues with him during life, whether he be employed or no. And when his majesty finds he has no occasion for the service of an officer of such a rank, there is no necessity for B any message ; his not being employed in that station, is sufficient, and from that moment his pay as an officer of such a rank ceases. How many brigadier, major, and lieutenant generals have we, that are not now employed as such ? Most of them have C regiments, and are employed as colonels ; therefore they have now pay as colonels, but no pay as generals, because they are not employed as such. Did his majesty ever send a message to any of them, signifying that he had no further occasion for D their service ? No, Sir, their not being employed as generals is sufficient ; nor does any one of them think himself ungratefully used in not being employed as such : And yet some of them have great merit to plead even in the affair of Cullo- E den, and in all the engagements in Flanders, where their not being victorious was not, I am sure, owing to any want of courage in the British troops, or to any want of conduct in their generals. The case of our captain general, were he now not F employed as captain general, would therefore be the same with that of our other general officers, not now employed as such : His rank would continue the same, he would continue to have the command of a regiment, and he would probably again be G employed, if his sovereign should ever have occasion for his service in the same station ; but surely no one can think, it would be an affront not to employ him when there is no

occasion for his service, no more than it is an affront upon our other general officers, who are not now employed in any military station above that of a colonel.

Thus, I think, Sir, the chief argument in favour of this resolution falls to the ground ; and as to the necessity of our having a captain general, for the sake of preserving discipline in the army, we have had near twenty years experience to the contrary ; so that every argument in its favour must vanish, and the Hon. gentleman himself has furnished us with several strong arguments for shewing that it is dangerous. Nay, from the account he has given us of the captain general's power, it appears to me, that those who have now the honour to advise his majesty, are themselves of opinion, that the post of captain general is a post of the most dangerous consequence. If all commissions in the army, and all orders to the troops, are signed by his majesty, and countersigned by the secretary at war, why should his majesty or the secretary at war be put to this trouble, if it were not, because the trusting of this to a captain general might be of dangerous consequence ? And indeed, if it be really so, every one must see, that the post of captain general is altogether useless. But I wish the Hon. gentleman had told us, to whom these orders are directed ; how his majesty is informed of their being obey'd ; how long commissions in the army may be kept vacant, and the post supplied by one appointed by the captain general ; who appoints courts-martial, his majesty, or the captain general ; whether they may not be appointed by another method than that of rotation ; who orders a revision, or the execution of the sentence of a court-martial ; and several other questions, which, I think, ought to be authentically resolved to us, before we approve of having such a dangerous office as that of captain general in time of peace.

peace. We are certainly therefore not properly informed for determining the question now before us; and as the Hon. gentleman has told us, that we may have the captain general's commission, together with his instructions, laid before us, we ought, if it were for no other reason, to recommit this resolution, and then address for having the commission and instructions laid before us, which can occasion but a few days delay, and it cannot so much as be pretended, that there is any danger in the delay.

I make not the least doubt, Sir, but that the Hon. gentleman has given us a true information, according to the best of his knowledge or belief, with respect to the power of a captain general, as it is now established; but this is not a proper foundation for a resolution of parliament. Until we see the commission and instructions, we must suppose, that his power is the same in time of peace as it was in time of war: If so, I am sure, it is a power of the most dangerous consequence, should it be lodged for any time in the hands of any subject, and is the more dangerous, the higher the person is, by birth or character, in whose hands it is lodged. The two examples mentioned by the Hon. gentleman are two as strong proofs of this as any that can be brought. I shall not now dispute the case either of Julius Cæsar, or of the duke of Marlborough; but the conduct of both clearly shews, how unwise it is for a government to trust any subject with such power as may enable him to say, You have treated me unjustly or ungratefully, and therefore I will demolish you; for this every man will say, if you attempt to lessen or put an end to his power. Though the general of the Venetian troops has many restrictions and limitations laid upon him, particularly that of never bringing any of the troops into their capital, yet that wise state

never trusts the post of captain general in the hands of a native; for a very plain reason, because the command of the military, when lodged in the hands of a native, will always give him a great influence upon the civil government of his country. How many kings have lost their crowns, how many republicks have lost their liberties, by this means, I need not mention, because the history of every age almost furnisheth us with examples.

To me, Sir, it is a most melancholy prospect, that we must always have an army for carrying our laws into execution; but should I find, that this army must for ever be attended with all the parade of a captain general, the prospect would become quite dismal. I should from thence with grief conclude, that we must always be under the terrible domination of a military government; the certain consequence of which is, that those who are of the army must be the slaves of military law, and those that are not of the army, must be the slaves of those who are themselves the slaves of military law. Whatever wicked ministers may attempt for their immediate safety, I am very sure no wise king will ever think of substituting such a government in the room of the regular civil government we have at present; in which, whilst the king makes the laws of his country the rule of his government, he can never be in danger: He may reign with security, he may reign with glory: But in a military government he must depend for the safety of his crown, he must depend for the safety of his life, upon the caprice of pretorian bands, or chambers of janissaries; and history both antient and modern will inform him, how precarious is this dependence.

As to the case, Sir, which my noble friend was pleased to suppose, I am far from being of the same opinion with the Hon. gentleman who

who spoke last : I am far from thinking, it can never happen ; for both ministers and officers are but too apt to pursue their present interest at the risk of their future : They know, that one of the best qualities a prince can have, is to be of a forgiving temper ; and this they are often tempted to trust a little too much to, when they find it their immediate interest to do so. But if I may presume to put a minister in mind of his duty, I must observe, that when the king conceives an ill-grounded prejudice against any one of his subjects, much more against any one of his own family, it is the duty of his ministers to endeavour to remove it : It is highly criminal in them to endeavour to confirm it ; and in the words of that Hon. gentleman, as near as I can remember them, I shall further observe, that no man, who has a true regard for our present happy establishment, will endeavour to create or continue a difference between any two branches of the royal family ; but when any such misfortune happens, will use all the means in his power to bring about a reconciliation, and for that end will apply himself where the advice of friends seems most to be wanted.

With regard to oeconomy, Sir, I do not think it of any great weight in the present debate ; for if it could be shewn, that the post of captain general was any way useful in time of peace : Nay, if it could be made appear, that the precedent was not of the most dangerous consequence, I should, out of mere compliment to the royal prince, who now enjoys it, be for continuing it during his life, notwithstanding the expence attending it ; but if we had no such post, I must think, there would be a considerable saving ; for I cannot see how it is possible for our ministers to waste 6000l. a year in reviews. If they were to send a lieutenant general once a year, and a major general

or brigadier twice or thrice a year, upon a progress round England, and to allow them their full pay during the time of their progress, which surely would be sufficient, it could not amount to near 6000l. a year ; but this we have no occasion to dispute, until the question now before us be determined ; therefore I shall conclude with giving it as my opinion, that if we have any regard to decency, or to the dignity of our proceedings, we cannot agree to this resolution, without first seeing the commission and the instructions given to our present captain general ; for which reason I must be for agreeing to my noble friend's motion.

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

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*An Account of some Experiments, made by Benjamin Robins, Esq; F. R. S. Mr. Samuel Da Costa, and several other Gentlemen, in order to discover the Heights to which ROCKETS may be made to ascend, and to what Distance their LIGHT may be seen ; by Mr. John Ellicot, F. R. S.*

SOON after the exhibition of the fireworks \* in the Green-Park, Mr. Robins communicated to the Royal Society an account of the height to which several of the rockets there fired were observed to rise †. In this account, after having given a short description of the instrument with which the heights were measured, he observes, that the customary height, to which the single or honorary rockets, as they are stiled, ascended, was about 465 yards ; that three of them rose to about 550 yards ; and the greatest height of any of those fired in the grand grandole was about 600 yards. He likewise further observed, that, supposing rockets are made to ascend 600 yards, or more than the third of a mile, it follows, that if their light be sufficiently strong, and the air not hazy, they may be seen in a level country at above 50 miles distance ; and that, from the nature of the composition, and the usual imperfect manner of forming them, he was of opinion, that rockets were capable of being greatly improved, and made to reach much greater distances.

Mr. Robins not having been able to obtain any certain account to what distance any of these rockets were actually seen,

seen, and considering the great use that might be made of rockets in determining the position of distant places, and in giving signals for naval and military purposes, he resolved to order some rockets to be fired at an appointed time, and to desire some of his friends to look out for them at several very distant places.

The places fixed upon for this purpose, were, Godmarsham in Kent, about 50 miles distant from London; Beacon-Hill, on Tiptery-Heath, in Essex, at about 40 miles; and Barkway, on the borders of Hertfordshire, about 38 miles from London.

Mr. Robins accordingly ordered some rockets to be made by a person many years employed in the royal laboratory at Woolwich; to which some gentlemen, who had been informed of Mr. Robins's intentions, added some others of their own making. Sept. 27, 1749, at 8 in the evening, was the time appointed for the firing of them; but, thro' the negligence of the engineer, they were not let off till about half an hour after the time agreed upon. There were in all a dozen rockets fired from London Field at Hackney; and the heights were measured by Mr. Canton, Mr. Robins being present, at the distance of about 1200 yards from the post from whence the rockets were fired. The greatest part of them did not rise to above 400 yards; one to about 500, and one to 600 yards nearly.

By a letter I received the next day from the Rev. Dr. Mason, of Trinity college, Cambridge, who had undertaken to look out for them from Barkway on the borders of Hertfordshire, I was informed, that, having waited upon a hill near the town with some of his friends till about half an hour past the time appointed, without perceiving any rockets, as they were returning to the town, some of the company seeing thro' the trees what they took to be a rocket, they immediately hastened back out of the closes into the open fields, and plainly saw a rise, turn, and spread: He judged they rose about one degree above the horizon, and that their lights were strong enough to have been seen much farther.

From Essex I was informed, that the persons on Tiptery-Heath saw 8 or 9 rockets very distinctly, at about half an hour past 8; and likewise, greatly to the eastward of these, 5 or 6 more. The gentlemen from Godmarsham in Kent having waited till about half an hour past 8, without being able to discern any rockets,

they fired half a dozen; which, from the bearings of the places were most probably those seen to the eastward by the persons upon Tiptery Heath; and if the situations, as laid down in the common maps, are to be depended upon, at about 35 miles distance.

The engineer being of opinion, that he could make some rockets, of the same size as the former, that should rise much higher, Mr. Robins ordered him to make half a dozen. These last were fired the 12th of October following, from the same place, and in general they rose nearly to the same heights with the foregoing; excepting one, which was observed to rise 690 yards. The evening proved very hazy, which rendered it impossible for them to be seen to any considerable distance.

It being observed in these trials, that the largest of the rockets, which were about 2 inches and a half in diameter, rose the highest, Mr. Robins intended to have made some more experiments; in order to a farther discovery what size rockets would rise highest: But his engagements with the East-India company preventing him, Mr. Samuel Da Costa, late of Devonshire-square, a gentleman of an extraordinary genius in mechanicks, and indefatigable in the application, Mr. Banks, a gentleman who had for many years practised making rockets, and two other persons, undertook the prosecuting these enquiries; and having made several experiments as well with regard to the composition, as the length which rockets might be made to bear, in proportion to their diameters, and of different-sized rockets, from 1 inch and a half to 4 inches diameter, they intended in the winter (1750) to have made trial of some of a yet greater diameter, had not the death of Mr. Da Costa prevented it.

I shall therefore beg leave to give some account of the success which has hitherto attended their undertaking, so far as they went.

Amongst some rockets fired the same year in the spring, there were two made by Mr. Da Costa of about 3 inches and a half diameter, which were observed to rise, the one to about 833, the other to 915 yards. At a second trial, made some time after, there was one made by Mr. Da Costa, of 4 inches diameter, which rose to 1190 yards. The last trial was made the latter end of April, 1750, where 28 rockets were fired in all, made by different persons, and of different sizes, from 1 and a half diameter to 4 inches; the most remarkable of each size were as follows; one of 1 inch and a half  
rose

rose to 743 yards; one of 2 inches to 659; one of 2 inches and a half to 880; another of the same size, which rose to 1071; one of 3 inches to 1254; one of 3 inches and a half to 1109; and one of 4 inches, which after having rose to near 700 yards, turned, and fell very near the ground before it went out. These were all made by Mr. Da Costa. Besides these, there was one of the rockets of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, which rose to 784 yards, and another made by Mr. Banks of the same size, to 833.

As the making of large rockets is not only very expensive, but likewise more uncertain than those of a lesser size, so from the last experiments it is evident, that rockets from 2 inches and a half to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, are sufficient to answer all the purposes they are intended for; and I doubt not may be made to rise to an height, and to afford a light capable of being seen to considerably greater distances than those before-mentioned.

Before I conclude this account, it may not be improper to take notice, that, tho' the heights of the rockets are set down to a single yard, it is not pretended the method made use of (tho' sufficient for all the purposes of these experiments) is capable of determining the heights to so great an exactness; for, as they were measured by only one observer, it is evident, that, if any of the rockets deviated from the perpendicular, so as either to incline towards the place of observation, or to decline from it, the height would be given either greater or less than the truth; but as the base upon which they were measured was 1190 yards, the greatest error that can arise on this account will be but very inconsiderable. If we should suppose there might be an error of 30 or even 50 yards, which is very highly improbable, it must then be allowed, that several of these rockets rose to 1000 yards, one to 1100, and another to 1200 yards, or double to any of those fired in the Green-Park.

I have been informed, that the relation of this affair has appeared so very extraordinary to some gentlemen conversant in such matters, that they have mentioned it as their opinion, that there must certainly have been some mistake, either in placing the instrument, taking the heights, or otherwise. In answer to which I would observe, that, in all the experiments mentioned in this paper, the heights were all taken by the same person, viz. Mr. John Canton, and that the last trial was made in the presence of several very worthy members of the royal

society: That the instrument, being first fixed to a proper angle was not altered during the whole time of trial; and therefore, if there had been any mistake in fixing it, that mistake would have varied the height of all the rockets as much as those of Mr. Da Costa's; but it was those of Mr. Da Costa's only, and that at three different trials, which rose to such extraordinary heights; and therefore I think we have sufficient reason to conclude, that their measures were certainly taken very near the truth.

A LETTER concerning GOVERNMENT,  
with some Account of what is called the  
PARLIAMENT of PARIS.

S I R,

EVERY man having something of the fool and something of the knave in him, one or the other quality predominating, as constitution, education, passions, examples, and other accidents turn the scale, mankind have unanimously agreed, that it could not be safe to trust their concerns to the management of any single mortal; not only because it is so difficult to find out one of abilities equal to the important trust, but that it is also no rarity to see a bad heart joined to a clear head.

Therefore such societies as fell into the monarchical system of government, thought it absolutely necessary to place counsellors about the king's person, some in the capacity of private advisers, to be consulted in those affairs which require secrecy, and others to act as the publick, grand council of the nation, or representatives of the whole community; the latter being originally accounted the supreme council, the other accountable to it for its conduct, and both bound by laws founded in reason and equity, from which no legislators have authority to deviate.

In those countries, where the authority and prerogatives originally delegated to kings have degenerated into despotism, we see the monarch is still obliged to keep up something like a shadow of the grand national council, in compliance with the common sense of mankind, who would not so tamely bear the heavy burdens laid on them, if imposed only by the will of the sovereign, or the direction of a cabinet council.

Of this we have an instance in the French government, (to mention no other) where the will of the monarch is the law, because he has always 40 or 50 legions at command, ready to cram it down the peoples throats: And yet that arbitrary

bitrary prince, tho' surrounded with so formidable an army, is sometimes forced to bend to the sense of the publick, and give reasons for his conduct to the people, who, notwithstanding they are educated in the most servile awe and reverence of the sovereign, cannot be brought to divest themselves of reason so far as to think him infallible. In spite of all the false ideas and absurd principles instilled into them by court sycophants, and others who have an interest in upholding tyranny, they still remain sensible, that this arbitrary master owes service to the people, and his power is to be exercised only for their good.

Hence it comes to pass, that since the finishing blow was given to the liberties of Frenchmen, in laying aside the ancient parliaments, or states general of the kingdom, the prince has been obliged to have recourse to an assembly of lawyers, dignified with the name of parliament, to give a sanction to his edicts; it being so natural for mankind to think there must be more safety in a multitude of counsellors than in a few.

Of this sort of modern French parliaments there are 12 in the kingdom; but that at Paris, being nearest to the court, has a kind of pre-eminence, and to it the king always sends his edicts, in order to their being registered; which when done, they acquire the force of law, but not else in the judgment of the people, tho' the standing army forces both parliament and people to obey.

This parliament, seeing the nation wants a better, takes greater liberties, and assumes more extensive privileges, than the court thinks consistent with its original institution. The people having no representatives, the parliament is willing to supply the want of them as well as it can: The members of this body rightly conceive, that if an ordinance or edict of the prince is brought to them to be registered, it does at least tacitly imply a faculty of examining whether such edict be for or against the publick good; and if so, they must consequently have a power of approving or rejecting; otherwise, they are convened to register an edict only for form sake, to impose upon the people, who depend on their judgment in these cases, and think all is well when king and parliament do not differ.

When they dislike any arret of council or edict, they make remonstrances to the king about it, point out the errors of it, shew the ill consequences it

may be productive of, and pray his majesty to revoke or amend his ordinance: In which remonstrances it is farther observable, that they never glance at any evil counsellors; because, where the monarch engrosses all power to himself, it must be taken for granted he is capable of doing wrong, unless they would suppose him to be infallible, which would be as great an absurdity in politicks as an human unerring authority in religion.

Thus much I presume may be acceptable to some of your readers, on occasion of the late difference between the French king and his parliament \*. That Britons may ever be tenacious of the blessings they enjoy, never exchange the substance for the shadow, nor see laws enforced by pike and gun, is the hearty wish of

Your humble servant,

SAXONICUS.

*A new PIECE having lately appeared, under the Title of, The Adventures of a VALET, written by himself, we shall give our Readers the following Account of it.*

#### BOOK I.

THIS Valet begins with telling us, that the earliest incident of his life, of which he had any remembrance, was, his having been severely whipped for entertaining himself with giving the same discipline to his top in York minster, in the time of divine service. For nine years after this, he was under the care of a clergyman near that city; after which he was removed to London, where he was lodged with an old gentlewoman, who could not help giving some hints, that he had a father who could provide for him, and a mother who had reason to be ashamed of him; and when between 15 and 16, he found himself placed in the custom-house, the profits of which place were only to serve him for pocket money, being boarded and lodged in a little family near, without knowing who paid for it, and cloaths furnished him by a taylor, whose very name he was not acquainted with; and at the same time he had information, that the post he then had, was only a necessary step to a much more considerable employment.

While in this post, he often went with his companions to the playhouse, of which he grew so fond, that he at last became ambitious of being himself a player, and particularly of acting the part of king Richard, which he was in-

D

vised

\* See Lond. Mag. for Dec. last, p. 575.



vited to do by one of the actors, who got that play for his benefit. In this he succeeded so well, that he was invited to sup that night with the manager, who inticed him, before they parted, to enter into an article, by which he bound himself to him as an actor for six years, and the manager bound himself to pay him 500*l.* a year.

Next morning he received an anonymous letter, telling him, that by acting on a publick stage he had disoblged the person on whom he depended; and that if he ever did the like again, he would be given up for ever by one who had both ability and inclination to make his fortune. On this he waited on Mr. Fleetwood, and begged to be let off his engagement; but was persuaded by him, that it was only a plot of the master of the other house; so he resolved to abide by his agreement, and all the ensuing summer prepared for appearing upon the stage the next winter.

As it was in the mean time given out that he would act no more, his post of 80*l.* a year in the Custom-house was changed to one of 200*l.* and by his taylor he received another anonymous letter, in the same hand with the former, telling him, that if he would dance with a certain lady named in it, at one of the halls in the city, on the Thursday following, it might commence an acquaintance, that he should have great reason to be pleased with; but the taylor absolutely refused to let him know from whom the letter came, adding however, that he would some time or other know it to his great satisfaction. He accordingly danced with the lady, with whom he became heartily in love, and who received favourably both his visits and a declaration of his intentions; so that matters were drawing to a period that would have made him happy for ever, when it appeared in the play-bills, that the part of Hamlet was to be performed by the gentleman who had acted King Richard the season before with so much applause.

Upon this he received a third anonymous letter, in the same hand, threatening him with utter ruin, if he appeared again upon the stage; and tho' the messenger told him he had received it from an unknown gentleman in the street, he resolved to write an answer, which he did as to a father, telling him of the rash engagement he had entered into, and begging his excuse; but he never received any reply. Being obliged, notwithstanding his utmost sollicitations, to perform his engagement to the playhouse, he was

dismissed from the Custom-house, as also from his lodgings, where he had hitherto lived at free cost, and the lady, his mistress, having changed her lodgings, he never could see her more. And to add to all these misfortunes, he never succeeded in any other part at the playhouse, nor could ever get one shilling of his salary from Mr. Fleetwood; so that being forced to run considerably in debt, he was at last arrested, carried to a spunging-house, and after being there some days, was put into a coach and carried to the proper prison; but at the very gate was met by a stranger, who got into the coach and prevailed with the bailiff to carry him back to the spunging-house, where this strange gentleman paid all his debts, costs, and charges, set him at liberty, and presented him with 100*l.*

In a few days after, he was arrested again by the same bailiff, and carried to his former habitation, for 86*l.* for necessities pretended to have been furnished upon his credit to one of the under-actresses who had lived with him; whereupon he received that afternoon a letter in the same hand with the former, upbraiding him with this second arrest, and warning him not to trust to any farther services from the same quarter; on which the bailiff came to a composition with him, and gave him his liberty at the price of every farthing he was worth in the world. Thus he had his liberty, but had not a shilling left to purchase a dinner; so he went to dine where such gentlemen usually do, in the park, and there fell accidentally into conversation with the beautiful lady Revell, who observing him to be melancholy, invited him to dine with her at half an hour after four, and then to tell her the occasion of it.

#### BOOK II.

After dinner he related to lady Revell the whole story of his misfortunes, and she, after some compliments upon his person and behaviour, unfolded to him an affair she wanted to employ him in, which was this: She was deeply in love, and had an intrigue with colonel Secure, notwithstanding the colonel's being married to a lady of a great fortune and tolerably handsome, but the lady by her marriage articles had taken care to keep the management of her fortune in her own hands: Now, says lady Revell, if we could get the management of the wife's fortune put into the husband's hands, as it ought to be, it would, if joined to mine, reduce extravagance itself into the bounds of economy; and the way to do this, is to get her proved guilty of adultery,

adultery, by which you know she would forfeit all claim to what her marriage articles have secured to her. Now, says she, as you have a manner calculated to succeed, and a form that must command, I will get you introduced, and when you have succeeded, the husband shall be told how he may find her criminal. This was the affair in which she wanted to employ him, on the success of which she promised to settle on him 2000*l.* a year, and by way of earnesty, she put bank notes into his hands to the amount of 2000*l.*

This proposal shocked him, which the lady perceived, therefore she told him to go home, and grow wise by himself, and let her see him next day. In the interval he resolved to undertake the affair, but that, if he succeeded, he would never betray the lady; and upon his agreeing to undertake it, a large ready furnished house, a fine equipage, half a dozen servants, &c. were provided for him, by means of which he set up for a rich young gentleman, gave rooms and assemblies, and was made acquainted with Mrs. Secure, with whom he at last succeeded, but always denied it to lady Revell; and as they were on this account often in private together, he had one day all the success he could desire with her too.

However, he continued his intrigues with Mrs. Secure, and to carry it on with the more secrecy, he took a lodging in a different part of the town, where they met together as a couple newly married without the consent of their friends; but unluckily, as Mrs. Secure was one day stepping out of her chair to meet him there, Mrs. Fringe passed by, who was one of these useful women, that under pretence of selling Dresden work and artificial flowers at ladies houses, manage their intrigues for them; and as she knew both Mrs. Secure and lady Revell, as well as colonel Secure, after having learnt as much as she could in the neighbourhood, who the gentle-folk were that lodged or met at that house, she went and told both the colonel and lady Revell what she had seen and heard, for which she received from each a very handsome reward; the natural consequence of which was, that the two lovers were soon after surprised in their apartments there by the colonel, and a duel at pistols ensued, in which the colonel was dangerously wounded, and the other made his escape.

The colonel's wound did not however prove mortal, and upon his recovery, our adventurer again appeared, soon after which he had a letter from lady

Revell, inviting him to come immediately to her, when, instead of the storm he expected, the lady received him with a smile, excused his deceiving her, and proposed his continuing his intrigues with Mrs. Secure, in order that the husband might discover it under proper circumstances, which he had not yet done. For this piece of service she repeated her promise of a reward, with some very severe threatnings in case of refusal, notwithstanding which he gave her a flat denial; whereupon he was arrested at her suit for 2000*l.* and having again refused to comply, upon a visit from her, whilst he was in the spangling-house, the officer had orders to carry him to the proper prison; but as he then had a little money, he got himself removed to the Fleet and lodged in the rules, where he withstood many new offers for his conditional release.

### B O O K. III.

Here he continued till he had spent all his money, and pawned all his cloaths, except those on his back, and had not wherewithal to buy a dinner, in a place where there was nothing to be got upon credit; but when he thought himself in the utmost danger of starving, a scheming bookfeller, likewise a prisoner in the rules, applied to him to become the author of a new work which he had planned, in which he readily engaged, and by this he supported himself for some months; but the work not meeting with success, it was dropt, and he again left destitute, which put him upon projecting to write his whole story with lady Revell, by way of a novel, for which the bookfeller agreed to pay him 30 guineas, when finished. Upon this he set down to write, but while he was about it, a thought came into his head, by which he fancied he might obtain his liberty: In pursuance of this he sent his friend the bookfeller with a copy of the title-page to lady Revell, and to inform her, that he was the person who had the care of printing it. The lady stormed, declared it was all an infamous forgery, and threatened reuinto all concerned in it, which so terrified all the bookfellers that they declared off the bargain. He now thought that by this scheme, instead of getting his liberty, he had entirely undone himself, and must starve without resource. But whilst he was in this gloomy mood, a gentleman came to him from the lady, discharged him from prison, and gave him 200*l.* upon his giving a promise in writing never to publish any such book under the penalty of 2000*l.*

After being discharged he again commenced

author, but got so little by it, contracted several small debts, being in danger of an arrest, he took a lodging within the verge of the court, where he stayed till application had been made to the board of greencloth, and notice had been sent him, that a warrant would be granted against him. He was now reduced to despair, and being resolved to dispatch himself, he with that design fired a pistol at his head, but the ball only grazed and did not penetrate the skull. The noise however alarmed the family, and among the rest, a young lady, named Mrs. Love, who lodged in one pair of stairs; by whose care he was recovered. This lady confessed her conceiving a love for him upon seeing him in that condition, but never would admit of any thing more than caresses; and as she was then the kept mistress of a foreign minister, she got him a protection from one of them, who afterwards took him into his actual service as his valet; and tho' he often afterwards saw Mrs. Love, and was indulged in many innocent freedoms by her, yet for fear of her being at last tempted to something criminal by him, she changed her lodgings, and by a letter acquainted him, that tho' she had fled to a place where he could never find her, yet whatever fate her wretched body was doomed to, her heart should ever be entirely and only his.

Our adventurer being now a real valet, in this character he went thro' several diverting scenes, first with one foreign minister, and then with another; till at last, for making too free with his master, he was turned away, and refused a character. Being thus idle, he went to Kendal house, to see if he could hear of a place, and by a strange accident got into the service of lady Calm, a lady who lived in high character, tho' she had her chief support from a noble lord, who first debauched her, and then recommended her as a wife to a gentleman, his friend, during whose life, as well as after his death, his lordship continued his intrigue with her; and before our valet had been long in her service as her butler, he was admitted sometimes to supply the place of her lord.

#### BOOK IV.

At last our valet, now butler, grew jealous of his noble rival, and because his lady would not prefer him to the lord from whom she had her chief support, he took an opportunity to let a lady visitor into the room, when the lord and she were alone together, and in a situation which exposed her intrigue to

all the ladies of her acquaintance. This of course put an end to his place in that lady's service, but as she was so much in his power she durst not refuse him a character, and thereby he got into the service of an alderman of the city, as his book-keeper and servant without a livery. Whilst he was in this service, the daughter fell in love with him, on which the mother resolved to have him turned away; but his master was so kind as to recommend him to another merchant in the city, as second in his counting-house, which place he was to enter upon as soon as his master was provided. In the interval, as he was returning late in the evening from a message he had been sent on; a great noise in Bishopsgate-street called him cross the way to see what was the matter, and found it was a young officer caning an old man for accidentally taking the wall of him, whilst another stood with his sword drawn, threatening death to any one that should dare to interpose. Our valet slipping by him got hold of the other officer's sword, pulled it out of the scabbard, and attacked and wounded him who had his sword drawn, on which the other made his escape, the wounded officer was carried to the round-house, and the old gentleman was conducted home.

This adventure made great noise in the city, and a servant of his master's banker having been one of the mob, told every body who it was that had behaved so gallantly; and the old gentleman whose life he had probably saved, hearing whose servant he was, sent him a handsome present in a bank note. This gallant behaviour, which would have been a recommendation to him any where else, did him a prejudice in the city, where they did not want any fighting clerks. His intended new master sent his excuse for not taking him into his service, with a small present for the disappointment; and he found he could get no other place in the city, so he got into the service of the celebrated Miss Air at the court end of the town, a young lady of fortune, who had in a manner openly an intrigue with Sir James Losty, and soon after a secret one with Mr. Seewell; and by our valet's management, a third with a foreign minister; but at last he lost this place by making himself an attack upon his lady.

#### BOOK V.

Our valet having by this and his former places saved such a sum as might support him like a gentleman for some months, he set up in that character, in which he fell into a successful intrigue with Mrs. Eafe, a most rapacious courtisan, who nevertheless preserved her character, being

ing the natural daughter of two people of the first fashion, who supported her extravagance, lest she should reveal the secret of her parentage. After quarrelling with this lady, he was one day picked up in the park by Mrs. Scheme, with whom he cohabited for some weeks. This was a widow lady, who in her husband's lifetime had, with his connivance, had many intrigues, by which she had supported both his extravagance and her own; but he dying a bankrupt, she was now supported by her lovers and her wits.

After his intrigue with this lady was at an end, and his stock of ready money nearly so, he was one morning passing a very melancholy half hour in the park, musing on the ruined state of his finances, when this lady, who was walking with two others, called to him, more than once: He at last went up to her, and was so surprised to see, that one of her companions was his old friend and acquaintance Mrs. Love, that he sunk to the ground, but presently recovered, and at Mrs. Love's desire, walked out with them to Mrs. Scheme's, where the latter informed him, that Mrs. Love was the natural daughter of Mr. Sedate, a rich merchant in the city, by a favourite mistress who then lived with him; but that she having made one false step in her youth, he never would hear of her afterwards, till then that he was upon his death-bed, when the mother had prevailed on him to send in search of her, and she was that afternoon to be received as his child.

Our valet waited on the ladies in the afternoon to Mr. Sedate's door, and was there taking his leave, when the servant who opened the door, after staring steadfastly in his face, begged him to walk in, till he had spoke a word to his master. Before the servant returned, Mrs. Love came down, and told him with transport, that she had received at once a pardon and a fortune from her father, the whole of which should be his, if he would submit to honour a prostitute with his hand lawfully; he presently accepted the proposal, and was just going to seal his acceptance with a salute, when the servant returned, and said, 'Sir, I could not speak to my master till the lady retired; but I have now reminded him of an obligation he had to you, and he desires to see you. This servant was the person who delivered him the bank-note from the old gentleman whom he had rescued from the two officers in the city, and the old gentleman was this very Mr. Sedate. The servant knew him again as soon as he saw him, and as his master had often before employed people to find him out, he stopt

him and told his master, that chance had brought him to the door; whereupon the old man desired to see him; and Mrs. Love attended him up stairs, in order to inform her father of many other worthy actions she knew of him; but how was she surprised, when she saw her father at sight of him faint away, and her mother in a condition very little better. And as soon as they recovered, she was still more surprised, by hearing them both declare him her brother and their son. The father died soon after, and left his whole fortune between them, only allowing a handsome settlement for their mother, with whom they live in great harmony as brother and sister, blessing the fate that had made them the preservers of one another, and in the extremes of mutual fondness had saved them from an unknown incest.

We shall make no remarks upon this piece, but must from hence take occasion to desire our novelists to be a little more careful of what the French call *la vraisemblance*; for improbabilities are shocking to those who reflect at all upon what they read.

*The noble and just Sentiments expressed in the two following LETTERS, may, we hope, be of some Use to the rising Generation, as they may serve to caution some, and to reclaim others, who are not already too far sunk in Luxury and Vice.*

CICERO to his Son MARCUS\*, to reclaim him from his loose course of LIFE.

CAN I think, O Marcus, thy vicious course of life could offer to eclipse my glory? I would question even the oracles of truth in this case, for nothing is more difficult than to make a man believe what he does not like: Yet am I obliged to give credit to my senses. I see thee daily involved in all kinds of luxury, and hear thee as often discouraging on nothing but vanity. Ill fortune had no other way to attack me. My country owes its safety to me, and both the senate and people have siled me their Preserver. I have surmounted the meanness of my birth, and baffled all the attempts of envy, malice, pride and calumny against me. Nothing but the vagaries of Marcus could render me unhappy. Poor unfortunate Cicero! reduced to that state by the disobedience of a child, which thy enemies could not bring thee to. Thou, Marcus, thou alone robbest me of my honour, obscurest my virtue, and cloggest the wings of my fame. Upon what a weak foundation have I founded my hopes? Upon one, who, instead of striking in with me towards the acquiring of glory, will, if

he does not reform, leave to posterity the character of a libertine; and whereas he might inherit the renown due to my labours, will deprive his father of all content, and himself of all esteem. But it is yet time, O my son, both to recant thy errors, and return to thy studies. By one, thou wilt restore my quiet; and by the other, enrich thy self. It is never too late to learn. I have known a man of an hundred years old thirst after instruction; nay, all wise men will hearken to their friends, even when they are dying. Cast off then that yoke which vice has put on thee, and whereby thy mind is depraved, thy senses stupified, thy reputation lost, and mine obscured. Consider these worldly pleasures as Syrens, that decoy thee to thy ruin, and which are really nothing but vain, vile, frail, short-lived things, subject to a thousand accidents, and whose end is only torment and repentance. Yet all this while I do not speak against those diversions that unbend the mind. A bow always bent is soon broken, and the imbecility of our nature requires some recreation. I blame only incontinence, luxury, and a superfluous use of meat and drink. No vice is more abominable than intemperance, from whence all other vices flow: Yet to those thou hast raised altars; to these thou payest thy vows. I wonder thou dost not fly the common society of mankind, to get rid of their continual reproaches. Thou art either not a man, or not my son. Drunkenness has transformed thee, and, like that of Alexander the Great, has tarnished all thy glory. The delights of Capua enervated the provefs of Hannibal. Whilst thou art drunk, O Marcus, thy head turns round, thy tongue falters, thy eyes deceive thee, thy feet fail thee, and thy stomach offends thee. Wherefore, if thou art not altogether become stupid, thou must needs be sensible thy self of the inconveniencies of this vice. My cheeks burn with shame, while I reprove thee for these enormities, and my mind is under apprehensions of contaminating itself by the bare naming them. Believe me, Marcus, vice has got the ascendant over thy reason, and will not suffer thee to be sensible of thy folly. It will not permit thee to look thro' the thick fogs that envelope thy brain, and conceal its own deformity from thee. It keeps thee from discerning the splendor of virtue, and the brightness of thy race. If thou couldst but view the beauties of virtue, I am confident thou wouldest soon be in love with her. No heart can be so hardened, but must be affected by her charms. The wide world cannot shew any thing more amiable. She is praise to

herself; and without her, perfection would be nothing. She gains us, by her authority, even the love of our enemies. The sun once stopped his course to admire her. Alfo death itself, which nothing else can conquer, and which buries every thing in oblivion, yet yields to her, and submits to that immortality which is only acquired by her. Tell me, I beseech thee, my son, what is become of all the ancient Greek magnificence in building? Is it not devoured by time? Yet the works of virtue live, and will do so to all eternity. Both the names and actions of virtuous persons will endure the utmost test of time, and, thro' all the endless revolutions of ages, flourish. He need not to fear the horrors of death, O Marcus, who can be sure to out-live the bounds of life by his virtue; Whilst thou, if thou continuest in this sensuality of thine, as thou hast lived unregarded, wilt die unlamented, and rot in the grave unremembered: Or if thou shouldst leave any name behind thee, it will be devoted to infamy, than which it were far better to have been condemned to oblivion. That is but a foolish opinion which some entertain, and which I daily reflect upon with contempt and disdain, that our happiness ends with our lives, and our glory ceases with our deaths. Those men know not, that true life begins at the grave, and springs from the very bosom of death. Our souls are Phoenix's, which revive from our own ashes. Then are our names eternized; then have envy and malice no more power to obscure our merits, or to dispute our title with us to fame. The privileges of our souls would be nothing, if they were subject to the corruption of the body. Now, son Marcus, if thy obstinacy will not give thee leave to lay hold on these instructions; if thou wilt still continue thy converse with brutes, who have no other sense than their lusts: If, in a word, thou wilt persist to forfeit both mine and thy own reputation by thy ill courses, I have no absolute authority over thy will, I can only satisfy myself in that I have thus far opposed thy vicious inclinations. Farewell.

*Another LETTER of CICERO, to his Son MARCUS, upon the same Subject; being a Sequel of the former.*

WHAT I wrote to you lately, I do not think sufficient to acquit myself, and therefore send you this second letter. I must once more earnestly conjure thee, son Marcus, to forsake the dissolute course of life thou hast taken up, which if thou wilt not do, for the sake of thy own reputation, do at least for that of mine, which I have acquired not so much

much by the favour of fortune, as by pure merit. Do not endeavour to rob thy father of that happiness, which he has been all his life labouring after. But if nature has not made thee capable of knowing either thy honour, or thy interest, she could not, sure, but have allowed thee a sense of that duty, which all children owe their parents. That alone, one would think, ought to excite in thee an inclination to virtue, which thou knowest I have not only long desired, but also commanded. Not to obey thy father, is mere madness; not to love him, extreme impiety; but to trample on his fame is worse than parricide. Neither wit nor words are able to express how commendable and necessary a thing obedience to a parent is. The utmost extent of time owns itself at a loss to reward such children as are dutiful. I will give thee some examples, Marcus, of such sons as with the hazard of their own, have saved their fathers lives. Manlius Torquatus, the first that gave the name to that famous family, to free his father of an accusation before the tribune of the people, went armed and alone to the tribune's house, and by a generous force compelled that magistrate to desist from hearkening to any farther prosecution. Scipio Africanus had scarce attained the years of manhood, when he rescued his father from out of the hands of Hannibal, to whom, being grievously wounded, he had become a prey. Neither his unexperienced youth, nor the misfortunes of the day, could hinder the vehemence of his virtue and affection from doing an act that has got him more renown than all his victories afterwards. Caius Flaminius, while tribune of the people, published a law to divide the conquered lands in Gallia: The senate opposed it, first with good words, then with threats, and at length with an army; but all in vain, till at last upon his father's bare request only, he abandoned his resolution, and submitted to authority. I could give thee other examples, Marcus, of sons that venerated their all to secure their father's safety; whilst thou, on the contrary, wilt not forego a few brutal delights to favour my good name, the loss of which is worse to me than death. I might, and that with reason, imitate those parents, who have proved tyrants to their children; such as Junius Brutus, Torquatus, and not long since Aulus Fulvius, who, rather than endure their disobedient issue, set out the degenerate blood. Is it not better to lop off the contagious member, than suffer it to spread its venom? With much greater reason might I rid myself of a child, who,

by his dishonest life, robs me both of my quiet and reputation, and is in danger of poisoning the commonwealth to boot. Whilst my paternal affection, which can neither be altered by my ambition, nor my honour, is only anxious of thy safety and long life; I must confess, it gives me some uneasiness, when I consider what the world will say of me for taking no more care of thy education. I am sensible they will accuse my indulgence of nourishing thy propensity to vice. But then, when I can make it appear, as it is well known I can, that the cause is in thy perverse nature, and neither in my will nor power, that accusation will soon vanish. Truly, I cannot but wonder, that being of human kind, thou should'st be insensible to all the calls of emulation, and the reproaches of infamy. But I soon change my mind, when I conclude, that one that could prove ungrateful to him, whom he owes his being to, will easily be so to himself. One would think the many obligations I have laid upon thee might have moved thee as my friend, if not as my son; but I find fortune, to afflict me yet the more sensibly, has brought that under the denomination of certainty, which I thought impossible. But since thy extravagant obstinacy despises my sincere goodwill, since my words, that have all along had so great applause in the world, are but thrown away upon thee, I will henceforward renounce thee for my son, or look upon thee only as an extraneous, which, tho' it be a part of me, yet can I live without it. Farewell.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.*

*S I R,*

AS the following thoughts are communicated with a view to the publick good, I make no doubt but that they will be found in your next Magazine.

From the late orders directed by the Hon. house of commons to the overseers throughout the kingdom, requiring their accounts for the last 4 years, I have the pleasure to conclude, that we are like to be favoured with some new regulations with regard to our laws relating to the poor. Whenever the legislature shall think fit to apply itself to this work, the nation, I hope, will reap the benefit of it in many respects; in particular, I promise myself, from the wisdom and equity of parliament, that idleness and indolence will be no more encouraged in those who pay the rates, than in those who receive them. What was intended by Stat. 17. Geo. II. our governors themselves best know;

know; it seems to me, however, sufficiently apparent, that it was designed to prevent frauds in elections by boroughs; most certainly it was not designed to countenance injustice in parishes. To this purpose, nevertheless, I have seen it applied. I will venture to affirm this, and let the following example justify the assertion.

A person has an estate, which he keeps in hand, but is too niggardly to manure; or, if it is let out at a rack rent, is too negligent or lazy to bind his tenant to covenants for dressing, or to see the execution of them. Of course the land is impoverished, and the rent continually decreases. The landlord now finding himself assailed to the poor-rate for more pounds than he receives from his tenant, (tho' the assessment be no greater than has been made time out of mind) appeals to the quarter sessions. The decision there is frequently in favour of such appellant; he is relieved from bearing his accustomed and just proportion of the common burden, which, of consequence, falls upon the shoulders of his neighbours. Thus industry is taxed for the benefit of sloth, the friends of the publick, the improvers of lands, instead of being encouraged become sufferers; and the enemies of their country, the impoverishers of them, are supported and rewarded. Let me ask now of any unprejudiced, reasonable man, if this manner of proceeding can by any means be reconciled with equity or good policy? And if it be not an unpardonable reflection both upon the wisdom and justice of the houses of parliament, to put such an interpretation upon any of their acts, as must be attended with consequences so mischievous to the state, and so injurious to private persons? On such an interpretation, however, as has been shewn, the determinations of the sessions are often founded, and the poor, diligent husbandman has the mortification to be triumphed over by the sly, and to be oppressed with an additional load of taxes, to be still further saddled with costs of suit; and, what is scarcely less provoking than all the rest, to bear the saucy abuse of hired insolence, for daring to oppose a construction, which (as it encreases disputes) the lawyers find their account in.

On the whole, as matters are now managed, we are subject to a grievance, which calls aloud for parliamentary redress; for surely, the ruin of our lands, to which it plainly tends, is no trifling consideration. I flatter myself, therefore, that it is no very great presumption to hope, that a new statute will rescue the present from such monstrous perversion;

that all decisions hitherto made, and owing to such perversion, will be declared null and void, and all future ones of the same kind effectually prevented—in short, that the justices will only be empowered to relieve those, whose estates are sunk by unavoidable accidents, but that where they have been impaired thro' the fault of the proprietors of them, they only will be subjected to suffer, as in all reason and justice they ought, the inconveniences occasioned by their own avarice or neglect.

Your constant reader,

TRIPTOLEMUS.

*Extract of a LETTER from Mr. FLOYER, Surgeon at Dorchester, to Dr. BENT, a Physician at Exeter.*

I HAVE lately had two or three opportunities of trying the effects of electricity on paralytick persons with success. What most of all tends to prove its good effect on the human body, is the following case.

A boy of about 7 years old was taken blind suddenly in both eyes, without any previous fever, pains of the head, or any other indisposition of body, which one might reasonably imagine to be the cause of his blindness. About 3 or 4 days after he had lost his sight, he was brought to me for my advice. Upon inspecting his eyes, I found the pupil of each so entirely dilated, that I could not discover of what colour the iris was, (not the least verge of it to be seen) but the cornea transparent, appearing one continued black spot. I asked his father if he ever took notice of what colour his eyes were before he lost his sight? He told me they were of a remarkable light-grey colour. Upon shutting his eye-lids, and rubbing them a considerable while, and then exposing them suddenly to the sun-beams, I could not perceive the least degree of contraction in the circular fibres of the iris, and the pupils remaining the same whether the eyes were open or shut, whether in the dark or light; neither could he perceive any difference when an opaque body was interposed between his eyes and the light of the sun, and when there was not; in short, he was as blind as if he had had his eyes cut out. I told his parents, it was my opinion he never would see again as long as he lived, for there was seldom or never a cure for such disorders of the eyes. Taking the case to be a perfect gutta serena in both eyes, occasioned (as it is generally imagined) by some obstructions in the optic nerve, and consequently paralytick, I determined with myself to try the effects of the electrical shock upon

upon the lad, especially as I had met with success in some cases before. Accordingly I ordered him to be brought to me the next morning, when I fastened an iron wire (coming from the condensing vial filled with the filings of iron) to his leg, and another round his head, which wire (after the vial was satiated with the electrical matter) I brought near the conductor and produced a surprising snap, which struck him backward and made him cry out terribly, so that it was with the greatest difficulty we could persuade him to repeat the same; but we at last prevailed, and gave him three shocks more. That day he was put to bed, and continued there till the next morning, sweating profusely all the time; but agreeably alarmed his father in the morning, by crying out he could see the window. When he was brought to me the second time, I could perceive a small circular rim of a light-grey colour round the outside of the iris, and observed that he knew when I put my hand between his eyes and the light of the sun. This gave me great encouragement to repeat what we had done the day before. The next day almost half the iris could be seen, with some small degree of contraction and dilatation. The third day he could discover and distinguish objects: The fourth day he could distinguish colours, with a brisk contraction and dilatation of the iris. The fifth day, after repeating the experiment, I observed the iris to contract and dilate as well as ever, and upon a strict examination found the boy's sight perfectly restored, the colour of the iris the same as before he lost his sight, and the eyes in every respect as well as if no disorder had happened to them.

Dorchester, ANTHONY FLOYER.  
May 23, 1751.

*Extract of a second LETTER from Mr. FLOYER to Dr. BENT, dated Dec. 12, 1751.*

WHEN I sent you the case of the blind boy, I forgot to mention one circumstance, which was the application of a blister-plaister to the nape of his neck the day before he was first electrified. As the parents of the boy importuned me very much to do something for him, this was the first thing I thought on; but, after I had determined with myself to try the effects of the electrical shock, I never once thought of the blister till a day or two after the electrical experiment, when the mother of the boy desired to know what should be done to the blister, for it was almost January, 1752.

dried up. I told her she should take no farther care about it, that it did not signify any thing, and that I had forgot I had ordered it. Whether this blister had any share in recovering the boy's sight, or not, I will not take upon me to say; but I would not omit any one circumstance, which, if not mentioned, might perhaps, after it was known, occasion a suspicion of an imposition.

Since I wrote you my last, I have cured two girls of obstructions by the electrical shock, one of whom took medicines a twelvemonth to no purpose.

I am, &c.

N. B. The case of the blind boy was attested by Jeremiah Clarke, (father of the boy) Thomas Meech, M. D. Hubert Floyer, surgeon, John Swabridge, apothecary, Edward Stephens, gent. Arthur Mitchell, gent.

*The INSPECTOR'S Account of Mr. FOOTE'S Piece, called TASTE, as it was acted at Drury-Lane, on Saturday, Jan. 11.*

THERE is indisputably more genuine wit in this piece than in any of the kind ever produced among us: The characters are all natural, tho' many of them uncommon ones; their stile and sentiments are adapted to them with perfect propriety; and the incidents are not forced or crowded together upon the audience, but they naturally introduce one another.

There is an association between two designing people, a painter, and a fellow, whose business it is to bring persons of pretended taste to purchase his pictures under the name of those of eminent masters. A quarrel between these two characters discovers what both are in the opening of the farce: The painter's profession brings a city lady, an alderman's wife, to be painted; her husband and son follow her thither to see the picture, and become acquainted with the limner and with his associates: Preparations are making for an auction toward the end of the first act, and the second opens with the room decorated for it. A third assistant now brings in several pretenders to taste, and dictates to them what they shall buy; and Mr. Puff, the associate of the painter, is disguised as a German, to give his applause where it may be required: Much excellent satire, tho' false pretensions to judgment, is thrown into the scene, where are examining the lots; and at length the son of the city lady breaking a China basin, and the German assenting to the high value set upon it by the proprietor, the boy discovers him to be the gentleman who was so civil to his mother



mother in other cloaths in the morning. The painter revenges the quarrel of the first scene, by giving him up; and he concludes the farce, by turning the villany they would fix on him into ridicule upon themselves, and when he has sent them off, one by one, with great spirit and true railery, applies to the audience for their protection.

This is the skeleton of a piece, the muscles of which are disposed with a justice and strength unknown to the writers of this age, but not unlike the manner of the immortal Johnson. With all this merited applause, however, I cannot wonder that the performance was not perfectly relished by the whole audience. The subject is almost new; it has scarce been touched upon by any of our comick writers; and tho' extremely worthy all their force, is not of the nature of those which are generally understood. It requires true taste to see into the follies, as well as the villanies of the characters exposed; and they are not of the number of those that appear universally. Duples, novices, and puffs, are only to be found in auction-rooms, and there are so well disguised, that it is not for the vulgar eye to distinguish them from men of true taste and real knowledge.

To this too general unacquaintance with the characters we are to add, that the piece is not of the nature of what people usually see, and what, tho' I do not know with how much reason, they expect to see in farce: They there look for extravagancies, not characters within the bounds of nature; and are too much used to a Mock Doctor to receive favourably in this form any thing below its absurdities.

The piece, which is the subject of these observations, is indeed rather comedy than farce.—Mr. Garrick introduced it by a very happy prologue written by himself, and spoken in the character of an auctioneer. He delivered this, as he does every thing, with great spirit, a happy manner, and perfect propriety: The thoughts in it are of the same turn with those of the latter part of the farce, and I am afraid the last act of it suffers not a little by the anticipation. (See p. 4.)

*The Vanity of HUMAN GREATNESS, an Indian Story, from the RAMBLER of Jan. 11. with moral Reflections.*

AMONG the emirs and visiers, the sons of valour and of wisdom, that stand at the corners of the Indian throne, and assist the counsels, or conduct the wars of the posterity of Timur, the first place was long held by Morad, the son of

Hanuth. Morad having signalized himself in many battles and sieges, was rewarded with the government of a province, from which the fame of his wisdom and moderation was waisted to the pinacles of Agra. The emperor called him into his presence, and gave into his hands the keys of riches, and the sabre of command. The voice of Morad was heard from the confines of Persia to the Indian ocean, every tongue faultered in his presence, and every eye was cast down before him.

Morad lived for many years in prosperity; every day encreased his wealth, and extended his influence. But human greatness is short and transitory: The sun at last grew weary of gilding the palaces of Morad, the clouds of sorrow gathered round his head, and the tempest of hatred roared round his dwelling.

Morad now saw that his ruin was approaching. The first that forsook him were his poets; their example was followed by all those whom he had rewarded for contributing to his pleasures, and only a few, whose virtue had entitled them to favour, were now to be seen in his hall or chambers. He saw his danger, and prostrated himself at the foot of the throne. His accusers were confident and loud, his friends contented themselves with frigid neutrality, and the voice of truth was overborn by clamour. Morad was divested of his power, deprived of his acquisitions, and condemned to pass the rest of his life on his hereditary estate.

Morad had been so long accustomed to crowds and business, to supplicants and flattery, that he knew not how to fill up his hours in solitude; he saw the sun rise with regret, because it forced a new day upon him for which he had no use. His discontent in time vitiated his constitution, and a slow disease seized upon him. He refused physick, he neglected exercise, he lay down on his couch peevish and restless, rather afraid to die than desirous to live. His domesticks for a time redoubled their assiduities, but finding that no officiousness could please, they gave way to negligence, and he that once commanded nations, often languished in his chamber without an attendant.

In this melancholy state Morad commanded messengers to recal his eldest son Abouzaid from the army; who, alarmed at the account of his father's sickness, hastened by long journeys to his place of residence. Morad was yet living; and felt his strength return at the embraces of his son; then commanding him to sit down at his bed-side, "Abouzaid, says he, thy father has no more to hope or

fear

fear from the inhabitants of the earth, the cold hand of the angel of death is now upon him, and the voracious grave howls for his prey. Hear therefore the precepts which experience dictates, let not my last instructions issue forth in vain. Thou hast seen me happy and calamitous, thou hast beheld my exaltation and my fall. My power is in the hands of my enemies, my treasures have rewarded my accusers, but my inheritance the clemency of the emperor has saved, and my wisdom his anger could not take away. Cast thine eyes round thee; whatever thou beholdest will in a few hours be thine, apply thine ear to my dictates, and these possessions will promote thy happiness. Aspire not to publick honours, enter not the palaces of kings; thy wealth will set thee above insult, let thy moderation keep below envy. Content thyself with private dignity, diffuse thy riches among thy friends, let every day extend thy beneficence, and suffer not thy heart to be at rest till thou art loved by all to whom thou art known. In the height of my power, I said to defamation, who will hear thee? and to artifice, what canst thou perform? But, my son, despise not thou the malice of the weakest, remember that venom often supplies the want of strength, and that the lion may perish by the puncture of an asp."

Morad expired in a few hours. Abouzaid, after the months of mourning, determined to regulate his conduct by his father's precepts, and cultivate the love of mankind by every art of beneficence. He wisely considered, that domestick happiness was first to be secured, and that none have so much power of doing good or hurt, as those who are present in the hour of negligence, who hear the bursts of thoughtless merriment, and observe the starts of unguarded passion. He therefore augmented the pay of all his attendants, and requited every exertion of uncommon diligence by supernumerary gratuities. When he was congratulating himself upon the fidelity and affection of his family, he was one night alarmed by robbers, who, being pursued and taken, declared, that they were admitted by one of his servants; the servant immediately confessed, that he had unbarred the door, because another not more worthy of confidence than himself was entrusted with the keys.

Abouzaid was then convinced that a dependant could not easily be made a friend, and that while many were soliciting for the first rank of favour, all those would be alienated who were disappointed. He therefore resolved to associate with a few

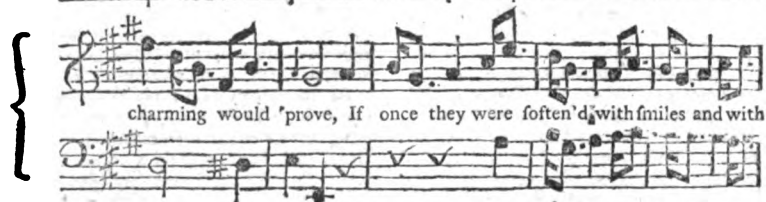
equal companions selected from among the chief men of the province. With these he lived happily for a time, till familiarity set them free from restraint, and every man thought himself at liberty to indulge his own caprice, and advance his own opinions. They then disturbed each other with contrariety of inclinations, and difference of sentiments; and Abouzaid was necessitated to offend one party by concurrence, or both by indifference.

He then determined to avoid a close union with beings so discordant in their nature, and to diffuse himself in a larger circle. He practised the smile of universal courtesy, and invited all to his table, but admitted none to his retirements. Many who had been rejected in his choice of friendship, now refused to accept his acquaintance; and of those whom plenty and magnificence drew to his table, every one pressed forward toward intimacy, thought himself overlooked in the crowd, and murmured because he was not distinguished above the rest. By degrees every one made advances, and every one resented his repulse. The table was then covered with delicacies in vain; the musick sounded in empty rooms; and Abouzaid was left to form in solitude some new scheme of pleasure or security.

He then resolved to try the force of gratitude, and enquired for men of science, whose merit was obscured by poverty. His house was soon crowded with poets, sculptors, painters, and designers, who wanted in unexperienced plenty, and employed all their powers in the celebration of their patron. But in a short time they forgot the distress from which they had been rescued, and began to consider their deliverer as a wretch of narrow capacity, who was growing great by works which he could not perform, and whom they had already over-paid by condescending to accept his bounties. Abouzaid heard their murmurs and dismissed them, and from that hour continued blind to colours, and deaf to panegyrick.

As the sons of art departed muttering threats of perpetual infamy, Abouzaid, who stood at the gate, called to him Hamet the poet. "Hamet, said he, thy ingratitude has put an end to my hopes and experiments; I have now learned the vanity of those labours, which expect to be rewarded by human benevolence; I shall henceforth do good and avoid evil without respect to the opinion of men; for I am convinced at last, that there is only one Being whom we are sure to please by endeavouring to please him, and resolve to solicit no other approbation."

36 DAMON, and SYLVIA. A New Song.



SYLVIA.

While I with a smile can each shepherd  
subdue,  
Oh Damon, I must not be soften'd by you,  
Nor fondly give up, in an unguarded  
hour,  
The pride of us women, unlimited pow'r.

DAMON.

Tho' power, my dear, be to deities  
given,  
Yet gen'rous pity's the darling of heav'n;  
Oht n be that pity extended to me,  
I'll 'reel and acknowledge no goddess  
but thee.

SYLVIA.

Suppose to your suit I should listen a  
while,  
And only for pity's sake grant you a  
smile;

DAMON.

Nay stop not at that, but your kindness  
improve,  
And let gentle pity be ripen'd to love.

SYLVIA.

Well then, faithful swain, I'll examine  
my heart,  
And if it be possible, grant you a part.

DAMON.

Now that's like yourself, like an angel  
express'd,  
For grant me but part, and I'll soon steal  
the rest.

BOTH.

Take heed, ye fair maids, and with  
caution believe, [ceive;  
For Love's an intruder, and apt to de-  
When once the least part the sly urchin has  
gain'd, [obtain'd.  
You'll ne'er be at ease till the whole is

A COUNTRY DANCE.

EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR. (See Vol. XX. p. 568.)



The three first women foot it in the middle  $\text{---}$ , the three men foot it, and each of them go behind  $\text{---}$  his partner and tap them on the right shoulder and peep over the left, they go on the mens sides, meet and turn partner  $\text{---}$ , clap hands with your partner's right and left  $\text{---}$ .

Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1752.

A New-Year's ODE. Written in 1739.

JANUS, who, with sliding pace,  
Run'st a never ending race,  
And driv'st about, in prone career,  
The whirling circle of the year,  
Kindly indulge a little stay,  
I beg but one swift hour's delay.  
O! while th' important minutes wait,  
Let me revolve the books of fate;  
See what the coming year intends  
To me, my country, kind and friends.  
Then may'st thou wing thy flight, and

go,  
To scatter blindly joys and woe;  
Spread dire disease, or purest health,  
And, as thou lists, grant place or wealth.  
This hour, with-held by potent charms,  
Ev'n peace shall sleep in pow'r's mad arms;  
Kings feel their inward torments less,  
And for a moment wish to blest.

Life now presents another scene,  
The same strange farce to act again;  
Again the weary human play'r's  
Advance, and take their several shares;  
Clodius riots, Cæsar fights,  
Tully pleads, and Maro writes,  
Ammon's fierce son controuls the globe,  
And Harlequin diverts the mob.

To Time's dark cave the year retreats,  
These hoary, unfrequented seats;  
There from his loaded wing he lays  
The months, the minutes, hours and  
days;

Then flies, the seasons in his train,  
To compass round the year again.

See there, in various heaps combin'd,  
The vast designs of human kind;  
Whatever swell'd the statesman's thought,  
The mischiefs mad ambition wrought,  
Publick revenge and hidden guilt,  
The blood by secret murder spilt,

Friendships to fordid interests given,  
And ill-match'd hearts, ne'er pair'd in  
heaven;

What avarice, to crown his store,  
Stole from the orphan, and the poor;  
Or luxury's more shameful waste,  
Squander'd on the unthankful feast.  
Ye kings, and guilty great, draw near;  
Before this awful court appear;  
Bare to the muse's piercing eye  
The secrets of all mortals lie;  
She, strict avenger, brings to light  
Your crimes conceal'd in darkest night;  
As conscience, to her trust most true,  
Shall judge between th' oppress'd and  
you.

This casket shows, ye wretched train,  
How often merit su'd in vain.  
See, there, undry'd, the widow's tears;  
See, there, unsooth'd the orphan's fears:  
Yet, look, what mighty suns appear,  
The vile profusion of the year.  
Couldst thou not, impious greatness,  
give

The smallest alms, that want might live?  
And yet, how many a large repast,  
Pall'd the rich glutton's sickly taste!  
One table's vain intemp'rate load,  
With ambush'd death, and sickness strow'd,  
Had blest the cottage' peaceful shade,  
And given its children health and bread:  
The rustick fire, and faithful spouse,  
With each dear pledge of honest vows,  
Had, at the sober-tasted meal,  
Repeated oft the grateful tale;  
Had hymn'd, in native language free,  
The song of thanks to heaven and thee;  
A musick that the great ne'er hear,  
Yet sweeter to th' internal ear,  
Than any soft seducing note  
E'er thir'd from Farinelli's throat.

Let's

Let's still search on—this bundle's large.  
What's here ? 'Tis science' plaintive charge.

Hear wisdom's philosophick sigh,  
(Neglected all her treasures lie)  
That none her secret haunts explore,  
To learn what Plato taught before ;  
Her sons seduc'd to turn their parts  
To flattery's more thriving arts ;  
Refine their better sense away  
And join corruption's flag, for pay.  
See his reward the gamester share,  
Who painted moral virtue fair ;  
Inspir'd the minds of gen'rous youth  
To love the simple mistress truth ;  
The patient path distinctly show'd,  
That Rome and Greece to glory trode ;  
That self-applause is noblest fame,  
And kings may greatness link to shame,  
While honesty is no disgrace,  
And peace can smile without a place.  
Hear too astronomy repine,  
Who taught unnumber'd worlds to shine ;  
Who travels boundless aether thro',  
And brings the distant orbs to view.  
Can she her broken glass repair,  
Tho' av'rice has her all to spare ?  
What mighty secrets had been found,  
Could virtue but have stole five pound ?  
Yet see where, given to wealth and pride,  
A bulky pension lies beside.

Avant then, riches ; no delay ;  
I spurn th' ignoble heaps away.  
What tho' your charms can purchase all  
The giddy honours of this ball ;  
Make nature's germans all divide,  
And haughty peers renounce their pride ;  
Can buy proud Cælia's fordid smile,  
Or, ripe for fate, this destin'd isle ?  
Tho' greatness condescends to pray,  
Will time indulge one hour's delay,  
Or give the wretch, intent on self,  
One moment's credit with himself ?  
Virtue, that true from false discerns,  
The vulgar courtly phrase unlearns,  
Superior far to fortune's frown,  
Bestows alone the stable crown,  
The wreath from honour's root that  
springs,  
That fades upon the brow of kings.

THE SHEPHERD'S PANEGRICK  
on his DOG.

NOT all the pleasures of the fragrant  
field, (weild,  
This crook, this ancient scepter, which I  
Nor large dominion o'er my fleecy care,  
Could I with joy without my Lightfoot  
share : [friend,  
My faithful dog, my old experienc'd  
Who dost my morn' my ev'ning walk  
attend ;  
In dangers prov'd, in difficulties try'd,  
Nor storms nor thunders drive thee from  
my side :

Tho' drench'd his shaggy hide with soaking  
rain,  
He ne'er retreats for shelter from the plain ;  
Nought seems afflictive if with me he's  
join'd, [sing wind :  
The driving snows, keen frosts, nor pierce  
He waits me still, and skips with jocund  
bound,  
Tho' rattling icicles his sides surround :  
He shares my labours, lightens all my  
care, [bear ;  
Content the roughest toils of rule to  
Surveys my subjects with a watchful eye,  
And sounds th' alarm whenever danger's  
nigh.  
No vagrant ever does my flock forsake,  
But he pursues, and brings the wand'rer  
back.  
The insults of beleag'ring foes he quells,  
And soon th' invader's force with loss re-  
pels. [cares  
Nor joins he only the more arduous  
Of my high office, and my state affairs,  
But sympathizes in my private weal,  
In each domestick joy or grief I feel :  
He knows the lovely maid for whom I  
sigh,  
Watches, like me, the motions of her eye:  
When early with her pail she seeks the  
mead, [her tread ;  
He knows her hour, her path, her voice,  
With frisking play my charmer he pre-  
cedes, [leads ;  
And thro' the flower-enamel'd pasture  
Then swift to me returns, and seems to  
smile,  
And bid me hasten to th' accusom'd stile ;  
Where, if she smiles, he leaps with glee  
replete, [her feet,  
But if she frowns, runs crouching to  
And seems in murmuring accents to  
complain,  
And sues for pity to his master's pain.  
Nay, once (and 'tis no fable, this I swear)  
When Colin seiz'd with rude embrace  
my fair,  
My Lightfoot on my hated rival fell,  
Whose coat still torn, his great defeat  
can tell. [we find  
Where, 'mongst the human species, can  
So fast a friend, so faithful and so kind ?  
How might his fame in tuneful num-  
bers shine, [mine ?  
Employ'd it a more skilful muse than  
This pow'r at least I boast, with grate-  
ful breath,  
His unexamp'd merits to attest ;  
And if my fate the longer life ordains,  
A decent grave shall keep his lov'd re-  
mains, [mend  
And on the sculptur'd stone, a verse com-  
The virtues of my dear departed friend.

THE

THE GLUTTON. A TALE.

A WICKED corm'rant who, each meal,  
 Cou'd eat six pounds of beef or veal,  
 One ev'ning in a tavern larder,  
 Of which he was a nice regar'der,  
 Fix'd on a bouncing cod his eyes,  
 Might half a score at least suffice :  
 Here, cook, let this be ready made.  
 What all, Sir ! All, except the head.  
 It quickly comes in butter swimming,  
 And, troth, he gave it hearty trimmings.  
 But e'er the dish was wholly clean'd,  
 He puff'd, and swell'd, and backward lean'd.  
 The waiters thought him surely dy-  
 And send for a physician flying.  
 He comes, and orders clysters plenty,  
 Hoping by these his cask to empty :  
 The case, howe'er, seem'd desp'rate still,  
 So all advis'd—to make his will.  
 And shall I call a priest ? No, lad,  
 I hope my case is not so bad ;  
 And yet I'm somewhat out of breath,  
 Well—if I needs must yield to death,  
 To die quite satisfy'd I'd wish,  
 So—bring the remnant of my fish.

From the Westminster Journal.

ON the DEATH of Dr. BARROWBY,  
 late Physician to St. Bartholomew's Ho-  
 spital. (See Mag. for Dec. last, p. 573.)

HAIL Science ! eldest daughter of the  
 sky !  
 Where was thy soft recess ; where didst thou  
 The lazy hour, when Barrowby expir'd ?  
 Drove from the shades of Cos, what-  
 e'er, infus'd  
 From these, sage-worn Hippocrates re-  
 To an admiring world, was strangely lost :  
 But Aretæus, the dogmatick skill  
 Relumin'd ; Pergamus her Galen gave,  
 And then the medicinal art, confin'd  
 To rigid rule, like a sick taper dimm'd  
 Th' exploring eye ; till, by Arabian toil,  
 The Gallick search, and what divinely  
 flow'd  
 From Harvey's nobler soul, we saw thy  
 Magnificently rais'd ; where late thy son,  
 Lamented Barrowby, presid'd ; where  
 He seem'd a guardian-angel to mankind.  
 Blest be each fair auspicious hour, that  
 brings  
 To birth some happy genius, to adorn,  
 To comfort, and assist the race of men,  
 Thro' the Dædalian thorny paths of life :  
 Blest be the memory of ev'ry sage,  
 Each son of wisdom, and each friend of art,  
 Whose gen'rous labours, like the genial  
 show'r,  
 That swells the vernal tribute of the year,

Stream copious, where Necessity would  
 hide  
 Her tim'rous head, or Modesty would  
 turn  
 Her tender eye bash'd : For this be blest,  
 Dear Barrowby ! thy much regretted name.  
 Where grim Austerity, with satyr brow,  
 And Æsculapian frenzy, rudely growls,  
 Pedantick nothing in a cloud of words,  
 Ambiguous as the Delpick phrase, and  
 dark  
 As what the mad Cumæan sybil sung ;  
 Why, gentle Science ! should the fordid  
 wretch  
 Roll, like a victor, in his golden car ?  
 Where Avarice, with stern, contemptuous  
 eye,  
 Shuts up the ear of Pity, and disdains  
 Affliction's plaintive voice, if Poverty  
 Has cast her tatter'd mantle o'er the bed ;  
 Why should the learned monster share ap-  
 plause,  
 Or find encouragement ? But where the ray  
 Dropt from Urania warms the gen'rous  
 soul :  
 Where the good heart benevolently strives  
 To minister assistance, when Distress  
 Implores the charitable hand ; when men,  
 Like Barrowby, all amiably shine,  
 Dispensing, like the delegates of heaven,  
 The cherub comfort to the fleeting soul :  
 These are thy fav'rites, Science ! these thy  
 sons.  
 But ah ! who can repel the mace of  
 Death ?  
 Tremendous serjeant, rudely thy arrest  
 Has dragg'd our lov'd Machaon to the  
 grave.  
 Where, Pharmacy, was then thy sacred  
 What, could no sov'reign herb, no healing  
 juice,  
 Or medicinal drug, close up the wound ?  
 Vain, vain, the boasted knowledge of  
 mankind !  
 What know we but our own infirmity ?  
 Experience still confirms th' important  
 truth.  
 Man is a busy emmet, crawling round  
 This beauteous earth, basking beneath the  
 sun,  
 Till the cold winter terminates his toil :  
 For, to the human frame death is the deep  
 Incumbent arctick gloom ; but the bright  
 soul  
 Soars to her native sphere, swift as the tide  
 Of light streams from the oriental shore ;  
 To Albion's cliff, that fronts the Gallick  
 strand.  
 Virtue on earth must win the palm in  
 heaven :  
 And while our faint conception idly points  
 These sorrows to the tomb ; oh ! sacred  
 shade,  
 How do'st thou shine in the resplendent  
 Of

Of immortality! while heavenly Truth  
Conducts thee to the fair abode, where  
dwells

Each sage, Antiquity delights to own.

*On Reading R. BARCLAY's APOLOGY,  
for the true CHRISTIAN DIVINITY.*

—Optima sepe despecta.

**I**F truth divine e'er flow'd from mortals  
pen, [men!  
It flow'd from thine, O Barclay, best of  
Such sacred truths are urg'd with so much  
force [course!  
Throughout thy solid, well-compos'd dif-  
With what a strength of elocution fraught,  
What easy language, and what depth of  
thought! [shines,  
Ah! how the scholar and the christian  
While sense and judgment spread their co-  
pious mines! [free;  
Thy diction clear, thy stile from taint is  
Crickicks may pry, but can no blemish see.  
"Could pride impartial stoop to read thee  
o'er, [more."  
'Twould curb its folly, and be proud no  
Truth warm'd thy breast, indiff'rent of  
applause, [cause!  
O dauntless champion in thy Maker's  
Thou issu'dst forth, when superstition  
reign'd [explain'd.  
And when dark souls dark mysteries  
Ignorance long had travers'd classick  
ground,  
Till Barclay rose, delusion to confound;  
He thro' the chaos sent the gospel ray,  
And clear'd the passage to the realms of  
day.

O! blest instructor of my tender youth,  
Thou safe-asylum to the courts of truth!  
All transient pleasures lose their fatal force,  
Subdu'd by thy all powerful discourse.  
No longer now I with the thoughtless  
stray,  
No longer wanton debonair and gay;  
No longer trifling follies can engage,  
Nor can I mix with a degen'rate age;  
Who follow phantoms, which before 'em  
fly,

Mock at their grasp, or in possession die.  
Let others such delusive bliss pursue,  
Far nobler objects animate my view,  
Those that shall charm, when glitt'ring  
meteors fall,

'Which time can't vary, fraud nor art assail;  
But fixt and constant ever will remain,  
Devoid of sorrow, and exempt from pain.

And if my soul that distant port should  
gain, [main;  
One wish, one only wish, would yet re-  
That Barclay there my raptur'd eyes may  
meet,

To hail me welcome to that blest retreat;  
Where kindred spirits, joys successive share,  
Beyond conception, and beyond compare.

EUSEBIUS,

# EPITHALAMIUM.

*On a late HAPPY MARRIAGE.*

**W**HEN *Hymen* once the mutual  
bands has wove, [love,  
Exchanging heart for heart, and love for  
The happy pair, with mutual bliss elate,  
Own to be single's an imperfect state.  
But when two hearts united thus agree  
With equal sense, and equal constancy,  
This, HAPPINESS, is thy extremest goal,  
'Tis marriage both of body, and of soul;  
'Tis making heav'n below with matchless  
love, [above.  
And's a fair step to reach the heav'n

*An ELEGIACK MONODY: Upon bearing of  
the DEATH of the Hon. THOMAS LEE,  
Esq; Commander in Chief and President of  
his Majesty's Council in Virginia. By an  
Acquaintance lately come over from thence.*

**I**S Lee snatch'd from us? Is his soul then  
 fled? [dead.  
Too sure, alas! He's number'd with the  
Thrice direful tidings! Never did demise  
Shudder this system with more sad surprise.  
Who at the baleful sound but must lament?  
Let, then, th' invading anguish strait have  
vent.

Let me in honest, tho' in artless verse,  
The gloomy picture of my mind rehearse;  
The energy and force of what I feel,  
Shall make atonement for my want of skill.  
For one like him, with such a godlike breast,  
Where all the virtues strongly were im-  
press'd, [show;

'Tis not enough to mourn in outward  
'Tis not enough to put on sable woe:  
More solid marks of poignant grief are due  
To him, I lov'd so well, and so well knew:  
Not from the dress, but from the lab'ring  
heart,

Let me the sorrow of a friend impart:  
His publick loss while all Virginia share,  
Oh, let my plaintive accents rend the air.  
Ye lovers of mankind, in chains, or free,  
Ye patriot spirits, come and wail with me:  
Can you the sympathetick sigh forbear  
For him, whose country was his fav'rite  
care? [aid,

Ye sons of learning, lend your mournful  
Blend too with mine your sorrows for his  
shade; [sets'd,

For oh, he lov'd the arts himself pos-  
And all the patron stood in him confess'd.  
Ye tender husbands, and indulgent fires,  
Or you whom charity, or friendship fires,  
In wretched concert, weeping, let us pay  
The dol'rous tribute to his honour'd clay;  
On sorrow's name united let us call

For him who shone a pattern of them all.  
Ah! why was not such rarely-gifted worth  
Exempted from the common lot of earth?  
Since then he's gone, and vain is his return,  
My grief shall take my future life to mourn.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

*Extract of a Letter from Boston, in New-ENGLAND, dated October 2.*

**L** A S T Friday came to town from New-London, capt. Samuel Gallop, late master of the Polly brigantine, of this place, who sailed from hence the 19th of August, bound for Antigua, and informs us, that in his passage, on Sept. 6, in lat. 29 : 21. he met with a violent gale of wind at E. S. E. which obliged him to scud before it ; but the wind shifting to the southward in a moment, they shipped a sea, which stove in the dead-lights, cleared the deck, and washed every soul over-board, and thereupon she immediately filled and overfet. Capt. Gallop and two of the men getting upon the weather side endeavoured to save themselves, but were washed off again by the next sea ; and whilst striving in the sea, capt. Gallop accidentally caught hold of a rope, by which he hoisted himself up whilst she lay on her side ; but her masts giving way, she righted, when he took to the bowsprit, where he continued 12 days, subsisting only upon some apples, a few salt mackrel, and some cabbage feed ; and then was relieved by capt. Parker, who had likewise received considerable damage in the said hurricane, bound from Barbadoes to New-London, where he arrived, Sept. 29. All the rest of the men perished.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1752.

This day is remarkable for the first part of the Calendar Act taking place, which concerns the commencement of the year ; whereby it is enacted, that the old legal computation of the year, by which it used to begin on Lady-day, or March 25, shall no longer be made use of, throughout all the British dominions, after the 31st of December, 1751, but that the 1st of January next following that day, shall be reckoned the first day of the year 1752 ; and that every year for the future shall begin on Jan. 1, instead of March 25. The other part of the act, relating to the alteration of the stile, does not take place till Sept. next, when we shall take notice of it to our readers. In the mean time, they may see an account of the whole act, in our Magazine for May last, p. 240. And we shall only further observe, that at present

January, 1752.

sent there is some impropriety in the names of the 4 last months of the year, September, October, November and December, which properly signify the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months ; whereas, according to this act, they stand the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th months of the year, as indeed they have all along by the vulgar computation, which is now established by law.

THURSDAY, 2.

At a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, it was agreed to lend the government 1,400,000*l.* at 3 per cent. to be paid out of the sinking fund.

SATURDAY, 4.

This day a new paper made its appearance, under the title of The *Convent-Garden Journal* : By Sir Alexander Drawcanfir, Knt. Censor of Great-Britain. To be continued every Tuesday and Saturday. This was, on Jan. 16, followed by a weekly pamphlet, entitled, *Have at you all ! Or the Drury-Lane Journal* : By Madam Roxana Termagant. To be continued every Thursday. This in a ludicrous way violently attacks the former ; and as they are at present employed in little else than a paper war, burlesquing one another, (which is the case chiefly of the latter,) and sneering at almost every other writer, we shall leave them till they produce something more solid and truly entertaining.

TUESDAY, 7.

The Hon. house of commons ordered an address to his majesty, to condole with his majesty on the death of the late queen of Denmark. (See our Appendix to 1751, p. 605.)

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Commodore Keppel, commander of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, has transmitted hither a treaty of peace and commerce between his majesty and the kingdom of Tripoly, concluded and signed the 19th of Sept. last, by him the said commodore Keppel, and Robert White, Esq ; his majesty's consular general at Tripoly, and the divan, Kiaja, bey, and bashaw of the state and kingdom of Tripoly.

And the said commodore has also transmitted hither a treaty of peace and commerce between his majesty and the state of Tunis, concluded and signed the 19th of Oct. last, by the said commodore and Charles Gordon, Esq ; his majesty's consular general at Tunis, and the lord Ali

F

Pascha,



Pascha, begler bey and supreme commander of the said state of Tyhis.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This afternoon, the Rt. worshipful Sir Thomas Salisbury, Knt. doctor of laws, took his seat at Doctors-commons, as judge of the high court of admiralty of England. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 525.) The ceremony observed on this occasion was as follows: At his first entry into the court alone, he was saluted by all the doctors present, who had been there some time before to wait his coming; He then took his chair, when Dr. Pinfold, jun. who is advocate-general to the lord high admiral of England, presented Sir Thomas with his patent under the great seal, appointing him judge of that court, which he delivered to the register, who read the same; which being done, he took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, in the presence of the whole court; that being done, Sir Thomas appointed surrogates and officers, and the court was adjourned to Feb. 18, at the sessions house in the Old-Bailey, for the trials of several pirates. He then left the court, having the silver oar carried before him.

THURSDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. the house of peers ordered an address of condolence to be presented to his majesty, on the death of the queen of Denmark: To which his majesty returned the following answer, viz. That he thanked them for the kind concern they had expressed for the great loss which he had sustained, and had the justest sense of this fresh mark of their zeal and duty to him, and of their affection for his family.

FRIDAY, 10.

One Stroud, who under various characters, and many different names, had defrauded divers persons, was tried and found guilty before the bench of justices at Westminster-hall. He had formerly enjoy'd a very plentiful fortune, which he spent, and then had recourse to sharpening, in order to support his extravagancies: He had taken in a taylor for a suit of velvet cloaths trimmed with gold; a jeweller for upwards of 100l. in rings and gold watches, which he pawned; a coachmaker for a chaise; a carver and a cabinet-maker, for household furniture; a hosier, a shoe-maker, a hatter, and one of almost every branch of business, to the amount of 500l. He sometimes tricked in the character of a gentleman, attended with livery servants; at other times he appeared in the character of a gentleman's steward; and there is scarcely any character he did not personate, in order to defraud, as appeared by the evidence in court.

SATURDAY, 11.

The said infamous villain received the following remarkable sentence, viz. to be committed to Tothillfields Bridewell to hard labour for six months, and within that time to be six times publicly whipt, viz. on Jan. 16, from the end of Nassau-street, in Gerrard-street, to the end thereof next Prince's-street, and back again; on Feb. 15, from the Admiralty coffee-house by Charing-Cross to the Meuse-Gate; on March 16, from the corner of the Hay-market, thro' Pall-Mall, to the turning into St. James's-square; on April 20, from James-street in Long-Acre, to the end of the said Long-Acre next St. Martin's-lane; on May 23, from the end of Bridge's-street, thro' Ruffel-street, to the end next Covent-Garden; and on June 24, from the White Bear-Inn in Piccadilly, along the said street to St. James's church. When he received his sentence, he pleaded that in his infancy he had the misfortune of having his back broke, which rendered that part of him so weak that he could not support the punishment; but he was told, that nothing could supersede the consideration of his being publicly exposed for such flagrant crimes.

MONDAY, 13.

The 4 following malefactors were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. James Macknamar, for a burglary; Ruffel Parnell, for robbing Joseph Charles Lyre of a metal watch and 27s. in Goodman's-fields; Rachel Beacham, for the murder of Henrietta Daws, a child about 4 years old, by inhumanly cutting her throat out of revenge to the girl's mother, with whom she had had a quarrel; and John Dickenson, for robbing his master, Mr. Knowles, a coal-dealer in the Little Old-Bailey, of about 50l. (See their condemnation at the Old-Bailey in our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 571.) William Hughes, condemned at the same time, for robbing Mr. Ansell of 6s. near Aston, was relieved for transportation for life.

TUESDAY, 14.

His majesty in council was pleased to appoint the following sheriffs for the year 1752, viz. for Berks, John Price, of the Ham, Esq;—Bedf. Tho. Gilpin, Esq;—Bucks, John Briflow, Esq;—Cumb. Sir George Dalston, Bart.—Chesh. Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.—Camb. and Hunt. Richard Astell, Esq;—Cornwall, John Truren, Esq;—Devon, George Furdon, Esq;—Dorset. Thomas Ryves, Esq;—Derbysh. John Lowe, Esq;—Essex, Sir Edmund Allen, Bart.—Glou. John Beale, Esq;—Hertf. Benedict Ithell, Esq;—Heref. Sir John Morgan, Bart.—Kent, Sir John Honeywood, Bart.—Leicest. Tho. Boothby

the younger, Esq;—Lincol. Richard Hardwick, Esq;—Monm. Thomas Parry, Esq;—Northamp. Sir Charles Wake, Bart.—Norfolk, Francis Long, Esq;—Notting. Darcy Burnhill, Esq;—Oxf. Francis Page, Esq;—Rutl. Richard Marlon, Esq;—Shrop. Thomas Sandford, Esq;—Somerset. John Harding, Esq;—Staff. Tho. Bradney, Esq;—Suffolk, William Naunton, Esq;—Southamp. Richard Newe, Esq;—Surrey, Edward Saunderson, Esq;—Suffex, William Watfon, Esq;—Warw. Phillips Littleton, Esq;—Worcest. Edward Cope Hopton, Esq;—Wilts, Thomas Cooper, Esq;—Yorksh. Richard Sykes, Esq;—For South Wales, viz. Brecon, John Williams, Esq;—Carmar. Walter Powell, Esq;—Cardig. John Lewes, Esq;—Glamor. Rowland Bevan, Esq;—Pemb. George Barlow, Esq;—Radnorsh. Thomas Vaughan, Esq;—For North Wales, viz. Angl. Charles Evans, Esq;—Carnar. John Lloyd, Esq;—Denb. John Jones, Esq;—Flint. Peter Morgan, Esq;—Merion. Hugh Vaughan, Esq;—Montg. Thomas Lloyd, Esq;

## WEDNESDAY, 15.

This night, between 10 and 11, Mr. George Cary, a higgler, with his son and two other men, returning from Leadenhall market, in a cart, were stopp'd about two miles and a half from Epping, by some footpads, one of which got into the cart, and with his pistol at the head of Cary, demanded his money: Cary gave him 11s. he insisted he had not given him all; the poor man desired him to have patience; but, while he was searching for the rest, the villain shot him thro' the head, and immediately flung his body out of the cart. He then asked his comrade for another pistol, which he snapped twice at another man in the cart, calling him by his name, Jack Green, and asked him, if he did not know him, and bid him look in his face; which he did, and protested he did not know him. He then was going to castrate him; but changing his mind, cut him about the face with a long knife, and gave him two or three thrusts with it in his side. He then cut the son of the deceased over the head, and threatened him with his father's fate if ever he travelled that road again. Then they emptied the cart of all the baskets; which, when they had rifled, they helped to throw again into the cart, as also the dead body.—They carried off with them, besides some money which they found in the cart, a parcel of clogs, to the value of about 30s. and a quantity of oranges, lemons, and muffins; which they cried along the road as they went off. Mr. Cary was an honest industrious man, and has left a widow and 3 children, whose bread depended on his labour. Some persons have been taken up on suspicion, and there are great hopes that these inhu-

man murderers will soon be discovered and brought to justice.

## MONDAY, 20.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 4 following criminals received sentence of death, viz. Samuel Hill, for the murder of Susannah Crabtree, at Poplar; Michael Magginnis, for the murder of Richard Shears; Joseph Saunders, for the murder of a man on Smallbury-Green, about two years ago; and William Bails, for a burglary.

## THURSDAY, 23.

Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, when a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's interest due at Christmas last, was declared payable the 14th of Feb. next.

## SATURDAY, 25.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. James Bradley, his majesty's astronomical observator, and Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford, was unanimously chosen into their council, in the room of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, deceased; after which the Rev. Mr. Thomas Birch was chosen secretary by a majority of 15: The numbers on the ballot being for Mr. Birch 91, for Dr. Knight 76.

*Marriages, Births, and Deaths, at Copenhagen, the Capital of Denmark, in 1751.*

Married 821 couple. Born 1411 boys, and 1370 girls: In all 2781 children. Died 760 men, and 637 women; 713 boys, and 688 girls: In all 2798 persons. By which it appears, that the burials exceeded the births by 17.

*Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in the whole Diocese of Zealand (Copenhagen excluded) in the same Year.*

Married 2248 couple: Born 7925 children. Died 6777 persons. From whence it is evident, that the births exceeded the burials by 1148.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. CAPT. David Linfey, an eminent trader to Barbadoes, to Mrs. Stanton, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Stanton, jun. a shipbuilder, at Rotherhithe.

2. Mr. Richard Boddicoate, jun. of Hummerton near Hackney, an eminent West-India-merchant, to Miss Tyfon, of Grove-street.

6. Mr. Thomas Dubois, an eminent wholesale linen-draper in Cheapside, to Miss Gamon, only daughter of Mr. Robert Gamon, one of the common-council men of Farringdon without.

Mr. Roubillac, an eminent statuary in St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Crosby, of Deptford, a 10,000l. fortune.

7. Stamp Brookbank, Esq; eldest son of Stamp Brookbank, Esq; of Hackney,

to Miss Bond, daughter of Benjamin Bond, Esq; a 15,000*l.* fortune.

8. John Coleman, Esq; an eminent merchant in Broad-street, to Miss Law, daughter of Mr. Law, of the South-sea house.

9. Nicholas Styleman, Esq; of Snettisham in Norfolk, to Miss Catherine Henley, eldest daughter of Henry Holt Henley, Esq; deceased.

Capt. Thomas Trye, to Mrs. Blackman of Limehouse, a widow lady, with a fortune of 2000*l.* and 100*l.* per annum.

Thomas Owen, Esq; marshal to lord chief justice Lee, to Miss Norton, of Rye in Suffex.

10. Mr. Lequesnes, a Spanish merchant, to Miss Strutton, of Albemarle-street.

11. Charles Toogood, Esq; of a large fortune in Surrey, to Miss Emelia Dawes, of Red-Lion street.

Richard Jephson, Esq; serjeant at arms attending the lord chancellor, to Miss Rayment, of Braintree, in Essex.

14. Walter Banks, Esq; to Miss Mount, of Audley-street.

16. Henry Snipe, Esq; of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, to Miss Gouldman, of King-street, Bloomsbury.

19. Thomas Witherford, Esq; a captain in the guards, to Miss Lumley, of Cavendish-square.

Mr. Miles Speddell, an eminent merchant, to Miss Roberts, of Carshalton, in Surrey.

21. Jasper Fisher, Esq; a young gentleman of 2000*l.* a year in Kent, to Miss Tench, of Low-Layton.

22. Lacon Lamb, Esq; of Bidney in Herefordshire, to Miss Winkles, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

26. Jonathan Cope, Esq; only son of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. to the Hon. Mrs. Cathcart, relict of the Hon. Shaw Cathcart, and daughter of col. Leighton.

Jan. 10. Countess of Powis, delivered of a daughter.

Countess of Balcarras, of a son.

The lady of Sir Robert Henderson, Bart. of a son.

The lady of John Anstruther, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Anstruther of Thetford, Bart. of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 2. **P**ETER Lefebure, Esq; secretary to the foreign office, in the general post-office.

Mr. Thomas Woodward, formerly an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street.

4. Rev. Mr. Harwood, minister of Shepperton in Middlesex.

7. George Tobias Guiges, Esq; one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Insurance-office,

Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, fellow of the college of physicians, and secretary to the Royal Society.

Mr. John Hattly, one of the examiners of the Excise, which post he had held upwards of 20 years.

8. Mr. Jacob Levres, an eminent Jew merchant.

Mr. Henry Townson, and Bridget his wife, at Seafeld, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, aged 100 years each, who after living 70 years together, expired within a few minutes of each other.

10. Capt. Lucas, formerly in the service of the East-India company.

11. James Wyatt, Esq; mayor of Salisbury.

14. John Greene, Esq; barister at law, at his seat at Boys near Ongar in Essex: He dying a bachelor, his estate descends to Dr. Maurice Greene, master of his majesty's band of musicians, as heir at law.

15. Lady Mary Lake, relict of Sir B. by Lake, Bart. at Edmonton.

Sir William Meredith, Bart. at Henbury-hall in Cheshire, aged 87. He left by his will 100*l.* to the parish of Macclesfield, 100*l.* to the parish of Presbury, 100*l.* to the parish of Stockport, and 200*l.* for building a chapel at Henbury, and 40*l.* a year for the parson for ever.

16. Sir William Saunders, Bart. of an ancient family in Devonshire.

18. Rev. Dr. Price, rector of Tickerling in Suffex.

19. Capt. Wilmington, a commander in the East-India company's service.

Lady Jane Windham, relict of Sir Theophilus Windham, Bart.

20. Lady Roeters, relict of the late Sir Gerard Roeters, Knt.

Lady Evelyn, wife of Sir John Evelyn, Bart. first commissioner of his majesty's Customs.

Humphrey Ambler, Esq; at Thame in Oxfordshire.

22. Edward Bootle, Esq; serjeant at law, and attorney general for the dutchy of Lancaster.

William Jermy, Esq; possessed of an estate of 1000*l.* a year, and 10,000*l.* in ready money.

Richard Newham, Esq; possessed of 5000*l.* a year in Kent.

23. Capt. Herbert Beauchamp, a capt. in the earl of Rothes's regiment of horse, on half-pay. He was a private man at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, where he behaved with distinguished bravery, on which account he was advanced.

26. Thomas Revel, Esq; member of parliament for Dover.

28. Baron Solenthal, at Kensington, aged near 80, who, till within these twelve-months, has resided here as minister, envoy extraordinary, and ambassador from the court of Denmark, ever since the last year of queen Anne.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

Whitehall, Jan. 11. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be issued under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for the translation of Dr. Henry Maule, bishop of Meath, to the archbishoprick of Tuam, with the united bishoprick of Enaghdoen; and to grant unto him the bishoprick of Ardagh in commendam, vacant by the death of Dr. Josiah Hort, late archbishop of Tuam.

And to translate Dr. John Ryder, bishop of Down and Connor, to the bishoprick of Meath.

Also to translate Dr. John Whetcombe, bishop of Clonfert, Kilmackduagh, and Kilsenora, to the united bishopricks of Down and Connor.

Likewise to promote Dr. Arthur Smyth, dean of the cathedral of Derry, to the united bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmackduagh.

And to grant to Dr. Nicholas Synge, bishop of Killaloe, the bishoprick of Kilsenora, in commendam.

Also to grant to the Rt. Hon. Philip lord viscount Strangford, clerk, the place and dignity of dean of the cathedral church of Derry, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Arthur Smyth, late dean thereof.

*From other Papers.*

Mr. Chafy, fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, presented to the livings of Broad Chalk, and Bower Chalk cum Alveston, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Duquesne, to the rectories of East and West Wretham, in Norfolk.—William Murdin, B. D. by lord Onslow, to the rectory of Merrow, in Surrey.—John Edwards, M. A. by lord Edgumbe, to the vicarage Lewanick in Cornwall.—Nathaniel Gerrard, M. A. by the duke of St. Alban's, to the vicarage of Trinity church in Coventry.—Mr. Charles Plumptre, of Queen's-college, Cambridge, made archdeacon of Ely, in the room of Dr. Eyton, deceased.—Dr. Bettelworth, son to the late dean of the arches, presented by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the peculiar jurisdiction of Terring and Malling in Sussex, founded in the cathedral church of Canterbury, vacant by the death of his father.—Mr. James Garnier, nominated by the bishop of London, minister of the French church at Wapping, and he was sworn in before the bench of justices at West-

minster.—Mr. Robert Younge, presented by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Ushorne Magna, in Cheshire.—Mr. Goodricke, by the archbishop of York, to the prebend of Givendale, in the cathedral church of York.—Mr. Caley, by the marquiss of Rockingham, to the vicarage of Hutton-Bushel, in Yorkshire.—Edward Robinson, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Henlow, in Bedfordshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

Whitehall, Jan. 11. The king has been pleased to grant unto Robert Herbert, Esq; the office of surveyor general of all his majesty's honours, castles, lordships, manors, forests, chaces, parks, messuages, lands, tenements, woods, rents, services, revenues, possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever, in England and Wales, as well within liberties as without, in the room of John lord viscount Galway, deceased.

Whitehall, Jan. 25. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Richard Hall, James Wallace, Esqrs. Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles, Bart. the Hon. Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon, and William Jenkins, Esqrs together with Thomas Cooper, Esq; to be commissioners for victualling his majesty's royal navy.

*From other Papers.*

Mr. Anthony Todd, made secretary to the foreign office, in the general post-office.—Edward Newbey, Esq; made a captain in the 3d battalion of the 2d reg. of foot guards.—Lieut. Coomes, made a captain in the royal reg. of artillery at Woolwich.—Adm. Rowley, elected an elder brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of the late Adm. Matthews.—Mr. Norton, of Glastonbury, elected coroner for the county of Somerset.—Mr. Henderson, author of the Edinburgh history of the rebellion, admitted keeper of Westminster-hall.—George Crowle, Esq; one of the commissioners of the navy office, made his majesty's consul at Lisbon.—Dr. Pate, chosen a physician to St Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of the late Dr. Barrowby, by a majority of 14; he having on the ballot 114, and Dr. Alkew 100.—Richard Ridley, Esq; son of Matthew Ridley, Esq; memb. for Newcastle upon Tyne, and —Hafelarr, Esq; made ensigns in the first reg. of foot guards, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.—Col. Henry Holmes, memb. for Yarmouth in the isle of Wight, made lieutenant governor of that island.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

Prices



**H**AGUE, Dec. 29, N. S. The states general have issued a placart, which forbids all persons, foreigners as well as natives, to engage any artisan employed in any manufacture of this country, to go to work in any foreign country, under pain of death; and promises a reward of 100 ducats in gold to such as shall discover and convict any one guilty of this crime.

Amsterdam, Jan. 17, N. S. The magnificent stone bridge, composed of three arches on the Heergraff in this city, fell down yesterday so suddenly, that many persons at that instant passing over it were buried in the ruins; which occasions the more surprize, as the bridge appeared very solid and substantial, and was almost new. By ships arrived from Curassau in the West-Indies we have an account, that a bark belonging to our West-India company, and bound for that island, having cast anchor at Oruba, was attacked there in September last by a Spanish frigate, which took her and carried her to St. Domingo, on the old pretence of contraband trade. As Oruba is an island belonging to us, the governor of Curassau immediately dispatched an express to the governor of St. Domingo, to complain of this hostility and reclaim the bark; and that he might be sure of something in hand, he laid an embargo upon two Spanish vessels then at Curassau; but not content with this, as he received an evasive answer from the governor of St. Domingo, he had, when the last ships came from thence, ordered four stout vessels to be fitted out for making reprisals upon the Spaniards, which we in this country look on as the only effectual way of treating with them upon this subject.

Paris, Jan. 3, N. S. The abbe de la Caille, who was lately sent at his majesty's expence to the Cape of Good-Hope, to make astronomical observations for various purposes, and among the rest for settling the true situation of that remarkable promontory, which some have supposed to lie 17 degrees 44 minutes east from the meridian of Paris, has, by repeated observations, determined it to be but 16 degrees 14 minutes east from our meridian; so that its longitude is 36 degrees 16 minutes east from the old meridian, and its latitude 33 degrees 55 minutes south; which is made publick for the common benefit of all trading nations; for without observing this, a ship may in a dark night run upon the western part of this dangerous coast, when she is thought to be a good many leagues off at sea.—21. Saturday last an arret of council was published, authorizing the East-India

company to borrow 18 millions of livres in order to increase its commerce; and the subscription was filled the very first day the books were opened. In one of the last ships sent out by this company, a most superb French suit of cloaths, with two fowling pieces, and two pair of pistols, exquisitely wrought, were put on board, to be delivered as a present from his majesty to the king of Golconda.—24. The abbe de Prade, a licenciate of the Sorbonne, having publicly supported in that house a thesis tending to deism, he has been by the archbishop suspended from all ecclesiastical functions, degraded of his degree, and his name erased out of the books of the Sorbonne; and his thesis has been unanimously condemned by that learned body, who are going to lay it before the parliament, in order to obtain permission to have it burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

We have had this month from Madrid the following account of a naval victory, and of his catholic majesty's gratitude to his seamen, viz. Don Pedro Stuart y Portugal, younger brother of the duke of Berwick (who had already distinguished himself against the Moors, by taking, about two months ago, two Algerine ships in the seas of Catalonia) has taken off Cape Vincent an Algerine man of war, called the Dantzick, of 60 pieces of cannon and 564 men, which, in company with another large ship that sheered off, was cruizing in quest of some Spanish register ships. The engagement continued four days, from the 28th of November last to the 2d of December. The Algerine commandant hung out the white flag the second day, but the crew obliged him to continue the combat, and did not strike till they were on the point of sinking. There were 194 of them killed, and 320 made slaves, including the arraoz or commandant, the officers, and 16 repagadoes; and 50 christian slaves on board were set at liberty. The Spaniards, in the whole, had but three men killed, and 27 wounded, amongst whom there was not any officer. This is attributed to the conduct of the commander, who, to save his men, contented himself with reducing them by cannon, without coming to close quarters; and with whom the king is so well pleased, that he has created him chief d'Escadre. His majesty has recompensed the other officers in proportion; the sailors of each ship (there being another in company with Don Stuart) are gratified with a month's pay; and pensions are allowed to the wounded, and to the widows of those who were killed in the engagement.

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N. B. We have received a SPEECH on the important subject of the army; but being before-  
hand supplied with sufficient matter for this month and the next, are obliged to defer it till after  
that time, when we shall take the first opportunity to give it our readers.



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. F E B R U A R Y, 1752.

*A new TRAGEDY, intitled, EUGENIA, wrote by the Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, having been lately exhibited with Applause at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-Lane, we shall give our Readers an Account of it, as follows.*

**T**HE persons of the drama are, 1. Dorimond, a very rich old gentleman, of a humane, friendly, sincere, and good natural disposition. 2. Mercour, (Dorimond's nephew by an elder brother, who had spent his fortune, as few do, in serving his country, and had left his sons entirely dependent for their subsistence on their uncle Dorimond) a young fellow of the modern taste, who would spare no pains, nor stick at any villainy to debauch a lady he took a liking to; and at the same time full of pride and dissimulation. 3. Clerval, younger brother to Mercour, sincere both in love and friendship, and passionately in love with Eugenia. 4. Marquis of Delville, in the disguise of a common soldier, who had in his youth killed his friend in a duel, had been many years under great misfortunes, and at last obtained his pardon by the friendship of Clerval. 5. Eugenia, the supposed daughter of Dorimond, a beautiful virtuous young lady, secretly in love with Clerval, and courted by his elder brother Mercour. 6. Æmilia, a young lady educated and supported by Dorimond, out of pure friendship for her deceased father, but privately debauched by Mercour. 7. Orphisa, Delville's wife, a lady of quality, of excellent understanding, in the disguise of a gentlewoman, whom Eugenia's supposed mother, before her death, had appointed as her governess, and who had been offered a bribe by Mercour to assist him in debauching Eugenia.

The scene is a gallery in Dorimond's house in Paris, and opens with a dialogue February, 1752.

between Mercour and Æmilia, which discovers his having debauched her under protestations of love, and that he now wants her aid to bring about a marriage with Eugenia, thereby to get his uncle's fortune settled upon him, in order, after a little time, to leave Eugenia, and go and live openly with her as his mistress; which dialogue is ended by Æmilia thus:

*Yes; 'tis just,*

*Most exquisitely just, this purpos'd insult.  
And mark it, ye unhappy ones, like me,  
Thus shall it ever prove, who first betrays,  
Will first insult our weakness. Hear me, Sir,  
Fall'n as I am from honour, lost to fame,  
And hateful to myself, yet dare not think,  
I basely can betray another's innocence.  
Be wise, and dread the wildness of my temper,  
Left it start out in madness to destroy  
Myself and thee, with horrors worthy both.*

[Exit.]

Upon Æmilia's going out, Dorimond enters, and proposes a match between him and Æmilia, which he waves, professes his love for Eugenia, and artfully proposes, that Æmilia should be given to his brother Clerval, which the old man undertakes to mention, but disclaims all other influence,

*Than that of tender and persuasive reason.*

On Dorimond's going, Clerval enters, having just parted with Delville, whose story he tells Mercour, was a secret, and upon Mercour's asking, why he might not be trusted with the secret, Clerval answers,

*It is the secret of my friend, not mine.*

Then Mercour informs Clerval of the double marriage intended by Dorimond, on which Clerval innocently discovers his passion for Eugenia; and the first act ends with a dialogue between Clerval and Delville, in which the latter declares, that the king's pardon could give him no ease, until he had found her, from the pure joys of whose nuptial bed he had been banished, and for whom alone he lived.

ACT II. opens with a dialogue between Dorimond and Eugenia, in which he proposes Mercour for her husband; and she thereupon appearing disconcerted, but professing obedience, he says,

No, my child;  
I am a father; would be thought a friend,  
Whom nature has entrusted with your happiness; A  
Whose more experienc'd age might influence,  
But not controul your choice.

Upon his going, Orphisa enters, to whom he recommends his daughter; and she after knowing what had passed between them, and suspecting her love for Clerval, advises thus:

*The maid, who loves her innocence, should blush B  
If e'er her wandering eye excite the hope  
Of secret love; 'tis ev'n a crime to please,  
Which virtue startles at. Oh! would Eugenia  
Exert the spirit of virtue; let the sense  
Of filial piety inspire her breast,  
And at the marriage-altar offer up  
The passions of the heart; that noblest sacrifice,  
Worthy of her, of virtue, and of heaven—*

To which Eugenia answers:

*And will high heaven be mock'd with such a C  
sacrifice?  
And shall I give my hand, that sacred pledge  
Of love and truth, to him my soul abhors?  
Shall I deceive even him? Shall I profane  
The altar and its rites with vows of falsehood?  
There shall I learn dissimulation? There D  
First speak a language foreign to my heart?  
Ye blessed saints and angels, shall ye bear  
My unhallov'd lips pronounce the solemn promise  
Of everlasting love to one I hate?*

After some more noble sentiments from both upon this subject, Clerval enters, and Eugenia, at Orphisa's desire, retires; then ensues a most affecting dialogue between Orphisa and Clerval, after which Dorimond enters, who had in revenge been overpersuaded by Mercour, that Orphisa was carrying on an intrigue between Clerval and Eugenia, which he charges her with, and this prevents her saying any thing in favour of Clerval as he had desired; and upon her retiring, Dorimond accuses Clerval of making a common soldier his companion, having been so informed by Mercour; on which Clerval declares, that Delville was a man of eminent birth and merit, of which he would then tell him a part, and the whole in due time.

Upon their retiring, Mercour enters, G with a paper in his hand, on which he exultingly says, that the fate of Eugenia depended. While he is reading, Emilia enters, and before he observed her, she in a soliloquy says,

*Is it my own disturb'd imagination,  
Or do I see strange terror and confusion  
In every face I meet? No; there's a face,  
That knows no change; inflexible in mischief.  
What! can he smile! 'Tis more than common  
villainy, [Frowns,  
When Mercour deigns to smile. And now he  
As if some thought of goodness smote his heart.*

Then ensues a dialogue between them, wherein he endeavours to persuade her to marry his brother Clerval; on which she flies into a violent passion, and declares her resolution to renounce the world.

ACT III. begins with a dialogue between Dorimond and Mercour, in which the latter, who was, it seems, the favourite of his aunt, persuades the former, that she upon her death-bed recommended Eugenia to him, on which he obtains the old man's leave to make his addresses to Eugenia, and upon Dorimond's exit, Eugenia enters, by his order, whereupon Mercour begins to explain his passion to her, and upon her going to leave him, he catches her by the arm a little rudely, and shews her a paper, which she knows to be her mother's hand, and directed to her father, on which he tells her, that her mother, the night before she died, gave him some papers, of which that was one, and that it contained a secret, which would ruin her if she read it; therefore he endeavours to persuade her not to look into it, but to give him a husband's sacred right to guard her; but she daring him to let her see it, he cries, Then read it, and be wretched.

Upon this Eugenia reads the letter wrote by Dorimond's wife upon her death-bed, and directed to him, in which she informed him, that as she knew how ardently he wished for children, and to engage his affection, she had deceived him with a supposititious child, and had passed Eugenia for his daughter. Eugenia being in a surprize at this discovery, Mercour endeavours to persuade her to join with him in wedlock, and in concealing the secret; but she despises both, on which he goes out threatening revenge, and Clerval enters, to whom she gives some dark hints of her not being Dorimond's daughter, and then bids him farewell for ever. On her going, Delville enters, endeavours to comfort Clerval, and acquaints him, that he had now got his pardon passed. the seals; and that he was going to the only friend who knew the correspondence between him and his lovely mourner, who would direct him where to find her, after which his fortune, power, and every thing should be Clerval's.

ACT IV. At the opening Orphisa and Eugenia appear, the former endeavouring to comfort the latter, and then Dorimond joins them, who suspecting that the letter was forged, had sent for Mercour to justify himself. Mercour then enters, and gives him the letter to read. Being thus convinced, he finds fault with his having concealed it so long, which the other endeavours to excuse by saying, it was his affection for him made him conceal it, and that for the same reason he had proposed to marry Eugenia. But Dorimond still suspecting that he had done this to force her to a loathed, detested marriage, insists upon further proof, whereupon Mercour gives him another letter from his deceased wife, which Dorimond first desires Orphisa to read, but immediately alters his mind, and proposes to burn the letter without reading it. Upon this Eugenia insists upon its being read, and Orphisa reading the letter from the deceased directed to Eugenia, it was in these words:

*It is not without pity that I reveal this secret to you. But I am approaching the moments of truth. Your mother's distresses made it not difficult to bribe those about her; to convey you from her at your birth, and to tell her you were dead. All the recompence then, in my power, was to make her your governess, and now to restore you to her.*

Orphisa then owns her having been a mother, but that upon the birth, as soon as she was able to look up, they told her, the child was dead, and would not allow her to look upon it, for fear of disturbing her; on which Dorimond fainting, is carried off, and Mercour, after some insulting taunts, retires. Orphisa then declares an inward preface, that her child should still be happy, and that her husband was of a noble line of ancestors, but had sacrificed his fortune to his honour; after which Clerval enters, and Eugenia, at her mother's desire, going off, Clerval declares his passion to be still the same, and tho' not yet informed who was her mother, he desires Orphisa's consent to marry her. Marry Eugenia, Sir, says Orphisa? To which the other answers,

*Yes, marry her.*

*The chosen of my heart, my sense, my judgment, I know the feeble reasons that oppose me. Her birth, her parents yet unknown, her poverty; Is she not rich in virtue? Or look round Among the titled great ones of the world, Do they not spring from some proud monarch's flatterer, Some favourite mistress, or ambitious minister, The ruin of his country, while their blood*

*Rolls down thro' many a fool, thro' many a villain,  
To its now proud possessors?*

Upon this Orphisa acquaints him with her being the real mother of Eugenia; but at the same time tells him, that they were both resolved to retire to a convent.

ACT V. This last act opens with Mercour's asking Clerval, why his uncle would not see him, on which Clerval advises him not to meet his uncle during his first displeasure: This advice Mercour takes as a sign of falshood in his brother, and then beginning to talk slightly of Eugenia, they are like to quarrel, which Clerval avoids by leaving him, and Dorimond entering, Mercour endeavours to justify himself; but Dorimond having now heard of all his villainy from Emilia, tells him, that she was gone to a convent, and that he would abandon him to despair and poverty, on which Mercour owns, and at the same time exults in his villainies; and upon his exit, Clerval, Orphisa and Eugenia enter, the two last to take their leave of Dorimond, but instead of allowing it, he declares, that he adopts Eugenia as his daughter and only child; whereupon Clerval declares to him his love for Eugenia, and he consents to their marriage, upon Orphisa's giving her consent, but she refuses, because of the father's being still alive, and he could not violate a father's right to give away his child. Whilst they are upon this subject, Delville's voice is heard behind the scenes, saying, Come, direct me, guide me to her,

*The sweet support, and hope of my misfortunes.*

At which Orphisa starts, and cries, Ye powers, what voice was there! and upon seeing him, she faints into his arms; but presently recovering, directs Eugenia to pay the duty that a father claims, which gives Delville new joy; and after acknowledging his obligations to Clerval, to whom he owed his friends, his country, and his sovereign's favour, and these more heart-felt blessings, love and nature; he says,

*Come, my Eugenia, you shall pay him for me, Such thanks as he deserves; for I have prov'd it, That woman, tender, amiable, and constant, Is virtue's best reward.*

After which they severally declare their joy, and Delville concludes the play thus:

Praise is the sacred attribute of heaven.  
'Tis ours alone, with humble, grateful hearts,  
To employ the gracious instinct it bestows  
To our own honour, happiness and virtue;  
For happiness and virtue are the same.

## The PROLOGUE.

Written and spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

**T**O damn, or not—that is the question now,  
*Whether 'tis best to deck the poet's brow;*  
*With bands and hearts unanimous besfriend him,*  
*Or take up arms, and by opposing end him—?* A  
*But bold, before you give the fatal word,*  
*I beg that I, as council may be heard;*  
*And what few council ever yet have done,*  
*I'll take no bribe, and yet plead pro and con.*  
*First for the town and us—I see some danger,*  
*Should you too kindly treat this reverend*  
*stranger;*

*If such good folks, these wits of graver sort,*  
*Should here usurp a right to spoil your sport;*  
*And curb our stage so wanton, bold and free!*  
*To the strict limits of their purity;*  
*Should dare in theatres reform abuses,*  
*And turn our actresses to pious uses!*  
*Farewell the joyous spirit-stirring scene!*  
*Farewell the—the—you guess the thing I mean!*  
*If this wise scheme, so sober and so new!*  
*Should pass with us, would it go down with*  
*you?*

*Should we so often see your well-known faces?*  
*Or would the ladies send so fast for places?—*

*Now for the author—His poetick brat*

*Throughout the town occasions various chat;*  
*What, say the snarlers?—'Tis a French*  
*translation;*

*That we deny, but plead an imitation;*  
*Such as we hope will please a free-born*  
*nation.*

*His muse, tho' much too grave to dress or dance,*  
*For some materials took a trip to France;*  
*She owns the debt, nor thinks she shall appear,*  
*Like our spruce youths, the worse for going there:*  
*Tho' she has dealt before in sportive song,*  
*This is her first stage-flight, and 't would*  
*be wrong,* [young.]

*Nay, poaching too, to kill your bards too*  
*Poets, like foxes, make best sport, when old,*  
*The chase is good, when both are hard and*  
*bold;*

*Do you, like other sportsmen then, take heed,*  
*If you destroy the wulfs, you spoil the breed;*  
*Let him write on, acquire some little fame,*  
*Then hunt him, critics, he'll be noble game.*

## The EPILOGUE.

Written by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

**O**F all the various wonders wit can do,  
*(Whether to please the many, or the*  
*few)* [that's new.]  
*None charms an audience—like a stroke,*  
*Now this choice secret found, I dare engage,*  
*Has brought our solemn champion to the stage,*  
*As if, to reach this merit, where no more,*  
*Than just to write—as none e'er wrote before.*

*Why here's a play now—of what kind to*  
*call it—* [it—]

*I know no more than—of what will befall*  
*Whether the critics praise—or bolder backs*  
*shall maul it:*

*In France 'twas comedy; but here 'tis tragic!*  
*And all by dint of pure poetick magick—*

*Mistake me not, I don't by this aver,*

*That ev'ry poet is a conjurer;*

*Ours is all sentiment, blank verse and virtue,*

*Distress—But yet no bloodshed to divert ye.*

*Such plays in France, perhaps, may cut a*  
*figure,* [meagre;

*But to our critics here they're mere soup—*

*Tho' there they never stain their stage with blood,*

*Yet English stomachs love substantial food.*

**B** Give us! the lightning's blaze, the thunder's  
*roll!*

*The pointed dagger, and the pois'ning bowl!*

*Let drums and trumpets clangor swell the scene,*

*Till the god's battle bleed in ev'ry vein.*

*We love the Muses animating spark,*

*Till gods meet gods and juggle in the dark!*

*This now did something in the days of yore,*

**C** *When lungs heroic made the galleries roar.*

*As for our bard, the fatal die is thrown,*

*And now the question is—What says the*  
*town,*

*Has he thrown in, or is the dupe undone?*

*Yet on your justice boldly be relied,*

*No party form'd, no partial friendship tried.*

*Tho' love of praise his inmost soul inflame,*

**D** *All feign'd, or forc'd applause, he dares*  
*disclaim,* [same.]

*Your candour—no—Your judgment be his*

*The Westminster Journal has had four long*  
*Letters on the Danger and Prevention of*  
*ROBBERIES, from the last of which we*  
*shall give the following Extract.*

Westminster Journal, Feb. 28.

**A**CCORDING to Maitland, there  
 are within the city and suburbs of  
 London 5099 streets; 95,968 houses;  
 725,903 inhabitants; 143 parishes; 307  
 church-wardens; 242 overseers of the  
 poor; 420 constables; 227 headboroughs;  
 134 beadies; and 1318 watchmen: But  
 Salmon computes the houses to be 122,950;  
 and the number of inhabitants to be  
 1,134,500: If so, each of these 1318  
 watchmen, upon an average, are to take  
 care of 93 houses, and 860 inhabitants:  
 But, supposing the number of these watch-  
 men were doubled, there would then be  
 2636, who would cost, at 10d. a night  
 each, 104l. 16s. every night, which is  
 38,252l. annually; so that each house,  
 one with another, would pay 3l. 6s. a  
 year for the maintenance of such a watch:  
 And surely, the number of housekeepers  
 incapable of contributing towards this  
 expence, may be sufficiently assisted by  
 their

their neighbours of greater circumstance : Or it might not be an imprudent scheme for every lodger to be rated at so much a head during their continuance in their lodgings ; by which means, as every man receives the benefit of a watch, so every man would contribute to the expence.

Here then lies the principal defect in our provisions for discouraging robberies : The watchmen are too few for the number of thieves and villains that infest the streets : They are not properly armed : Nor are they conveniently situated, especially in Westminster, which calls aloud for regulation ; and therefore, it may not be unreasonable to furnish a hint towards accomplishing so good and necessary a work, by representing how other cities are watched, and what may be proper to be done for the security of our own metropolis.

In *Hamburgh*, which is a large populous city of Germany, no inhabitant is permitted to walk the streets after dark, without carrying a candle and lanthorn : By which means, if any disorder is committed, the offender is immediately discovered ; or if any person is found without a light, he is taken up on suspicion of some illegal design, and carried before a magistrate.

In the city of *Dublin* the watch are so properly posted, that it would be extremely difficult to commit any villainous practices without an immediate detection : For there is a watchman placed at the end of every street, and in the corner of almost every lane ; so that, upon the least alarm, the streets are blockaded, and if the offender should escape one watchman, he must inevitably fall into the hands of another : Besides, these watchmen are not only robust fellows, but are also securely armed, having a long pole, somewhat like an halberd, with a hook to catch any fugitive, a spear to stab if closely engaged, and a bill to cut down if under a necessity of fighting.

As for the watch of *Westminster*, they are neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently armed, to suppress those desperate gangs of villains that are continually infesting the streets. In the extensive parish of *St. Clement's*, a parish which pays 4000*l.* annually to the support of its poor, there appears to be only two beades, and 28 watchmen, which are not half sufficient for the security of the inhabitants, and the safe-guard of passengers : The inhabitants of this parish, and of all the others within the bills of mortality, except such as have lately obtained a parliamentary assistance, are still under the statute of *Winchester*, and are incapable

of raising a proper rate for maintaining the watch : But the city of *London* and its liberties, as also the parishes of *St. James*, *St. George Hanover-Square*, *St. Martin in the Fields*, *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, *St. Margaret*, *St. John the Evangelist*, and *St. Anne*, in *Westminster*, and likewise of *Christ-Church*, *Spittle-Fields*, are properly authorized in every thing regarding their watchmen, as to placing, arming, encreasing, and paying them.

Many pernicious consequences are continually occasioned by the negligence of the inhabitants of such parishes, which have procured no late parliamentary direction for regulating the watch. From near *Temple-Bar* to the *New-Church* in the *Strand*, I am informed, there are only 2 watchmen, which would require 6 or 8, because this spot is more pestered with villains than any other in the parish ; scarce a night passing but two or three robberies are committed here ; and they have even the impudence to stop coaches, knock down the coachmen, and rob the fare. From the *New-Church* in the *Strand* down to below the *New-Exchange*, every passenger is in great danger at any unreasonable hour in the night ; and it is about ten to one if any watchman will come to his assistance : For the watchmen of *Somerfet-House* side say, they dare not go out of the liberty ; and those on *Katherine-Street* side say, they dare not go into the liberty : So that, by this nice piece of casuistry, a man may be robbed on one side the way, while the watchman is telling him from the other that he cannot come to his assistance.

It is heartily to be wished, that every constable would make the watchmen perform their duty, and not permit them, under a pretence of warming themselves for a minute, to continue roasting themselves, or tripping, for an hour together.

It is necessary not only to augment the number of watchmen, but also to employ none but able-bodied men, and to provide them some proper weapon of defence, instead of an unserviceable club.

It is also proper to station the watch at the openings of streets and passages, in such regular distances, as the nature of the situation will admit.

And it is likewise requisite, that every watchman should be furnished with a horn, or some other wind instrument, which he should sound upon any emergency, whereby several other watchmen would be apprized of any disorder, and readily assemble to prevent it.

If this affair should be taken into consideration, and the necessary alterations made, it would be productive of many

happy consequences to the publick. But I proceed to mention one other circumstance, which tends, in a great measure, to the encouragement of robbers.

This is the manner of punishment inflicted upon these offenders, which does not appear, at this time of day, to be at all adequate to the original intention of the law: For the frequency of our Tyburn executions, and that contempt of death among our obdurate malefactors, prevent the terror which every legislature intends to excite by the severity of the law.—*He therefore proposes a distinction to be made according to the nature of the crime; the murderers and hardened villains only to suffer death, and the other criminals to be strictly confined to hard labour, &c.*

*A DESCRIPTION of MONMOUTHSHIRE. With a new MAP of the same.*

**M**ONMOUTHSHIRE is bounded on the east with the river Wye, which separates it from Gloucestershire, on the south by the river Severn, on the west by Brecknockshire, and the river Rumney, which parts it from Glamorgan-shire, and on the north by the river Munnow, which divides it from Herefordshire. Its length from north to south is about 24 miles, its breadth from east to west about 19, and its circumference about 30 miles. It is blessed with a healthy and temperate air, and tho' very hilly and somewhat woody, yet is exceeding fertile, especially in the eastern parts, which are not so mountainous as the western; the hills feeding abundance of cattle and sheep, and the valleys bearing great crops of corn and grass; which fertility is much increased by its being plentifully watered with many rivers. It contains about 340,000 acres, and about 6500 houses. It is divided into 6 hundreds. Its towns are 7, its parishes 127, and it sends 3 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, who at present are William Morgan and Capel Hanbury, Esqrs. and one for the town of Monmouth, who in the present parliament is Fulk Greville, Esq; This county formerly belonged to Wales, but is now reckoned one of the English counties; and the people speak both languages. Abundance of Roman antiquities have been found in it. The towns are,

1. Monmouth, the capital of the county, 100 computed, and 127 measured miles N. W. from London. It is pleasantly and commodiously situate between the rivers Wye and Munnow, over each of which it has a bridge. 'Tis a fair, large, well-built, and populous town, has a stately church, and had formerly a strong

castle, now in ruins, where Henry V. conqueror of France, was born, from thence called Henry of Monmouth. The town is govern'd by a mayor, two bailiffs, 15 common-council men, a town clerk and other inferior officers; and it has a considerable market on Saturdays for corn and other provisions. It formerly gave title of duke to James Fitz-roy, afterwards upon his marriage furnished Scot; eldest natural son of king Charles II. beheaded by James II. for taking arms and claiming the crown; and now gives title of earl to the family of Mordaunt, who are also earls of Peterborough. The duke of Beaufort has a noble seat near this town, called Troy.

2. Abergavenny, 12 miles W. of Monmouth. It takes its name from the river Gavenny, which falls below it into the Uke. 'Tis a handsome town, well built, encompassed with a wall, has a strong castle, drives a great trade in flannel, and has a market on Tuesdays. It gives title of lord to a branch of the great and antient family of Nevill, who is the first baron of England.

3. Pontypool, 7 miles S. of Abergavenny, a small town, with a market on Saturday, and noted for its iron mills.

4. Caerleon, 6 miles S. of Pontypool, on the river Uke, over which it has a large wooden bridge, tho' the houses are generally built of stone. It was a flourishing city in the time of the Romans, where one of their legions was quartered, and in the time of the Britons a sort of university, having a college for 200 students in astronomy, &c. and a bishop's see, afterwards removed to St. David's. The town is pretty large, and it has a market on Thursday.

5. Newport, about 2 miles S. W. of Caerleon, also a pretty large town on the Uke, over which it has a stone bridge. It has a good haven of its own name, which occasions many vessels to come here, whereby a considerable trade is carried on. It has a plentiful market on Saturday.

6. Uke, 5 miles N. E. of Pontypool, situate on the river of the same name, over which it has a bridge: It is a large, well-built town of stone houses, having two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Friday.

7. Chepstow, 9 miles S. of Monmouth, near the mouth of the Wye, over which it has a good bridge. 'Tis a large, well-built and well-inhabited town, was formerly fortified and defended by a large, strong castle, and is still one of the best towns in the county. It has a harbour for ships, and a very considerable market on Saturdays.







# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 22.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speaker was C. Saloniuss, who spoke in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**T**HE speech made by the noble lord, as well as the motion he concluded with, gave me inexpressible concern; for tho' I believe, I have no great reason to fear, that his motion will be complied with, yet, as it must appear upon our votes, it may communicate apprehensions to the people, for which, I am sure, there is not the least foundation; and tho' his lordship, in every thing he said, expressed himself with the utmost delicacy, yet it is a subject which it is impossible to touch, without laying a foundation for adding to our present unhappy divisions a new one, which might be of more fatal consequence than all the rest. This, I say, Sir, gave me inexpressible concern; and this concern is greatly heightened, when I reflect on that false, malicious, wicked, and seditious libel, called *Constitutional Queries*, which were so artfully and so industriously dispersed at the beginning of this session, and which so deservedly met with the censure of both houses of parliament\*. Every gentleman within these walls was convinced, that there was not any ground for what was so wickedly insinuated by those *Queries*; but what will not the people without doors imagine, when they find that insinuation, I may say, enforced by the motion now under our consideration? Had that seditious libel rested upon its own single authority, it would have been considered only as an impotent attempt in

L— G— S—.

February, 1752.

some factious person, or rather some Jacobite in disguise, to spread false rumours among the vulgar, and to stir up a division in the illustrious family now upon our throne; but when the people find it followed by A such a motion as this, which is, in effect, a motion to remove from the command of our army, a royal prince, who has in that station done his country such eminent service, I am afraid, they will give some credit to the groundless suggestions in B that libel; and therefore I wish, that such a motion had at least for this year been suspended: I hope, the noble lord will for this reason wave the motion he has made, in order thereby to prevent its being communicated to the publick by the printed C votes of this house.

Surely, Sir, there can be no danger from our continuing this establishment for one year longer: In my opinion, indeed, there never can be any danger either to king or people; for with respect to our sovereign, as D the captain general must be entirely dependent upon the crown, and will always be removeable at the pleasure of the crown, can it be supposed, that the king would allow him to continue in command, a moment after his being suspected of endeavouring to form a party for himself in E the army? In this respect, there is a very great difference between a monarchical and a republican form of government. In either, it is impossible for a captain general to begin to form for himself a party in F the army, without incurring some suspicion; but the difference is, that in the former, he may be immediately removed as soon as he begins to be suspected, whereas in the latter he cannot be removed but by a concurrence of a majority of the senate;

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and

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 460.

and before that concurrence can be obtained, the suspicion may not only have long existed, but he may have formed such a party in the army, as will be both able and willing to support him against the civil government of his country. This was the case, A Sir, of Julius Cæsar in Rome, and of Oliver Cromwell in England: Both of them were long suspected by many, who were quick-sighted enough to see through their designs, but the majority were blinded by their successes, and were thereby prevailed on to continue them in command, until it was out of their power to remove them. Therefore, no argument drawn from the history of either of those generals, or from the history of any commonwealth general, can be applicable to the case now before us; and with regard to generals in monarchical governments, I believe, we shall find, that the general has much oftner suffered by the causeless jealousy of the monarch, than the monarch by the treacherous ambition of his general. Nay, I D will be bold to say, that no monarch was ever dethroned by his general, without first having been guilty of some egregious weakness, or having shewn some very unjust and ill-grounded jealousy of his general.

I may therefore, I think, Sir, E with great reason conclude, that in this country, and under our present form of government, the sovereign can never be in any danger from having his army under the command of a captain general, and consequently the liberties of the people can never be in danger from the latter's usurping the sovereign power; but say gentlemen, our liberties may be endangered not only by a difference between our king and his captain general, but by a concord and agreement between them for oppressing the liberties of the people. This way of arguing is really a sort of Proteus: If we attack him in the shape of a bull, and endeavour

to guard against his horns, he turns himself into a horse, and attacks us with his heels. But to be serious, if it is possible to be serious upon such a way of arguing, suppose we had a king who had designs against the liberties of his people, could he derive any advantage from appointing a captain general, which he could not have without such an appointment? The king is, by our constitution, the chief general of our army, and is not obliged to appoint a deputy, whom we now call captain general, unless he pleases. Can we suppose, that any man who has secret designs to carry on, will do it by deputy; when he can do it by himself alone? Besides, the captain general must always be a man of high rank, or long service: He is already risen as high as he can rise in our army; and if he had not before, he must by that time have acquired a considerable fortune of his own, which he is sure of preserving, and transmitting to his posterity, whilst our constitution is preserved, and he retains his innocence. Is it reasonable to suppose, that such a man would concur in any scheme for rendering both his life and his fortune precarious, which would be the certain consequence of our constitution's being overthrown? Is it not more reasonable to suppose, that such a man will rather be a check upon any arbitrary designs his sovereign may entertain, than an assistant in carrying those designs into execution? Therefore I must conclude, F that no sovereign who has any such designs, will ever appoint a captain general; and consequently, that that high office is rather a security for the preservation of our liberties than the contrary.

I hope, Sir, I have demonstrated, G to the satisfaction of the house, that no danger can result, either to our sovereign or our liberties, from our having a captain general in time of peace. And now with regard to the

use

use of that high officer, and the danger we may be exposed to from our not having such a one even in time of peace, I am fully convinced, Sir, that to make an army useful against an enemy, as well as to prevent its being troublesome to its friends, strict discipline, and a constant application to military exercises, is as necessary in time of peace, as it is in time of war; and I am likewise convinced, that it is much more difficult to enforce either the one or the other in time of peace, than it is in time of war. If any gentleman differs from me in opinion upon this subject, let him consider the behaviour of the Dutch troops in the last war, and compare it with the behaviour of the troops of the same country in the war in Q. Anne's time. From the year 1672 to the year 1702, they had been under the care and conduct of a captain general, meaning William prince of Orange, afterwards our glorious king William, who left the Dutch army in such good order, and so well disciplined, that they performed wonders the very first campaign of the war, which began the summer after that prince's death; and as they behaved in the same manner during the whole course of that war, they contributed not a little to its success. But from the end of that war to the beginning of the last, an ill-grounded jealousy of the house of Orange prevented their ever having any captain general. What was the consequence? The discipline of their troops was neglected; and many young gentlemen got themselves made officers in their army, who neither knew nor would be at the pains to learn, any thing of the trade of a soldier; the natural consequence of which was, that in the last war the Dutch troops shewed neither conduct nor courage upon any one occasion.

This, Sir, is so plain a proof, so recent an example, that every gentleman who considers it, must with

me be convinced, how necessary it is to have our army always under the command of a captain general, even in time of peace; for then, as I have said already, it is more difficult to preserve a proper discipline than in time of war. Men are so apt to indulge themselves in ease and idleness, that nothing but inevitable necessity, or immediate danger, can altogether prevent it; nay, even in time of war, when an army is remote from any enemy, or when they despise the enemy they have to do with, they are too apt to relax in their discipline, notwithstanding the utmost their general can do, as we may learn from the histories of all nations, especially that of the Romans; for in the histories of that great people, we often meet with complaints of this kind, and yet their generals had a most absolute power over every man in the army under their command. The precedent is therefore so far from being a bad one, that I am glad of the opportunity we now have to make a precedent, which, I hope, will always be followed, as I think it the only means by which our army can be made useful in time of war, or harmless in time of peace; therefore, if the noble lord does not withdraw his motion, I shall most heartily give it my negative, and afterwards as heartily concur in the motion for agreeing with our committee, in the resolution now under our consideration.

*The next and the last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by T. Potitius, which was to this Effect.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE ingenuity of the noble lord who spoke last, convinces me of the truth of what has often been said, that no doctrine in politics.

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T—P—.

politics can be so absurd as not to admit of some plausible arguments in its favour ; for whether we consider our constitution of government as a monarchy, or a republick, nothing can be so contrary to it, nothing so dangerous, as that of continuing the same person at the head of our army, or indeed of any one of our armies, if we had more than one, for life, or for a great number of years. That it is dangerous even for the most absolute monarch to continue the same general at the head of his army for a great number of years, not only reason, but the experience of all ages, must convince us ; for without any bad design in such a general, the army will at last become more devoted to him than to their sovereign ; and from that time he becomes sovereign in fact tho' not in name, because he must be a very self-denied gentleman indeed, if he allows himself to be dismissed, which is generally followed with something worse, when he knows that the army will support his power, whether his sovereign will or no.

This shews how weak it is to say, Sir, that the continuing of a captain general can never in this kingdom be of any dangerous consequence to the sovereign, because the king may remove him the moment he begins to form a party for himself in the army ; for this party forms itself of course, without any design, at least without any overt act of his, by his being a long time continued in command ; therefore, unless the king removes him upon the general principle, he may probably without any suspicion let him continue in command, until it be out of his power to remove him ; and I was surprised to hear the noble lord say, that it is easier to get a favourite general removed in a monarchy than in a republick. I shall grant, that it is easier to raise an unjust and groundless suspicion in the breast of a king, than in the majority of a senate ;

but with regard to a just and well-grounded suspicion, surely a king is more liable to be imposed on and blinded, than the majority of a senate. A captain general of any continuance must be the chief favourite and prime minister of his sovereign : In that station he will, as usual, draw lines of circumvallation about the throne, he will invest it so close that none but his creatures and tools can approach it : In such a situation, how can a king hear of any facts that may tend to give him a suspicion of his general ? But in a republick there will always be some members in the senate, who are enemies to the general, or at least greater friends to the liberties of their country, than to the continuance of the same general in command : These members will always be upon the watch, and will inform the senate of every fact, that may tend to give them a suspicion of their general, and if the facts be fully proved, and such as manifestly shew a solid ground for suspicion, the majority will certainly concur in removing him, unless they be such as have been previously corrupted by the general.

I shall readily grant, Sir, that no sovereign can be dethroned by his general, without having been first guilty of some egregious weakness, because I think it a most egregious weakness in any sovereign, to allow any man in time of peace to have a sole command over his army : I think, he should never allow it even in time of war, if it be possible for him to take the field in person ; but to allow any one man to continue for many years in such a high station, is something more than weakness, it is downright madness ; for whoever has the greatest influence over the military in any country, will always have the sovereignty in effect, and will divest the sovereign of the name, as soon as he makes an attempt to divest him of the command of the military ; of which we have

have many examples in history, and a very recent one in our own time, with regard to the young Sophy of Persia, who was dethroned by Kouli Kan, for attempting to put a period to his military power, by clapping up a peace with the Turks; and the many revolutions that have since happened in that empire, together with its present unsettled and melancholy situation, should be a warning to us, not to expose our sovereign to any such danger, which we have the greater reason to guard against, as we have our own liberties and privileges, as well as the honour, dignity, and life of our sovereign at stake; for all would certainly be swallowed up in such a fatal contest.

In short, Sir, to give any subject a sole and long continued command over our army, is so contrary to the established maxim of all wise sovereigns, and all wise republicks, and a maxim by the non-observance of which so many princes, and so many republicks, have been undone, that I do not wonder to see the ingenuity of those put to the utmost stretch, who are attempting to establish a direct contrary maxim; but, I hope, the majority of this house will easily distinguish between those arguments, which proceed from a luxurious fancy, and those which are founded upon solid reason and judgment, as well as the experience of all ages and countries; for I have heard no one argument advanced in favour of this new doctrine, but what is contradicted by experience both antient and modern. This is evidently the case with respect to what they have said about the discipline of an army; for that military discipline of the most useful kind may be preserved even in time of peace, without a captain general, we have the experience of the antient Romans, we have the experience of the present French, we have the experience of our own army almost ever since the treaty of Utrecht.

As to the behaviour of the Dutch troops in the last war, Sir, I have, it is true, heard it condemned by those who had an interest in condemning it; but even by them I never heard the courage of the men, but the conduct of their commanders, condemned; for if their generals gave up a town, before it was necessary, or neglected to lead the troops on to action when they ought, their ill behaviour was not owing to the want of courage or discipline in the troops, but to the want of conduct, or perhaps to something worse, in their generals; for as the governing party in Holland, at that time, were drawn into the war, in some measure, whether they would or no, I doubt much if they desired to have success. The behaviour of the Dutch troops in the last war is therefore no way concerned in the present question; and as to their behaviour in the war in Q. Anne's time, will any one say, that K. William, either before or after the revolution, had ever a captain general under him in Holland? Their good behaviour in Q. Anne's war, is therefore an argument rather against than for the resolution now under our consideration; for if K. William, without a captain general under him, kept the Dutch army in so good order, and taught them to fight so regularly and so desperately when there was occasion for it, surely our present most gracious sovereign, who understands military discipline as well as any prince ever did, may, without a coadjutor, do the same by the English army: Nay, that he did do so, from the day of his accession to the breaking out of the Spanish war, is evident from the behaviour of our troops upon every occasion.

I am really surpris'd, Sir, to hear so much as an insinuation to the contrary, from any gentleman who has heard of the behaviour of our troops at Cartagena. Tho' the troops sent upon that expedition were

were mostly new-raised regiments, yet did they not march upon that rash, that ridiculous attack of fort St. Lazare, with such intrepidity, and persisted in it with such obstinacy, that Don Blas himself, the Spanish commander, could not help exclaiming, that it was pity such brave men should be so sacrificed? His majesty himself was witness of their behaviour at Dettingen, he there saw the full-ripened fruits of his care and toil: Our troops, tho' galled in flank by a numerous battery of cannon, and attacked in front by the flower of the French army, they sustained, they repelled, they returned the attack, and drove multitudes of the enemy into the river Maine, which to most of them may be called the river Styx, for they passed it only by passing into the next world. Again at Fontenoy, Sir: I wish I could draw a veil over the fatal day; but wherever the fault lay, I am sure, it was not owing to the British troops; for if they were at last forced to retire, it was not occasioned either by their want of courage, or want of discipline; and I may from all accounts say the same of every fatal rencounter they were afterwards engaged in, during the late war.

It is therefore evident from experience, Sir, that to preserve discipline in our army, so as to make them useful against an enemy, we have no occasion for a captain general; and I wish they may behave as well in their quarters at home during the ensuing peace, as they did during the last: They cannot behave better: I am afraid, that putting them under a captain general may make them behave worse; because it may induce them to look upon themselves as a separate distinct body, and without any connection with the rest of the people; and I wish, they may not at last begin to think themselves independent of the crown; for should they ever begin to think

so, they will become more fatal to the liberties, than useful against the enemies of their country, it being known by experience, that the most regular, well-disciplined troops are not always the bravest; and even the discipline itself must be different in free countries from what it is in arbitrary governments. In the latter, the people are all slaves, and therefore the strictest and most severe discipline may be enforced, if the commander in chief thinks it necessary, because the soldiers cannot be made to look on themselves as greater slaves than the rest of their countrymen; but in a free country, the discipline must not be more rigid and severe than the soldiers themselves generally think necessary for the service, otherwise they will begin to look upon themselves as the only slaves of their country, which will break their spirits, and consequently render them poltroons. They may then dance prettily through a review, but they will never dance bravely up to an enemy.

I hope, Sir, I have shewn, that our having a captain general in time of peace is not only unnecessary but dangerous; and the estimate upon our table shews it to be expensive. I know that methods have been found to enhance every article of publick expence since his late majesty's accession; but how this article has been advanced so much, I cannot understand; for in the year 1717, and for some years afterwards, when the duke of Marlborough was our captain general, the article of the staff, I mean both the civil and military part of it, amounted to but about 7000*l.* a year; and how it is now advanced to above 16000*l.* is really to me a mystery; therefore, if there were no other reason, I should be for committing this resolution, that the committee may inquire into this additional expence, and at least give us a reason for it before we agree to it.

*I shall now give you a Debate we had in our Club upon the important Question, Whether the Sum of 30,000l. should be granted for enabling his Majesty to make good his Engagements with the Elector of Bavaria, pursuant to Treaty? Which Debate was opened by Servilius Priscus, whose Speech upon this Occasion was in Substance as follows, viz.*

*Mr. Chairman,*

*S I R,*

**A** S the treaty concluded last summer at Hanover, between his majesty and the States General on the one part, and the elector of Bavaria on the other, as also the empress queen of Hungary's declaration relating to the said treaty, have both been so long upon your table, that I must suppose them to have been perused by every member of this house, and as they are both referred to this committee, I think it incumbent upon me, to move for that supply which is necessary for enabling his majesty to perform his part of that treaty; but I shall first beg leave to lay before the house, as far as I am able, his majesty's motives for entering into that treaty, because from thence not only the wisdom but the necessity of the measure will appear evident, I hope, to every gentleman that hears me. I believe, I need not use many arguments for persuading gentlemen, that it is the interest of this nation to preserve peace both at home and abroad: As we are a trading people, this is at all times our interest; but at present it is more our interest than usual, because of the great load of debts we groan under, and because it is not possible for us to carry on any war, without adding to that load. We have already felt one good effect of peace, by the reduction of the interest payable to the creditors of the publick, which will enable us to

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pay off a considerable part of our debt yearly; and if peace continued but a few years, these annual payments will so much increase the stock of ready money in the nation, that I have not the least doubt of our being able to make a farther reduction, with the consent of every person concerned; for as we have not hitherto, so I hope, we never shall make the least alteration in this respect, without such consent.

**B** Whether we may be able, Sir, to pay off the whole of our debt, before it becomes necessary for us to engage in another war, is a question which I shall not pretend to answer; but this I will say, that it is hardly possible for us, at least it would be extremely dangerous for us, to engage in a new war, before we have paid off a great part of our present debt; for until the whole be paid off, we cannot propose to carry on any war but upon credit, and what happened to us just before the end of the last war, must convince us of the precariousness of that support. **C** Credit, either publick or private, is a support that requires a twofold ability: Not only the borrower must be in such circumstances as to be deemed able to repay, but the persons willing to lend must be in such circumstances as to be able to lend. **D** A landed gentleman may have an estate so large and so free, that no one could doubt his being able to repay, and yet he could not borrow a shilling upon a mortgage of his estate, unless he could find one who had that shilling to lend. **E** This might be our case, should we be forced to engage soon in a new war: We might perhaps find new funds, tho' even that, I fear, would be difficult; but the great difficulty would be, where to find people that had money to **F** lend. **G**

This consideration, Sir, should induce us to neglect no measure, that may tend to preserve and secure the future peace of Europe, for it is now

so



to be circumstanced that, in my opinion, no war can happen, in which we can avoid being involved ; but that peace must always be precarious, which depends upon the will of any one prince or state to break it, and the only way to prevent its being in the will, is to prevent its being in the power of any one to do so. How are we to do this ? Certainly, by forming such a defensive confederacy among the powers of Europe, who are most likely to continue in the same sentiments with us, as may make it very dangerous for any one to disturb the tranquillity thereof, by attacking any one of his neighbours. The Dutch, we are certain, will in this respect be always of the same sentiments with us, and the empire of Germany we can hardly doubt of; for I believe, scarcely an instance can of late be found in history, when that empire was the aggressor. A defensive confederacy between the Dutch, the empire of Germany, and this nation, is therefore what we ought to cultivate as much as possible ; and to render the empire a useful member of this confederacy, we ought to take every method that can be thought of to prevent any disunion among the constituent members of that great and formidable body ; for while it remains united, and in close confederacy with the Dutch and us, for preserving the peace of Europe, I believe, no one will venture to break it. If any disputes should happen, I believe, the parties concerned will chuse to terminate their differences in an amicable manner by our mediation, rather than either side will venture to draw our resentment upon it, by beginning the attack.

To prevent any disunion in the empire is therefore, Sir, a measure which we ought constantly and chiefly to pursue. Let us then consider what are the circumstances that may most probably produce any such disunion; and we shall presently find the two

chief to be, a powerful French party in Germany, and a vacancy of the imperial throne. It is therefore the business of all the powers of Europe, who are for preserving the peace thereof, to diminish as much as possible that party in Germany, which seems to be in the French interest, and to take care to prevent any vacancy in the imperial throne, by that method, which the laws of the empire admit, and repeated precedents have authorized : I mean the election of a king of the Romans. These were his majesty's views in concluding the treaty now under your consideration ; and I do not think it possible that any thing could have been contrived more effectual for answering both these ends. The house of Bavaria have been for half a century devoted to the French interest ; and by that means the house of Austria, and consequently, I may justly say, the empire itself has been twice brought to the very brink of perdition. We have had the honour of being chiefly instrumental in saving them at both these times, first by the glorious victory at Blenheim obtained by our general the duke of Marlborough, and lastly by that other glorious victory obtained by our present most gracious sovereign at Dettingen. I say, by these two victories we have twice saved both the empire and the house of Austria from ruin ; and now by this treaty, I hope, his majesty has laid a foundation for preventing either being ever again brought into any such danger.

I must therefore be of opinion, Sir, that if his majesty had in this treaty had no other view but that of gaining the house of Bavaria from the French interest, and attaching it to the true interest both of Germany and Europe, the treaty would have been well worth the small expence this nation is to be put to on account of it ; and I cannot think any gentleman will differ from me, who re-

spects upon the prodigious expence this nation was put to by saving the house of Austria and the empire in Q. Anne's reign, or by saving them again in the last war; for both the one and the other I must impute to Bavaria's having been gained by the French; because I am persuaded, that at the beginning of Q. Anne's reign the French would have agreed to give the house of Austria an equitable and reasonable satisfaction for its pretension to the Spanish succession, and a sufficient barrier to the Dutch, if they had not been sure of making a diversion in Germany by means of the family of Bavaria; and again, upon the death of the late emperor Charles VI. can any one imagine, that the old cardinal would have engaged his country in a war, or that Prussia would have attacked Silesia, if there had been a thorough union between the houses of Austria and Bavaria? Both these wars, which have cost this nation so many millions, would therefore have been prevented, had such a wise measure as this been resolved on before the death of K. William; and that he thought of it before his death, I do not in the least question; but there was at that time in this country such a great party against him, and such a violent opposition to all his measures, that he despaired of getting such a treaty as this approved of by parliament, and this made him lay aside all thoughts of entering into any such.

Thus, I say, Sir, had his majesty had no other view in concluding this treaty, but that of gaining the house of Bavaria from the French interest, it would have been well worth the price we are to pay for it; but when we consider, how much it may contribute towards the success of the other view, meaning that of preventing a vacancy in the imperial throne, we cannot enough admire his majesty's wisdom in contriving this measure, or his conduct in

February, 1752.

bringing it to perfection at so easy a rate; for considering the large subsidies paid by France to some of the other princes of the empire, we cannot doubt of our having been outbid by France; but his majesty by his ministers laid the circumstances of Europe, and particularly of Germany, so clearly before the court of Bavaria, and placed in so strong a light the consequences of their continuing their attachment to France, that they at last agreed to accept of a less subsidy from us, than they might probably have had, and perhaps were offered by the court of Versailles.

The other view, towards the success of which I have said that this treaty must greatly contribute, is a view, Sir, that every gentleman must grant to be absolutely necessary for preserving the peace of Europe; for should the present emperor happen to die before the election of a king of the Romans, every one must foresee that a war, and a very general one too, would be the infallible consequence. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle put an end, as far as it was possible, to all the disputes then subsisting among the princes of Europe; but no treaty can put an end to the ambitious views of some of them: These views remain only suspended, and will no longer remain suspended, than an opportunity offers for carrying them into execution: A vacancy of the Imperial throne would be such an opportunity as they would certainly lay hold of: We should then again hear of armies marching, either to attack or defend, from every corner of Europe; and this nation would again be reduced to the necessity of draining its manufactures for soldiers, and its commerce for sailors, and of launching out its millions yearly. The life of the present emperor I shall admit to be a very good one, and I hope, will be a lasting one; but no certain dependence can be had upon the life of any

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man breathing, and no wise man will chuse to have the peace and happiness of his country depending upon such a sandy foundation. It is therefore absolutely necessary to add another life, by electing a king of the Romans during the life of the present emperor; and for this purpose no person can be thought of but the archduke Joseph, the emperor's eldest son, for two unanswerable reasons; first, because we cannot propose to obtain the emperor's concurrence in the election of any other; and, adly, because for preserving a balance of power in Europe, it is necessary that the Imperial diadem should be continued in the house of Austria.

That the concurrence of the emperor is necessary for the election of a king of the Romans, I believe, no one will doubt, Sir, who knows any thing of the constitution of the German empire; and as to the continuance of the Imperial diadem in the house of Austria, as there is but a mere trifle of a revenue annexed to that high office, no other prince, capable of being chosen, could be at the expence of supporting its grandeur and dignity, without a pension, or what, in the modern phrase, is called a subsidy, from France; and to have an emperor of Germany depending for his support upon the crown of France, is what that political court has been long aiming at, and what would give it an incontestable sway in Europe; which this nation has more reason to guard against than any other, not only because we have most to lose, but because the French are naturally more inveterate enemies to us than to any people in the world, which proceeds from a difference in our tempers and manners, as well as from the many bloody wars that have happened between the two nations.

I know it is said, Sir, that if the powers upon the continent will not defend their own liberties, we have nothing to do but to retire within

our wooden walls, and bid defiance to all the powers of Europe. This, Sir, is easily said, but it was never thought practicable by any man of common understanding; for even the French alone would soon render themselves superior to us at sea, if they had nothing to fear from any attack upon the continent: What then might not the French do, were they to be supported in a war against us, by the Dutch and all the other maritime powers in Europe? Besides, if they had an incontestable sway at every court in Europe, they would command them to shut all their ports against the ships of this nation, and to prohibit all our manufactures, which would put an end to our commerce, and this in a little time would put an end to our navy; for ships of war without seamen are of no signification, and without extensive commerce, it is impossible to have a sufficient number of seamen. Suppose we had resolved upon this selfish and foolish maxim at the beginning of the late war, what would have been the consequence? The house of Bavaria would have been established upon the Imperial throne, and put in possession, at least, of the Austrian Netherlands: Spain, or the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon, would have got all the Austrian dominions in Italy; and by this means the French would have been rendered absolutely secure against being attacked by land. In these circumstances they might, perhaps, have allowed us to go on with our war against Spain for a year or two, until they had augmented their navy, especially as they knew, that, in attempting any conquests upon Spain in America, we had more to fear from the climate, than from the enemy. But as soon as they had sufficiently augmented their navy, they would have sent us their orders to submit to Spain upon what terms they might have thought fit to prescribe, and if we had refused, they would

would have issued their orders for all the maritime powers of Europe to join with them, in order to correct the insolence of the English.

This, Sir, is a true picture of what would probably have been the consequences, had we resolved upon this selfish maxim at the beginning of the late war; and this may convince us, how necessary it is even for this nation, notwithstanding our situation in an island, to have the power of the house of Austria preserved, and the Imperial diadem continued in that family. To have the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, is therefore a measure, which we ought to pursue with all the vigour and all the dispatch in our power; and for this purpose nothing could be more effectual than the treaty now under our consideration. It is true, there is not in this treaty, nor could there have been, an express stipulation for the elector of Bavaria's giving his vote for the young archduke to be king of the Romans: Such a stipulation would have been contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire; but every one knows the intention of this treaty, and, I believe, no one doubts of the elector of Bavaria's being resolved to join with his majesty in that election, as soon as it may be thought proper to bring it upon the carpet, which, I hope, will be before our meeting here the next season; for in all appearance there is already a majority of the electors ready to concur in this election, therefore if it be delayed, it can only be to endeavour to have it unanimous, which is certainly to be aimed at, and perhaps may be obtained.

Gentlemen need not therefore be afraid, Sir, of our being led into any greater expence upon this account; for I have very good reason to expect from the present aspect of the affairs of Europe, that this wished-for election may be very speedily brought on, and ended without any opposition. But whatever may be

the success with respect to the election itself, it must be granted, that this is a wise and a necessary step towards it; and even suppose we should be disappointed as to the election, yet the detaching of the house of Bavaria from the French interest, and uniting that house again with the house of Austria, is such a change in favour of the common cause of Europe, as deserves a much higher price than we are by this treaty to pay for it; therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with moving, *That the sum of, &c.*

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

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*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

SOME time ago an act was passed, for encouraging the importation of pig and bar iron from the colonies of America, and to prevent the making of steel there: And as I am concerned in the manufacturing of iron and steel, I have made the following remarks on the nature and qualities of iron; which, if you think they will be of use to the publick, are at your service.

BRITANNICUS.

BY tough iron is meant that, which will endure bending backwards and forwards a great many times, when cold, without cracking or breaking. Cold-short iron is the reverse, and will not endure bending cold, without cracking or breaking.

What is meant by malleable is expanding under a hammer, when hot. All bar-iron is more or less malleable, as the parts are more or less compact, porous or spongy; therefore both cold-short, and tough iron, may be very malleable, tho' the first is commonly more so.

Pig-

Pig-iron is not in any degree malleable, because it will not expand at all under a hammer, when hot, but break and fly in pieces at one stroke or blow ; therefore, is never termed malleable iron.

Red-short is a vicious quality, A which is sometimes found in all kinds of iron, tho' more frequently in the tough, as in most iron of that species the pores are smaller and more numerous. There is in all malleable iron (when hot) a fluid, which iron-makers commonly call B cinder ; this flows to and fro in the pores or veins of the iron, and without it no iron is or can be malleable ; it being as nourishing to iron, as oil is to leather.

Now when this cinder is quite thin, and the pores of the iron large C enough to let it fluctuate to and fro in the iron, and emit the surplus, when violently pressed with a hammer, the iron is quite free from red-short ; but when the pores are too minute, and this cinder too thick and glutinous to emit upon a violent D pressure of a hammer, it bursts the iron into cracks, and is then termed red-short, being brittle when red-hot.

All English iron is either of the soft tough kind, or the brittle. The American iron, which has hitherto E come into England, either in pigs or bars, is all of it of these two species of iron. The first is exceeding well adapted to all manufactures where iron and steel are laid together, as in all carpenters and joiners tools, scythes, sickles, sheers, scissars, spades, and shovels ; because, being spongy F and porous, it will with less degree of heat open its pores large enough to receive the particles, and intermix or weave its surface with the surface of the steel laid to it.

Now Swedish iron is equally as tough as the best sort of English or G American iron, but much harder than either, being of a more compact body, and so will not join with steel without a more intense heat than is necessary for the English or

American iron ; and as an intense heat destroys the very nature and essence of steel, which requires, and will only bear a low, mild heat, therefore steel and Swedish iron cannot so properly be joined together as iron which is more porous and spongy, and doth not require an intense heat to expand the pores wide enough to imbibe a sufficient quantity of the particles of steel to make them firm together, without prejudice to the steel by too intense a heat.

B Cold-short iron, from its brittleness when cold, can be adapted but to few purposes, except making of small nails, for which it is most particularly useful ; for, first, it will work exceeding soft, and consequently may be wrought cheaper than any other iron whatever, because it will expand with little more than half the force under the hammer ; and will also point more minutely than any other iron, without cleaving, partly owing to the particles being square, by which they rest more equally one upon another ; and partly because what we call cinder being thinner and in less quantities between the particles, the cohesion is not so much weakened as in tough iron, where the particles are more like round strings or fibres, which give room for more of the cinder to lodge in the cavities, which weakens the cohesion ; and as the particles are near upon a round, they do not rest so securely one upon another as the iron composed of square particles, so will cleave or slide one beside another, and render the point, when small, splintered, and incapable of being driven into any hard substance.

It is likewise better for small nails in another respect, which is, that it will drive into hard wood without bending, being very stiff, owing, in some measure, to what is observed above (viz. the squareness of the particles) and yet when it is hammered into so small a substance as a small

small nail, the particles are rendered so minute and compact, as to have toughness enough for the uses they are applied to.

Note, There is none of this kind of iron imported from Sweden; and here has come pig-iron from America, which produces iron of this quality from the several furnaces annexed, as appears by their marks. Bristol furnace, col. Spotswood's furnace; both on Rapahannock river. A furnace on York river. R. F. O. C. Potomuck, Tuball, F. C.—N. B. or B New Birmingham.

I have heard of several more sorts of this species of metal, but never used any but those which can operate on English iron only, being much of the same nature with the cold-short iron made in England, which is used for small nails only.

The Swedish iron is of a more compact body than any, either English or American, known in England; owing, as I apprehend, to the particles being more numerous, closer connected, and made up of more various-shaped fibres and particles, which fit each other more exactly, and do not leave such large cavities to be filled up with cinder; which, tho' absolutely necessary to render iron malleable, yet is by far the weakest part in iron; therefore the more minute and numerous the pores are in iron, the cinder lodges in less quantities; tho' there is enough to mollify the harder particles of iron, when heated, so as to render it malleable, tho' not near so ductile and soft, as iron whose pores are large, and the cinder lodged in larger quantities.

These qualities render this iron the most useful of all others, where there is much friction, as in coach, waggon, or cart tire or strakes, shoes for horses, especially in stony or gravelly countries, which fret and chafe soft spongy iron away in little more than half the time. These qualities also render it of much less value than English or American in

all manufacturing places, from its being so stubborn and inductile when hot, from its unsuitness to join with steel, and from its hardness to file or grind.

Steel is made from the most compact, strong-bodied iron hitherto known in this kingdom, which is the Swedish Orgrounds iron.

The manner of making it is laying the bars in long stone troughs or chests, in a very large furnace, and the bars are separated one from another by sand and pulverized charcoals. These troughs or chests are heated by a very intense heat for several days, until it is almost ready to liquify: This exhausts a great deal of the matter we call cinder, and in its place is imbibed some exceeding minute particles from the sand, which from the intense heat is turned into a glassy substance, which contributes to render the body more compact, and by consequence more elastic; and when quenched in water, which is the common method of hardening steel, it shrinks or condenses into almost an intire solid body; so will penetrate or cut any body less compact or solid.

Now as the best tough English or American iron is much more porous (that is, the pores larger, and not so numerous) so in making it into steel, it imbibes the glassy matter above-mentioned in too large particles, which breaks the cohesion, and renders it tender and rotten; so, tho' it may be hard, yet as the particles are not minute enough, a very little pressure bursts the parts asunder, in the same manner as having too much glue or cement in a joint between two pieces of wood.

*We shall be obliged to our correspondent for more on this subject.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS your Magazine falls into so many hands, and is in such

high repute with discerning readers, I beg you will give this a place.

Whereas in the 2d chapter of St. Luke's gospel, ver. 49. there is a mistranslation, which makes that passage somewhat unintelligible, the reader is desired to take notice, that, instead of the expression—*about my Father's business*, it ought to run thus—in *my Father's house*. The Greek word, *ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις*, will justify its being rendered in this manner, and thereby the sense will be easy, obvious, and plain to every capacity. The whole paragraph runs thus.—*Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? Thy Father and I have sought thee sorrowing. Jesus said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?* An answer dark and obscure, that we may well take up the words of the Eunuch, and say—*How can I understand this, except some one shall guide me?* Acts viii. 31. But rendering the Greek in the foregoing manner, as it is a just translation, it will throw in light sufficient.—*How, and wherefore did ye seek me? when your own thoughts would have suggested to you, that I must be in my Father's house? I am,*

S I R,

Chart, Your humble servant,  
in Kent. E. W.

*The LIFE and CHARACTER of the late celebrated Dr. BOORHAAVE.*

**H**ERMAN Boorhaave was born, Dec. 31, 1668, at Voorhout, near Leyden. He was the son of James Boorhaave, pastor of that little village, by his first wife Agar Paalder. His family was originally of Flanders, anciently settled at Leyden, and of a very moderate fortune. When he was 5 years old, he lost his mother, who left 3 other children besides. A year after, his father married again, and increased

his family with 6 children more. Happy the country, where luxury and softness of manners do not make such a number of children scared! And, what is very remarkable, this second wife became a common mother to all her husband's children, equally fond of all, tenderly beloved by all.

The father, both from a natural love and a necessary economy, was tutor to his sons as long as he could. He soon discovered excellent qualities in Herman, and designed him to fill a place like his own, his ambition taking no higher a flight. He had already, at 11 years old, taught him a good deal of Latin, Greek, and polite literature; and whilst he was thus forming his mind, he took care to strengthen his body by some moderate exercises in agriculture; for he could not afford to be at much expence for his education.

In the mean time, at about 14 years of age, the young Boorhaave was attacked with an ugly ulcer in his left thigh; he was tormented for near 4 years with this sore, and with the remedies that were applied to it; at length, after having exhausted all the art of the physicians and surgeons, he took it into his head frequently to foment himself with urine, wherein he had dissolved some salt; and by this means he cured himself: A preface of his future fame in the medical way.

His long indisposition did not, however, prevent the course of his studies. By his natural taste he had a great desire of knowledge, and he had too much need of it by the state of his fortune. At 14 years of age he had entered into the publick schools of Leyden; he passed rapidly from class to class, and carried the prizes every where. He was but 15, when his father's death left him without assistance, without counsel, without estate. Altho'

\* To render our correspondent's remark the clearer, our readers will observe, that our Saviour was at this time in the Temple, which, in John ii. 16. he calls his Father's house. But, after all, we cannot help noting, that, whatever copy be made use of, we cannot find the word *duous* in any copy of the Greek Testament we have by us.

*Engraved for the London Magazine.*



*Printed for R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.*







Altho' the principal object of his studies was divinity, he allowed himself very considerable excursions towards another science extremely different, which was geometry. He applied himself to it, without any other reason but that of its invincible charms which drew him; but, happily, after his father's death, it was a resource for him, which he had not foreseen. He found the means to subsist at Leyden, and to continue his theological studies there, by teaching the mathematicks to young men of distinction.

On the other hand, the illness of which he had cured himself, caused him to make some reflections upon the advantage of physick; he undertook to study the principal authors in that kind, and began with Hippocrates, whom he passionately admired. He did not follow the public professors, he only took some of the lessons of the famous Drelin-court, but applied himself to public dissections, and often dissected animals in private. He wanted to learn real facts, which are known but imperfectly by the report of others; all the rest he learned himself by reading.

His theology, in the mean time, did not fail to advance, and this theology was the Greek, the Hebrew, the Chaldee, the critick of the Old and New Testament, the ancient ecclesiastical authors, the modern commentators. As he was known to be capable of a great many things at once, he was advised to join physick with theology; and indeed, he gave them the same application, and prepared himself to discharge, at the same time, the two functions the most indispensably necessary to the society.

But it must be owned, that, tho' equally capable of both, he was not equally proper for both. The result of a vast and profound reading in theological matters, had been, to persuade him, that religion, very

simple on coming out, as may be said, from the mouth of God, was at present disfigured by vain, or rather vicious philosophical subtleties, which had produced nothing but eternal dissensions, and the bitterness of all hatreds. He had a mind to make a publick act upon this question, Why christianity, preached formerly by illiterate men, had made so much progress, and makes so little at present, preached by the learned? It is easy to see, whither this subject, which had not been taken up at hazard, would have led him, and what a severe satire on the ecclesiastical ministry in general was included in it. Could he, with so singular a manner of thinking, have exercised that ministry, such as he found it? Was he not sure of a general war being declared against him, and a theological war?

A mere accident, wherein he had nothing to reproach himself, joined, probably, to these reflections, absolutely determined him to quit the ministry and theology. He was travelling in a boat, where he took part in a conversation, which turned upon Spinozism. A stranger, more orthodox than learned, attacked that system so ill, that Boorhaave asked him, if he had ever read Spinoza? He was obliged to answer, no; but he could not forgive Boorhaave. Nothing was more easy than to give out for a zealous and ardent defender of Spinoza, him who did but require that they should know Spinoza when they attacked him; and indeed, the bad reasoner of the boat did not fail to do it, the publick, not only very susceptible, but greedy of ill impressions, seconded him, and in a little time Boorhaave was a Spinozist. This Spinozist, however, was all his life-time very regular in certain practices of piety, for instance, in his prayers, morning and evening. He never pronounced the name of God, even in matter of physicks, without uncovering his head; a respect, which,

which, indeed, may appear small, but which a hypocrite would not have the face to affect.

After this adventure, he resolved thenceforward to be a theologian, only so far as was necessary to be a good christian, and entirely gave himself up to physick. He did not repent of this resolution, considering the life he should otherwise have led, that violent zeal he must have shewn for very doubtful opinions, which merited only toleration, and that spirit of party, of which he must have put on some forced appearances, which would have cost him a great deal, and succeeded little.

He was admitted doctor of physick in the year 1693, at 25 years of age, and did not discontinue his mathematical lectures, of which he stood in need, whilst he was waiting for patients, which do not come on a sudden. When they began to come, he laid out all he could spare in books, and he believed himself more at his ease, only because he was better able to make himself skillful in his profession. For the same reason, as he made himself a library by little and little, he made himself a chemical elaboratory, and tho' he could not afford to give himself a garden, he studied botany very much.

If we reflect on all that has been hitherto said, we shall be surprized, without doubt, at the abundance of different learning collected in one single head. What should we be then, if we further consider, that he studied even law and politics? There are some genius's, whom all that can be known suits, and who, by a great ease of comprehension, a happy memory, a constant reading, are able to learn every thing; and it will not happen to them as to those of an opposite character, to be on one side great men, and on the other children.

His reputation increased very quick, and his fortune very slowly. A lord, who was most intimately in favour with William III. king of England, solicited him, by magnificent promises, to come and settle with him at the Hague; but the young doctor was afraid for his liberty, tho', perhaps, without reason, and he courageously refused. Literature and the sciences very naturally form independent souls, because they greatly moderate the desires.

Dr. Boorhaave at that time had three friends of great consideration, Mr. James Trigland, a famous professor in divinity; and Mr. Daniel Alphen, and John Vandenberg, both raised to the chief magistracy, which they exercised with great honour. They had in a manner presaged

the future merit of Dr. Boorhaave, and it was for them a glory, with which they had reason afterwards to be pleased; and for him a subject of gratitude, of which he was always very sensible. Mr. Vandenberg proposed to him to think of a professor of physick's place in the university of Leyden, and frightened him with the proposition, which he immediately judged too rash and too ambitious for him; but this learned and zealous friend, who believed that he was strong enough by his credit, and still more by the subject for whom he should act, undertook the affair, and it was done in 1702.

Tho' he was now become publick professor, he still held private courses at home, which are both more instructive and more frequented, and, to say all, more beneficial to the master. The success of his lectures was such, that upon a flying report that he was to go somewhere else, the curators of the university of Leyden considerably increased his appointments, on condition that he would not leave them. Their wife economy knew how to calculate what he was worth to their city, by the great number of his scholars.

The first step to his fortune once made, the others followed apace. They gave him two more professors places, the one in botany, the other in chemistry; and the honours, which are but honours, of rectorships, were not spared him.

His functions thus multiplied as much as they could be, drew to Leyden a concourse of strangers, almost sufficient to have enriched the city; and certainly, the magistrates did not repent purchasing dear the assurance of always possessing a like professor. All the dominions of Europe furnished him with disciples, Germany principally, and even England, proud as they are, and with justice, of the flourishing state the sciences are in among them. Altho' the place where he held his private courses of physick or chemistry was very large, for the greater certainty, persons often sent to have places kept, as they do at the celebrated opera's.

It is not surprizing, that in ages wherein publick establishments, designed for the weak sciences of that time, were very rare, they should have come from all the countries in Europe to a doctor become famous, that sometimes they should even have followed him into solitudes, when he was drove out of the cities by the jealousy and the rage of his rivals. But now that all is full of colleges, universities, academies, private masters, and of books which are still more sure masters, what need is there to go out of their own country to study in any kind whatever?

Will they find elsewhere a master so superior to those they had at home? Will they be sufficiently recompensed for the journey? It is hardly possible to imagine, upon this point, any other cause but the rare and singular talents of a professor.

He will not be obliged to invent new systems, but he will be obliged to possess perfectly all that has been wrote upon his science, to carry sight wherever the original authors, according to custom, shall have left a great obscurity, to rectify their errors, always the more dangerous as they are more in esteem; finally, to new-mould all the science, if one can hope, as one almost always may, that it will be more easy to succeed under a new form. This is what Dr. Boorhaave has done as to chemistry, in the two volumes in quarto, which he published in 1732. Altho' it had been already drawn out of that mysterious darkness wherein it antiently intrenched itself, and from whence it declared itself for an only science which scorned all communication with the others, it did not seem yet to range itself under the general laws of physicks, and pretended to preserve some particular rights and privileges. But Dr. Boorhaave has reduced it to be only a simple part of physicks, clear and intelligible. He has collected all the lights acquired for a length of time, and which were confusedly scattered in a thousand different places, and has made of them, as may be said, a well ordered illumination, which offers a magnificent sight to the mind.

It must be owned, however, that in this so pure and so luminous a science, or chemistry, he admits attraction; and, to act with more frankness than men very often do upon this matter, he very expressly owns, that this attraction is not at all a mechanical principle. Perhaps they will think this more supportable in chemistry than in astronomy, because of those sudden, violent, impetuous motions, so common in chemical operations; but on any occasion whatever, will they have said any thing when they have pronounced the word *attraction*? They accused him of having put into that work some operations, which he had not performed himself, and for which he had trusted too much to his artists.

Besides the qualities essential to great professors, Dr. Boorhaave had also those which make them amiable to their disciples. Generally they throw a certain quantity of learning at their heads, without concerning themselves what shall come from it. They just do their duty by them, but with great coldness, and are in haste to have done. As for him, he discovered  
February, 1732.

a sincere desire to instruct them; he was not only very exact in giving them all the promised time, but he did not take the advantage of the accidents which might lawfully have saved him some lectures; he did not fail to replace them by others. He studied to know their talents, he encouraged them, assisted them by particular attentions.

He did more; if his pupils were taken ill, he was their physician, and preferred them without hesitating to the brightest and most profitable practice. He looked upon those whom he had to instruct as his adopted children, to whom he owed his assistance, and in attending them he instructed them still more effectually than ever.

He had three professors chairs, and filled them all three in the same manner. In 1707, he published his *Institutiones Medicee*, and in 1708, his *Aphorismi de agnoscendis et curandis Morbis*. These two works, and principally the Institutions, are very much esteemed by those who have a right to judge of them; he proposes to himself in them to imitate Hippocrates. After his example, he never grounds himself but upon well averred experience, and lays aside all the systems which may be only ingenious productions of the human mind, disavowed by nature. This wisdom is still more to be esteemed at present than in the time of Hippocrates, wherein systems were neither in such great number, nor so seducing.

His imitation of Hippocrates appears also in the close and nervous stile of his works. They are in some measure only the buds of truths reduced extremely small, and which must be enlarged and opened, as he did it by his explanations.

Could it have been believed, that Dr. Boorhaave's Institutions of physick and his Aphorisms would have had a success great enough to pass the bounds of Christendom, to spread themselves as far as Turkey, there to be translated into Arabic? and by whom? by the Musli himself. Do the most learned Turks understand Latin? Will they understand a multitude of things which relate to our physicks, to our anatomy, to our chemistry? How will they be sensible of the merit of works, which are suited to the capacity of our learned only? Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Albert Schultens, very learned in the Eastern languages, and who, by order of the university of Leyden, made Dr. Boorhaave's funeral oration there, has said in it, that he had seen that Arabic translation that time 5 years, that having compared it with the original he had found it very faithful, and

that it was to be given to the new printing-house of Constantinople.

Another fact concerning the Institutions, is little less singular, tho' of a different kind. When he reprinted that book in 1713, he put at the head of it an epistle dedicatory to Mr. Abraham Drolenvaux, senator and sheriff of Leyden, wherein he most tenderly thanks him, and in the most lively terms, for having deprived himself of his only daughter to give her to him in marriage. It was at the end of three years that this thanks came, and that he made publicly a declaration of love to his wife.

He had a taste for these sort of dedications, and he chose rather to give complimentary marks of friendship to his equals, than to prostrate himself at the feet of a great man, by whom, perhaps, he would hardly be taken notice of. He dedicated his course of chemistry to his brother James Boorhaave, pastor of a church, who being designed by their father for physick, had been a great help to him in all the chemical operations, to which he gave himself up, tho' designed for divinity. They made afterwards an exchange of designations with each other.

We have not as yet spoken of Dr. Boorhaave as a professor in botany. He had that place in 1709, a year so fatal to the plants all over Europe; and it might be said, that Leyden at that time had at least a kind of amends. The new professor found 3000 plants in the publick garden, and had doubled the number in 1720. Happily, he had taken early, as we have already said, some inclination for agriculture, and nothing better suited both his health and his love of a simple life, than the care of a garden, and the bodily exercise it required. Other hands might work, but they would not have been conducted by the same eyes. He did not fail to perfect the methods already established for the distribution and the names of the plants.

After he had finished one of his three courses, the foreigners who had taken his lectures, went from Leyden and dispersed themselves into different countries, whither they carried his name and his praises. Each of the three functions furnished a multitude which departed, and this was renewed from year to year. Those who were returned from Leyden sent others thither, and oftentimes in greater number. One cannot imagine a more proper means speedily to form the reputation of a private man, and to extend it on all sides. The best books are very slow in comparison.

A great professor in physick and a great

physician may be two different men, so much it is decreed in human nature, that the things which seem the most connected in themselves, may be separated in it. Dr. Boorhaave was these two men at the same time. He had particularly an admirable prognostick, and to speak here only by facts, he drew to Leyden, besides the crowd of students, another crowd almost as numerous, of those who came from all parts to consult him upon singular disorders, obstinate to common physick, and sometimes, even out of an excess of confidence, upon diseases either incurable, or which were not worthy of the journey. I have heard it said, that pope Benedict XIII. consulted him.

After this we shall not be surpris'd, if some sovereigns who were in Holland, such as the Czar Peter I. and the duke of Lorraine, now duke of Tuscany, and emperor of Germany, honoured him with their visits.

In 1703, the French academy of sciences chose Dr. Boorhaave one of their foreign fellows; and some time after he was also made a fellow of the Royal Society of London. France perhaps might glory a little in having anticipated them, tho' they had less correspondence with him than England.

He divided himself equally between the two societies, by sending to each, half the account of a great labour, followed night and day and without interruption, for full 15 years, on one and the same fire, from whence it resulted, that mercury was incapable of receiving any true alteration, or consequently of being changed into any other metal. This operation suited only a chemist both very intelligent and very patient, and at the same time very well to pass. He did not grudge the charge, to prevent, if possible, the expense wherein people are so often and so unhappily engaged by the alchymists.

His life was extremely laborious, and his constitution, tho' strong and robust, sunk under it. He did not fail to use exercise, either on foot or on horseback, and when he could not go out, he played upon the guitar, a diversion more proper than any other to succeed dull and serious occupations, but which requires a certain softness of soul, which persons given up to those sort of occupations have not, or do not always preserve. He had three great and severe fits of illness, one in 1722, another in 1727, and finally the last, which carried him off, Sept. 23, 1738.

Mr. Schultens, who saw him in private three weeks before his death, affirms, that in the midst of his mortal sufferings he found him in all the sentiments not on-

ly of submission, but a love for all that came from the hand of God. With a like ground it is easy to judge, that his manners had always been very pure. He willingly put himself in the place of others, which produces equity and indulgence; and he also willingly put others in his place, which prevents or represses pride. He disarmed slander and satire by neglecting them, and he compared their darts to those sparks which fly out of a great fire, and which are extinguished as soon as they have done blowing.

He left a very considerable estate, at which one is surprised, when one considers that it had been acquired only by the most lawful means. It might be near two millions of florins, that is to say, above 180,000l. sterling. And what could those have done more, who never rejected any means, and who set out from the same point as he? He enjoyed three professors chairs for a long time, all his private courses produced a great deal, the consultations which came to him from all parts were paid without his requiring it, both upon the footing of the importance of the persons from whom they came, and upon that of his reputation; besides the simple life of which he had gotten a habit, and which he could not, nor ought to quit, his having no taste for expences of vanity and ostentation, no fancy to please; these also are great funds; and all this put together, it is evident that there was no fault in him in becoming so rich. Generally, men have a fortune proportioned, not to their vast and insatiable desires, but to their moderate merit. Dr. Boorhaave had one proportioned to his great merit, and to his very moderate desires. He left a daughter, sole heiress to all that great estate. (See Lond. Mag. for 1738, p. 465.)

N. B. We shall take the first opportunity to give our readers the HEAD of this illustrious physician, on a beautiful copper-plate.

### S I R,

I desire that you would insert the following Problem, together with my solution annexed, in your Magazine for February.

### PROBLEM.

**W**HAT is the least number of weights, and what the content of each, that are requisite to weigh any number of pounds, from 1 to any number assigned?

As the solution of this Problem may be of singular service to mankind, I shall not, at present, trouble you with the demonstration of the rule about to be delivered, being willing to be understood by the meanest capacity.

### The SOLUTION.

**L**ET there be a series of numbers in geometrical progression, whose first term is unity, the ratio 3, the sum of the series equal to the greatest given number to be weighed: Then the number of weights required, will be equal to the number of terms in such series: And the several contents of the weights will be expressed by the terms themselves of the series.

Thus, for example: Suppose it were required to find the least number of weights and the content of each, that are requisite to weigh from 1 pound to 121 pounds, both inclusive: The answer would be as follows, viz. 1; 3; 9; 27; 81.

Here the number of weights is 5, and their several contents are exhibited in the series, namely, 1 pound, 3 pounds, 9 pounds, &c. the sum of all the terms in the series being, according to the rule delivered before, equal to the greatest number to be weighed, i. e. 121.

I shall beg a little more room just to shew the reader, by a few examples, how to make use of the weights, leaving the rest to his own industry, who is desir'd to observe, that the weights which have the negative sign — prefixed to them, must not be put in the same scale with the others, but in the scale which contains the thing or things to be weighed,

1	=	1
3 — 1	=	2
3	=	3
3 + 1	=	4
9 — 3 — 1	=	5
9 — 3	=	6
9 + 1 — 3	=	7
9 — 1	=	8, &c.

Feb. 5, 1752.

C. MORTON.

**Q**UÆRE A method of getting the area of the curve-line triangle constituted by the contact of the peripheries of 3 circles of different magnitudes.

C. MORTON.

*Debates in the General Court of the Society of the Free British Fishery.*

**A** General court of the herring fishery society was held on Thursday, Dec. 19, at Mercers-Hall. The company was exceeding numerous, and many persons of distinction attended. As the undertaking of the fishery is of the highest importance to the British kingdoms, several speeches were then made, worthy the noblest assembly, and such as would have warmed the soul of every lover of his country.

K 2

country. The court was opened by the worthy president, Mr. Sheriff Bethell; after which Mr. Alderman Janssen (the vigilant vice-president) gave the proprietors a succinct account of the transactions of the undertaking, from the beginning; and the total amount of what the experiment had cost the society, specifying the several particulars. Then the brave admiral Vernon expatiated on the great national utility of this scheme; observing, that the motive of the parliament (in encouraging it) was to increase our naval power, in order to prevent our falling a sacrifice to France, and to preserve our sugar colonies; which, in case we neglected our marine, would inevitably be lost. He then exhorted the general court, to order the contracting speedily for buffes, nets, casks, &c. as 20 per cent. might thereby be saved; and as delays, in contracting, would be of dangerous consequence.—That consummate judge of trade, Sir James Lowther, declared, that this scheme was the most advantageous, as well as most glorious, that could have been thought of for the nation: That it therefore was incumbent on us to pursue it with vigour, and make contracts as speedily as possible: That the fishery will be a great nursery for seamen, and may become a profitable trade.—The skilful and opulent Mr. Beckford, of Jamaica, assured the court, that there was a very great demand for pickled herrings all over the West-Indies; and that he himself had not been able to get supply enough of that fish from Corke, at 25s. per barrel. He added, that they were forced to victual in the colonies, with mackerel and refuse fish, from North-America, because they could not get herrings enough from Europe. He concluded with affirming, that the motive of his subscribing, was, to serve the kingdom; and declared, that he would subscribe more, in case the books should be re-opened.—The gallant Sir Peter Warren enlarged on the numberless advantages which would accrue to these kingdoms, from our keeping up a formidable navy; and declared, that the fisheries were the chief nurseries for seamen. He added, that the carrying on this undertaking with spirit, would be for the glory, as well as interest of these nations. He then made a motion for the proprietors to double their subscriptions, and declared, that he would increase his own. He observed, that, should the proprietors gain ever so little by this scheme, they yet ought to be pleased, as having ventured their money, in order to serve their country in its dearest interests; but gave it as his firm opinion, that this un-

dertaking would be of advantage to the proprietors, and glorious to the nation.—Lieut. gen. Handasyde took notice of the great pains taken by the French to increase their marine. He added, that as we have the staff in our own hands, it became us to make a proper use of it: That as the fishery might be made of the highest benefit to these kingdoms, all lovers of their country should set their hands to the plough. He ended (very pathetically) with advising all those, who could bear the French yoke, to go and live in France.—Sir Richard Hoare closed the speeches, with declaring, that he believed this trade might be made a profitable one; and made two motions; first, that a second call of 10 per cent. should be made; and, secondly, that the books should be opened, for taking in new subscriptions; both which motions being assented to, the court broke up, with the utmost cheerfulness and spirit: And, so great was the confidence the proprietors reposed in the present managers, that they moved to have four calls (of 10 per cent. each) made at once, to be employed at the discretion of the managers.—It was observed, during the course of the debates, that all the tricks possible had been employed, in order to defeat this great national undertaking.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL,  
No. 526.

#### *The Origin of MONEY, and of COINAGE.*

IN the first ages of the world, traffick was supported by money made indifferently of any matter, as metal, wood, leather, glass, horn, paper, fruits, shells, and kernels, which had course as a medium in commerce: In effect, the very commodities themselves were the first monies, which were current for one another by way of exchange; and it was the difficulty of cutting or dividing certain commodities, and the impossibility of doing it without great loss, that first put men on the expedient of a general medium, when it was natural for them to have their first recourse to metals; as being almost the only things whose goodness is not diminished by partition; besides their firmness, neatness, cleanliness, durability, and universality; as also the conveniences of melting, and returning them again into a mass of any size or weight.

At first, each person cut his metal into pieces of different sizes and forms, according to the quantity to be given for any merchandize; or according to the demand of the seller; or the quantity stipulated between them: For which end, they went

to market, loaden with metal, in proportion to the purchase to be made; being furnished with instruments for portioning it, and with scales for dealing it out as occasion required. But, by degrees, it was found more commodious to have pieces ready weighed; and as there were different weights required, according to the value of the different wares, all those of the same weight began to be distinguished with the same marks, or figure. At length, the increasing commerce of money beginning to be disturbed with frauds, both in the weights and the matter, the publick authority interposed; and hence came the first stamps or impressions of money; to which succeeded the names of the monies; and at length the effigy of the prince, the date, legend, and other precautions to prevent the alterations of the species; by which coins were completed.

In the time of K. Richard I. money coined in the east parts of Germany, came in special request in England, on account of its purity, and was called Easterling money, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings: And, soon after, some of those people skilled in coining, were sent for to London, to bring the coin to perfection; which since has been called Sterling, from Easterling. K. Edward I. established a certain standard for the silver coin of England; but no gold was coined till the reign of K. Edward III. who, about the year 1320, when the states of Europe first began to coin gold, caused several pieces to be coined called Florences, because they were coined by Florentines; afterwards he coined nobles; then rose-nobles, current at 6s. 8d.; half-nobles, at 3s. 4d. called half-permies of gold; and quarters, at 20d. called farthings of gold. The succeeding kings coined rose-nobles, and double-rose-nobles; great-sovereigns, and half-Henry-nobles; angels and shillings: K. James I. coined unites, double-crowns, and Britain-crowns; then crowns, half-crowns, shillings, six-pences, and other inferior pieces; and K. Charles II. converted most of the antient gold coins into Guineas.

Coinage, or coining, is the art of making money, and is performed, either by the hammer, or the mill; the whole coinage of England being now performed in the Tower of London, which is a corporation under the title of the Mint: There is also a royal mint in Scotland, but none in Ireland; and no hammered silver is now reputed to be lawful in Great-Britain. Formerly, there were in England, as there are still in other coun-

tries, the rights of signorage, and brassage: But, since the 18th of K. Charles II. there is nothing taken, either for the king or the expences of coining; it having been settled, by act of parliament, that all money should be struck at the publick expence; for which there is a provision made in the duties on wines: So that weight is returned for weight, to all persons, who carry their gold or silver to the Tower: But the species coined in England, are esteemed contraband goods, and not to be exported. However, there are no species coined of pure gold, or silver, but always a quantity of alloy of copper is mixed with them, upon account of the scarcity of those two metals, the necessity of making them harder by some foreign admixture, and to defray the expences of coining, which must be considerable; for from Oct. 17, 1713, to March 20, 1726, the gold coined in the Tower of London amounted to 9,105,950l. and the silver to 236,325l. 8d.

The English standard for gold is 22 carats of fine gold, and two carats of copper, which being melted together is esteemed the true standard for gold coin; that is, if any quantity of fine gold be divided into 24 equal parts, and 22 of those parts, be mixed with two of the like parts of copper, the mixture is called standard. Prime gold is that which loses nothing of its weight in assaying, but if the loss be one 24th part, it is called 23 carats fine, or one carat better than standard; if three 24th parts, it is called one carat worse than standard; and so in proportion, as it happens to be better or worse: But the loss of assaying silver is computed by penny-weights, and other subordinate denominations.

The coinage of Portugal is most similar to that of England, where it is allowed to pass current; but the French is below the British standard, and therefore not current.

The Spanish coinage is esteemed one of the most imperfect in Europe, being settled at Seville and Segovia, the only cities where gold and silver are struck in those dominions: But such vast quantities of pieces of eight, and other species both of gold and silver, are brought from Mexico, Peru, and other provinces of Spanish America, that, in this respect, it must be owned, there is no state in the world, where so much money is coined as in Spain.

Russian coinage is only struck of silver, in the cities of Petersburgh, Moscow, Novogrod, Twer, and Plescon, where the coinage is let out to farm, and makes part of the royal revenue.

Perfian



Persian coinage is all struck with the hammer ; and the same may be understood of the rest of Asia, and of America, the coasts of Africa, and even Muscovy ; the invention of the mill not being yet gone out of Europe ; nor even established in every part of it.

The coinage of Fez, and Tunis, is not under any discipline ; each goldsmith, Jew, and even private persons, undertaking it at pleasure ; which renders their money excessively bad, and their commerce very precarious.

*An Account of that High Dignity in the German Empire, called KING of the ROMANS.*

**A**S the election of a king of the Romans is now a general topick of conversation, we shall give our readers some account of the nature and history of that high office ; but must premise a short account of the origin of the German empire.

Almost every one knows, that after Constantine the Great, the first christian emperor, (who was born in England) had transferred the seat of the Roman empire to Constantinople, that empire came often to be divided into the Eastern and Western, the seat of the former being at Constantinople, and of the latter at Rome ; and that towards the latter end of the 5th century, a final end was put to this Western empire by the Goths, none of whose princes ever assumed the title of emperor, nor was it assumed by any of the princes of the Lombards, who succeeded them in the dominion of that country.

From this time the title of emperor remained quite extinct in the western parts of Europe, until the end of the 8th century, when Charles the Great, king of the Franks, was declared and crowned emperor of the West at Rome, he having then extended his dominion over France, Germany, Italy, and some part of Spain. This great prince, a little before his death, got his then only surviving son, Lewis, crowned and declared his successor as well as colleague in the empire, tho' Pipin, elder brother to Lewis, had left a son named Bernard, then in possession of the kingdom of Italy, as heir to his father. Lewis, in his father's life-time was only called king of Aquitain ; but presently after his father's death, he was declared emperor by an assembly of the states at Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charles had fixed his seat of empire ; and tho' he was called Lewis the Pious, he ordered his nephew Bernard's eyes to be put out, and his

three sons to be imprisoned, for endeavouring to render his kingdom of Italy independent.

This Lewis by his will divided his dominions among his three sons, Lotharius, Lewis, and Charles. The eldest had Italy and several provinces on this side the Alps and river Rhine, with the title of Emperor ; the second had Germany to the east of the Rhine ; and the third had France to the west of Lorrain.

Lotharius, even in his life-time, had his eldest son Lewis crowned not only king of Italy but emperor, who accordingly succeeded by the name of Lewis II ; but as he and both his brothers died without issue male, a dispute ensued between his two uncles, Lewis of Germany and Charles of France, about his title of emperor as well as his dominions ; however, as Charles got first to Rome, and carried money as well as troops along with him, he prevailed upon the infallible head of the church to declare him next heir, and to crown him accordingly. This occasioned a war between these two brothers, during which both of them died, and the eldest son of each, to wit, Lewis of France, and Carolomannus of Germany, was in his turn crowned emperor by this infallible judge ; but they both dying likewise in a short time, Charles the Fat, brother to Carolomannus, got sole possession of the imperial dignity, and the dominions in Italy, soon after which he made himself master of France, under the pretence of being guardian to his cousin Charles the Simple.

This Charles the Fat dying without issue in 888, and there being now no male issue remaining of Charles the Great, but Charles the Simple of France, the states of Germany took upon them to chuse themselves an emperor, and the choice fell upon Arnolph, natural son of Carolomannus, which is the first election we read of in history ; for tho' the former emperors had been declared in an assembly of the states, it does not appear, that the states pretended to any right to oppose the nomination made by the reigning emperor ; and the coronation by the pope seems to have been nothing but a more ceremony. After Arnolph's death, the states made choice of his son Lewis, tho' but a child of 7 years of age, and appointed the archbishop of Mentz and the duke of Saxony as his guardians, and as regents of the empire.

This emperor dying young, and without any male issue, the next choice fell upon Conrade, duke of Franconia and Hesse ; after whose death Henry duke of Saxony was chosen, who upon his death-

bed recommended his son Otho, and he was accordingly chosen. This emperor went much further than his predecessor had done, towards preventing the freedom of election; for after having reduced all his enemies in Italy, and established a pope of his own choosing, he got that pope to crown his son Otho as emperor and copartner with him in the imperial throne, which laid a foundation for future popes to pretend, that they had a right to declare who should be emperor, previous to any election by the states of Germany. However, after his death his son Otho took care to have his title to the imperial throne confirmed by the states of Germany, and having defeated Henry duke of Bavaria, his competitor, and all those of his party, he got himself established by the name of Otho II.

Upon the death of this Otho II. his son Otho III. was chosen, tho' but 12 years of age, against whom the city of Rome having rebelled, under the leading of Crescentius, he besieged and took it, causing Crescentius and a pope he had got chosen to be executed; and to prevent the popes and Italians from intermeddling in the election of an emperor, he got a constitution or decree of the empire established and approved by pope Gregory V. whereby it was enacted, 1. That the Germans alone should for the future have the power of choosing an emperor, and that he should always be chosen out of the German nation, exclusive of all others. 2. That it should not be lawful for the popes to proclaim or crown any other than such prince so elected. 3. That the popes for the future should not presume to have any other authority than what they derived from Charles the Great, which was only to proclaim and crown a lawfully elected emperor, whenever it should please him to go to Rome.

Thus this emperor took care to guard against the precedent introduced by his father's coronation; and he dying without heirs male, the next choice fell upon Henry duke of Bavaria, who was crowned at Mentz by the archbishop, being the second of that name; and upon his dying without issue, Conrad, the second of the name, duke of Franconia, was chosen. This emperor is said to have got his son Henry crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and to have given him the title of king of the Romans, being the first we read of that bore that title; and the history does not expressly say whether this was by way of election, or by his own authority; but probably it was the last, because it was with great difficulty that Henry, after his father's death, got himself chosen empe-

ror by the name of Henry III. which he afterwards took care to prevent, by getting his son Henry, tho' but five years old, chosen king of the Romans, at an assembly of the states of the empire, in the year 1054; and after his death young Henry was chosen emperor, tho' then not above seven years of age, his mother Agnes, daughter of Canutus, king of England, being appointed regent.

This Henry, being the fourth of the name, had a famous quarrel with pope Hildebrand, called Gregory VII. who excommunicated him, and forced him to ask pardon upon his knees, after having, by way of penance, stood barefoot in the snow three days, before he could get admittance to his holiness. Such was the superstition of those days, that this wise and brave prince was forced to submit to this indignity, which shews how much it is the interest of every king of common sense to root out the popish religion, and to encourage learning and true philosophy, the only effectual antidotes against the poison of superstition and enthusiasm.

The insolent behaviour of this pope, it is true, opened the eyes of the princes of Italy as well as Germany, which afterwards enabled Henry to drive him from his papal chair, and to set another in his place; but the popes being now made sensible of their power over the superstitious people, they again excommunicated this emperor, and got first his eldest son Conrad, and after his death, his second son Henry to rebel against him, tho' he had got this Henry crowned king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle. This undutiful son, after betraying his father, under the mask of a sincere repentance, by which he prevailed on him to disband his army, got him deposed, and himself elected emperor in his room, by a dyet or assembly of the states at Mentz, most of which, we may suppose, consisted of bishops and abbots. Upon this the old man was imprisoned by his son, and reduced even to want wherewithal to subsist: However, having made his escape, he got another army together in the Netherlands, and would probably have made his son and his priests repent their conduct towards him; but he died at Liege, just when he was ready to take the field, on which his army dispersed, and the people of Liege were forced to deliver his body to his son, who let it lie five years unburied at Spire, on pretence of his having died under the sentence of excommunication:

*Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.*

This Henry V. dying without issue, Lotharius, duke of Saxony, was chosen emperor, and got himself established after a bloody war with the two sons of the former emperor's sister, to wit, Conrad duke of Franconia, and Frederick duke of Suabia, both of whom set themselves up against him; but they were at last reconciled, and Lotharius, the second of the name, dying without issue male, and several candidates for the imperial dignity appearing, the dyet appointed three archbishops and four secular princes, to chuse which of the candidates they thought most worthy.

This was the first foundation for that dignity called elector; for anciently the emperor was always chosen by a majority of the dyet, that is to say, of the sovereign princes, and the representatives of the sovereign or imperial cities, who were present in the assembly. These seven electors chose the before-mentioned Conrad, called Conrad III. in the year 1139. Yet this did not prevent a new war, for Henry duke of Bavaria, and after his death, his brother Guelph, disputed the election, being supported by the kings of Sicily and Hungary; but after being twice defeated by the emperor, he was at last besieged in the town of Weinberg, and so reduced, that the besieged could obtain no other terms, than that the woman should have free leave to march out with as much as they could carry on their backs, upon which they all came out, each carrying her husband or sweetheart on her back, which so affected the besiegers, that it saved both the town and all that were or had been in it. During this siege, one night when a great fury was made by the besieged, their watch word happened to be Hieguelph, and the same night the watch word in the besieging army happened to be Hieguibelin, the name of a little town in the neighbourhood; which two words afterwards gave name to two parties that became famous in Italy and Germany, by the names of Guelphs and Guibelins; the latter being for setting the power of the emperor above that of the pope, and the former for setting the power of the pope above that of the emperor; for in this ignorant and deluded age there was, even in Germany, a great party for subjecting their native country to the tyrannical power of the pope of Rome. What ridiculous whims may not mankind be subjected to by the prejudice of education! How few are there that have sense and resolution enough to discover, and eradicate such whims out of the mind!

Conrad, before he set out upon a croissade to the Holy Land, got his eldest

son Henry elected king of the Romans, but in that unfortunate croissade he lost his son Henry, and his other son being an infant, as he had resolved upon another croissade, he got his nephew Frederick elected king of the Romans, and soon after died, whereupon Frederick was chosen emperor without opposition, who had likewise a long contest with the popes of Rome; but notwithstanding his being both a wife and a brave prince, he was at last forced to submit, and not only kissed the pope's toe, but held his stirrup when he mounted his horse. In this emperor's reign, Henry duke of Saxony and Bavaria was in the dyet accused of treasonable practices, and upon his not appearing, all his large possessions were taken from him, except the country of Brunswick, which has ever since remained in the possession of his heirs.

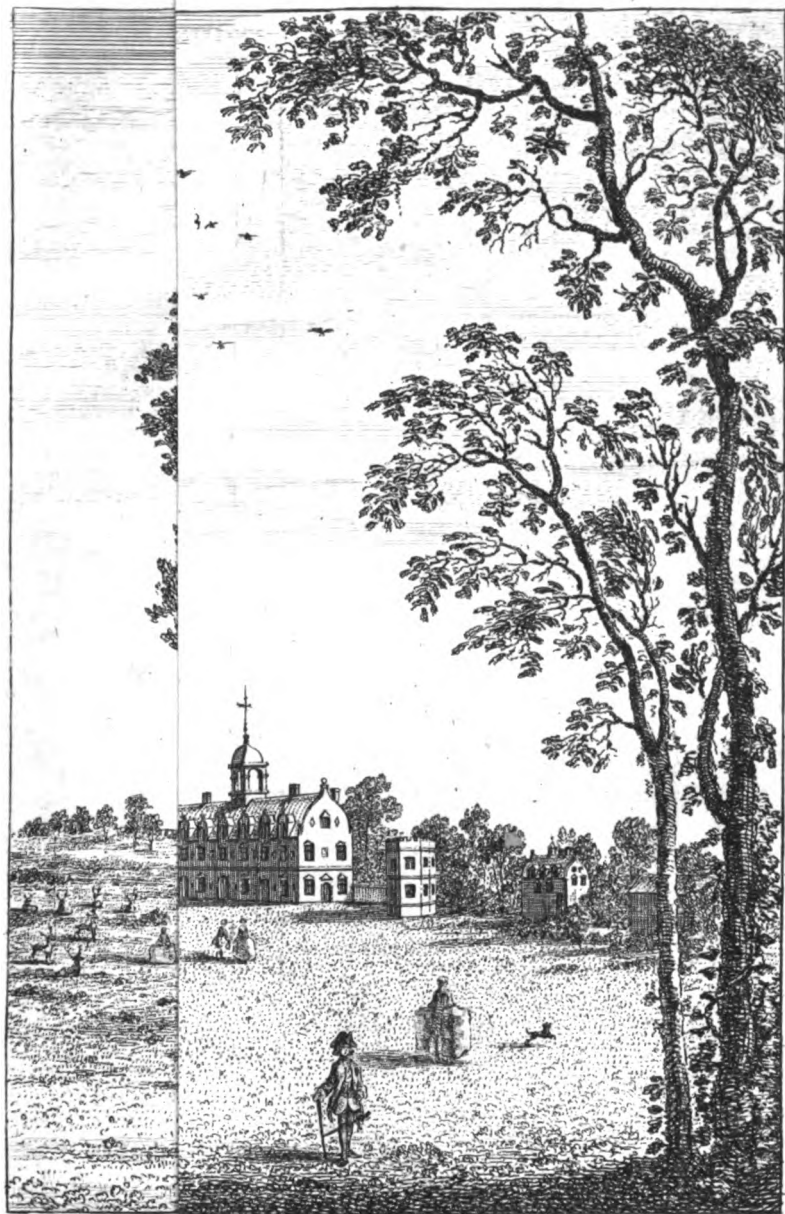
Upon the death of Frederick, who was drowned in a river in Asia, his eldest son Henry, whom he had some years before got elected king of the Romans, was chosen emperor, by the name of Henry VI. presently after which, Henry with his empress set out for Italy, not only to be crowned at Rome, but to take possession of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which had come to him in right of his empress. At this emperor's coronation, the pope being placed in a chair, had the imperial crown laid at his feet, which, when Henry bowed low to kiss his toe, he put upon his head, and then with his foot kicked it off again, to shew, that he could take it away as well as give it: The crown being then taken up by one of the cardinals, was presented to the pope, who put it again upon the emperor's head, and was so gracious as not to kick it off a second time.

[To be concluded in our next.]

AS we gave a MAP of the county of Norfolk in our Magazine for 1748, together with a description of the same, p. 55, we thought fit here to exhibit a VIEW of the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. at Melton Constable in the said county, which we hope will be agreeable to our readers.

*A concise Account of the Councils which compose the Government of the Republic of Venice.*

THE first is called the grand council, and consists of 2000 noble Venetians, chosen out of a greater number, whose names are written in the golden book, which is a register or catalogue of all the nobles. Out of this council are drawn all the magistrates, podestats, generals of armies,



*of S<sup>r</sup> Jacob Astley B<sup>t</sup>*





armies, providitors, ambassadors, &c. The members of this council make what laws they judge necessary for the good of the state.

The second is the council *de pregadi*, who decide in all matters of peace and war, treaties and leagues with foreign powers. This is properly the senate of Venice, at the head of which is the doge.

The third council is called the College, and composed of 26 nobles, who give audience to ambassadors, receive their demands and memorials, in order to communicate them to the senate, whose answers they also deliver to the foreign ministers.

The fourth is the council of Ten, the most redoubtable tribunal in Europe. It is vested with all the supreme authority for the trial of state criminals. This council is renewed every year, and three of its members are chosen every month for state inquisitors, each being to serve the office alternately in the course of the year. The power of this tribunal is so great, that, in case of male-practices, they can even depose the doge, and bring him to a trial before them; and from their sentence there lies no appeal.

*An Account of the New Entertainment, called HARLEQUIN SORCERER, as it is acted at Covent-Garden Theatre.*

THE musick, in this entertainment, is most of it new, and composed by Mr. Arne, who himself plays the harpsichord: The songs are excellently well set, and adapted to the characters: The machinery is ingeniously contrived: The scenes are inimitable in the colouring and design: The dresses all new:—In a word, the whole is admirable, and conducted with great dexterity and decorum.

After the overture, as the curtain draws up, the first scene presents us with a groupe of witches exercising their orgies in a wilderness by moon-light. After a few songs, Harlequin (the party-colour'd hero in these dramas) crosses the stage, riding in the air between two witches upon a long pole, and jumps in among them.—Then you have a dance of witches, where you may be sure a proper use is made of their broomsticks.

Next you see the bricklayers and their men going to work, which now marks the time of our drama to be morning.—Harlequin then stands before a balcony, serenading Columbine, who appears to him; but, as he is climbing up, he is surprized by Pantaloon, who comes out opening the door, and Harlequin pops in. Hence a warm pursuit ensues of Columbine and our hero by Pantaloon and his

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servant. The next scene is of an house half-built, with real scaffolding before it, and the men at work upon it. Columbine retires behind a pile of bricks; our hero mounts a ladder; Pantaloon follows; Harlequin descends, removes the ladder, and presently down comes the scaffolding with the men and all upon it.

You next come to a garden wall; where, as Columbine retires under it, Harlequin is turned into an old woman, and the scene converted into a wall with ballads and colour'd wooden prints strung upon it, with a large wicker chair, in which Harlequin seats himself, supposed to be selling them. The servant comes in, buys a ballad; and here a slight satirical hint is levelled at the song of, *I love Sue, and Sue loves* (see this song, p. 83.) introduced in the rival Harlequin Ranger of the other house.

We have now a most delightful perspective of a farm-house, whence you hear the coots in the water as at a distance.—Several rusticks with their doxies come on; and Mr. Lowe sings an excellent song, to which all join in chorus, *To celebrate barneft-home*.—This scene removed, a constable comes on, with the bricklayers men, who have a warrant to take up Harlequin: Then you have a distant view of a barley-mow and barn; several swains dancing before it, with Harlequin and Columbine. The constable and followers opportunely coming in, Columbine is seized and carried home by Pantaloon.

When they are in the house, the servant after many dumb gestures introduces a large ostrich, which has a very good effect upon the audience; but perhaps would have a much greater, did one not discover by the extremities, that it is Harlequin, whose legs and thighs appear under the body. This, it is supposed, could not be remedied, as the extremities of this bird are very small in proportion. Besides, Columbine by this means discovers him; and, after having made the whole house ring with applause by playing several tricks (such as kissing Columbine, biting the servant, and the like) they morrice off both together.

We are then carried to a back part of the farm-house, which turns into a shed, where in an instant you have the view of a copper with a fire burning under it. Harlequin changes himself into an old washer-woman, and on striking a mound raised of flints mixed with earth, it is immediately turned into a washing-tub and stand; then opening a door, he shews us an horse with real linen upon it, which is drawn out into many folds to a considerable

L

considerable length upon the stage. Pantaloon and servant come in, and after being fow'd with the soap-suds, are driven off by the suppos'd washer-woman with a bowl of boiling water from the copper, to the no small diversion of both galleries. Columbine then comes forth from her retreat, and goes off with her sweet-heart.

But the constable at last catches him ; he tumbles down 'midst his guards, and so slips away from them.—We then see a fence of boards, as before a building (excellently well painted) which in a moment is converted to a gilt equestrian statue. Harlequin is discovered to bestride the horse by his sneezing : Pantaloon's fervent goes to climb up by the head, which directly bends its neck and bites him ; he next tries to get up by the hind leg, which in springing back gives him a most terrible kick, and the poor dog is carried off with his face all over blood and beaten to pieces.

After this, a scene drops, and gives us a prospect of ruinous rugged cliffs, with two trees hanging over them, beautifully executed. The same witches come in again, and, after singing awhile, retire. Then Harlequin appears disconsolate and prostrate upon a couch in an elegant apartment : Lightning flashes ; and four devils, in flame-colour'd stockings, mount thro' trap-doors, surround him with their double-tongu'd forks, and the whole stage, with the scenery and all upon it, rises up gradually, and is carried all together into the air.

Here the pantomime ends ; and the scrupulous critick must not nicely enquire into the reasons, why Harlequin is carried upwards into the infernal regions ; as also why Pluto with his fair Proserpine descends in a magnificent throne afterwards, into a fine pavillion.—After a song or two, an imp brings him word, that poor Harly is trapped at last ; but the black-bearded monarch says, every thing shall be jolly.—Then the stage is extended to a prodigious depth, closing with a prospect of fine gardens and a temple. We are entertained a while with the agility of Messrs. Cook, Grandchamps, Miss Hilliard, Mademoiselle Camargo, and others ; then with a grand chorus ; lastly, with a low bow from the performers ; — and so down drops the curtain.

*From the RAMBLER, Feb. 18.*

**H**E that makes the slightest breach in his morality, can seldom tell what shall enter it, or how wide it shall be made ; when a passage is once opened, the influx of corruption is every moment wearing down opposition, till the whole heart is deluged.

Alger entered the world, a youth of lively imagination, extensive views, and untainted principles.—He was pleased with the general smile of mankind, and being naturally gentle and flexible was industrious to preserve it by compliance and officiousness, but did not suffer his desire of pleasing to vitiate his integrity. It was one of his established maxims, that a promise is never to be broken, nor was it without long reluctance, that he once suffered himself to be drawn away from a festal engagement by the importunity of another company.

He spent the evening, as is usual in the rudiments of vice, with perturbation and imperfect enjoyment, and met his disappointed friends in the morning, with confusion and excuses. His companions laughed at his uneasiness, compounded the offence for a bottle, gave him courage to break his word again, and again levied the same penalty. He then ventured the same experiment upon another society, and found them equally ready to consider it as a venial fault, always incident to a man of quickness and gaiety, till by degrees, he began to consider himself as left at liberty to follow always the last invitation, and was no longer shocked at the turpitude of falshood. He made no difficulty to promise his presence at distant places, and if listlessness happened to creep upon him, would at last sit at home with great tranquillity, and has often, while sunk to sleep in his chair, held ten tables in continual expectations of his entrance.

He found it so pleasant to live in perpetual vacancy, that he soon dismissed his attention as an useless incumbrance, and resigned himself to carelessness and dissipation, without any regard to the future and the past, or any other motive of action than the impulse of a sudden desire, or the attraction of immediate pleasure. He was in speculation completely just, but never kept his promise to a creditor ; he was benevolent, but always deceived those friends whom he undertook to patronize or assist ; he was prudent, but suffered his affairs to be embarrassed for want of settling his accounts at stated times.

His benevolence draws him into the commission of a thousand crimes, which others, less kind or civil, would escape. His courtesy incites application, his promises produce dependence, and he has his pockets filled with petitions, and his table covered with letters of request ; but time slips imperceptibly away, while he is either idle or busy, his friends lose their opportunities, and charge upon him their miscarriages and calamities.

Sung by Mr. BEARD in HARLEQUIN RANGER, now acting with Applause at the Theatre-Royal, in Drury-Lane.

Leave, neighbours, your work, and to sport and to play; Let the tabor strike

up, and the village be gay, Let the tabor strike up, and the village be

gay: No day thro' the year shall more cheerful be teen, For Ralph of the

Mill marries Sue of the Green, For Ralph of the Mill marries Sue of the Green.

**Chorus**

I love Sue, and Sue loves me, And while the wind blows, And

while the mill goes, Who'll be so happy, so happy as we?

2.  
Let lords and fine folks, who for wealth  
take a bride, [cloy'd;  
Be marry'd to-day, and to-morrow be  
My body is stout, and my heart is as  
found, [give ground.  
And my love, like my courage, will never  
I love Sue, &c.

3.  
Let ladies of fashion the best jointures  
wed, [bed;  
And prudently take the best bidders to  
Such signing and sealing's no part of our  
bliss, [bliss.  
We settle our hearts, and we seal with a  
I love, &c.

L a

4. Tho'



Tho' Ralph is not courtly, nor none of  
 your beaus, [fine cloaths,  
 Nor bounces, nor flatters, nor wears your  
 In nothing he'll follow the folks of high  
 life, [his wife.  
 Nor e'er turn his back on his friend, or  
 I love Sue, &c.

While thus I am able to work at my  
 mill, [but lies still,  
 While thus thou art kind, and thy tongue  
 Our joys shall continue, and ever be new,  
 And none be so happy as Ralph and his  
 Sue.

I love, &c.

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

### The BEDFORD LION.



The first couple cros over one couple, half figure with the third couple =, right and left with second couple quite round =, lead outsidess and turn = arms acrofs corners, and turn your partner =; gallop down one couple, lead up to the top, and cast off = hands acrofs with the third couple quite round =.

## Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1752.

The Poem, called IL MEDITANTE, was printed in our Appendix to last Year, p. 603; but it coming then to us wrong filded, and without any Folio's, occasioned some Parts of it to be transposed: And as, notwithstanding this, it has met with general Approbation, we thought proper, in Justice to the Poem, to its ingenious Author, and to our Readers, to reprint it from a perfect Copy, as follows.

WHEN death-like sleep o'er all the  
 works of men [all  
 In solemn darkness reigns, and hush'd is  
 The noise and bustle of this busy world;  
 Let me, unseen by mortal eye, repair  
 To the deep covert of some lonely wood,  
 Where yews and cypress spread their  
 mournful boughs, [lace  
 And the proud ruins of some stately pa-  
 Rear 'mid the trees their venerable heads.  
 There, while thro' rustling leaves and hol-  
 low vaults [ing ear  
 The wind howls mournful, and the list'n-  
 Of tumbling waters hears the distant echo,  
 With downcast looks and footsteps slow  
 I'll tread,  
 While the pale moon, in silent glory clad,  
 Gilds with a trembling light the solemn  
 scene. [glade

But, ah! what awful form thro' yonder  
 Stalks on majestick! Hail, fair Wisdom,  
 hail,

Thrice hail, thou blooming maid, who  
 'mid these bowers,  
 These moss-grown caves and lowbrow'd  
 rocks wert born [haunt  
 Of contemplation, and still deign'st to  
 Thy native shades; obedient to thy call  
 I come—

O guide, O guard me, to thy sacred seats.  
 Ye twinkling stars, who gird with count-  
 less hosts [lenn night,  
 The moon's pale orb, and thou moist fo-  
 Inspire my breast with ev'ry awful  
 thought;

Then shall the soul on meditation's wing  
 Mount with bold flight towards her native  
 skies,  
 And scorn the reach of dull mortality.

Creator infinite, whose pow'ful hand  
 Hung with yon shining lamps the vault of  
 heaven; [this frame  
 Who mad'st the night, the day, and all  
 Of universal nature fair and good,  
 Accept my praise: Thee, when the wake-  
 ful lark [dawn

Begins her matin song, and the grey  
 Peeps o'er the hills; thee, when the bird  
 of night [rest

Flits thro' the dusky air, and all things  
 In darkness and in sleep; thee greatest,  
 best, [praise,

Immortal God, my grateful tongue shall  
 Long as that tongue can speak; with me  
 the choir

of

Of cherubs and of radiant seraphim  
 Their songs shall join : Men, angels, all  
 thy works [name.  
 Shall join to praise thine ever glorious  
 Begin, immortal spirits, the song of  
 praise, [strain,  
 Strike on your golden harps a louder  
 And let the chorus of creation rise.  
 Begin, for ye before the saphire throne  
 For ever stand ministrant, and with songs  
 Of solemn jubilee the Godhead chaunt  
 Perpetual, echoing 'mong the starry  
 spheres ; [realms  
 Begin, for ye were present, when thro'  
 Of Chaos old, omnipotent he rode,  
 With awful majesty, and with brightness  
 cloth'd  
 Ineffable ; when ye before him march'd  
 Myriads on myriads of angelick hosts.  
 Impatient to behold the birth of worlds,  
 In heavenly arms, that thro' the gloom  
 immense  
 Flash'd forth intolerable day, ye stood,  
 Ye heard that voice, astonish'd Chaos  
 heard,  
 Which bade his warring elements to cease.  
 'Twas then his hand omnipotent out-  
 spread [found  
 Heaven's azure canopy, and the bed pro-  
 Of mighty waters ; then first rear'd their  
 heads  
 The everlasting hills, and the bright sun  
 Rejoic'd to run his course ; the jocund  
 hours [reign ;  
 Before him danc'd, till night assum'd her  
 Then rose in silent majesty the moon,  
 And round her silver throne the planets  
 roll'd. [brought forth,  
 Mean time her offspring, pregnant earth  
 Sweet smell'd the newborn flow'rs, and  
 fruits mature, [brow,  
 Tall forests nodded on the mountain's  
 Where, (as amid' the flow'ry vales below,)  
 Unnumber'd creatures rov'd secure, or  
 brouz'd [herb ;  
 The cragg'd rocks, or cropt the verdant  
 The feather'd squadrons through the wide  
 expanse [the waters  
 Of æther wheel'd their course ; and in  
 Of limpid river, and the hoary main,  
 Frisk'd all the sunny race. Last wert thou  
 made,  
 Man, of the visible creation lord,  
 Of form majestic, and a front erect  
 Towards the skies, thy soul within im-  
 press'd [know  
 With reason's signet, that thy heart might  
 Thy gracious God, and knowing him  
 adore. [thy power,  
 These are thy works, O Lord, and these,  
 Which form'd, preserves ; these we be-  
 hold  
 In admiration, and with reverence low  
 Bend at thine awful seat ; for thou art  
 Lord,

For thou art great, eternal, infinite.  
 Thee not the heav'n of heavens can con-  
 tain,  
 Incomprehensible ; in vain, for thee,  
 Rapt in eternal clouds, and in the dark  
 Pavilion seated of unfathom'd night,  
 Would search the ken of bold aspiring man.  
 O idly studious, impotently wife !  
 Man, foolish man, forego thy daring  
 search ;  
 For know, that ever wand'ring, ever tost  
 On the wide ocean of infinity,  
 Thy shatter'd bark shall never find a shore.  
 With holy awe, and humble ignorance,  
 Then let me bow, and hail thee Pow'r  
 supreme. [pitiful view  
 Look down, blest Pow'r, look down, and  
 Thy servant struggling thro' this vale of  
 tears ; [Guide.  
 Be thou my God, my Saviour, and my  
 Then, tho' the labour of the olive fail,  
 The fig-tree cease to bud, the grape to  
 glow,  
 And famine waste the desolated plain ;  
 Tho' 'mid the fold the herds unnumber'd  
 fall ; [nations,  
 Tho' war, and sickness wither half the  
 Thee will I praise, and in thy mercy trust,  
 Thee will I fear alone ; for thou shalt  
 grace  
 Thy faithful servants with a radiant crown  
 Of stars, that shine with unextinguish'd  
 glory. [palms  
 In robes of light array'd, and deck'd with  
 Victorious in their hands, on golden  
 thrones,  
 In bow'rs of bliss, for ever shall they sit,  
 When all this mortal frame shall be dis-  
 solv'd ; [decay,  
 When earth, the seas, the skies in smoke  
 And nature's self expires in agony.

*On looking out of a Friend's Window in the  
 Country, on a fine Spring Morning.*

HERE plac'd at ease, my eye may  
 range around,  
 Th' horizon only can its prospect bound :  
 The shelt'ring grove, smooth lawn, and  
 rising hill, [fill.  
 The raptur'd mind with rural pleasure  
 No spots uncouth, uncultur'd, intervene,  
 To dim the lustre of the various scene ;  
 Nor is deny'd (the poets fav'rite theme)  
 The winding maze of a prolifick stream.

#### A NEW SONG,

*Inscribed to his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON,  
 To the Tune of, The Hounds are all out  
 and the Morning does peep, &c.*

WHILE others pursue a poor timo-  
 rous hare, [dies ;  
 And feast on their prey when the

In the chase of bold reynard we'll gladden  
the air ;  
'Tis brave such a thief to surprize.

My dear boys, &c.  
Come, where, cries the fot, is my bottle  
and glafs ?  
The fopling cries, curl up my locks ;  
Whilst I, in derision, call either an afs,  
And halloa my hounds to a fox, &c.

Hark, hark, little Jewel has hit on the  
drag,  
Melodious they chaunt it along ;  
Come listen, ye beaux, and no more shall  
you brag  
Of playhouse or opera song, &c.

How loth from the covert he springs to  
the light !  
Foul deeds will their author betray :  
Now men, hounds, and horn in triumph  
unite,

Whilst echo gallants ev'ry lay, &c.  
No fence can oppose us, we chase far  
away  
The caitiff, till death is his doom,  
O'er the glafs then recal the joys of the  
day,

'Tis peril gives honour a plume, &c.  
To the Earl of ORRERY.

THE chronicles of fame could Swift  
explore [more ?]  
In search of worthies, and collect no  
What can no age, past, present, or to  
come, [sum ?]  
Swell the bright circle to the wisemens  
Mankind confets a seventh, Swift's juster  
view  
Beholds the six epitomiz'd in you.

ACROSTICHIS.

Being Advice to a ———.

Pursue such measures, that the land may  
be

A t all times sure to find a friend in thee.  
R efuse, abhor to give thy vote for pelf :  
L et not your country's weal be lost in  
self.

I n ev'ry consultation and debate  
A im, calmly, Sir, the truth t'investigate.  
M ake just remarks, yet give another  
praise,

E xcept oblig'd, oppose not what he says :  
N or be as those, who never will agree,  
T alking for praise, or else for victory.

M ark my advice, as an unerring  
chart : [heart,  
A lways preserve a true, an upright  
N ever from God and goodness to  
depart.

C. MORTON.

On seeing a LADY sit for her Picture. In  
Imitation of SPENCER.

WHEN Ramsay drew Montgomery,  
heavenly maid, [face,  
And gaz'd with wonder on that angel  
Pleas'd I sat by, and joyfully survey'd  
The darren pencil image every grace.

When 'as the youth, each feature o'er  
and o'er [view ;  
Careful retouch'd with strict observant  
Eftsoons I saw how charms unseen before  
Swell'd to the sight, and with the pic-  
ture grew.

With milder glances now he arms her eyes,  
The red now triumphs to a brighter rose ;  
Now heaves her bosom to a foster rise,  
And fairer on her cheek the lily blows.

Last glow'd the blush, that pure of female  
wile, [creed,  
I whilom knew when so my stars de-  
My pipe she daign'd to laud in pleasing  
smile,

All undeserving I such worthy meed,  
The whiles I gaz'd, ah ! felice art thought I,  
Ah ! felice youth that doen it possels ;  
Couth to depeint the fair so verily,  
True to each charm, and faithful to  
each grace.

Sythence she cannot emulate her skill,  
Ne envy will the muse her sisters  
praise, [will,  
Then for the deed, O let her place the  
And to the glowing colours join her layes.

Yet algates would the nine, that high on  
hill [Jove reside,  
Parnasse, sweet imps of Jove, with  
Give me to rein the feiry steed at will,  
And with kind hand thy lucky pencil  
guide :

Then certes mought we fate misprise, of  
praise [bloom  
Secure, if the dear maid in beauties  
Survive, or in thy colours, or my layes,  
Joy of this age, and joy of each to come.

An Answer to CROCUS on his REBUS,  
in Dec. last, p. 567.

I NDEED, my friend Crocus, I think  
it is plain,  
That chess is a game play'd often for gain ;  
And a ham is good eating, most people  
will tell, [your brother does dwell.  
Which makes Chessham the town where

A REBUS.

T O places where ships are safe from a  
storm  
Add that which makes part of your face ;  
And when these two are together, they'll  
form

The name of a very brave place.  
A N O T H E R.

A N O T H E R.

**T**HE thing that is useful to keep off  
the rain, [of grain,  
And the place where is scatter'd abundance  
Is the name of a town, that has a good  
living [giving,  
For a rector, or vicar, in a nobleman's  
Who resides at the place; and's a very  
great sportsman, [his coachman.  
And oft does the business of Thomas  
As I have describ'd it, I think it is plain,  
And easy to find, without trouble or  
pain. [peer dwells,  
Now tell me the town where this noble  
And I'll give you a bottle at Old Sadler's  
Wells.

A C H A R A C T E R.

**O**N good and bad, on friends and foes,  
Cold kindness he alike bestows,  
As int'rest points to either;  
But when no ground for hope appears,  
Nor ought impends to rouse his fears,  
He cares a f—\* for neither.

E P I G R A M.

**W**ITH not one social virtue grac'd,  
To many vices prone,  
Carpo himself all merit claims,  
But truth will give him none.

The M O R A L V I S I O N.

**T**YRANNICK winter's iron reign was  
done, [sun;  
And the soft twins receiv'd the radiant  
The cheerful earth appear'd in vernal  
pride, [glide:  
And the clear waves did more serenely  
Kind Zephyrs play'd around the waving  
trees, [breeze.  
While op'ning roses caught the welcome  
Amid these scenes beneath a maple  
shade,  
Sat careless Mira on her elbow laid,  
While frolick fancy led the usual train  
Of gaudy phantoms thro' her cheated  
brain; [breast,  
Till slumber seiz'd upon her thoughtful  
And the still spirits sunk in balmy rest:  
But while her eyes had bid the world fare-  
well, [we tell:  
Thus Mira dream'd, and thus her dreams  
A seeming nymph, like those of Dian's  
train, [plain,  
Came swiftly tripping o'er the flow'ry  
Whose smiling face was as the morning  
fair,  
A silver fillet ty'd her flaxen hair,  
A golden zone her lovely bosom bound,  
And her green robe hung careless on the  
ground. [cries,  
Sleep, happy mortal, with a smile she  
And turn'd on Mira her far-beaming eyes.  
Still o'er thy own aerial mountains stray,  
And in bright visions slumber out the day;

With gaudy scenes delude thy dazzl'd  
mind, [behind:  
Yet thou must wake and leave them all  
Yes, thou shalt drop from that enchanted  
sky, [eye,  
And wake to wisdom with a weeping  
While in a mist the shining prospects end;  
Then hear, O Mira, thy immortal friend.  
Recal thy wandring thoughts, and make  
them dwell  
In the small limits of their native cell.  
To thine own heart confine thy chiefest  
care, [there:  
For Mira, know, thy joys are planted  
And as you manage and improve the soil,  
'Twill punish your neglect, or pay your  
toil;  
Here let your views and your ambition  
rest, [breast,  
To reign the queen of a well-govern'd  
This point secur'd, let heav'n dispose  
the rest.  
Yet you may ask for what your state re-  
quires,  
But not the gewgaws your caprice desires:  
As thus, 'O keep me from the reach of  
' pain, [' train:  
' From meagre famine, and her mournful  
' Let not reproach assault my wounded  
' ears,  
' Nor let my soul behold a friend in tears:  
' Secure from noise, let my still moments  
' run,  
' And still be cheerful as the rising sun:  
' Or if a gloom my trembling heart im-  
' vades, [' shades  
' Ah! may it vanish with the mighty  
' Thro' the craz'd walls: O may not  
' reason fly,  
' But if it does, then let its mansion die:  
' Let not remorse, of guilt the certain  
' pay, [' ray:  
' Blot my clear sun, nor stain its parting  
' Give me a lively but a guiltless mind,  
' A body healthful, and a soul resign'd.'  
Thus far, O Mira, thou mayst ask of  
heav'n, [giv'n!  
How bless'd the mortal to whom these are  
If such thy lot, let kings enjoy their  
crowns,  
Their pageant state and arbitrary frowns:  
Who, tho' encirc'd by their shining  
slaves, [knaves,  
Intriguing friends and well dissembl'd  
Are only wretched idols plac'd on high  
To bear the rage of a tempestuous sky:  
And while the storms around their tem-  
ples blow, [low.  
Their fawning servants safely sneer be-  
But now the sun brings on the noon of day,  
Rise, Mira, rise and shun the scorching  
ray: [ous maid,  
Thus said, no more appear'd the beaute-  
And Mira waking found a lonely shade.

## A S O N G.

**A** DIEU, ye pleasant sports and plays,  
Farewel each song that was di-  
verting;

Love tunes my pipe to mournful lays,  
I sing of Delia and Damon's parting.  
Long had he lov'd, and long conceal'd  
The dear tormenting pleasant passion,  
Till Delia's mildness ~~had~~ prevail'd  
On him to shew his inclination.  
Just as the fair one seem'd to give  
A patient ear to his love story,  
Damon must his Delia leave,  
To go in quest of toilsome glory.

Half-spoken words hung on his tongue,  
Their eyes refus'd the usual meeting;  
And sighs supply'd their wonted song,  
These charming sounds were chang'd to  
weeping.

*He.* Dear idol of my soul, adieu:  
Cease to lament, but ne'er to love me;  
While Damon lives, he lives for you,  
No other charms shall ever move me.  
*She.* Alas! who knows, when parted far  
From Delia, but you may deceive her?  
The thought destroys my heart with care,  
Adieu, my dear, I fear for ever.

*He.* If ever I forget my vows,  
May then my guardian-angel leave me:  
And more to aggravate my woes,  
Be you so good as to forgive me.

## EPI TAPH on Sir JAMES SOOTY.

**T**HIS unambitious stone preserves a  
name

To friendship sanctify'd, untouch'd by  
fame;

A son this rais'd, by holy duty fir'd,  
These sung a friend, by friendly zeal inspir'd;  
No venal falshood stain'd the filial tear,  
Unbought, unask'd, the friendly praise  
sincere: [offence,

Both for a good man weep; without  
Who led his days in ease and innocence;  
His tear rose honest; honest rose his smile,  
His heart no falshood knew, his tongue  
no guile; [fraught,

A simple mind with plain, just notions  
Nor warp'd by wit, nor by proud science  
taught;

Nature's plain light still rightly understood,  
That never hesitates the fair and good;—  
Who view'd, self-balanc'd, from his calm  
retreat,

The storms that vex the busy and the great,  
Unmingling in the scene, whate'er beset,  
Pity'd his sufferings kind, and wish'd them  
well; [men smil'd,

Careless, if monarchs frown'd, or statef-  
His purer joy, his friend, his wife or child;  
Constant to act the hospitable part,  
Love in his look, and welcome in his  
heart;

Such unpriz'd blessings did his life employ,  
The social moment, the domestick joy;  
A joy beneficent, warm, cordial, kind,  
That leaves no doubt, no grudge, no sting  
behind: [springs,

The heart-born rapture that from virtue  
The poor man's portion, God with-held  
from kings.

His life at decent time was bid to cease,  
Finish'd amongst his weeping friends in  
peace:

Go, traveller, wish his shade eternal rest,  
Go, be the same, for this is to be blest.

*The QUESTION. Occasioned by a  
serious Admonition.*

**I**S mirth a crime? Instruct me you that  
know; [flow?  
Or shou'd these eyes with tears eternal  
No (let, ye powers) let this bosom find,  
Life's one grand comfort a contented  
mind: [room

Preserve this heart, and may it find no  
For pale despondence or unpleasing gloom:  
Too well the mischief and the pangs we  
know

Of doubtful musing and prophetick woe.  
But now these evils for a moment rest,  
And brighter visions please the quiet  
breast, [pours,

Where sprightly health its blessed cordial  
And chearful thought deceives the gliding  
hours:

Then let me smile, and trifle while I may,  
Yet not from virtue nor from reason stray:  
From hated slander I wou'd keep my  
tongue; [song:

My heart from envy, and from guilt my  
Nature's large volume with attention  
read, [creed:

Its God acknowledge, and believe my  
Through weakness, not impiety, offend;  
But love my parent, and esteem my  
friend. [days

If (like the most) my undistinguish'd  
Deserve not much of censure or of praise;  
If my still life, like subterraneous streams,  
Glides unobserv'd, nor tainted by ex-  
tremes, [page,

Nor dreadful crime has stain'd its early  
To hoard up terrors for reflecting age;  
Let me enjoy the sweet suspense of woe,  
When heav'n strikes me, I shall own the  
blow:

Till then let me indulge one simple hour,  
Like the pleas'd infant o'er a painted  
flow'r:

Idly, 'tis true, but guiltlessly the time  
Is spent in trifling with a harmless rhyme.

Heroick virtue asks a noble mind,  
A judgment strong, and passions well re-  
fin'd:

But if that virtue's measur'd by the will,  
'Tis surely something to abstain from ill.

# Monthly Chronologer.



FROM Leogan, in the island of Hispaniola, belonging to France and Spain, we had the following account, That on Oct. 18, they had several dreadful shocks of an earthquake, which continued for a long time, swallowed up two large mountains, which, when sunk in the bowels of the earth, threw up vast quantities of fire in different parts, and several towns and villages were demolished; upwards of 60 French, and two or three English ships were lost. (See p. 95. and a further account in our next.)

*Extract of a Letter from Strathairn in Scotland.*

"We have had a prodigious storm of snow in this country. On the 19th of Jan. two lads, who had gone out in quest of some cattle, near Dalmagavie, as they were passing under a high rock, were buried in a vast quantity of snow, which fell from the top of the rock; one of them, with great difficulty, found means to get out, and immediately got together the country people, in order to free his unfortunate comrade, whom he had left in so dismal a situation. They accordingly went stoutly to work, but to no purpose for that day: Next day they renewed their work, and in the afternoon, just as they were going to leave off, they heard a hollow noise, like a groan, from under a part of the snow. This made them fall to with great vigour, and after shoving off an immense quantity, they at last found the lad in a much better condition than could have been expected; some large stones and branches of trees having kept off the snow, and left him space to breathe in."

On Jan. 31, his majesty appointed the following sheriffs, viz. for Northumb. William Fenwick, of Bywell, Esq; Northamp. Sir Charles Wake Jones, Bart. Rutlandsh. John Bais, of Belton, Esq; (see p. 42.)

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

About 8 this evening, five Irishmen (three of whom call themselves Richard Stanley, Edward Maccanally, and Patrick Boyde) came to Mr. John Porter's farmhouse, called the Raikie, within Eccleston, two miles from Chester; and opening the door, which was only latched, Stanley advanced briskly to Mr. Porter, who was at supper with his eldest daughter, and February, 1752.

having the swizzle part of a flail in his left hand, and a pistol in his right hand, he pointed the pistol towards Mr. Porter and his daughter, and with many dreadful oaths and imprecations, threatened instantly to blow his brains out, if he did not deliver his money; then Maccanally, Boyde, and two others, armed with pistols, cutlasses, and clubs, burst into the house and bound Mr. Porter with cords; and upon his younger daughter Margaret's sinking under a table, Stanley often repeated to his companions, D—n her, shoot her; then they pinioned the eldest daughter Eleanor, and obliged her to go up stairs with them; in the mean while, the younger daughter stole out by the back-door, which she locked after her, and took the key with her; then went into the stable, and took out a horse, only haltered, and tho' but just turned of 12 years of age, got astride upon his bare back, and galloped away to Pulford, about 2 miles off, where she knew her eldest brother then was, to whom she related what had happened in the family; upon which he and a young man, one — Craven, immediately set out for his father's house.

The rogues, who had been for some time up stairs, came down again to Mr. Porter, who remained bound below, and Stanley said to Maccanally, Stand fast, and blow his brains out, or by — I'll blow out yours; they then searched his pockets, and took out about 14l. in gold, and silver; and Mr. Porter declaring, that he had not received that day at Chester, the sum which he expected, and which they insisted upon, in order for a further discovery of money, they stripped his breeches down to his feet, drew him toward the fire, and shewed an intention to lay him on it; then Mrs. Eleanor Porter falling upon her knees and begging of them to spare her father's life, Stanley damned her for a b—, and said, that they would burn him first and her afterwards. Just then, young Mr. Porter and Craven arrived, and tho' quite unarmed, rushed into the house among them, collared one of the Irishmen, knocked up his heels, and then struggled and tugged with him to get at his cutlafs, which at last (tho' not without some hurt) he wrested from him: Craven having seized one of the clubs was not idle on his part, and Mrs. Eleanor Porter went to cut the ropes that bound her father,

M

which

which one of the rogues perceiving, levelled a pistol at her, and as he pulled the trigger, one of his comrades was, in the fray, instantaneously jostled between Mrs. Porter and the fellow who was firing the pistol, and in that position received the shot in his breast, when giving a loud shriek, he fell down dead : At the same time two other pistols were discharged loaded with grape shot, whereby a servant boy, and a poor Welch girl, were sadly wounded. Young Porter had then quite mastered him whom they called the captain, or master of the gang, and Mrs. Eleanor having unloosed her father, he so heartily joined his son and Craven, that the three rogues finding that by the death of one of their accomplices, and the disabling of another, they were reduced to equal numbers, flew to the window, and darting themselves thro' both glass and lead, made the best of their way. Mr. Porter jun. then bound his prisoner, and fastened him to a large grate, and then he and Craven hastened to Chester, and upon Dee-bridge overtook two of the Irishmen, with whom they had another struggle, but at length seized them : The third miscreant, whilst his companions were attacked upon the bridge, hastened forwards, and so got off ; but was afterwards taken at Liverpool. The two who were then apprehended were properly secured, and the next morning their comrade, who had been left at the Raike, was brought to them, and they were all carried before two justices of the peace, and after due examinations were committed to the castle.

#### MONDAY, 3.

This morning, about seven o'clock, a soldier under sentence of death for desertion, was brought from the Savoy to the Parade, by a party of the regiment he belonged to, and there received by a large detachment of the third regiment of foot guards, who escorted him to the place of execution : He behaved very decently, and with much seeming devotion. After he had received the first fire, he was observed to move, and his contortions indicated great pain ; upon which one of the reserve advanced and shot him thro' the head.—It is remarkable, that the father of this unhappy man came to town by accident about two days before his son suffered ; and upon enquiring for him, found him in these melancholy circumstances : He accompanied him from the Parade to the place of execution, where he expressed great agony in parting from him.

#### TUESDAY, 4.

It having been humbly represented to the king, that, on Wednesday, Jan. 15,

between 10 and 11 at night, George Cary, of Epping, was robbed, and barbarously murdered, by two or more men, between the 12 and 14 mile stone-post, on Epping-Forest : His majesty for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the said robbery and murder, has promised his most gracious pardon to any one of them, (except the person that actually committed the murder) who shall discover his accomplice therein, so that he may be apprehended and convicted thereof ; and also a reward of 100*l.* to any person, whether an accomplice or not (except the person that committed the murder) who shall make such discovery, over and above the reward for apprehending highwaymen.

And as a further encouragement, William Harvey, of Chigwell, and John Conyers, of Epping-Place, in Essex, Esqrs. jointly promised a reward of 20*l.* for each person who shall be apprehended and convicted, to be paid to the person making such discovery, upon conviction of the respective criminals ; or the sum of 10*l.* to any person who shall only apprehend, and bring before the Right Hon. the lord-mayor of London, or Henry Fielding, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace, the two persons above-mentioned, or either of them. (See p. 43.)

#### THURSDAY, 13.

Was held a general court of the British Herring Fishery Society, at Mercers-hall, who came to the following resolution, " That a call of 50 per cent. on the proprietors, will be for the advantage of the society." The court was very much crowded, and there were many persons of distinction ; as the earl of Shaftsbury, the bishop of Worcester, the lord Romney, Sir James Lowther, Sir Peter Warren, Mr. W. Beckford, &c. The principal speakers for this fishery were the bishop, who strongly enforced the necessity of our carrying on this great national undertaking, from motives of humanity and charity, as it would give bread to a numberless multitude of poor. Admiral Vernon and Sir Peter Warren spoke very emphatically on the great strength it would add to our navy. And Sir James Lowther, Mr. alderman Janssen, and Mr. Beckford, (considering it in a mercantile light) expatiated on the advantages which would arise from it, as a new branch of commerce.

#### THURSDAY, 18.

The right worshipful Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. judge of the high court of admiralty of England, preceded by the marshal of the admiralty carrying the silver oar before him, attended by other officers, went from his house in Doctors Commons, to the Sessions House in the Old.

Old-Bailey, and having opened his commission, proceeded on the trials of the following persons confined for high crimes and misdemeanors on the open seas, viz.

Capt. James Lowry, of the Molly merchant-man, indicted for the murder of Kenrith Hoffack, his boy, on board the said ship, by tying him up to the shrouds, and whipping him to death: He was found guilty, and received sentence of death.

William Carey, mate of the Swimmer merchant-man, indicted for the murder of Adam Pilcher, on board the said ship: Lieut. John How, of his majesty's ship Greyhound, indicted for the murder of a woman, who was killed by a shot fired by his order, to bring-to a pleasure boat that had a pendant flying: And William Ballard, brought, by Habeas Corpus, from Harwich, master of a coasting vessel, indicted for the murder of his apprentice, on board the said vessel, were all three acquitted.

The trials of Thomas Haggerston, charged with the murder of John Johnston, on board the St. John Baptist merchant-man; and of Henry Woodcliff, charged also with a murder committed on the high seas, were put off by their desire until next sessions, their witnesses being abroad.

George Kittle, late a mariner on board the Macclesfield galley merchant-man, charged with assaulting William Nichols, master of the said ship, with an intent to kill him, was discharged by proclamation.

#### SATURDAY, 22.

The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness Mary princess of Hesse, his majesty's 4th daughter, (and now youngest, since the death of her Danish majesty) was celebrated, when her royal highness entered into the 31st year of her age.

#### MONDAY, 24.

This morning a duel was fought at Marybone, between a noble lord and an officer in the guards, in which the latter was ran thro', and killed on the spot.

#### WEDNESDAY, 26.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 14 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. James Hays, Richard Broughton, and James Davis, for street-robberies; John Powney, for stealing plate, &c. in a dwelling-house; John Andrews for forgery; Anne Wallson, for the murder of Anne Ellard, who pleaded guilty; Mary Gilfoy, for a robbery in her own dwelling-house; William Girdler, for a highway-robbery near Knightsbridge; Anthony de Rosa, a Portuguese, for the murder of Mr. Fargues, near the Barking-dogs, in June last. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 281, 571.) He at first refused to plead, but being called again he pleaded; two witnesses who swore in his favour were committed to Newgate for

perjury: Joseph Gerardine, for murdering a person in Hog-lane; Thomas Huddle, for returning from transportation; Barnard Agnue, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Gall, for publishing a forged promissory note for 24 guineas. Anne Lewis, for forging a seaman's power of attorney, was capitally convicted, but had her sentence reprieved.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

WILLIAM Cayley, Esq; for Dover, in the room of Thomas Revell, Esq; deceased.—Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. for Marlborough, in the room of his father, deceased.—Capt. William Montague, for Bosciney in Cornwall, in the room of Richard Heath, Esq; deceased.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

HENRY Winkles, Esq; to Miss Letitia Harris, of Basinghall-street, a 12,000l. fortune.

Hamilton, Esq; second son to Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick, Esq; post-master-general in North-Britain, and nephew to the marquis of Lothian, to Miss Lambart, of Argyll buildings, a 20,000l. fortune.

Feb. 1. Michael Malcolm, Esq; only son of Sir John Malcolm, of Lochore, Bart. to Miss Kitty Bathurst, sister to Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-Park, Esq;

6. Sir John Shaw, Bart. of Eltham in Kent, possessed of 8000l. a year, to Miss Kennard, niece to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. of Blackheath.

John Groves, Esq; of Fern, in Wilts, to Miss Hanham, only daughter of Sir William Hanham, of Dean's-Court in Dorsetshire, Bart.

Capt. Davenport, of the foot guards, to Miss Anne Corbet, sister to the late Sir William Corbet, Bart. a 10,000l. fortune.

9. Mr. Edward Wicks, an eminent builder in Leadenhall-street, to Miss Molly Seagood, daughter of Mr. Seagood, of Gracechurch street, one of the common-council men for Bishopsgate ward.

11. Mr. Thomas Bond, an eminent timber-merchant, to Miss Stevens, a 12,000l. fortune.

13. — Crowe, Esq; of Kipping-hall in Yorkshire, to Miss Duncombe, sister to Thomas Duncombe, Esq; memb. for Downton in Wilts.

Thomas Smith Esq; of Asfordby in Leicestershire, to Miss Lister, of the same county.

14. His grace the duke of Hamilton, to Miss Elizabeth Gunning, second daughter to John Gunning, Esq; and niece to lord Viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

18. John Temple, of Kensington, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Somersetshire, to Miss Gishburne, of the same place.



Rev. Mr. Goodail, archdeacon of Suffolk, to Miss Fayerman, of Chedgrave, in Norfolk.

24. William Girdler, Esq; youngest son of Mr. serjeant Girdler, to Miss Sukey Ryves.

26. Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham, to Miss Bright, of Golden-square, a 60,000. fortune.

Jan. 31. The lady of the Hon. Charles Soame Cadogan, Esq; eldest son of lord Cadogan, delivered of a son.

Feb. 21. Countess of Hillsborough, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 26. **S**IR John Wray, of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire, Bart. at his seat at Slensingford, in Yorkshire. He is succeeded by his eldest son Cecil, now Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

Jonathan Evans, a shepherd, near Welch-Pool, in Montgomeryshire, aged 117. He had his eye-sight and hearing till a few days before his death, and has left behind him a son 91 years old, and a daughter 87.

John lord Allen, at his seat near Naas, in Ireland.

30. Sir Windfor Hunloke, Bart. at his seat at Wingerworth, in Derbyshire, who is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.

Feb. 2. Lord Mark Kerr, governor of Edinburgh castle, a brigadier-general, and col. of a reg. of dragoons. He was uncle to the Marquis of Lothian.

Mr. John Beaver, who was upwards of 50 years steward to the Hon. Society of Gray's-Inn.

Robert Hallisey, Esq; near Ongar in Essex, who was possessed of a very plentiful fortune in Hertfordshire.

4. Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. at his house in Park-place. In the reign of Q. Anne he was a commissioner of trade and plantations, also member in several parliaments in that reign for the town of Cambridge; and in the last parliament of his late majesty was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge; in the two first parliaments called by his present majesty, he served again for the town of Cambridge; in the last and present parliaments, for Marlborough in Wiltshire; he was also treasurer of the chamber to his majesty in 1742, which office he soon resigned. He married first a daughter of Sir Ambrose Crawley, Knt. and has issue by her one son, now Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. and one daughter, married to Jacob Houbion, of Haltingbury in Essex, Esq; He married to his second lady, the daughter of the late James Craggs, Esq; one of the commissioners of the Post-Office, and relief of

Samuel Trefusis, Esq; who died August 23, 1724, by whom he had only one daughter, who died young.

#### *A monumental Inscription.*

Attic wit, British spirit, Roman virtue,  
Animated the bosom of that great man,  
Whose remains are committed to this tomb,  
**SIR JOHN HYND COTTON, Bart.**  
Whose lively genius, and solid understanding,

Were steadily devoted

To the service of his country.

As a British senator,

Without any views to venal reward,

Above the desire of ill-got power,

Untainted with the itch of tinsel titles,

He lived, he died,

**A PATRIOT.**

John Temple, of Moore-Park in Surrey, Esq; in an advanced age. He was youngest son of the great Sir William Temple, and brother to the lord viscount Palmerstone.

Richard Heath, Esq; member of parliament for Bosciney in Cornwall.

12. Charles Lockyer, Esq; representative in several parliaments for Ilchester in Somersetshire, and brother to Thomas Lockyer, Esq; one of the present members for that borough.

Benjamin Robins, Esq; F. R. S. chief engineer to the Hon. East-India company at Madras. (See p. 22.)

19. Dr. Shrimpton, an eminent physician, at Asmondestham in Bucks.

Charles Massey, Esq; who had acquired a plentiful fortune in the service of the East-India company.

Right Hon. the earl of Broadalbin, at his seat in Scotland.

20. Lieut. gen. Wynyard, col. of a reg. of foot in Ireland, and for many years commander in chief of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.

21. Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Peploe, lord bishop of Chester. He was vicar of Preston in Lancashire at the time of the rebellion in 1715.

24. Right Hon. lady Monson, mother to the present lord Monson.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**T**HOMAS Townsend, M. A. presented to the living of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire.— Clove, B. D. by the bishop of Hereford, to the vicarage of Hunton Slough in that County.— Samuel Lowry, M. A. by Thomas Luckin, Esq; to the rectory of Little Ilford, in Essex.— Mr. William Baylis, to the rectory of Lanfranan, in Cornwall.— Mr. Sturges, one of the ushers of Westminster-school, chosen lecturer of St. George's, Bloomsbury.— William Gale, M. A. presented by Samuel Reynardson, Esq; to the living of Carby, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

—Mr. Tasker, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Treytrop, in Pembroke-shire.—James Hallifax, M. A. by Thomas Lewen, Esq; to the living of Ewel, alias Yeovil, in Surrey.—John Tench, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of West Hoathby, in Suffex.—David Williams, M. A. by ditto, to the vicarage of Kedwally, in Carmarthenshire.—Ezekiel Doufrez, M. A. by ditto, to the vicarage of Farly, in Kent.—Mr. Laycon, by the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to the living of Winnesford, in Somersetshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, Feb. 11. The king has been pleased to grant to the most noble Edward duke of Somerset, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre, of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces and warrens beyond Trent.

Whitehall, Feb. 15. The king has been pleased to appoint the earl of Ancram to be col. of the reg. of dragoons, lately lord Mark Kerr's, deceased.

Edward Cornwallis, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, lately commanded by the earl of Ancram.

Lieut. gen. Bland, to be governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and captain of the company of foot doing duty in the said castle, in the room of lord Mark Kerr, deceased.

Lieut. gen. Onslow, to be governor of Fort-William, in North-Britain, in the room of lieut. gen. Bland.

John Leighton, Esq; to be lieut. gov. of Fort-William, in the room of ——— Campbell, Esq; deceased.

John Murray, Esq; to be lieut. gov. of Portsmouth, in the room of John Leighton, Esq;

Lieut. gen. Churchill, to be commander of all his majesty's land forces in Scotland, and also of the castles, forts, and barracks there.

And Esme Clarke, Gent. to be town-major of Kingston upon Hull.

The king has been pleased to appoint Hedworth Lambton, Esq; to be first major to the 2d reg. of foot-guards; Bennet Noel, Esq; to be second major; Charles Chaig, Esq; to be captain; Robert Dingley, Esq; to be captain-lieut. Edward Matthews, Esq; to be lieut. and lord George Henry Lenox, to be ensign in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Swiney, Esq; to be capt. of that comp. whereof Peregrine Wentworth, Esq; was late capt. in the king's own regiment of foot, commanded by col. Robert Rich;

Joseph Partridge, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that comp. in the reg. whereof the colonel himself is captain; and William Dalmahoy gent. to be quarter-master to the said regiment.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Catherwood, Esq; to be capt. of that independent comp. of invalids doing duty at Plymouth, whereof William Arnot, Esq; was late captain.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Arnot, Esq; to be capt. of that comp. whereof William Catherwood, Esq; was late capt. in the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by Edward Wolfe, Esq; lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces; and Donald Valentine, gent. to be quarter-master to the said reg.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Henry Boisragon, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that comp. in the royal reg. of Welch fuzileers, commanded by John Husk, Esq; lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces, whereof he himself is captain.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. George earl of Cardigan, the offices of constable of the castle of Windsor and of lieut. of the said castle, in the room of his grace Charles duke of St. Alban's, deceased.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Eleazer Le Marchant, Esq; the office or place of bayliff of his majesty's island of Guernsey.

*From other Papers.*

Commodore Pye, made capt. of the Advice man of war, and commander of a Squadron to sail to the Leeward islands, and relieve commodore Holbourn at Barbadoes.—Dr. George Lee, treasurer to the princess of Wales, and dean of the arches, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Andrew Mitchell, Esq; knight of the shire for Aberdeen, made his majesty's minister at Brussels.—Mr. Charles Bembridge, made secretary to the wine-licence office.—Earl of Hyndford, made envoy extraordinary at the court of Vienna.—Mr. Etheridge, chosen surveyor of Ramsgate harbour, with a salary of 200l. per annum.

*Persons declared BANKRUPTS.*

**E**DWARD Letherbarrow, now or late of Wigan, grocer.—Tho. Farmer, of Philpot-lane, merchant.—Isaac Stort, of Mark-lane, merchant.—John Christian Van Reinhardt, of Ayliffe-street in Goodmans-fields, merchant.—Tho. Walford, late of Wolverton in Warwickshire, money scrivener.—James Collingwood, of Pescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, and dealer.—Tho. Griffiths, late of the parish of St. Catherine Cree-church, vintner, and victualler.

PRICES

[The rest in our next.]

# PRICES of STOCKS in FEBRUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

### Price of corn

Bear-Key.	Bathingbroke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Hentley.	Guddord.	Warmminster.	Devizes.	Overclay.	Wootton Bassett.
Wheat 33s to 34s qu	10l. 9s load	11l. 02s load	10l. 0s load	10l. 9s load	10l. 10s load	35s to 46 qr	34s to 48 qr	45 9d builh.	45 9d builh.
Barley 17s 6d to 19s	20s to 00 qr	17s to 22 qr	19s to 21 qr	18s to 21 qr	18s to 20	16s to 22	18s to 22	2s 9d	2s 9d
Oats 12s 6d to 16s	16s to 00 od	16s to 18	14s to 18s	14s to 19	15s to 19 od	13s to 18	14s to 18	1s 6d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans 19s to 22s od	24s to 25 od	22s to 26	34s to 33s	22s to 25	22s to 25	35s to 38	28s to 34	3s 6d to 4s	3s 6d to 4s

**H**AGUE, Feb. 15. N. S. One of our men of war, commanded by capt. Steynis, having been drove ashore in a storm near Tetuan, the captain and crew were immediately seized and made slaves: As soon as the States General were informed of this misfortune, they presently dispatched orders for ransoming the captain and the whole crew; and being unwilling that any brave men in their service should long remain the wretched slaves of infidels, they ordered a handsome price to be offered at once for their redemption, that no time might be lost in higgling, but that a period might be put to their slavery with all possible dispatch, and their return home forwarded in the best manner.—The affair of the transit of goods and merchandizes to Spain is determined. All goods whatever, particularly of the produce of Silesia, and other parts of Germany, which are intended for any port in Spain, are to pass through the territories of the republick, without paying any duties either of import or export, for the space of two years; and to prevent all frauds, the Dutch consuls residing at those ports, are to give the exporters proper certificates of the goods being landed there.—The 4th inst. were performed the funeral obsequies of our late beloved stadtholder, the corpse having been carried from hence to Delft with great pomp and solemnity, and there deposited in the vault, which is the venerable repository of that race of heroes, from whom his serene highness was descended.

Paris, Feb. 4th. N. S. This day died Lewis duke of Orleans, &c. son of our late regent, and first prince of the blood. He is succeeded by his only son Lewis Philip of Orleans, duke of Chartres, born in 1725. He has by his will left many pious legacies; and it appears from a state of his disbursements, that the annual pensions paid by him in his life-time to men of merit and distressed families, amounted to 1,800,000 livres; all which, wherever necessary, his son has promised to continue. Such noblemen deserve the great estates left them by their ancestors; and his example might be followed by many, if they did not through indulgence allow themselves to be robbed by their stewards and servants.—11th This morning died of a malignant fever, madam Henrietta, the eldest daughter of their majesties, in the 25th year of her age.—26th The dauphiness being in the 3d month of her pregnancy, has been blooded and keeps her apartment.—By a ship arrived at Nantes, we have an account from St. Domingo, of most terrible hurricanes and earthquakes in that island, by which a great number of ships have

been lost, most of their plantations destroyed, and not only most of their houses, but several mountains overturned; so that the face of the island is in many places quite altered, mountains where there were valleys, valleys where there were mountains, lakes where there were villages, and a new course given to several rivers. (Seep. 51.) There are 14 large vessels at Brest and Rochelle, belonging to our East-India company, all richly laden with the manufactures of this kingdom, which are to sail soon under convoy of three men of war; and it is said, that the company are to send three more ships to the Indies, with a body of troops destined to preserve the conquests ceded to us by Nazirinsgue, and to put a strong garrison into Mazulipatam.

From Lisbon we hear, that his Portuguese majesty has resolved to augment his navy with eight men of war from 40 to 70 guns; and that he has demanded of the British merchants there to produce their books, in order, as it is presumed, to make discoveries of the exportation of gold and silver, which is prohibited in that kingdom, tho' the people there would starve if they had not corn from other countries, for which they have nothing to give in return but gold and silver. But as this demand is contrary to treaty, it is hoped, it will not be insisted on.

Algiers, Jan. 3d. N. S. On the 3d of last month came into this harbour the Novo man of war, which had been sent on a cruize jointly with the Capitana. As we were greatly surpris'd to see her return alone, the commander made a report to the government, that he had left the Capitana engaged with two Spanish men of war off Cape St. Vincent; that the Spaniards having the weather-gage of him, rendered his efforts to succour her in vain. This was contradicted by all the ship's company, who deposed, that the Capitana's being left in such distress, was entirely owing to the cowardice of the commander and some of the other officers, upon which the dey ordered the commander, the second captain, and the master gunner, to be immediately strangled.

Berne in Switzerland, Feb. 10. N. S. Prince Edward, eldest son of the chevalier de St. George, passed thro' this city yesterday, attended by one gentleman and two servants: He and the gentleman that accompanied him were both dressed in blue, turned up with red, pretty richly trimmed, with cockades in their hats. They were known by two French officers, who happened to be at the inn where they alighted and took fresh horses. Their rout seemed to be for Germany.

DIVINITY

## DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

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With the HEAD of that late celebrated Physician Dr. HERMAN BOERHAAVE, (whose Life we gaze in our last) finely engraved.

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**N. B.** *The great variety of important matters that has offer'd itself to us this month, has occasioned us, as our readers may see, to extend our number of pages beyond what is usual; on which account they will excuse our giving them, at this time, but one cut. Our correspondents also, for the above reason, will excuse us for postponing some things we have lately received. The long poem, which has been partly inserted elsewhere, shall be considered. The pieces on the Hebrew points, being judged not proper for our purpose, shall be returned, if called for.*



T H E  
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.  
M A R C H, 1752.

*Some posthumous Traits of the late Reverend and Learned Dr. MIDDLETON having been lately published, and as the Subjects are of the utmost Importance, and may occasion some future Disputes, we shall give our Readers the following Account of the two first, which are upon that famous Question, Whether the APOSTLES, after receiving the HOLY GHOST, were constantly inspired, and continually directed by the Holy Spirit, with respect to every Thing they did or said?*

*Of these two the first is intitled, Some cursory Reflections on the Dispute or Dissension, which happened at Antioch, between the Apostles PETER and PAUL.*

**T**HIS dispute the doctor first quotes from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, ch. ii. 11, 12, 13, 14. and from this dispute, he shews, that the first enemies of christianity took occasion, "to charge Paul with assuming falsely to himself the merit of facts, which never really happened, in order to extol his own character, and depress Peter's, out of envy to his more eminent virtues; or allowing the fact to be true, to accuse Paul of insolence and rashness, in reproving his superior for a compliance, of which he himself was notoriously guilty; or lastly, to impute to both these great Apostles, a levity, inconstancy, and weakness of mind, which betrayed them into a conduct unworthy of their sacred character."

The doctor then gives the several answers that have been made to this objection both by the ancient fathers and modern commentators, all which he endeavours to shew to be very unsatisfactory; and therefore he gives us what he calls the real state of the fact, as follows:

"It is manifest then, in the first place, that Peter, tho' more particularly the apostle of the Jews, was clearly con-

vinced, that the ceremonies of the law were superseded and abolished by the dispensation of the gospel. For on all occasions, we find him strongly asserting this doctrine, and declaring, that the yoke of Moses ought not to be imposed on the necks of Christians: Yet with all this conviction, it is equally manifest, that thro' fear of the Jews, he was induced, as we have seen above, to change his conduct, dissemble his opinion, and join himself to those zealots of the law, who required the observance of its rites, as necessary still to all.

Paul, on the other hand, the apostle of the Gentiles, and, by that character, the more engaged to vindicate their liberty, knowing Peter's sentiments on this question to be really the same with his own, was so scandalized at his dissimulation, that he could not abstain from reproaching him very severely for it in public: Yet when it came afterwards to his own turn, to be alarmed with an apprehension of danger from the same quarter, he was content to comply and dissemble too, and in order to pacify the Jews, affected a zeal for their legal rites and observances, by the advice of James, who then presided in the church of Jerusalem."

A little further the doctor writes thus: "Let the disciples then of Porphyry, after the example of their Master, object to us, if they please, that these two apostles, of whose extraordinary gifts and miracles we read so much, were left on many occasions, like all other frail and fallible men, to govern themselves by rules and maxims merely human, and were betrayed sometimes by their passions, into compliances, dishonourable to their character: For should we grant them all this, it cannot be of any hurt or discredit to christianity, unless they could shew it to be one of its doctrines, that persons extraordinarily illuminated and inspired on certain occasions, did on all occasions cease to be men; which will not be pre-

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tended in a religion, whose sacred monuments, both of the Old and New Testament, furnish many instances of the sins and frailties of those, who are there celebrated, as the principal favourites of heaven."

After adding a good deal more to shew, that neither the prophets nor the apostles either did or could pretend to be always inspired, he proceeds thus: "Some zealous, indeed, on the other hand, contend, that to give up the perpetual inspiration of the sacred writers, is to betray the cause of christianity, and to give up the authority of the scriptures themselves; and that there is a necessity to admit or reject the whole, as divinely inspired; since partial inspiration will be found equivalent in the end to no inspiration at all. And this, indeed, is the general doctrine of those, who assume to themselves the title of orthodox: But it is so far from being of service to christianity, that it has always been, and ever will be, a clog and incumbrance to it, with all rational and thinking men: And to impose it as necessary to the creed of a christian, and on the authority of those sacred books, in which every one may see the apparent marks of human frailty, not only in the stile and language, but sometimes also in the matter of them, can have no other effect, but of reducing us to the dilemma of distrusting either those books, or our senses."

And the doctor concludes this piece with observing, that as St. Paul was sometimes destitute of the divine assistance, in the explication of particular doctrines, so on other occasions he was deprived of the power of working miracles, particularly that of curing the sick; for proof of which he refers, among others, to the case of Trophimus, whom Paul says he left sick at Miletum, 2 Tim. iv. 20.

The doctor's second piece upon the same question, is intitled, *Reflections on the Variations, or Inconsistencies, which are found among the four Evangelists in their different Accounts of the same Facts.* This piece he begins with observing, that the harmony or agreement, which is found in the four gospels, with regard to the principal transactions there recorded, is such a strong proof of the truth of christianity, that its adversaries have in all ages endeavoured, without success, to shake this foundation; but, says he, its champions, not satisfied with refuting the cavils of its enemies, resolved to carry their triumph still further, by maintaining, that the evangelists were not only consistent in their accounts of all the greater events, but could not possibly contradict each

other, even in the smallest, being all of them perpetually inspired by a divine and unerring spirit.

This opinion the doctor examines very freely, and the first variation he takes notice of is, with respect to the two different genealogies of our Saviour's family, given by St. Matthew and St. Luke. Upon this he gives the solutions of the most famous christian writers, both ancient and modern, all which he endeavours to shew to be unsatisfactory; and therefore concludes thus:

"Upon the whole, since men of the greatest learning and experience in these studies, have not been able to produce any thing satisfactory on the subject of these genealogies, but have constantly exploded each other's notions, so that what one had established as a foundation, was presently overthrown by another, there seems to be no other part left to us, than, with many of the same critics, to consider the two pedigrees, as inexplicable and irreconcilable, and according to the advice of St. Paul, to give no heed to endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying, which is in faith."

He then states several other facts which are differently recorded by the evangelists, and after examining the several methods that have been taken by the learned to reconcile them, he concludes, "That many of the facts, which are recorded in the gospels, are related so variously by the several evangelists, that they cannot possibly be reconciled, or rendered consistent by all the art and subtlety of the most expert commentators."

And afterwards he adds thus: "Nay, all these differences and inconsistencies are so far from reflecting any discredit on christianity, that, on the contrary, they are found to be of real service towards illustrating the truth of it. *This very thing, says Theophylact, gives a stronger proof of the integrity of the evangelists, that they have not agreed in all points; for otherwise, they might have been suspected to have written by compact.* But, says the doctor, while they really tend to establish the authority of the evangelists, they clearly overthrow that hypothesis, which is commonly entertained concerning them, that in compiling their several gospels, they were constantly inspired and directed by an unerring spirit. This, I say, is evident, as well from the facts above stated, as from the express declarations of the evangelists themselves, who are so far from pretending to any such privilege, that they in effect disclaim it, placing their whole credit on a foundation merely human, and common

common to all other writers ; on their knowledge of the truth of what they deliver, and on their fidelity of delivering it to the best of their knowledge."

The doctor next examines some of the authorities mentioned by the apostles for proving, *that the person and character of Jesus were described and foretold by the law and the prophets.* And here too he endeavours to shew, that they were not constantly directed by a divine and unerring spirit, having sometimes, like fallible men, been guilty of mistakes, or inaccuracies ; but these mistakes, he says, can no way hurt the cause of christianity, unless it could be shewn, that *the mission and character of Jesus were not, in any manner or sense at all, prefigured in the Old Testament, or that Moses and the prophets had no where testified of him.*

"To conclude, says he, the chief purpose of these inquiries, is, to shew, that christianity cannot be defended to the satisfaction of speculative and thinking men, but by reducing it to its original simplicity, and stripping it of the false glosses and systems, with which it has been incumbered, thro' the prejudices of the pious, as well as the arts of the crafty and the interested. One of the principal of these incumbrances, as far as I am able to judge, is the notion, which is generally inculcated by our divines, concerning the perpetual inspiration and infallibility of the apostles and evangelists: A notion, which has imported such difficulties and perplexities into the system of the christian religion, as all the wit of man has not been able to explain ; which yet will all be easily solved, and vanish at once, by admitting only the contrary notion, that *the apostles were fallible* ; which is a sort of proof that generally passes with men of sense for demonstrative ; being of the same kind, by which Sir Isaac Newton has convinced the world of the truth of his philosophical principles."

*A PIECE having been lately acted with Applause at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, we shall give our Readers the following Account of it.*

IT is intitled, *The ORACLE: A COMEDY of one Act.* By Mrs. CRESSER. And is founded upon a superstitious notion entertained by the vulgar in the country, relating to young children that are seized with a consumption ; for they then fancy that the true child was stolen away by the fairies, and that this skeleton of a child was left in its room. The persons of the drama are, 1. The fairy-queen. 2. Oberon, her son. 3. Cinthia, a young princess. And the scene is in

the fairy's palace. The first scene is between the queen and her son, who tells her, that he had seen Cinthia asleep on a bed of roses, and that he had kissed her hand, on which she began to stir, and he ran away ; but adds, "It is in vain for you, Madam, to command me any longer to keep out of her sight ;—I cannot obey you. I love her, I adore her ; I will see her, and tell her so, and make her love me, or die at her feet." Upon this the queen observes, that, notwithstanding her great art, she found it beyond her power to govern a young fool, whose head was filled with love ; and then tells him, that he would lose Cinthia, and by his rashness destroy the measures she had taken to procure his happiness with her. This makes him ask his mother the reason for her insisting that Cinthia should not see him ; and she tells him, that when he was born, she consulted the oracle about his future fate, whose answer was, that he was threatened with great misfortunes, but should avoid them all, and be happy, if he could make himself beloved by a young princess, who believed him deaf, dumb, and insensible. This, she said, gave her great anxiety for two years ; but she then thought of an expedient : Cinthia being a princess just then born in a neighbouring island, she stole her, brought her to her palace, and had brought her up in a belief, that they were the only two beings that could speak, think, and understand, and that all the others were absolutely insensible, and altogether incapable of love or hatred, sorrow or pleasure. Upon this he cries, "Oh ! I understand you.—Cinthia will believe me to be exactly what the oracle requires she should, nevertheless she'll love me ! Reason may be cheated, but inclination cannot : Her heart will receive lessons from nature, that will please her, tho' she does not comprehend 'em, and which she'll follow by instinct." He then desires to see Cinthia, and promises to be a real statue,—a piece of insensible marble. But the mother tells him, it was not yet time, and upon Cinthia's approach, pushes him out.

Scene II. Cinthia enters, saying to herself, "Twas no illusion.—'Twas not a dream, his lips were press'd upon my hand." The queen hearing this, asks whose lips ? "I don't know, says Cinthia, he disappeared like lightning ; but I believe he breathed some secret fire that has shot into my heart !—Yes, from that instant I am not what I used to be.—I am restless, thoughtful, I want I don't know what I want." Then she describes two little birds she had seen perch'd upon

the same bough, how they sung to one another, and looked at one another; but with such looks! (*sings*)—"You and I do not look at one another so. They ceased their pretty warbling for a few minutes, but soon began again to sing, or rather to answer one another, with such an ardour." From hence she concluded, that they understood, which she insists on; but at last the queen persuades her they were mere machines, by touching three marble statues with her wand, and making one come out and dance, whilst the other two play upon instruments. However, Cinthia imagines, that as these two little birds seemed to be happy in their union, there certainly was some being of her species, with whom she was destined to live in the same union that these little birds did; and concludes, "Tell me, my good sovereign, who could have come and kiss'd my hand, whilst I was asleep?" The queen answers, she suspected it was a young man, whose footsteps she had that day traced about the palace. A young man!—Are men machines too? cries Cinthia: Yes, says the queen, but something more perfect, about one degree above your monkey. What do men do? cries Cinthia. There are several sorts, answers the queen, those called soldiers, who are generally thought the prettiest fellows to look at, meet by thousands and kill one another. "Oh! that's horrid," says Cinthia. Yet "I should not be sorry to see a man neither, if I was not afraid of his killing me." You need not fear, says the queen, "We are women, all of them submit to us!" They change themselves to what we like. Upon this Cinthia begs to get a sight of him that kiss'd her hand; and the queen goes out to search for him.

Scene III. Cinthia (alone) is in great suspense, whether she shall play a tune upon her harpsicord, or follow the queen to assist her in searching for the man; but a jealousy occurring, that the queen designed to keep the man to herself, she resolves to go, and as she is going out meets the queen.

Scene IV. Well, cries Cinthia, have you catch'd him?—Where is he? I thought, answers the queen, he follow'd me. Oh! cries Cinthia, how could you do so? You have let him run away. Upon this she runs to the bottom of the stage, where she sees Oberon, and in a surprise, cries, Ah!—my good sovereign!—But—how—yes—indeed!—which the queen mimicking her, repeats, and asks, what do you mean? I do not know, says Cinthia: You gave me a look that quite confounded me. I gave you a look, says

the queen, no, no, I might have given you an hundred, and you would not have seen one of them, for your eyes were never off him. Cinthia then gives a loving description of the man, and concludes, I'll keep him to play with:—He shall be my own, shan't he? Upon the queen's telling her he shall, she thinks of giving him a name, and resolves to call him Charmer. Then the queen desires her to leave Charmer for a little while, and go with her to observe a phenomenon that was to appear that evening, but this she declines; and the queen consenting that she should stay with her Charmer, leaves them together.

Scene V. In this scene she diverts herself innocently and naturally with Charmer, who is all the while speechless, and not seeming to understand what she said, but every now and then kneels at her feet. At last she breaks out thus: "Yes, Charmer, I have given you a right name; you are a charmer!—You enchant me.—Alas! the pleasure I have in seeing him misleads my reason; I speak to him as if he could understand me.—I am fond of deceiving myself.—I scarce know where I am.—I sigh—I feel a secret pleasure,—an agitation,—a softness that I never knew till now.—Give your hand, Charmer!—Dear me! his heart beats like mine! Upon this she gets up, walks to one side of the stage, and he walks to the other, saying to himself, I can hold no longer; this is too critical a situation for a lover."

Scene VI. The queen enters, saying to herself, "I see it is time for me to appear, or my son would forget that he is to be deaf, dumb, and insensible." Cinthia running to her, begs that she would animate Charmer, so as that he might think, speak, understand, and answer her; and upon her insisting that it was impossible, she says, "I plainly perceive your design, Madam. You won't animate Charmer, because you think, if we could converse together, we should be wholly taken up with the pleasure of seeing and loving one another, and should care very little for your sublime conversations. But I declare, that I have an aversion to learning; and that I'll go this instant and destroy all those instruments of philosophy, which appear to me very ridiculous furniture for my apartment."

Scene VII. Upon Cinthia's going out, the queen says, Why, son, she's as hasty as you are; to which he answers, I shall love her the better for it. But the queen insists, that he must try her 7 or 8 days longer, lest her inclination should be only caprice, or a fondness for a new object. "But, dear Madam, says he, do you consider

consider the situation I shall be in? Cinthia will have me with her every where, will be continually pulling me about, and playing with me.—Only think if she should take me into her bed-chamber?—I declare, I begin to believe, you think me really insensible." However, the mother still insisted upon his not discovering himself, since the happiness of his life depended on it.

Scene VIII. Cinthia returning, tells the queen she had broke the zodiac, and the poles, and thrown the world out of the window; and a little after, she says, You are cruel, Madam, in refusing to do the only thing that you know could make me happy; to which the queen answers, "Why, unfortunately, Cinthia, your Charmer happens to be one of those kind of men called beaux, and therefore it is impossible to make him think, or inspire him with reason: But to let you see I am willing to do every thing in my power to please you, he shall go and come, laugh and cry; he shall throw himself at your feet; shall appear tender, submissive, full of love; but all this mechanically, like the rest of his kind." Mechanically! says Cinthia. Nay, says the queen, he shall do more, he shall whistle, shake, and even sing little songs with the words. Upon this he sings after Cinthia, some words of a song; and after this upon the queen's telling her, she might divert herself with teaching him verses, or any thing he had a mind he should repeat, she pronounces, and he repeats, Cinthia! my dear Cinthia: And upon her pronouncing, I love you, he breaks from his mother, and throwing himself on his knees to Cinthia, cries, "Yes, I love you, I adore you, Cinthia!—My dear, my charming Cinthia! &c." On which Cinthia in a surprise, cries, Ah! my dear sovereign! He speaks of himself! After this follows a compleat discovery, he unfolds his reason for deceiving her; she cries, Rise, my charmer.—O happy, happy Cinthia! And the queen concludes the play thus: "And now, my dear children, let me embrace you both: The oracle is accomplished. Let an happy Hymen unite your loves! And may you, Oberon, after having been a deaf, dumb, and insensible lover, be a tender, complaisant, and affectionate husband, and prove a contrast to the present times."

After which, Cinthia sings as follows:

**W**OU'D you with her you love be blest,  
Ye lovers, these instructions mind,  
Conceal the passion in your breast,  
Be dumb, insensible, and blind:  
But when with tender looks you meet,  
And see the artless blushes rise,

Be silent, loving, and discreet;  
The ORACLE no more implies.  
When once you prove the maid sincere,  
Where virtue is with beauty join'd,  
Then boldly like yourself appear,  
No more insensible, or blind:  
Pour forth the transports of your heart,  
And speak your soul without disguise;  
'Tis fondness, fondness must impart;  
The ORACLE no more implies.

Tho' pleasing, fatal is the snare  
That still entraps all woman-kind;  
Ladies, beware, be wise, take care,  
Be deaf, insensible, and blind:  
But should some fond, deserving youth,  
Agree to join in Hymen's ties,  
Be tender, constant, crown his truth;  
The ORACLE no more implies.

Should we, in this our saint essay,  
Your usual kind indulgence find,  
With gratitude we must repay,  
Or be insensible and blind.  
'Tis happy! if we dare to claim  
The favour which we have in view;  
Your judgment fixes praise or blame,  
No ORACLE we know but you.

This is as full an account as we could spare room for; and indeed, to have given all that's natural and beautiful in this little piece, we must have transcribed the whole.

**D** There having been lately published eight LETTERS on the Study and Use of HISTORY, by the Right Hon. HENRY ST. JOHN, Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE, our Readers, we doubt not, will be curious to see some Account of them; but as the three last are the most interesting, we shall begin with them.

**E** I N the first five, his lordship treats the subject in general, and in the 6th he considers, from what period modern history is peculiarly useful to the service of our country. As all these letters appear to have been addressed to the Rt. Hon. the lord viscount Cornbury, the writer begins this with saying, that since his lordship was, by his birth, by the nature of our government, and by the talents God had given him, attached for life to the service of his country; and since a great stock of knowledge was necessary for enabling him to go thro' that service with honour to himself and advantage to his country; he therefore came at last to speak to his lordship of such history as had an immediate relation to the great duty and business of his life, and of the method to be observed in that study.

Upon this the writer observes, that however closely affairs are linked together in the progression of governments, and how much soever events that follow are dependent

pendant on those that precede, the whole connexion diminishes to sight as the chain lengthens ; till at last it seems to be broken, and the links that are continued from that point bear no proportion nor any similitude to the former. This period he reckons an æra, a point of time at which we stop, or from which we reckon forward. To be entirely ignorant about the ages that precede this æra would be shameful. Nay, some indulgence may be had to a temperate curiosity in the review of them. But to be learned about them is a ridiculous affectation in any man who means to be useful to the present age. Down to this æra let us read history ; from this æra, and down to our own time, let us study it. This æra he reckons to begin about the end of the 15th century ; therefore from that time he gives a sketch of the history and state of Europe, and begins with a view of the ecclesiastical government of Europe.

The demolition of the papal throne, he says, truly was not attempted with success till after the beginning of the 16th century ; for tho' some attempts had been before made by Berenger, Arnoldus, Valdo, and Wickliff, those little fires were soon stifled by that great abettor of christian unity, the hangman : When they blazed out, as in the case of the Albigenses and Hussites, armies were raised to extinguish them by torrents of blood ; and such saints as Dominic, with the crucifix in their hands, instigated the troops to the utmost barbarity. For this success he assigns several reasons, and among the rest the art of printing and the revival of learning, which was encouraged by the popes themselves, who in this respect proved worse politicians than the Turkish musties, as both their systems of religion depend upon gross ignorance and credulous superstition. Protestant ecclesiastical policy, he says, had no being till Luther made his establishment in Germany ; and since its establishment, even Popish ecclesiastical policy is no longer the same. His holiness is no longer at the head of the whole Western church : And to keep the part that adheres to him, he is obliged to loosen their chains, and to lighten his yoke.

The writer then gives a view of the civil government of Europe ; first, as to France, where he shews, that a little before this period, Lewis XI. had demolished the power of the nobility, by which the whole system of domestic policy was entirely changed, and the kingdom of France soon grew into that great and compact body which we behold at this time. 2. As to England, he observes, that a great change in our constitution was produced under

Henry VII. as well as in France under Lewis XI. But the difference is, that in France the lords alone lost, the king alone gained ; the clergy held their possessions and their immunities, and the people remained in a state of mitigated slavery ; whereas in England the people gained as well as the crown. The commons had already a share in the legislature ; so that the power and influence of the lords being broke, and the property of the commons increasing by the sale of the church lands in the succeeding reign, the power of the latter increased of course by this change in a constitution, the forms whereof were favourable to them. And, 3. As to Spain and the Empire, he takes notice of the great alteration that happened in both, by the advancement of Charles V. to the Imperial and Spanish thrones.

He then takes notice of the Dutch commonwealth, which was not established till near the end of the 16th century ; nor did the two Northern crowns begin to intermeddle in the affairs of Europe till a little after that time, consequently till then the histories of those countries are not worth studying. As to the histories of the Poles, the Muscovites and the Turks, they have only an occasional or secondary relation to that knowledge one ought to acquire ; and as to that of Italy, it is sometimes a part of that of France, sometimes of that of Spain, and sometimes of that of Germany.

Upon the whole, he observes, that the two great powers, that of France, and that of Austria, being formed, and a rivalry established by consequence between them ; it began to be the interest of their neighbours to oppose the strongest and most enterprising of the two, and to be the ally and friend of the weakest. From hence arose the notion of a balance of power in Europe, on the equal poize of which the safety and tranquillity of all must depend. To destroy the equality of this balance has been the aim of each of these rivals in his turn : And to hinder it from being destroyed, by preventing too much power from falling into one scale, has been the principle of all the wise councils of Europe, relatively to France and to the house of Austria, thro' the whole period that began at the æra he has fixed, and subsists at this hour.

Lastly, He divides this period, which began at the end of the 15th century, into three particular periods. 1. From the 15th to the end of the 16th century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence to the present time. And he shews the great alterations that happened in Europe about the beginning of each of these particular periods ; and the ambitious attempts made by the house of Austria in the first and second period, with which he concludes this 6th letter.

[To be continued in our next.]

JOURN.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 67.

*In the Debate begun by Servilius Priscus in your last, the next that spoke was Decius Magius, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. Chairman,*

*S I R,*

**A**S soon as I heard the Hon. gentleman mention his majesty's late treaty with the elector of Bavaria, I foresaw what motion he intended to conclude with, and therefore was surprised to hear him put us in mind of the load of debts and taxes we at present groan under; for to tell us, that the nation now owes more than, I fear, it will be ever able to pay, or that we have already such a number of taxes, that it would be difficult for the most expert man at ways and means to point out a new one, seems to be a very bad argument for inducing us to engage in any new and extraordinary expence. I shall grant, Sir, that it is an additional and a most powerful argument against our engaging ourselves unnecessarily in any new war; but surely it is not an argument for our setting up, at our own expence, to be the preservers of the peace of Europe; for I cannot admit what was insinuated by the Hon. gentleman, that it is impossible for us to avoid being engaged in every new war that can happen in Europe. Whatever maxims may have of late been introduced, I shall nevertheless continue to be of opinion, that it can very rarely happen to be necessary for us to engage as principals in any war upon the continent of Europe; and as it is certain, that the more our neighbours are embroiled, the less able they will be to rival us in our commerce and manufactures, I must

March, 1752.

S— M—,

think, that whatever may be our duty as christians, it is not our interest as Englishmen to be the peace makers, or the peace-preservers of Europe; and even our duty as christians cannot oblige us in our present circumstances to pay for being so.

**A**stances to pay for being so.

But suppose, Sir, that we were to set up as the peace-preservers of Europe, and that we were to pay for leave to execute that high office, instead of being paid for our trouble in executing it, this treaty is, I think, more likely to produce, than to prevent a war. The Hon. gentleman talks of our having by this means gained the house of Bavaria from the French interest. Sir, I lay it down as a certain rule, that by subsidies in time of peace we can neither gain that house, nor any house in Germany from the French interest. This will always depend upon the circumstances of Europe at the time when a war breaks out. Upon such an occasion every prince in Europe will chuse that side, which at that instant of time he thinks most agreeable to his interest, notwithstanding any subsidy he may have before received. If he thinks it most for his interest to join with France, and that he may do it safely, he will do so: If otherwise, he will either join the other side, or remain neutral. This we may be assured of from the example of the late emperor, father of the present elector of Bavaria. Did he not, about the time of the battle of Dettingen, conclude a treaty with the queen of Hungary? Did he not about the same time accept of some of our money, or at least of some of his majesty's money? And yet did he not the very first opportunity depart from that treaty, and join again with the French to attack the queen of Hungary? Did not the Hessians

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in that very war join against us, tho' they had for so long before received a subsidy from this nation? Did not the Danes leave us soon after the war broke out, and accept of a subsidy from France, notwithstanding their having had a subsidy from us for some years before? In short, Sir, we have had such repeated experience, that subsidies in time of peace can never secure us the assistance of any prince, nor even his neutrality, in time of war, that I was surprised to hear the Hon. gentleman say, we had by this means detached the house of Bavaria from the interest of France.

Subsidies, therefore, in time of peace, Sir, can never be of any service to us in time of war; but they will always be attended with this mischief, that they will disable us from granting such large subsidies as we otherwise might in time of war; for a large subsidy to be paid during the continuance of a war, is a benefit that comes under consideration at the time the war breaks out, and may cast the balance in our favour, so as to induce a prince to join with us, who without such a subsidy would join against us. Princes, like other men, Sir, are biased by their immediate interest, when it is consistent with their future safety. I say, their future safety, Sir, because it leads me back to what I said before, that this treaty is more likely to produce than to prevent a war. What is it that has always given the French an interest among the princes of Germany? It is the fear of having their liberties invaded by the house of Austria. What is it that may unite Germany against the French? It is the fear, or a well grounded suspicion, that they are aiming at universal monarchy. Now I must desire gentlemen to consider seriously with themselves, which of these two fears the present treaty is most likely to propagate. If the princes of Germany should be under the former,

they might, they certainly would cease of subsidies from us during continuance of peace; but it would as certainly declare against us soon as a new war gave them opportunity for doing so with safety; nor would the election of a king of the Romans any way alter that, for if some should have been brought into that election, and others for into it, when they durst not in their consent, it would only make them act more vigorously when they found an opportunity to act free and tho' there has not for many years been any influence to the contrary yet it is certain, that by the constitution of the empire, a person who has been chosen king of the Romans may be set aside, and another person chosen emperor, of which we have several examples in the German history, particularly with respect to Frederick II. who was chosen king of the Romans when but a child, yet did not succeed his father in the Imperial throne, nor got possession of the Imperial diadem or power he was, after two or three intermediate reigns, chosen emperor.

Again, Sir, if the princes of Germany should have a suspicion that the king of France intended to reduce Germany, or to render them dependent upon the crown of France whilst peace continued, and this intention remained only in petto, it would certainly accept of subsidies from France, should France be wiser enough to offer them any such; as soon as they saw a sufficient reason in a fair way of being fed against France, they would as readily join in that confederacy: if the Imperial throne should in mean time become vacant, by the election of any king of the Romans, they would immediately proceed to, and unanimously join in election of a new emperor, as did in the election of Charles upon the death of his brother Joseph.

in that very war join against us, tho' they had for so long before received a subsidy from this nation? Did not the 'Danes leave us soon after the war broke out, and accept of a subsidy from France, notwithstanding their having had a subsidy from us for some years before? In short, Sir, we have had such repeated experience, that subsidies in time of peace can never secure us the assistance of any prince, nor even his neutrality, in time of war, that I was surprised to hear the Hon. gentleman say, we had by this means detached the house of Bavaria from the interest of France.

Subsidies, therefore, in time of peace, Sir, can never be of any service to us in time of war; but they will always be attended with this mischief, that they will disable us from granting such large subsidies as we otherwise might in time of war; for a large subsidy to be paid during the continuance of a war, is a benefit that comes under consideration at the time the war breaks out, and may cast the balance in our favour, so as to induce a prince to join with us, who without such a subsidy would join against us. Princes, like other men, Sir, are biassed by their immediate interest, when it is consistent with their future safety. I say, their future safety, Sir, because it leads me back to what I said before, that this treaty is more likely to produce than to prevent a war. What is it that has always given the French an interest among the princes of Germany? It is the fear of having their liberties invaded by the house of Austria. What is it that may unite Germany against the French? It is the fear, or a well grounded suspicion, that they are aiming at universal monarchy. Now I must desire gentlemen to consider seriously with themselves, which of these two fears the present treaty is most likely to propagate. If the princes of Germany should be under the former,

they might, they certainly would accept of subsidies from us during the continuance of peace; but they would as certainly declare against us as soon as a new war gave them an opportunity for doing so with any safety; nor would the election of a king of the Romans any way alter the case; for if some should have been bribed into that election, and others forced into it, when they durst not refuse their consent, it would only make them act more vigorously when they found an opportunity to act freely; and tho' there has not for many years been any instance to the contrary, yet it is certain, that by the constitution of the empire, a person who has been chosen king of the Romans may be set aside, and another person chosen emperor, of which we have several examples in the German history, particularly with respect to Frederick II. who was chosen king of the Romans when but a child, and yet did not succeed his father in the Imperial throne, nor got possession of the Imperial diadem or power till he was, after two or three intermediate reigns, chosen emperor.

Again, Sir, if the princes of Germany should have a suspicion that the king of France intended to subdue Germany, or to render them dependent upon the crown of France, whilst peace continued, and this intention remained only in petto, they would certainly accept of subsidies from France, should France be weak enough to offer them any such; but as soon as they saw a sufficient confederacy in a fair way of being formed against France, they would as certainly join in that confederacy; and if the Imperial throne should in the mean time become vacant, before the election of any king of the Romans, they would immediately proceed to, and unanimously join in the election of a new emperor, as they did in the election of Charles VI. upon the death of his brother Joseph.

Now,



Now, Sir, to apply this to the present case, if by the ways and means which now seem to be upon the anvil, the archduke Joseph should be chosen king of the Romans, can we think that this would secure the peace of Europe upon the death of his father, if the most powerful princes of Germany should then be of opinion, that their liberties were in danger from the overgrown power of the house of Austria, supported by the power and the money of Great Britain? In such a case, Sir, and under such apprehensions, it could not secure the peace of Europe even during the life of the present emperor; but, on the contrary, would furnish France with an opportunity, and a good pretence, to recommence the war, as soon as she found it proper for her to do so; and in such a war she might depend upon being joined by some of the most powerful princes of Germany. This consequence, Sir, if the constitution of the empire be duly considered, we have great reason to apprehend from our intermeddling so openly in the election of a king of the Romans, and declaring so positively in favour of the house of Austria. Every one knows, that the Imperial dignity is elective: Whether the continuance of this part of their constitution be for the interest of Germany, I shall not take upon me, nor have I at present any occasion, to decide; because it is well known, that all the princes of Germany, or at least most of the electoral princes, are fond of preserving it, and insist that it ought to be a free election, especially that it ought to be free from the influence of any foreign power; but to lay it down as a maxim, and a rule never to be departed from, that the Imperial dignity must always be lodged in the house of Austria, and that the eldest son of that house must always be chosen king of the Romans, is in effect an utter extinction of the right

of election, and establishing in its stead an hereditary Imperial family. Then with regard to the freedom of an election, surely, every gentleman of this country must know and admit, that the freedom of an election may be prevented by bribery and corruption, as well as by force and violence. What then will every true German say, when he hears, that it was debated openly in the British parliament, whether or no we should bribe their electors to chuse such a person king of the Romans, as we, or at least as our sovereign, should appoint?

Sir, when I consider this, I must conclude, not only that this measure will give the French a greater interest in Germany than they ever had before, but that it will render the election of the archduke Joseph absolutely impracticable; for no elector who receives a subsidy from us can vote for that prince, consistently with the oath he takes at the election, because by that oath he is obliged to swear, that he shall give his vote without solicitation, private interest, hopes of reward, promise, or expectation whatsoever. But that no gentleman may doubt of what I say, I shall beg leave to read the oath at full length.

(Here he read the oath, which see in our *Account of that High Dignity, called King of the Romans*, and then proceeded thus:)

Now, Sir, I appeal to every gentleman that hears me, whether the elector of Bavaria, during the continuance of this subsidy, can give his vote for the archduke Joseph, consistently with his honour or the oath he is to take upon the election of the king of the Romans; therefore, I hope, the advocates for this subsidy will drop their chief argument, and indeed the only inducement we can have for giving a subsidy in time of peace to any of the electors of Germany: Even that inducement ought not, I think, to be deemed sufficient

for us in our present circumstances to give away our money ; but supposing it were, surely, the money ought not to be given in such an open and publick manner ; for bribery at elections is contrary to the laws of Germany as well as it is to the laws of England ; and therefore our ministers ought to have done as some former ministers have done with regard to our own elections, they ought to have given it in the most secret manner, and brought it in under the head of secret service money ; for experience might have shewn them, that they had no reason to dread any inquiry or punishment for applying the publick money to such a purpose ; and if they have any particular taste for applying our money in that way, I should much rather chuse their applying it to that of bribing elections in Germany, than to that of bribing elections in England.

But, Sir, to be serious ; for the subject matter, I confess, requires it ; this of the electors oath is not the only difficulty we have to encounter : The election of a king of the Romans, whilst the emperor is alive and in good health, is a matter that has always been contested, and represented as an incroachment upon the constitution ; therefore it is said that no such election should ever be set on foot, but when the empire is in such a great and imminent danger as renders such a step necessary for the publick safety ; and that this is a question which is to be decided either by the diet, or by the unanimous decree of all the electors. For this reason many of the princes of the empire protested against the election of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. nor would they acknowledge him as king of the Romans, until he agreed that upon all such future occasions the electors should first meet, to examine into the reasons of the said election, and if they did not find them just and reasonable, there was to be no election.

This, Sir, was again confirmed by the treaty of Munster, or Westphalia, in one of the articles of which it is expressly stipulated, that in the first diet the form of the election of the kings of the Romans should be treated and settled by common consent of the states ; and tho' this has not been done, yet, as that treaty has been confirmed by every treaty since, and particularly by the last treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, every elector has a right, if he pleases, to insist upon its being done, before any new election ; and likewise the king of France, as one of the contracting parties in, and one of the guaranties of that treaty, has a right to insist upon seeing it done. Can we expect, Sir ; that such a settlement will be soon or easily made, or that the electors will be unanimous in declaring, that a king of the Romans ought now to be chosen ? Has not the king of Prussia already openly declared against it ? Does he not in some of the pieces he has published upon the occasion, allude to this unanimous consent of the electors, as a previous necessary step, before the election of a king of the Romans can be legally brought upon the carpet ?

Suppose then, Sir, that by our subsidies, for that there will be more of them, I do not in the least question : I say, suppose that by such means we should prevail with a majority of the electors to chuse the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, can we expect that France will not look upon this as a breach of the treaty of Westphalia ? And if France should declare war upon this account, can we be assured that some of those electors who had concurred in the election, will not concur with France in getting it made a void election ? For it is not the first time we have heard, that some of those who took money for their votes at an election, have afterwards concurred in measures for having it declared a void election. Thus, Sir, by pre-

precipitating this election, we shall precipitate, instead of preventing a war; and I am afraid, that by this nation's so busily intermeddling, and giving its subsidies so openly, for bringing about an election, we shall raise a suspicion in many of the princes and states of Germany, that their liberties are in danger from such a close connection between the house of Austria and this nation, which of course will make them join with France against us, as soon as that kingdom thinks it proper to begin a war. At least, it will render the election controverted; and let us consider, that such a controverted election is not to be determined by our committee, or at the bar of this house, but at the bar of the princes and states of Europe, none of whom will be determined by the subsidies we have lavishly paid them in time of peace, but by their respective hopes and fears at the time the war recommences.

But now, Sir, what is this Imperial dignity that we are thus contending for, and to pay so much money for obtaining? It is a dignity that no man would accept of who had not a large revenue, and extensive territory of his own; for the revenue properly annexed to it is not near sufficient for supporting it. The emperor's revenue, as emperor, does not, I think, amount to above 10,000*l.* a year, besides about as much more which he has by way of free-gift from the poor Jews settled in Germany, who are far from being in such affluent circumstances as those settled in England. Nay, he has not, as emperor, so much as a house to live in, only the bishop of Bamberg is obliged to provide him with one, if he has none of his own. Then as to the power annexed to the Imperial dignity, it would be of very little consequence, if the emperor had not extensive territories of his own; for it depends chiefly upon the influence he has over the diet of the empire, the Aulick coun-

cil, and the Imperial chamber at Spire; and this influence would be very inconsiderable, if the emperor had not great revenues of his own. It is this influence that makes the house of Austria so formidable, when it is in possession of the Imperial dignity; for otherwise that dignity would not be worth contending for, nor will it ever be much coveted by any other prince of the empire, unless it be from a jealousy of the ambitious designs of the house of Austria.

Does any one think, Sir, that the late emperor, Charles VII. would have become a candidate for the Imperial dignity, if he had not had other views besides that of being emperor? It was not his desire of that empty title that made him seek the assistance of France in attacking the queen of Hungary. We all know, that he had great claims upon the failure of the heirs male of that house; and to enforce these claims he sought the assistance of France as well as the Imperial dignity, in both which he was sure of the concurrence of the king of Prussia, on account of an old claim that prince had likewise upon the house of Austria. It was this that produced the late war, and the election of the duke of Bavaria to the Imperial dignity; for if a very moderate satisfaction had been stipulated for those two princes, before we had guarantied the pragmatic sanction, I am persuaded, there would have been no war in Germany; but on the contrary, the duke of Lorrain would have been chosen emperor without opposition, upon the death of Charles VI. whereas, if he had been before elected king of the Romans, without stipulating any satisfaction for those two princes, it would not have prevented a war, as they were sure of being supported both by France and Spain, as well as several of the princes of Germany; and that no confederacy was formed for opposing the united force of four such

such formidable potentates and their friends in the empire.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that the preventing of a war upon the death of the present emperor, does not so much depend upon the previous election of a king of the A Romans, as upon taking proper measures for uniting the princes of Germany; and this they will probably do of themselves, if we do not raise in some of them a suspicion, that we are going to join with the house of Austria in overturning or B altering the constitution of the empire. They are all naturally jealous of the power of France, and consequently will never seek assistance from thence, but when they find they have no other way of obtaining justice, or of guarding against the C danger they are, or fancy themselves exposed to. Whilst they are under no such influence, they will for their own sakes chuse to have the Imperial diadem continued in the house of Austria, not only to prevent disputes among themselves, but because that D house by its situation is most capable of defending them against an invasion from the Turks on one side, and is by its power most capable of defending them against an invasion from the French on the other; but we must not pretend to dictate to E them either by our arms or our money; for this may cause them to make a sacrifice of their safety to their indignation, which, I very much fear, may be the consequence of our granting this subsidy; and therefore I shall most heartily give F my vote against it.

*The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Quintus Mucius, which was in Substance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

THE learned gentleman who spoke first against this treaty,  
W— M—.

put the debate upon a right, and, I think, the only proper footing; for the whole may be reduced to these two questions, Whether the object of this treaty be attainable? and if attainable, Whether it be worth the price that is to be paid for it? Now, Sir, as to the first, the election of a king of the Romans during the life, and even during the health of the reigning emperor, is a practice that has been so long established, and so frequently, nay, so constantly repeated in the German empire, that the object's being attainable can hardly admit of a doubt; for that empire did not become elective until after the beginning of the 10th century, and long before the middle of the 11th century, Henry III. then C not 12 years old, was chosen king of the Romans; when his father Conrad II. was not only alive, but in full health and vigour, having reigned for above ten years after this election of his son; and from that time there is hardly an instance D of an emperor who had a son, that did not get his son chosen king of the Romans in his own life-time; nor was it ever suggested, that such an election was contrary to the rights and privileges of the empire, till after the league of Smalkalde. Then E indeed, the princes engaged in that league, being willing to take all the advantages they could think of against Charles V. who was designing to get his brother Ferdinand elected king of the Romans, they first set up that pretence, that no such election could be legally made, whilst F the emperor continued in good health. However, Ferdinand was soon after chosen king of the Romans, notwithstanding their protest; and at last to get those princes to acknowledge him as such, he agreed, G it is true, to a treaty with them, by one of the articles of which, it was declared, that as often as there should for the future be occasion for electing a king of the Romans, dur-

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ing the emperor's life-time, the electors should first meet and determine, whether the reasons assigned for doing so, were just and reasonable. Which treaty Ferdinand promised to get passed into an imperial decree or constitution; but the other electors and princes did not, it seems, think this reasonable; for no such decree or constitution was ever made; and if it had, it might have been with reason insisted, that this determination, as well as election, was to have been by a majority of the electors, or their deputies present; for there are no words even in the treaty, that require the determination's being unanimous.

The king of Prussia, therefore, Sir, neither did, nor could found himself either upon this protest or treaty, as neither of them can be called a law of the empire, and have been contradicted by every precedent since as well as before. His Prussian majesty does indeed lay hold of the article of the treaty of Munster, mentioned by the learned gentleman; but as that article is not confined to any time, nor makes void the elections that should be made before the settlement there stipulated, and as there have been two elections since that treaty, it is evident, I think, that the emperor and empire may take their own time for getting the form of the election of a king of the Romans settled in a diet of the empire, and that till such settlement be made, the election is to be according to the old accustomed form of proceeding upon such occasions. Therefore we need not trouble our heads much about this article; for if any prince should upon that account object against the next election, such prince would find other reasons for objecting against it, even tho' such a settlement should be previously and almost unanimously agreed to in a full diet, and the election regularly made according to the form so settled. There is but

one way of guarding against such frivolous objections, and that is, by having such a confederacy formed in support of the election, as will render it dangerous for the prince who makes the objection to attempt to enforce it by action.

As to the oath to be taken by the electors, or their deputies, at the time of, and previous to the election of a king of the Romans, what may be inconsistent or no with that oath, is a question more proper for an assembly of divines than for this assembly. However, as an objection has been drawn from the words of that oath, I shall beg leave to say something upon that head. And I must say, that if the words were to be taken in their most extensive sense, it would be impossible for any elector ever to take that oath; for I believe, there never was, and I am confident there never will be an election, where every one of the electors has not been solicited in favour of some one candidate or another; therefore I must be of opinion, that the sense in which those words have always been taken, is, that the elector is not determined in his choice by any solicitation, or private interest; but that he gives his vote for such a prince, solely because he thinks him the most worthy of that dignity, as being the person, whose election will most conduce to the honour, the interest, and the safety of the empire in general. And in this sense the duke of Bavaria may most safely take this oath; for no one can suppose, that he could be induced by the paltry sum stipulated in this treaty, to vote for any prince, if he thought that the election of another would conduce more to the honour, interest or safety of the empire. Besides, Sir, if gentlemen will but read the words of this treaty, they will find, that the duke of Bavaria does not promise or engage to vote for any prince, or to concur in any measure, but such as he may think most

agreeable to the true interest of his country. His present way of thinking was perhaps known, and that probably was our motive for engaging in this treaty ; but there was another reason, which I may mention, because it is publickly known. In A the last war, Sir, his territories were so wasted and depopulated, that at present it is hardly possible for him to support his dignity without the assistance of some of his neighbours : We know who would be ready to give him that assistance ; and from B experience we may know upon what conditions it would be given. If he has been so generous and so honourable as to reject those conditions, and refuse that assistance, rather than depart from the common cause of Europe, are not the friends of that cause obliged, both in honour and justice, to give him that assistance which he at present stands so much in need of ?

This treaty therefore, Sir, would be founded in honour, justice and prudence, were there no such object D in view as the election of the king of the Romans ; and as I have, I hope, plainly shewn, that this object is attainable, it adds infinitely to the prudence of this measure ; because the concurrence of the elector of Bavaria, who is one of the E vicars of the empire, must be of great consequence in bringing about this desirable event ; which leads me to the next question, Whether the object of this treaty be worth the price that is to be paid for it ? Upon which it is necessary to consider the F power annexed to the Imperial dignity, which I shall shew to be much more considerable than the learned gentleman was pleased to represent ; and also the consequences that may probably ensue, should this emperor unfortunately die, before the elec- G tion of any king of the Romans. As to the power annexed to the Imperial dignity, the learned gentleman himself allowed, that it was very

considerable whilst that dignity continued in the possession of the house of Austria ; but does not he think, that for the very same reason it would be equally considerable, or very near so, were it in the possession of the house of Prussia ? Would it not for the same reason be very considerable in the possession of the weakest prince of the empire, supported by the influence and revenues of France ? We know, Sir, that the French have always been aiming either to get their own king chosen emperor, or to get such a one chosen as must depend upon them for his support ; but both, I am sure, it is the interest of this nation in particular to prevent. The disposal of the Imperial dignity is therefore an C affair in which we have a very particular concern, even supposing that it were in itself no more considerable than the Hon. and learned gentleman was pleased to represent ; but, Sir, the present grandeur of the house of Austria must convince us, D that it is in itself of great consequence ; for by one of the prerogatives annexed to the Imperial dignity, they first got the dominions of Austria : I mean, that prerogative by which the emperor has the sole disposal of all imperial fiefs that become vacant in his reign, either by E forfeiture, or by the failure of heirs. Besides this, he seems to have a negative as to the empire's declaring war ; for tho' the emperor may be engaged in a war without the empire, we never heard of the empire's engaging in any war without the emperor. And in many cases there lies an appeal to the emperor, both from the Aulick council and the Imperial chamber of Spire ; the sentences of both which courts are carried into execution in his name, and by virtue of his commission, which must always give him a considerable influence over every member of the empire.

But,

But, Sir, what principally supports the power of the emperor is, that if any prince of the empire has recourse to arms, and attacks any other member of the empire, without the emperor's authority, he becomes thereby guilty of high treason, and forfeits both his life and dominions, if the emperor and empire should please to insist upon it. This is what chiefly preserves the internal tranquillity of the empire, and the union of the several members thereof; and the great licence that has in this respect always been taken during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, is what must always render such a vacancy of the most dangerous consequence; which of course leads me to consider the consequences that might probably ensue, should the present emperor unfortunately die before the election of a king of the Romans. Considering how lately and how smartly we suffered by such an accident, I cannot think I have any occasion to enlarge upon this head. We cannot doubt of the readiness of France to propagate a civil war in Germany; and we can as little doubt of the readiness of Spain to propagate a new war in Italy. Can we suppose, that the ambition of all the princes of Germany and Italy is so fully satisfied, that no one of them would lay hold of that opportunity, to endeavour to add some new corner to his dominions? And if Bavaria should return to the maxims of his two immediate ancestors, we should have as much reason to suspect him as any other. I therefore do not think, there is a doubt to be made of such an unlucky event's being attended with a new war, especially if this motion should be disagreed to. But supposing, Sir, that it did not come the length of an actual war, or at least of such a war in which we should think ourselves bound to take a share; yet, upon such an event, we could not in prudence avoid increasing our forces both by sea and land;

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and that would put us to a much greater expence than we can be put to by agreeing to this motion. Let us but recollect the expence we were put to upon the last vacancy of the crown of Poland, and the war that was thereby occasioned; for tho' we wisely kept ourselves out of that war, yet the preparations we made for taking such a part as became us, in case either side had pushed their conquests further than was consistent with the balance of power; those preparations, I say, cost us infinitely more than what is proposed by this treaty.

I must therefore think, Sir, that the measure now under our consideration is really a measure of economy; for surely it is not economy to save a small sum, when that saving exposes us to the danger of an infinitely greater expence. Such a saving would be like a landlord's letting his house tumble down, rather than be at the expence of repairing it; or like a landed gentleman's exposing his estate to the danger of being overflowed, rather than be at the expence of repairing his dykes. Sir, if we consider the expence of a new war, or even the expence of our preparing for a new war, in case Europe should be brought into an immediate danger of such a misfortune, we must conclude, that the price to be paid by this treaty for getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, is the very lowest that could be expected, and will be money as wisely and as frugally laid out as any that was ever expended by this nation; for will any gentleman say, that it is as easy and as safe for a prince of the empire to join with France in raising a civil war in his native country, when the Imperial throne is full, as when it is vacant? We in this country may perhaps be afraid of the overgrown power of France: We may have reason to be so; but it is not an object of equal terror to some of the princes of Germany. A late

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famous book has endeavoured to shew, that it is a mere bugbear, and that Europe has more reason to fear slavery from the overgrown power of the house of Austria. In that book the power annexed to the Imperial dignity is set in a very different light from that in which the learned gentleman was pleased to consider it; and this book plainly shews, that people's way of thinking, or at least their way of talking, about the power of France and the power of the house of Austria, depends too often upon the selfish views they happen to be possessed with at the time; for no man whose judgment is not biased by self-interested views, can balance a moment in determining which of these powers Europe is in greatest danger from; and to imagine that the house of Austria will ever be enabled by us to bring slavery upon Europe, or to overturn the liberties of Germany, is so wild, that no man of common-sense can be seduced by it, especially whilst we have upon our throne a prince as jealous of the independency of his crown, as much interested in the liberties of Germany, and as resolute a defender of both, as any prince whatsoever.

For this reason, Sir, as often as I hear that any prince in Europe begins to talk of the overgrown power of the house of Austria, I conclude, that he has some secret design of purloining a part of the territories belonging to that house, or of adding some other territory to his own, by means of joining with France against the house of Austria; and the best way for preventing the conception of any such design, or at least its being brought to the maturity of a delivery, is to continue the Imperial diadem in the possession of that house by repeated elections. This, Sir, is no incroachment upon the constitution of the empire, upon the liberties of Germany, or upon the freedom of election: It is in order to preserve

every one of them: The electors still retain the power of electing; and if any incroachment should have been made in the preceding reign, they may apply a remedy by the capitulation at the next election, or they may chuse an emperor from some other house, if that should appear to be the only safe way for preserving the liberties of their country. By this method their liberties have been preserved for above 300 years without any interruption, except in the case of the last emperor, and during his reign the liberty they enjoyed in Germany, was rather to be called licentiousness than liberty; which will very probably be the consequence as often as they depart from this method, without a very strong and evident reason: To prevent this consequence was the motive for his majesty to conclude this treaty, and ought to be a prevailing motive with us to approve of it.

The Dutch, Sir, whose knowledge of, and attachment to the true interest of Europe, cannot be doubted, not only approved of the negotiation, but became a contracting party in the treaty, and agreed to pay their proportionable share of the expence, tho', I believe, they have as little money to spare as we have; and the empress-queen of Hungary would likewise have been a contracting party, if it had been proper for her to appear in it; but by her declaration relating to this treaty, we find, that she not only approves of it, but has agreed to contribute a large sum of money towards restoring that friendship and correspondence, which of old subsisted between the houses of Austria and Bavaria; which sum she pays on account of a claim the house of Bavaria had to the duchy of Mirandola, the right of reversion to that duchy, after failure of the family then in possession, having been transferred about 120 years ago, by the emperor, to the duke of Bavaria, for the service



he had done in the Swedish wars ; but this failure did not happen until the year 1711, and the duke of Bavaria being then at the ban of the empire, the emperor thought, that by virtue of the Imperial prerogative, he had a good right, as he certainly had, to dispose of that duchy, and accordingly he sold it to the duke of Modena, for a large sum of money, which was presently paid, and that duke put in possession. Thus the affair stood at the time of the treaty of Baden in 1714, and the duke of Bavaria being, by the 15th article of that treaty, restored to all his dominions, estates and others, with all the rights, and in the same manner as he enjoyed, or might have enjoyed them before the war, the family have ever since contended, that the duchy of Mirandola belonged to them, or at least, that the family of Austria ought to pay to them the money that was paid by the duke of Modena, as the price of that duchy. I shall not enter into a discussion of this dispute, because it is now ended, and the empress-queen has agreed to pay the sum mentioned in her declaration, in full satisfaction of his pretension ; which, without doubt, was a motive with the present duke of Bavaria, for accepting of a less subsidy from the Dutch and us, than he would otherwise have insisted on ; and as the empress-queen had very strong reasons for contesting the Bavarian right to this money, we may consider her as a contributor towards attaining the object of this treaty.

Now, Sir, as to our intermeddling in the affair of an election of the king of the Romans, have not we as good a right to intermeddle in that affair as the French ? Has there ever been such an election, in which they did not intermeddle ? Their intermeddling and ours must, indeed, always be of a very different nature. They intermeddle, in order to retard or embroil the election : We do so, in order to hasten the election, and to render it unanimous, if possible ; because it is our interest to preserve the internal tranquillity of Germany, and a firm union amongst the constituent members of that great body ; therefore, if any danger is to be apprehended from our intermeddling in the election, that danger must arise from those who are secretly resolved to raise a disturbance in the empire, as soon as an opportunity offers. What opportunity can be more proper for such a wicked purpose, than a vacancy in the Imperial throne ? Consequently, if there be any danger to be apprehended from our intermeddling in this affair, it is so far from being an argument for preventing our

doing so, that it is a strong argument for our interposing with the more speed and the more vigour. Let the election be but once fairly made, I have no great fear of its being controverted, or at least of its being opposed by force of arms ; and I hope, it will be very soon made. That it should be so, is so evidently for the true interest of Germany, and indeed of most of the powers of Europe, that, if it be delayed, I am persuaded, it will not be for want of a majority of the electors, but in order to endeavour to remove every plausible objection, and to render it unanimous, if possible. Therefore, Sir, as I am not under the least apprehension of any bad consequence from our interposing in this affair, or from its being brought to a speedy issue by means of that interposition, I shall most heartily concur with his majesty, and I hope, with the majority of this house, in granting this subsidy.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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*The HAPPINESS of one DAY, not in our own Power.*

*From the Rambler, Feb. 29, and March 3.*

SEGED, lord of Ethiopia, to the inhabitants of the world : To the sons of presumption, humility, and fear ; and to the daughters of sorrow, consolation, and acquiescence. Thus in the 27th year of his reign, spoke Seged, the monarch of 40 nations, the distributor of the waters of the Nile. " At length, Seged, thy toils are at an end, thou hast reconciled dissension, thou hast suppressed rebellion, thou hast pacified the jealousies of thy courtiers, thou hast chased war from thy confines, and hast erected fortresses in the lands of thy enemies. Thy subjects gaze upon thy greatness, and think of danger or misery no more. Why, Seged, wilt not thou partake the blessings thou bestowest ? Why shouldst thou only forbear to rejoice in this general felicity ? At length reflect and be wise. What is the gift of conquest but safety ? Or why are riches collected but to secure happiness ? "

Seged then ordered his house of pleasure, built in an island of the lake Damabia, to be prepared for his reception. " I will at least retire, says he, for ten days from tumult and care. Long quiet is not the lot of the governors of nations, but a cessation of ten days cannot be denied me. This short interval of happiness may, surely, be secured from the interruption of fear or perplexity, of sor-

row or disappointment. I will exclude all trouble from my abode, and remove from my thoughts whatever may confuse the harmony of the concert, or abate the sweetness of the banquet. I will fill the whole capacity of my soul with enjoyment, and try what it is to live without a wish unsatisfied."

In a few days the orders were performed, and Seged hastened to the palace of Dambia, which stood in an island cultivated only for pleasure, planted with every flower that spreads its colours to the sun, and every shrub that sheds fragrance in the air. In one part of this extensive garden, were open walks for excursions in the morning; in another, thick groves, and silent arbours, and bubbling fountains for repose at noon. All that could solace the sense, or flatter the fancy, was collected together, and every perception of delight was courted by its object.

Into this delicious region Seged summoned all the persons of his court, who seemed eminently qualified to receive, or communicate pleasure. His call was readily obeyed; the young, the fair, the vivacious, and the witty, were all in haste to be seated with felicity. They sailed jocund over the lake, which seemed to smooth its surface before them: Their passage was cheered with musick, and their hearts dilated with expectation.

Seged landing here with his hand of pleasure, determined from that hour to break off all acquaintance with discontent, to give his heart for ten days to ease and jollity, and then to fall back to the common state of man, and suffer his life to be diversified, as before, with joy and sorrow.

He immediately entered his chamber, to consider where he should begin his circle of happiness. He had all the artists of delight before him, but knew not whom to call, since he could not enjoy one, but by delaying the performance of another. He chose and rejected, he resolved and changed his resolution, till his faculties were harassed, and his thoughts confused; and he returned to the apartment where his presence was expected, with languid eyes and clouded countenance, and spread the infection of uneasiness over the whole assembly. He observed their depression, and was offended; he found his vexation increased by those whom he expected to dissipate and relieve it. He retired again to his private chamber, and sought for consolation in his own mind: One thought flowed in upon another; a long succession of images seized his attention; the moments crept imperceptibly away thro' the gloom

of pensiveness, till at last having recovered his tranquillity, he lifted up his head, and saw the lake brightened by the setting sun: "Such," said Seged sighing, "is the longer day of human existence: Before we have learned to use it, we find it at an end."

A The regret, which he felt for the loss of so great a part of his first day, took from him all inclination to enjoy the evening, and, after having endeavoured, for the sake of his attendants, to force an air of gaiety, and to excite that mirth which he could not share, he resolved to defer his hopes of pleasure to the next morning, and lay down upon his bed, to partake, with labour and poverty, the blessing of sleep.

He rose early the second morning, and resolved now to be happy. He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict, importing, that whoever, during 9 days, should appear in the presence of the king with dejected countenance, or utter any expression of discontent, should be driven for ever from the palace of Dambia.

C This edict was immediately made known in every chamber of the court, and bower of the gardens. Mirth was frightened away, and they who were before dancing in the lawns, or singing in the shades, were at once engaged in the care of regulating their looks, that Seged might find his will punctually obeyed, and see none among them liable to banishment.

Seged now met every face settled in a smile; but a smile that discovered solicitude, timidity, and constraint. He accosted his favourites with familiarity; but they were afraid to speak without premeditation, lest they should be convicted of discontent. He proposed diversions, to which no objection was made, because objection would have implied uneasiness: He offered various topics of conversation, but obtained only forced jests, and laborious laughter; and after many attempts to animate them to confidence and alacrity, was obliged to confess to himself the impotence of command, and resign another day to grief and disappointment.

F He at last relieved his companions from their terrors, and shut himself up in his chamber to ascertain, by some different measures, the felicity of the succeeding days. At length, he threw himself on the bed and closed his eyes, but imagined in his sleep, that his palace and gardens were overwhelmed by an inundation, and waked with all the terrors of a man struggling in the water. He compelled himself again to rest, but was disturbed by

by an imaginary irruption into his kingdom, and striving, as is usual in dreams, without ability to move, fancied himself betrayed to his enemies, and again started up with horror and indignation.

It was now day, and fear was so strongly impressed on his mind, that he could sleep no more. He rose, but his thoughts were filled with the deluge and the invasion; nor was he able to disengage his attention, or mingle with ease in any amusement. At length his perturbation gave way to reason, and he resolved no longer to be harassed by a dream; but before this resolution could be completely formed, half the day had elapsed: He felt a new conviction of the uncertainty of all human schemes, and could not forbear to bewail the frailty and weakness of that being, whose quiet could be interrupted by vapours of the fancy. He at last discovered, that his grief and his terrors were equally vain, and, that to lose the present in lamenting the past, was only to protract a melancholy vision. But the third day was now declining, and Seged again resolved to be happy on the morrow.

On the 4th morning Seged rose early, refreshed with sleep, vigorous with health, and eager with expectation. He entered the garden, attended by the princes and ladies of his court, and seeing nothing about him but airy cheerfulness, he began to say to his heart, "This day shall be a day of pleasure." The sun played upon the water, the birds warbled in the groves, the gales quivered among the branches. He roved from walk to walk as chance directed him, and sometimes heard the virgins singing in the shade; sometimes mingled with the dancers on the lawn; sometimes let loose his imagination in flights of merriment; and sometimes uttered grave reflections, and sententious maxims, and feasted on the admiration with which they were received.

Thus the day rolled on, without any accident of vexation or intrusion of melancholy thoughts. But having passed 3 hours in this harmless luxury, he was alarmed on a sudden by an universal scream among the women, and turning back, saw the whole assembly flying in confusion. A young crocodile had risen out of the lake, and was ranging the garden in wantonness or hunger. Seged beheld him with indignation, as a disturber of his felicity, and chafed him back into the lake, but could not persuade his retinue to stay in the same place, or free their hearts from the terror which had seized upon them. Every attention was fixed upon the late danger and escape, and no mind was any longer at leisure for gay sallies, or careless prattle,

Seged had now no other employment than to contemplate the innumerable casualties which lie in ambush on every side to intercept the happiness of man. He had, however, the consolation of thinking, that he had not been now disappointed by his own fault, and that the accident, which had blasted the hopes of the day, might easily be prevented by future caution.

That he might provide for the pleasure of the next morning, he resolved to repeal his penal edict, for he had already found that discontent and melancholy were not to be frightened away by the threats of authority, that power could not regulate the perceptions, and that pleasure would only reside where she was exempted from controul. He therefore invited all the companions of his retreat to unbounded pleasantries, by proposing prizes for those who should on the following day distinguish themselves by any festive performances; and the tables of the antichamber were covered with gold and pearls, and robes and garlands, decreed the rewards of those who could refine elegance or heighten pleasure.

At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled, and every tongue was busied in celebrating the bounty and magnificence of the emperor. But when Seged entered in expectation of uncommon entertainment from universal emulation, he found that any passion too strongly agitated, puts an end to that tranquillity which is necessary to gaiety; and that the mind, that is to be moved by the gentle ventilations of mirth, must be first smoothed by a total calm. Whatever we ardently wish to gain, we must in the same degree be afraid to lose, and fear and pleasure cannot dwell together.

All was now care and solicitude. Nothing was done or spoken, but with so visible an endeavour at perfection, as always failed to delight, tho' it sometimes forced admiration: And Seged could not but observe with sorrow, that his prizes had more influence than himself. As the evening approached, the contest grew more earnest, and those who could not but allow themselves excelled, began by their looks and murmurs to discover the malignity of defeat. And Seged perceiving, that no exactness in distributing the prizes could satisfy those, whose hopes he should disappoint, and thinking that on the day set a-part for happiness, it would be cruel to oppress any heart with sorrow, declared they had all pleased him alike, and dismissed all with presents of equal value.

Seged saw that his caution had not been able to avoid offence. They who had believed themselves secure of the highest prizes, were not pleased to be levelled with the crowd; and tho' by the liberality of the king, they received more than his promise had intitled them to expect, they departed unsatisfied, because they were honoured with no distinction, and wanted an opportunity to triumph in the mortification of their opponents. "Behold here, said Seged, the condition of him who places his happiness in the happiness of others." He then retired to meditate, while the rest were repining at his distributions, and saw the fifth sun go down in discontent.

The next dawn renewed his resolution to be happy. But having now learned how little he could effect by any settled scheme, or preparatory measures, he thought it best to give up one day entirely to chance, and left every one to please and be pleased his own way.

This relaxation of regularity diffused a general complacency thro' the whole court, and the emperor imagined, that he had at last found the secret of obtaining an interval of felicity. But as he was roving in this careless assembly with equal carelessness, he overheard one of his courtiers in a close arbour murmuring to himself: "What merit has Seged above us, that we should thus fear and obey him, a man, whom, whatever he may have formerly performed, his luxury now shews to have the same weakness with ourselves?" This charge affected him the more, as it was uttered by one, whom he had always observed among the most abject of his flatterers. At first his indignation prompted him to severity; but reflecting, that what was spoken without intention to be heard, was to be considered only as thought, and was, perhaps, but the sudden burst of casual and temporary vexation, he only invented some decent pretence to send him away, and after the struggle of deliberation was past, and all desire of revenge utterly suppressed, passed the evening not only with tranquillity, but triumph, tho' none but himself was conscious of the victory.

The remembrance of this clemency cheered the beginning of the 7th day, and nothing happened to disturb the pleasure of Seged, till looking on the tree that shaded him, he recollected, that under a tree of the same kind he had passed the night after his defeat in the kingdom of Goiana. The reflection on his loss, his dishonour, and the miseries which his subjects suffered from the invader, filled him with sadness. At last he shook off

the weight of sorrow, and began to solace himself with his usual pleasures, when his tranquillity was again disturbed by jealousies, which the late contest for the prizes had produced, and which, having in vain tried to pacify them by persuasion, he was forced to silence by command.

On the 8th morning, Seged was awakened early by an unusual hurry in the apartments, and enquiring the cause, was told, that the princess Balkis was seized with sickness. He rose, and calling the physicians, found that they had little hope of her recovery. Here was an end of jollity: All his thoughts were now upon his daughter, whose eyes he closed on the third day.

Such were the days, which Seged of Ethiopia had appropriated to a short respiration from the fatigues of war, and the cares of government. This narrative he has bequeathed to future generations, that no man may imagine the happiness of a day in his own power.

*AN ACCOUNT of that high Dignity in the German Empire, called KING of the ROMANS. Continued from p. 80.*

HENRY was so impatient to get the Imperial diadem secured for his son Frederick, that tho' but a child in the cradle, he got him elected king of the Romans; but nevertheless upon his death, his brother Philip, and after Philip's death Otho duke of Saxony were chosen emperors; which occasioned bloody wars in Germany, and Otho was at last drove from the Imperial throne by young Frederick now come of age, who had some years before been chosen emperor by an assembly of Otho's enemies, after his being excommunicated by the pope.

Frederick, the second of the name, in the year 1222, got his eldest son Henry elected king of the Romans, but he rebelling and dying in prison, Frederick got his second son, Conrad, elected king of the Romans in 1237. But by the pope's influence Henry, landgrave of Thuringia, was chosen likewise king of the Romans in 1246, and he dying the same year, William count of Holland was the next year chosen king of the Romans, so that a war in Germany after Frederick's death, in 1249, became unavoidable; but Conrad died in 1254, and William was drowned in 1256, before either of them was regularly chosen emperor.

After this there was a sort of interregnum in Germany for 17 years, the Imperial dignity having been found so troublesome, that none of the princes of Germany thought it worth their acceptance; for tho' Richard duke of Cornwall, brother

brother to our king Henry III. and Alphonso X. king of Castile, had in the mean time been chosen, the former soon abandoned it, and the latter never came to receive it. At last in 1273, Rodolph count of Habsbourg, and landgrave of Alsace, was chosen by a majority of those archbishops and secular priests, who had now obtained the sole power of election, and the name of electors; and as he was not only a wise and brave man, but well understood the advantages that might be made of it, he joyfully accepted of the honour conferred upon him; for by the rebellion of Ottocarus king of Bohemia, he got Austria, Stiria, Carniola, and Carinthia for his eldest son Albert; and the earldom of Swabia, which he got in right of his empress, he gave to his second son Rodolph; so that he may justly be said to have been the founder of the present house of Austria. He took care never to go into Italy, to prevent his having in this superstitious age any squabble with the pope, which had been the ruin of so many of his predecessors; but he could not prevail with the electors to chuse his son Albert king of the Romans, the chagrin at which, it was thought, hastened his death; and indeed it was surprising how he came to fail in his design, considering how much, and for how many years, Germany had suffered by disputed elections.

Soon after his death, the electors chose Adolph count of Nassau, in 1292; but having disobliterated most of the electors, he was in 1297 deposed, and the said Albert of Austria chosen in his room, which occasioned a war between them, in which Adolph was killed the year following. And although Albert had five sons, no king of the Romans was chosen in his reign; but after his being assassinated by his nephew, Henry VII. count of Luxembourg was suddenly chosen emperor, to prevent the intrigues of Philip the Fair, king of France, who was endeavouring to get himself chosen.

Henry got his son John made king of Bohemia, but could not get him chosen king of the Romans, which occasioned a civil war after his death between duke Lewis of Bavaria and duke Frederick of Austria, both of whom were chosen emperors by their respective factions; but the latter being defeated in a most furious battle near Muldorf, and taken prisoner, after having killed above 50 men with his own hand, Lewis got sole possession of the Imperial throne, tho' opposed by the pope, who excommunicated him, and declared his election void, pretending that the empire depended on the holy see.

On the other hand Lewis declared it independent, and not only deposed the pope who had been forced to fly into France, but got a new one appointed by his own authority. However, the popes in conjunction with John king of Bohemia, by bribing some of the electors, got Charles, son of the said John, chosen emperor by some of them, which raised a new civil war in Germany; for tho' Lewis died soon after, his friends continued their opposition to Charles, and offered to chuse our king Edward III. which he wisely refused, whereupon they chose Frederick landgrave of Thuringia, and after him Gunther count of Schwartzembourg; but Charles bought them both off, the first with 10,000 marks of silver, and the last with 20,000, by which means he at last got peaceable possession of the throne, by the name of Charles IV.

In the reign of this emperor was drawn up and established that famous Imperial constitution, called the golden bull, by which the method of chusing an emperor or king of the Romans, and several other matters of importance, were regulated, and thereby the following oath is prescribed to be taken by every elector before the election, viz.

*I swear upon this holy gospel, and by the faith I owe to God and the holy Roman empire, that according to my best abilities, and with the help of God, I will elect such a person for king of the Romans, whom I shall think worthy of that dignity, and that without any solicitation, private interest, hopes of reward, promise, or expectation whatsoever. So help me God and his saints.* (See p. 107.)

Yet, notwithstanding this solemn oath, this very emperor got his son Wenceslaus, when but 15 years old, chosen king of the Romans, by engaging to pay to each of the electors 100,000 ducats, for the raising of which he was forced to mortgage several towns which have never been redeemed.

After his death, his son Wenceslaus was accordingly chosen emperor without opposition; but he so much neglected the affairs of the empire, and governed so ill, that he was deposed by a most solemn sentence of deprivation and revocation of all rights, exemptions, privileges, and demesnes by him sold or mortgaged, without the consent of the princes and states of the empire; which sentence was unanimously pronounced against him by the electors, August 20, 1400; and as he never attempted to oppose it, he continued for 19 years after in possession of his kingdom of Bohemia. In his room the electors first chose Jodocus marquis of Moravia, who dying in a little while after, they

they chose Frederick duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, and he being murdered as he was going to be crowned, they chose Rupert count Palatine, who after a ten years reign died, without getting either of his sons chosen king of the Romans; and Sigismund, king of Hungary, brother to the abovementioned Wenceslaus, was chosen emperor, in whose reign the famous John Hufs, who had begun the reformation in Bohemia, was burnt for a heretick at Constance, which the emperor durst not oppose, tho' he had given him his passport to come and defend himself at the council then assembled there.

As he left no son, his son-in-law, Albert of Austria, marquis of Moravia, was in 1437 chosen emperor, being the 2d of the name, and after him, his cousin Frederick of Austria was chosen, being the 3d of the name, who got his eldest son Maximilian married to Mary, only daughter and heiress of Charles, the great duke of Burgundy, and some years afterwards, he got him chosen king of the Romans, which of course paved his way to the Imperial throne; for presently after the death of his father, he was chosen emperor without opposition.

Maximilian, in 1497, got his only son Philip by the said Mary of Burgundy, married to Johanna infanta of Spain; but Philip died before his father, leaving two sons, Charles and Ferdinand, the eldest of whom Maximilian endeavoured to have got chosen king of the Romans, but died before he could effect it, which had like to have occasioned a terrible war in Germany; for Francis I. king of France, declared himself a candidate for the Imperial diadem, as did likewise the said Charles, who had succeeded his grandfather in all the Austrian dominions in Germany, and was besides in possession of the kingdom of Spain in right of his mother, and of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands in right of his grandmother; and notwithstanding the power of these two candidates, the electors had, it seems, resolved to set both aside, if possible, by chusing Frederick elector of Saxony; but that prince not only refused the honour intended him, but was very instrumental in getting Charles elected emperor, to the prejudice of Francis.

During the reign of this Maximilian, viz. in 1517, the famous Martin Luther began to preach the reformation in Germany, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; and having got the emperor's passport, appeared and defended his doctrines before the pope's legate at a diet at Aushourg; but lest he should be served as

John Hufs had been, he retired privately from Aushourg, and again took refuge in the elector's dominions, who continued his protection not only to him but to all his followers, whose numbers every day increased prodigiously, as they were soon after favoured and protected by several other princes in Germany; and Maximilian's dying in January, 1519, prevented any violent measures being taken against them.

Charles, when he was chosen emperor, by the name of Charles V. being in Spain, he did not come into the empire until 1520, and as soon as he was crowned, he summoned a diet to meet at Worms the 6th of January following, where a violent edict or decree was passed against Luther, his writings, and followers; and in 1524, a league was concluded among some of the Roman Catholick princes, for carrying it into execution; but this was luckily rendered ineffectual by a breach between Charles and the pope. However, in 1529, a new decree was passed in the diet at Spire, against which the Lutherans protested, and from hence arose the name of *Protestants*, who in 1530 presented their confession of faith to a diet assembled at Aushourg; and the emperor having summoned a diet to meet at Cologne, Dec. 29, to proceed to the election of a king of the Romans, the protestant princes met the same day with deputies from many Imperial cities, at Smalkalde, where they entered into a confederacy for their mutual defence, and sent their protestation to the diet against any election, which they insisted could not be legally made, whilst the emperor continued in good health, because it was contrary not only to the golden bull, but to the rights and privileges of the empire. Nevertheless, at this diet the emperor's brother Ferdinand, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Hungary, was, by his recommendation, chosen king of the Romans the 5th of January, 1531, but was not acknowledged as such by any of the protestant princes or cities; and the emperor having in the month of November preceding published a decree, whereby he forbade the exercise of the protestant religion, under the penalty of corporal punishment and confiscation of estate, the Protestants began to prepare for opposing force to force, which occasioned the calling of the famous council of Trent, and would have produced an immediate war, if it had not been prevented by a treaty in 1534, by which Ferdinand was to be acknowledged king of the Romans, and by another article it was stipulated, that as often as it should happen, that there should be occasion

caſion for electing a king of the Romans, for the future, during the emperor's life-time, the electors ſhould meet firſt, to examine into the reaſons of the ſaid election, and if they found them juſt and reaſonable, then the proceedings were to be according to the golden bull; and on the contrary, if they ſhould be adjudged to be otherwiſe, then was the ſaid election to be null and void.

This treaty king Ferdinand obliged himſelf to get confirmed by the emperor and empire; but this being never done, the Proteſtants thereupon renewed their confederacy of Smalkalde, and the emperor having concluded a league with the pope for attacking them, the war at laſt broke out in 1546, which continued with ſome interruptions until it was ended by the treaty of Paſſau and the reſolutions of the diet at Aufſbourg in 1555, by which the Lutherans obtained a free exerciſe of their religion; and in 1558, Charles reſigned the Imperial diadem to his brother Ferdinand, which reſignation was confirmed by the electors, tho' objected to by the pope, and Ferdinand was declared emperor, who in 1562 got his ſon Maximilian choſen king of the Romans, and died in 1564.

Maximilian, the ſecond of the name, was preſently after his father's death choſen emperor, and in 1576 was ſucceeded by his ſon Rodolph II. whom he had the year before got choſen king of the Romans. Rodolph dying without iſſue in 1612, and before any king of the Romans was choſen, his brother Matthias was elected without oppoſition; and he likewiſe dying in the ſame circumſtances, his couſin Ferdinand was choſen, without any conteſt as to the Imperial diadem, but that of Bohemia was conteſted by Frederick V. elector palatine, as was likewiſe that of Hungary by Bethlen Gabor, prince of Tranſylvania, both which conteſts the houſe of Auſtria had brought upon itſelf, by its perſecution of the Proteſtants; this occaſioned a new civil war, and at laſt brought the famous Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, into Germany; which war continued during the life of this emperor Ferdinand, the ſecond of the name, who died 1637, a ſhort while after he had got his ſon Ferdinand choſen king of the Romans.

This Ferdinand was accordingly after his father's death choſen emperor, being the third of the name, who continued the war with great obſtinacy until 1648, when he was forced to ſubmit to reaſonable terms of peace by the famous treaties of Weſtphalia, by which the liberties of Germany and the proteſtant religion were ſe-

cured; and by one of the articles of that treaty it was ſtipulated, that the form and election of the kings of the Romans ſhould at the next diet be treated and ſettled by common conſent of the ſtates, and by a firm and certain Imperial reſolution; but this article has never yet been complied with; on the contrary, in 1653, Ferdinand got his eldeſt ſon Ferdinand Francis choſen king of the Romans, according to the old form; but he dying ſoon after, and his father alſo dying in April 1657, the Imperial throne was thereby left vacant; which furniſhed Lewis XIV. of France with an opportunity to declare himſelf a candidate for that throne; but this rather contributed to render the electors unanimous in their choice of Leopold, then the eldeſt ſon of the late emperor, whom they choſe after the death of his father, tho' he was but juſt turned of 18 years of age; and tho' England was then in ſuch confuſion that it could give no attention to foreign affairs, he got peaceable poſſeſſion of the Imperial diadem.

In 1690 Leopold got his eldeſt ſon Joſeph choſen king of the Romans, tho' he was not then 12 years of age; and in conſequence thereof he was, upon his father's death, choſen emperor in 1705; but as he had no male iſſue, no king of the Romans was choſen in his life-time; ſo that upon his death, in 1711, a vacancy happened in the Imperial throne, which, however, the French were not then able to make any advantage of; for his brother Charles was unaniſmouſly choſen emperor, by the name of Charles VI. and what happened upon his death is ſo freſh in every one's memory, that we need not give any account of it.

From this abſtract the reader will ſee, that whoever is choſen king of the Romans, generally ſucceeds to be emperor; but this is not abſolutely certain, for the electors may, upon the death of the emperor, ſet him aſide and chuſe another. Then as to the power veſted in the king of the Romans, whiſt the emperor is alive and within the empire, he has no power at all, it being then merely a title of honour; but upon the death, or abſence of the emperor, he has the ſame power that the vicars general of the empire have during a vacancy of the Imperial throne: That is to ſay, he has almoſt the whole power that an emperor has lodged in him after he is choſen; and conſequently, when there is a king of the Romans elected before the death of the reigning emperor, he muſt have by his office, as well as by cuſtom, a great influence upon the next election.

HISTORY, DIGNITY, and USEFULNESS  
of ASTRONOMY.*From the INSPECTOR, No. 316.**Os homini sublime dedit, cælumque tueri  
Jussit, & erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.*

\* OVID.

THE heathen philosophy, when it took into consideration that erect posture which distinguishes man from all creatures that walk the earth, could not conceive a nobler use for which it was ordained, than "contemplating the heavens;" and the rapt Psalmist, in one of his noblest flights, warm with the praise of his Creator, and eager to address him in the height of his majestic dignity, exclaims, "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained!"

Human reason in its utmost extent, and inspiration in its most enthusiastick raptures, join in pronouncing Astronomy the first and greatest of the sciences. It is, indeed, at once the most exalted in its nature, the most extensive in its compass, and the most useful to mankind, of all that are in the reach of our comprehension. There can be no object conceived capable of filling the ingenuous mind with so august, so worthy a sense of the power, the wisdom, and beneficence of the Creator, as the expanse of the heavens; nor is there any way to the comprehending what and how vast that frame truly is, by what amazing power it is supported, by how regular and unvarying laws its several orbs, that roll in seeming wildness about it, are governed and directed in their course, but by this science.

If the earliest ages, in which scarce any thing of it was known, held the least approaches toward improvements in it in such veneration; if they cultivated, with the most assiduous attention, every step that was laid down toward a nearer acquaintance with it; and paid even divine honours to those who could no more than mark out the road to the most limited of its investigations; how ought we to reverence the science, and pride ourselves in the improved state under which we enjoy it; who see it carried, if not to the utmost perfection, at least to all that can appear to us, to all that our organs can receive of it, all that our very understandings can comprehend!

The system of that universe, of which the orb we inhabit is a part, we are perfectly acquainted with: We know the distances, the magnitudes, the forms of all the bodies within its sphere; and we

can lay down the laws by which they are governed. As to the more remote, the worlds enlightened by other suns, the several obs revolving in other portions of the wide expanse, he who created them, as well as us who behold them, gave them as the objects of our admiration, not of our immediate knowledge; he adapted our organs to less distant discoveries; and while we collect, from what we know of our own worlds, what may be the state of theirs, and conjecture from his attributes what it is most probable should be so, we pay him all the tribute he expects, and owe to Astronomy all the advantages we are capable of receiving from its discoveries.

Would we see in its just light the state in which this science has been delivered to us by the immortal Newton, let us look back to the days of its earliest origin: Or, if we would know the value of its present perfection, let us enquire into the steps by which it has arisen to it; the slow advances that were made toward it; and while we do honour to the grateful dead, who received, as they deserved, the slightest advances toward farther knowledge in it, how must we blush to see it treated with contempt and ridicule, under improvements, a thousandth part of which could procure it their veneration; to hear the name of him, who had devoted his life to the raising it to the present height, who had genius superior even to his application; and whom the sacred walls, the holy repositories of the dead, are suffered to declare to have been an honour to human nature, prostituted by the ignorant to the ignorant, to be made the subject of a licentious buffoonry; and his works mangled for the sport of a rabble, no more capable of understanding the terms they contained, than he who quoted them to comprehend their meaning!

We hear of Astronomy among the earliest ages, and even in the most respectful terms: We find the weakest attempts toward its improvement, received by every civilized nation as obligations of the highest kind from those who made them. The sacred writings abound with proofs of its cultivation among the Jews, and these are always applied to the most exalted purposes. The Chaldeans and Assyrians are honoured by all antiquity for their attachment to it; yet all this time there was no more than the attempt in the place of success for the object of the world's veneration. It was not till the science passed from the Egyptians, to the Greeks, that any real discoveries were made in it, and these so slow and so interrupted,



interrupted, that nothing less than a true sense of the dignity as well as utility of the study, could have supported men under the continued attempts.

Among these generous people, the name of Anaximander was extolled beyond that of the greatest conquerors, for discovering that the earth was round; and, four ages after, statues were erected to Anaximenes, for proving, that the moon shone but with a borrowed light: This was the man who, animated and encouraged by the gratitude of his country for his first labours, afterwards attempted to explain the manner in which eclipses both of the sun and moon were performed. From his time no advance of consequence was made till the days of Pythagoras, a man more extensive in his genius, and bold in his attempts, than the world has perhaps produced since his time. The improvements under which we now enjoy this science, were wholly out of his reach from the want of those instruments by which they have been made; but he has the honour of being the first who discovered the obliquity of the ecliptick, and things are recorded of him, at that time strange and unintelligible to his hearers, but which are found to agree in an amazing manner with the later discoveries.

I with the history of Astronomy could be continued in the same advances to perfection; but it must be owned, that Aristotle, the person into whose hands it next fell, perplexed, confounded, and almost totally overthrew the slender but just rudiments of it that had travelled down to him from these men. His schemes, tho' pompously introduced, and laid down with all the dictatorial insolence of even a modern enthusiast, by no means corresponded with what was then known of the phenomena of the heavens; and his hypotheses of solid orbs, epicycles, excentricks, and intelligences; his wild doctrine of the comets; his mistakes on the nature of the galaxy; and his sphere of fire under the moon, were a scandal to that age, which had received so much truth from his predecessors.

It was not easily that Astronomy recovered this blow; for no wounds strike so deep into a science, as those given by hands employed in its propagation: The enterprising genius of Theophrastus alone was equal to the raising truth and knowledge from under this incumbering load of revered ignorance: From him Aratus caught the sacred fire: He supported all the new doctrines of that great and good philosopher; and reconciled them to the original truths inculcated by the first men who had turned their studies toward this

point, and whose doctrines had been universally revered till the overbearing pride of Aristotle had buried them in obscurity.

From this great author Aristarchus delivered the science a little improved to the greater Archimedes; and from the illustrations made by that surprising genius of the several already delivered truths; and from his own additions, all formed by deduction from those principles, Geminus, Menelaus, Theon, Hipparchus, and the noble Ptolemy, delivered it under still more and greater improvements to the Latins and Arabians, from whom it came to us.

Such have been the gradual, the arduous steps; such the slow and laboured advances to a science, now at its utmost height among us, and now threatened by a new Aristotle with a new destruction.

*A Pamphlet has been lately published, intitled, A SUPPLEMENT to LORD ANSON'S VOYAGE round the WORLD: Containing a Discovery and Description of the Island of FRIVOLA. By the Abbé COYER. Which Pamphlet, under the Disguise of a polite Satire upon the French, and a very high Panegyrick on the English, is really a most severe Satire upon both, especially the last.*

THE author first gives an account how the admiral first discovered this island, where their bread, meat, and every thing else, were as frivolous as the island itself. Upon the admiral's arrival at the capital city, called Witsburgh, he was stoped by a numerous guard posted at the gate; for, says the author, "It is a law in the capital of the island of Frivola never to admit any stranger, without clear proof of his being possessed of some talent that may be stiled of use; and of this the governor himself is upon due examination to judge: He speedily made his appearance, accompanied by a troop of pantomimes, attending constantly on his person, to prevent his spirits from being exhausted by the fatigues of business."

Here the admiral found to his surprize, that the governor and people spoke French, and he began to describe the talents of his people, by which they claimed a title to be admitted, particularly their skill in the mechanical arts, and their knowledge in the sciences; but all this the governor and people laughed at, and were just going to shut the gates against him, when, instructed by one of the people, he obtained not only admittance, but respect, by his chaplain's playing upon the German flute, his people's dancing a horripipe, and his cook's dressing a quintessential pudding.

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Then

Then the author describes the king's palace, the outer courts of which were inhabited by embroiderers, varnishers, toymen, perfumers, dancing-masters, and romance writers, each of whom was under articles to furnish a new volume of falsehood every week. And at that very time his supreme elegance, the emperor, for that was the Imperial title, was deliberating with his ministers on a proposition that kept the whole city in suspense, Whether the worshipful company of fan-makers should be admitted into the exterior courts of the palace?

The admiral then set about getting provisions for his squadron, when he found he could purchase nothing for gold or silver, their money being pieces of agate, called Agatines, but that for some pieces of Rubans he had on board he could have at least a month's provisions for his whole squadron. He afterwards obtained a signal favour from the emperor, by sending him three valet de chambre barbers to curl his hair, who all got eminent posts at court, and had apartments assigned them in the palace. Whilst these valets were about their office, the admiral had a dispute with the prime minister, who was by birth a Frenchman, to whom, however, he afterwards paid a visit, at which the minister gave him his history, and then an account of the Frivolians, when he was shipwreck'd on their coast, as follows:

"The Frivolians perceived how necessary we were to them; they were precisely at that critical disposition of mind, which every nation must feel, when inclined to throw off barbarity. As yet they had no lustres, no sofa's, no baubles of any kind; nay, they were to such a degree untutored, that the women wore no faces but their own. Yet they had begun to multiply their windows, to enlarge their vehicles, to cut their stones brilliant-wise; and the women, when they were about treading the stage, took a reasonable proportion of a certain elixir, which by quickening the circulation of the blood, gave an agreeable crimson to the complexion. The science of the kitchen, the ornaments of the table, the witchcraft of dress, the elegance of furniture, variety of equipages, and rich embroidery, were just sketched out: They had no notion of fashions, but they had just sense enough to perceive that no woman of any spirit could wear the same gown a whole season, or suffer her cloaths, like her nose, to be always in the same shape.

Their manners also began to work themselves out of that rudeness, in which

they had so long continued. The studied air, looks put on with art, compliments, the fashionable tone in speaking, the vapours, nectar and ambrosia suppers, extravagance of fancy, friendship in words, amours of a day; all these flowers of urbanity were in the very bud, and only wanted the warmth of the enlivening sun to call them out to view. Husbands, indeed, were not as yet sensible of the ridicule of loving their wives; but they had made a step towards it, for they begun to think them troublesome. The women too had not abandoned all the cares of a family for those of the toilet; and yet something whispered them within, that they were born to be agreeable, to shine, and to be admired. There were then a few, and but a few lords, who had the courage to spend beyond their income; but within a small number of years, the nobility of spirit are prodigiously increased. At that time of day the Frivolians could not be said to have taste, they had only, pardon my playing with words, a kind of taste for taste.

But notwithstanding this happy disposition, your lordship cannot conceive what pains it costs to form a nation!"

At these words the admiral began to bend his brow a little, and assuming a serious air, spoke of laws, virtues, sciences, and useful arts, as the only means for effecting so great, so glorious a purpose.

Excellent indeed, you would have us degrade these people again, to night-cap, gown and slippers! all the pretty arts that serve to delight the eyes, embellish the passions, and take off the too strict rein of reason, we may affirm they owe to us. It is we who have taught them to set a polish to their vices, and by their adopting our language, they have given a free scope to wit. Most fortunately for us, at our departure from France, every man had completed his pocket-library, how else could we have consumed our time on ship-board? And all were books in taste. Delicious romances, comedies overflowing with satirick wit, tragedies full of gallantry, and operas fraught with melting love. You can hardly conceive with how much sagacity they have imitated all these graces. We reckon at this day about six hundred poets, and two thousand dealers in romance. There, Sir, judge for yourself, read that comedy, written by one of the grandes of the court; and that romance, the offspring of a magistrate's fertile brain.

To tell you the plain truth, the colony has not been employed wholly for their benefit, they have likewise done a little for themselves. We have all worked ourselves

ourselves into the management of the state, but more especially myself, in whose favour there has been created a new office of the crown. You will permit me to say, that the person with whom you converse, is the comptroller-general of the fashions: A place which, tho' it has many fair flowers, yet it is not without its thorns. Amongst these people, a mode wears out in a fortnight: It requires more than a French genius to be furnishing for ever. Alas! if fate had not deprived us of our ship, — it was freighted with all those superfluities of France, that are so necessary here: What exquisite models for this great city! That ribbon, which has done you so much honour, would have been long ago out of date. It is impossible to do all things at a time. It will require whole ages to equal Paris. A vast progress, no doubt, has been made towards perfection since our departure. I perceived, as all the world did, a quite new taste in that frippery, which it was your good fortune to introduce.

But, my dear lord, weigh well what I am going to say. It is either your design to establish yourself in this country, or it is not. If it is not, what end will it answer for you to acquire consideration, by displaying novelties here? If it is, take care from this moment, to bring out none without my consent. You have borrowed them all from France; own that fairly, and, like a man of honour, render us this just homage, otherwise woe be to you: You shall feel that our credit is great."

In another place, as the author says, the admiral gives this further account of these people:

"The Frivolians call every thing miserable that other people stile serious. They omit nothing that can contribute to diversion. They allow, however, that it is fit to read, but then they must have books that will amuse without putting folks to the trouble of thinking. At this juncture most of their authors are gone into the fashionable way. The admiral had the charity to bestow a liberal alms upon a poor unhappy fellow, that had got the character of a blockhead, by writing an excellent book on the duties of a patriot prince.

They have numberless courts of justice, but their supreme tribunal dispenses its decrees in the very same place where they are selling romances on one side, and all sorts of frippery on the other. On the bench of judges you see faces distinguished by bloom instead of beard, who decide with wonderful sagacity, no doubt, as to the properties of others, at an age when the

law does not trust them with the management of their own. If it did, it would glide insensibly into the pockets of their coachmakers and their cooks."

A little further the admiral describes the people thus:

"This elegance of manners is not hardly diffused through the fashionable world, but has penetrated likewise through the whole mass of the people. A tradesman views his goods with a genteel air, and makes you pay through the nose, with the best grace in the world. The artizan polishes himself, as well as the toys in which he deals. The domestic need not be told, that you take him less for service than for show; he will express his sense of it in the manner of dressing his hair, and will make such an appearance, that if from behind he should accidentally slide into the chariot, the mistake would not be easily perceived. It requires a correct remembrance of faces, to distinguish at all times between my lady, and my lady's woman. The arts of pleasing, dancing, musick, and exterior ornaments, have made their way through all ranks; and after all, the very mob want nothing to set them on a level with the men of mode, but to be able to say in a high tone, my fellows, my feat, my estates, my ancestors."

And farther on he adds:

"Ridicule is their supreme and darling amusement. An ambassador arrived from a neighbouring nation, one of those to whom the perukes were sent. He signified to the Frivolians, that they must renounce a certain considerable branch of their commerce or resolve upon a war. It happened very luckily for him, and for the nation who sent him, that his nose was about a foot long, and his peruke frightfully made. They were struck with these double objects of ridicule; they talked of them much; they laughed at them more: And in this fit of good humour they sent him away perfectly satisfied."

Afterwards he says thus:

"The country swarms with judges. When a person aspires to that dignity, it is understood that he passes a strict examination. The first question asked him is, how many agatines he has in his purse? If he can but answer this pertinently, he need give himself very little trouble about the rest. Another strange practice is, that the same cause runs through several courts, so that one decision must be had after another. A man therefore ought to go to law young, if he means to see the end of his suit. I was, says the admiral in his memoirs, under infinite concern for an unhappy

unhappy man who carried his cause. The suit was for a pretty little estate, which however, when it came to be sold, would not pay the lawyer his bill. It is indeed true, that the writings in the course of the cause would have completely covered the land, and it is a point settled, that a square-foot of writing is of much more value, than a square-foot of soil. The fortune of an individual sometimes shall depend upon the colour of the paper that contains his title; if that is not lily-white, all the covenants therein are not worth a rush."

And the author concludes his account with telling us, that the admiral could not obtain leave to depart, but upon condition of leaving the three barbers behind him, together with a soldier, who having a mechanical turn, had bid fair for immortality, by inventing a new sort of summer equipage.

*In our last, p. 90, 91, we gave a general Account of the Proceedings at the Sessions of the High Court of Admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, on Feb. 18, before the Rt. Worshippful Sir THOMAS SALUSBURY, Km. L. L. D. Judge of that High Court, &c. when Capt. James Lowry was found guilty, and received Sentence of Death, for the Murder of Kenneth Hossack, on board the Molly Merchant-man, Dec. 24, 1750. As this Trial was very remarkable, we thought fit to defer the Particulars till an authentic Account of it was published, and now give the following Abstract.*

THE witnesses against the prisoner were James Gadderar chief mate, John Hunt, William Waum, William Dwyte, and James Smout, foremastmen. As they all agreed very circumstantially in their evidence, we shall only give that of Gadderar, who deposed as follows.

On Oct. 28, 1750, we set sail from Jamaica, where the ship was bought, for the port of London. There were 14 hands in all on board. On Dec. 24 following, between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, I came upon deck, and saw the deceased Kenneth Hossack seized, and tied up, one arm to the hallyards, and the other to the main shrouds, and the prisoner beating him with a rope of about an inch and quarter round. I went forward about my business, and returned about 5, when the deceased begged I would let him down to ease himself. The captain being then below, I went to him and got leave, but he ordered that he should be seized up again after he had eased himself. When he was let down, he was not able to stand, but crawled upon deck, of which I informed the cap-

tain, who said, *D—n the rascal, be shame Abraham, seize him up again.* Upon this he was tied up a second time, but not so fast as before; which the captain observing, ordered him to be seized with his arms extended to the full stretch, then took the rope again, and doubling it, took the ends in his hand, and with the bite or double of the rope, beat him on the back, breast, shoulders, head, face, and temples, for about half an hour, walking about between whiles to take breath. About 6 o'clock, the deceased hanging his head back, as if motionless, the captain had him taken down, and called to me, saying, *I am afraid Kenny is dead.* I replied, I hope not, and went to the deceased, to feel his pulse, but could find none: Then I opened his breast to try if his heart beat, which it did not; then I said, I fear he is dead indeed; on which the prisoner gave the deceased a pat on the face, and said, *D—n him, he is only shamming Abraham now.* Then a sail was brought, and the deceased put into it, and carried down to the steerage, where the captain whetted a penknife, and I opened a vein, but the deceased did not bleed.

On his being cross examined, he said, that the prisoner had used him, and every person on board in a very cruel and tyrannical manner during the whole voyage: That there was no ground for a complaint of mutiny: That the deceased was an honest, sober, good-natur'd fellow; and that the reason why they did not confine the captain till Dec. 29, was this: The people on board were very uneasy about the murder, and at first thought of confining him forthwith; but as our ship was very leaky, so as to require two pumps to be kept going night and day, and our people sickly, we could not spare one hand that was able to work; and we believed what he had done would be a warning to him to use us better the rest of the voyage; while he was on board the ship, he could not escape, and when we came to England, we could charge him with the murder before any justice of the peace, which would save us a great deal of trouble. But instead of the prisoner's behaving better, in 2 or 3 days he went on in the same cruel manner as before. On this we resolved to deprive him of his command and confine him; and as we could not hope to reach England, the ship being extremely leaky, by the prisoner's advice, we made for Lisbon, where we arrived, Jan. 13, or 14. When we came off the rock of Lisbon, we hoisted a signal for a pilot, by whom the captain sent a letter to the British consul,

consul, with a complaint, as I supposed, against the ship's company; for we were presently after put under arrest; and soon after that, the consul came on board and examined us, reinstated the prisoner again in his ship, and I, with the rest of the crew, were put on board a man of war, and sent home to England.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, his case was exceeding hard; that the witnesses against him had agreed to swear this murder upon him, well knowing that if they did not take away his life, their own would be in danger. In October, 1750, said he, I set sail from Jamaica: I had not been long at sea, but I found I had got a set of the most wicked, drunken, idle fellows that ever came into a ship. I apprehended they designed to run away with the ship, and so I told capt. Dalton, in the Nancy, who came from Jamaica with me, and begged he would keep me company, and observe what course we kept. Often, when I awaked, I found they had altered the ship's course while I was asleep, and Gadderar, who was my chief mate, often insulted me, and used me so ill, that I turned him out of my mess, and forbid him my cabin. Roberts, the second mate, having rum, would sell it to the men, tho' I often forbid him, by which means they were scarce ever sober. On Dec. 23, tho' the witnesses swear the 24th, one of the men had lost a bottle of rum, and I was informed the deceased had taken and drank it; at the same time Waum complained to me he had lost a note, and believed Hossack had stole it (tho' he denies he said so now) upon which I called the deceased on deck to examine him, and found he was so drunk, that he could scarce stand: Wherefore I ordered him to be tied to the rails of the ship, till he was sober; for if he had gone down, he would have got more rum, and so endangered his life, he having been sick before with drinking. The deceased being a comical fellow, I took a bit of rope, and flourished it three times round, and gave him a stroke or two on the breech, but not so hard as to hurt him. After he had been tied to the rails for some time, he fell backwards and foamed at the mouth; I then cut him loose, and he fell down, and I believe his being intoxicated, and struggling to get loose, might suffocate him. I did all I could to recover him, as the witnesses against me have allowed. I was not then charged with murdering the deceased, nor did I hear any thing of such a charge, till 5 or 6 days after, when they deprived me of the command, confined me, seized the ship, altered her

course, which was to England, and carried her to Lisbon. I had prepared a letter to send on shore by the first boat that came on board, to the English consul, informing him of the situation I was in, who came on board, examined us all, and reinstated me in the command of the ship, which I brought safe to England; and the crew were sent home prisoners on board a man of war, upon my accusation of mutiny and piracy. It cannot be supposed the consul would trust me with the command of the ship, if I had been under a charge of murder.—He then said, he had no witnesses as to the fact, but that he thought the log-book would sufficiently support what he had said in his defence, as that the witnesses against him had sworn with halters about their necks, in order to screen themselves from their wicked acts of mutiny and piracy, well knowing, that if he escaped, they must be hanged. At last he called several persons to his character, who gave him that of a quiet, humane, good-natur'd man.

The judge then very impartially summed up the evidence, and gave an excellent charge to the jury, who withdrew, and in about half an hour brought in their verdict, guilty.

*An ACCOUNT of the Trial of Miss Mary Blandy, at Oxford Assizes, on March 3, 1752, for poisoning her Father, Francis Blandy, Gent. Town Clerk of Henly upon Thames: Before the Hon. Mr. Baron LECCE, and the Hon. Mr. Baron SMYTHE. (See Lond. Mag. for 1751, p. 512.)*

AFTER the counsel for the crown had opened the indictment, Dr. Addington of Reading, and Dr. Lewis of Oxford, were both called and sworn. Dr. Addington deposed, That on the 10th of August he was sent for to Mr. Blandy, who complained to him, that he had a violent burning and pricking pain in his stomach, and had had a purging and vomiting immediately after his drinking some water-gruel; that the next day he drank some more gruel out of the same pan, for a quantity of the gruel had been boiled to stand in readiness as usual, and upon drinking it the second time, the symptoms returned as before. Dr. Addington said, that besides the complaint above-mentioned, he had hiccups, cold sweats, great anxieties, prickings all over his body, upon the external as well as the internal parts, which he compared to a number of needles; that he was sometimes pretty easy, but that the complaints suddenly returned; that he had bloody stools, and that he imputed the whole to something

something he had taken that was put into the gruel : The following day and Monday he grew worse ; his tongue swelled, his throat was excoriated, his lips were dry, and on them and his nostrils were pustulous eruptions ; his eyes bloodshed, his fundament abounded with corroding ulcers, his pulse intermitted, his breath was interrupted, his complexion was of a yellowish hue, he could drink but not swallow, not even a tea-spoonful without the greatest difficulty. On Tuesday he grew worse, and besides those complaints had a discharge of matter from his fundament, and hiccup'd like a person bit by a mad dog. Wednesday he grew delirious, sunk gradually, and died about two o'clock in the afternoon. Being asked, if he thought he was poisoned, he answered, he really believed he was ; for that the symptoms whilst living, were like those who had taken arsenick ; and the appearance after death, like those that were poisoned by arsenick.—Here he gave an account of the opening of his body, as before the coroner's inquest ; which see in our Magazine before referred to. To which Dr. Lewis agreed, and that the cause of Mr. Blandy's death was poison.

Dr. Addington further deposed, That Mr. Blandy told him, that he suspected he had taken poison, and that he believed it came to his daughter with the Scotch pebbles, for he was always worse after a present of those damn'd Scotch pebbles were received ; and besides, that he remembered to have heard Cranston talk very learnedly upon poisons ; that when he, this witness, asked Mr. Blandy who he imagined gave him this poison, he replied, with tears in his eyes, tho' with a forced smile, *A poor love-sick girl, but I forgive her.*

Benjamin Norton, apothecary, deposed, That he was called to Mr. Blandy on Aug. 6, and found him complaining of a violent pain in his stomach and bowels, attended with a violent purging and vomiting ; that two days after, Susannah Gunnell sent to him, and said she should be glad to consult about some water-gruel which she had left with Mrs. Mountney, which was the remainder of what Mr. Blandy her master had eat part of ; that he went and examined it, and being asked by them, if he knew what it was that was in it, he answered them, he could not be very positive ; but let it be what it would, he was sure it could not have any business there ; that he took it from the gruel upon some white paper, and left it with Mrs. Mountney to dry ; that when it was dry, he burnt part of it with a hot poker, and said, it appeared

to him to be of the arsenick kind ; and that another part of it he had delivered to Dr. Addington, and the remainder he produced in court, sealed up under the seals of the earl of Macclesfield and Lord Cadogan.

Mary Mountney deposed, That on Aug. 8, Susannah Gunnell came to her house, and brought a pan with some gruel in it, and desired this witness to look at it, for she feared there was something in it that should not be ; that upon this witness's looking at it, she was of the same opinion ; that Gunnell left the pan with the gruel in it with her, desiring this witness to shew it to Mr. Norton, who inspected it, and said, *That whatever it was, it had no business there ;* that Mr. Norton desired some white paper, which she gave him ; that then Mr. Norton took the sediment at the bottom, put it in the paper, and gave it to this witness to keep till it was dry ; that then this witness locked it up till the 11th of the same month, and then delivered it to Mr. Norton.

Susannah Gunnell, the chamber-maid, being called and sworn, said, That on Monday the 5th of August last her master was not very well, and desired to have some water-gruel before he laid down ; that Miss Blandy, the prisoner at the bar, carried him about half a pint, which he drank, and was immediately sick, and called for a basin to be brought up to his room ; and that she, this witness, carried up a clean one, into which he discharged about half a pint ; that he complained of violent pains in his stomach and bowels ; that next morning he sent for Mr. Norton, who gave him something, and he was easier ; that in the afternoon Robert Harman brought orders from his master to have a little water-gruel warmed instantly ; that she warmed it accordingly, and the prisoner carried it to her father ; that he drank that also, and was immediately affected in the same manner as before, but more violently ; that on Wednesday morning her master took physick, and Miss told her, her father would want water-gruel ; and on this witness's saying she would leave her ironing and make some, Miss Blandy replied, *There's no occasion for that, the gruel in the pan will serve ;* that thinking that too stale, and having tasted it the day before, and imagining it tasted ill, she went and tasted it a second time, when, upon lifting the pan to her mouth, she observed a white settling at the bottom ; and that upon seeing it so white, she felt it between her finger and thumb, and found it gritty ; that she then went into the kitchen to Betty Binfield, the cook-maid, and desired she would look

look at it, for the oatmeal was very white ; that this witness then took it to the door, when it appeared still more white ; whereupon she immediately recollected that she had been told that poison was white and gritty ; and it then came into her mind, that her master's disorder was occasioned by poison ; and she immediately took the pan to Mrs. Mountney, told her what she suspected, and desired her to shew it to Mr. Norton the apothecary : Being asked who she believed put that white stuff into the gruel, she said the prisoner : Being asked why she suspected her, reply'd, that the Monday before, when the gruel was made, Miss Blandy was some time in the pantry stirring it, and then coming into the kitchen, she said, I have been stirring the gruel, and eating some of the oatmeal out of it, for I have taken a great fancy to it, and believe I shall often eat it out of my father's gruel.—That on Friday the 9th, she told Mr. Stevens, her master's brother-in-law, what she suspected, and desired him to acquaint her master, who said, that he could not bear to do it ; that she continued very uneasy, and on Saturday morning, the 10th, came to a resolution to acquaint her master herself, which she accordingly did, and begged he would let his daughter see him as little as possible ; that he accordingly forbid her from coming into his chamber ; and then said, *Ob ! that damn'd villain Cranston, that has eat of the best, and drank of the best that my house afforded, to serve me thus, and to ruin my poor love-sick girl !*—That on Monday, at Miss's request, her father consented to see her ; that she, this witness, was present when Miss came into the chamber, and fell down upon her knees, and said, *Ob ! Sir, forgive me, send me where you will, and I'll never see or hear from, or write to Cranston more ; so you do but forgive me, I shall be happy.* To which Mr. Blandy reply'd, *I do forgive thee, but thou shouldst have remembered I am your father ; but for that villain Cranston, if thou badst loved me, thou wouldst curse him and the ground he walks upon.* Upon this Miss said, *Ob, Sir ! your kindness to me strikes daggers to my soul ; Sir, I must down on my knees and pray that you will not curse me ;* he reply'd, *I curse thee ! no, child, I bless thee, and hope God will bless thee, and I pray thou may'st live to repent and amend.—Leave me, lest thou shouldst say something to thy prejudice ; go to thy uncle Stevens, he will take care of thee ; alas ! poor man, I am sorry for him.* Miss then declared she was innocent of his illness, when this witness reply'd, she was afraid she was not quite innocent, and that some of the powder was in such hands as would appear against her. She further said, that

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she had heard Miss Blandy say she had heard musick in the house, and that the captain had seen an apparition, and that those tokens were signs of death in the family ; that she or her father would quickly die, but she believed it was for her father, for Mr. Cranston had been with an old woman in Scotland, who had told the captain he could not live till October. She also said, that once when Mr. Blandy had been angry with Miss about captain Cranston, Miss said, *her father was an old rascal, and a villain ; but she should be quit of the encumbrance shortly, and then she would go and live in Scotland with lady Cranston.*

Being asked, whether she had ever seen Miss Blandy burn any papers, and when, she said, On the Saturday my master had forbid Miss coming to his chamber, in the afternoon, she brought a great many papers in her apron down into the kitchen, and put them on the fire, then thrust them into it with a stick, and said, *Now, thank God, I am pretty easy,* and then went out of the kitchen ; that this witness and Elizabeth Binfield were in the kitchen at the same time ; that they observing something to burn blue, it was raked out and found to be a paper of powder that was not quite consumed, that there was this inscription on the paper, *Powder to clean pebbles,* and that this paper she, this witness, delivered to Dr. Addington.

Elizabeth Binfield, the cook-maid, deposed, That on Monday the 5th of August, a pan of water-gruel was made for her master, the deceased Mr. Blandy ; that Miss Blandy, the prisoner at the bar, came into the kitchen, and said, *Betty, I have been stirring your water-gruel, and eating some of the oatmeal, and believe I shall often eat some out of my father's gruel.* That that evening her master had some of the gruel, and was taken very ill after it ; that the next day Mr. Norton the apothecary was sent for, and that toward the evening her master was better ; but that at night he drank some more gruel, and was worse than before, with vomiting and purging, and complained that he had a ball of fire in his guts. This witness also confirmed what Gunnell had said about the gruel ; and being asked, if she ever heard the prisoner use any indecent expressions against her father, and what they were ? she replied, many times ; sometimes the damn'd him for an old rascal ; at other times, she said he was an old rogue, and that one time particularly, she heard the prisoner say, *Who would not send an old father to hell for 10,000l.* Being asked by the king's counsel, if the prisoner was not in a great passion when she expressed herself in that manner ? repli-

R.

ed,

ed, no ; she was in as good a humour as ever she was in her life, talking with this witness about young women that were kept out of their fortunes by fathers and guardians. She further said, After my master was dead, the prisoner said to me, if you will go with me, your fortune will be made. I asked her what she wanted me to do ; who replied, only to go and hire a post-chaise to go to London ; I will give you fifteen guineas now, and ten more when we come to London. I was shocked at the proposal, and so I told her, and absolutely refused her request. On this she put on a forced laugh, and said, I was only joking with you. Being asked about Susan Gunnell's illness, she said, Susan Gunnell had been very ill some little time before my master's last illness. I told the prisoner of it, who said, *Sure Susan has not been eating any of my father's water-gruel, for I have been told that oatmeal is not good for me, and I am sure it is not for her ; tell her, if she eats my father's water-gruel, it will do for her.*

Being further asked concerning Miss's expressions in relation to her father, she said, Sometimes indeed she has spoke respectfully, and expressed a desire of his long life, but at other times she has damn'd him, and wished him at hell ; just as she was in humour, she would speak well or ill of him.

Mr. Littleton, Mr. Blandy's clerk, being next called and sworn, said, That he had been out of Henley to visit his father in Warwickshire, and on his return on Saturday morning, Aug. 10, he breakfasted with his master, the deceased, and the prisoner, and found his master much disordered ; that Miss poured out a dish of tea for her father, which he disliked, and said to her, *There is too much black powder in it ;* upon which she seemed confused, and to have a tremor on her, and went out of the room ; that the deceased then took the cup with the tea, and poured it into the cat's basin, that stood in the window, and went away, and would eat no more breakfast ; that then Miss came into the room to this witness, and asked him what her father had said, and he told her, that her father had thrown the tea into the cat's basin ; and that he had left the room, seemingly displeased, and would not eat any more breakfast, but that he had said nothing. The next day he, this witness, went to church, but Miss did not ; and when he came home, Miss asked him to take a walk with her and her father in the garden. As they went into the garden, she put a letter into his hand, and desired him to direct it as usual to capt. Cranston, and put it into the post ; but he hearing

that his master was poisoned, and Miss suspected, broke the letter open, read it, and then carried it to his master, who said, *Ah ! my poor love-sick girl ; but what will not a woman do for a man that she loves !*

Then the letter was produced and sworn to by Mr. Littleton, and read as follows.

A DEAR WILLY,

*My father is so bad, that I have only time to tell you, that if you do not hear from me soon again, do not be frightened ; I am better myself ; and lest any accident should happen to your letters, take care what you write. My sincere compliments.*

I am ever yours.

B Robert Harman was next called and sworn, and being asked if his young mistress at the bar desired him to go away with her, after his master was dead ? He said, yes ; Miss Blandy asked me if I had got any other master, and I said no ; and then she asked me if I would live along with her, and I also said no ; then she asked me if I would go away along with her, if I would, it should be worth 500*l.* to me. I then asked her where we were to go, and she said to London. I asked her then if we were to go to the North from thence, and she replied, No, perhaps to the West ; and I asking again if we were to go by sea or land, she said, perhaps by sea and land too.

D Richard Fisher was next called and sworn, who said he was on the coroner's inquest, and on hearing that Miss Blandy was gone to the Angel, he went after her ; that he spoke with her there, and asked her if she would not return home with him ; she answered, yes, but she was afraid of being insulted by the mob, and begged he would protect her ; that upon this he got a close post-chaise and brought her home ; that upon her coming to her father's house, and talking of the affair, she asked him what could be done for her ? that he answered, if she could produce any thing that would fix it upon Cranston, possibly she might be saved ; that upon this, in some agony, she answered, *I'm afraid I have destroyed that which would have hanged that villain ; but here, take this key, search my drawers, and see if you can find any papers that will be of service ;* that there being a gentlewoman there who better knew the house than himself, he declin'd going, and desired her to search ; that she did accordingly, but could find nothing of consequence.

Mrs. Lane being called and sworn, said, That she went into the Angel to her husband, who was there, and Miss Blandy with him ; that she heard her husband say



so the prisoner, when the first went in, *If you are innocent, you will be acquitted, and if you are guilty, you will be punished according to law*; that upon this, Miss Blandy stamped upon the floor, in a seeming agony, and said, *Oh that damn'd villain Cranston! my honour to him has been my ruin*. Then turning about, after a short pause, said, *But why do I blame him? I am more to blame; it was I administered it, and knew the consequence*.

Here the prisoner's counsel asked this witness if she was sure, on her oath, that Miss Blandy said *knew* the consequence, or *knew* the consequence, as there was a great difference in the expression. And Mrs. Lane said, It being so long ago, and not expecting to be called upon to swear it, I cannot take upon me to say which.

Mr. Lane was then called and sworn, who said he was at the Angel, with Miss Blandy, and talking with her concerning her father's death, she asked him what he thought would be done to her; that he made her for answer, *That she would be sent to Oxford castle, and be tried at the assizes, and if she was innocent, she would be acquitted, and if she was guilty, she would be punished according to law*; that Miss then stamped on the floor, and said, *Oh that damn'd villain Cranston! my honour to him has been my ruin:—But why do I blame him? I am more to blame*; that the town serjeant coming in just at that juncture took off his attention to what she said more.

Here the counsel for the crown, tho' they had many more witnesses to call, rested their proof against the prisoner, and she was thereupon called to make her defence.

Prisoner. My lords, in my unhappy situation, if I should express myself in any terms that may be thought improper, I hope I shall be forgiven; for it will not be, I assure your lordships, with any design to offend. My lords, some time before my father's death, I unhappily contracted an acquaintance with capt. Cranston: This gave offence to some particular persons, that wished not well to the repose of our family; these persons having first prepossessed my father, they were continually filling his head with idle stories, to my prejudice; and, unhappily for me, they so far succeeded, that from one of the most indulgent parents, he grew very peevish and distrustful. I am extremely passionate, which I must own as a fault, and when I have found my father, without cause, angry with me about capt. Cranston, I might let fall an unguarded expression, but never to wish any injury to his person, much less to desire his death; but, on the contrary, I

did all that was in my power for his recovery, while I was permitted to be at liberty to attend him in his last illness, as the witnesses against me have not denied. My lords, the first step my enemies took against me in my father's illness was, to persuade him to forbid me his presence; then having him entirely to themselves, I was ordered to be close confined to my chamber, my buckles and my garters were taken from me, nor was I permitted to have a knife to cut my victuals, insinuating, that I might be wicked enough to destroy myself. Thus confined, my lords, and guarded by men, I was not permitted to have a woman to attend me; to do any offices for me proper to be done by those of my own sex. My father being dangerously ill, myself confined to my chamber, accused of being the cause of that illness, and not permitted to see my father to justify myself, or see that he had proper care taken of him, judge, my lords, how great must be my distress! I was almost distracted.

When my father was dead, my guard left me, and I was at liberty to go where I would. The next day after my father's death, I was told his body was to be opened, and being ill with confinement in my room, and not being able to bear the shock of being in the house during that operation, I took a walk over Hensley bridge to take the air, but in my way I was insulted, a mob raised about me, so that I was obliged to go into the Angel, a publick-house, on the other side the bridge, for shelter. When Mr. Fisher came to me, I desired his protection, and to go home with him, which I did. When I was sent to Oxford castle, my lords, the malice of my enemies could not rest here, the numberless calumnies that have been invented, and industriously reported abroad, do abundantly shew; and particularly, a pamphlet was published, with the affidavits taken before the coroner, and all the aggravating circumstances of this melancholy affair, calculated to inflame the minds of the publick, and thereby prepossess them against me. It has been said, that I am a wretched drunkard, a prophane swearer, that I never went to chapel, condemned all holy ordinances, and, in short, gave myself up to all kinds of immorality. Quite the reverse of this, my lords, is my true character. I am rather abstemious than otherwise in drinking; prophane or immoral discourse is my aversion; and for my attendance on religious duties, the Rev. Mr. Swinton, the chaplain of the prison, can testify that I never neglected chapel, when my health would permit me; for I

was very ill in goal, and when so, Mr. Swinton constantly attended me in my room. But this not being enough against me, it was confidently asserted, that I attempted to make an escape; this occasioned orders to have an iron put on my leg; which report the late high sheriff was convinced was malicious; he therefore in person came and ordered it to be taken off, and promised I should not be so affronted again. I did not enjoy this ease long, the sheriff came again, and, with much reluctance, ordered another heavier iron to be put on my leg; he named a noble lord, at whose instance he said it was done. I told him I calmly submitted to whatever should be done to me, for I always made it my rule to obey those that were set over me. (See Mag. for last year, p. 475.)

I will not deny, my lords, that I did put some powder into my father's water-gruel; no, my lords, I will not attempt to save my life at the expence of truth; and I here solemnly protest, as I shall answer it at the great tribunal, and God knows how soon, that I had no evil intent in putting the powder in his water-gruel; nor did I know it had a poisonous quality: It was put in to procure his love, and not his death.

The prisoner then desired several witnesses to be called, two of whom, to prove Binfield's ill-will to her, swore, that they heard her say, *I hope the black bitch will walk up a ladder, and swing;* but they differed as to the time when the words were spoken. Others were called to testify her duty and affection for her father; and others to prove, that she shewed no intention to make her escape after her father's death. One of these, Edward Hearne, being asked the question, said, when he once saw the prisoner in Oxford goal, and one came in and said, he heard Cranston was taken, the reply'd, *I am glad the villain is taken, that he may receive the punishment he deserves, as well as I.* Which this witness said he understood only of imprisonment; but the king's counsel in their reply, took it for a confession of guilt. They also observed, that some of these witnesses served only to prove, that Mr. Blandy was a very fond, affectionate, and indulgent parent, therefore there could be no pretence for giving him powders, or any thing else, to promote in him an affection for his daughter. The prisoner desired leave to speak in answer to this, and said, the powders were given to her father to procure his love to Mr. Cranston.

The judge summed up the evidence in a clear and impartial manner to the jury,

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and they without going out of court, brought in their verdict, guilty.

After sentence of death was pronounced upon her, she in a very solemn and affecting manner prayed the court, that she might have as much time as could be allowed her, to prepare for her great and immortal state. The court told her, she should have a convenient time allowed her; but exhorted her, in the mean time, to lose not a moment, but incessantly implore the mercy of that Being, to whom alone mercy belongs.

The counsel for the crown, on this trial, were the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Serjeant Hayward, Mr. Nayres, town-clerk of Oxford, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Ambler, and the Hon. Mr. Barrington: For the prisoner, Mr. Ford, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. Aston. The trial was heard in the divinity school (the usual place for holding the assizes being rebuilding) and the concourse of people who came to hear it was so great, that the prisoner was much incommoded by the crowd behind her, and the witnesses so fatigued in coming into court, that several of them were scarce kept from fainting. The prisoner, who is about 32 years of age, appeared in a black bombazine short sack and petticoat, plain linen, and a thin black shade. Her behaviour, during the whole time, was serene and composed. A chair was ordered by the court as soon as the came in, for her to sit down when she thought proper.

It is observed, that her father was a man of a very good character, but was guilty of one failing, by which he perhaps imagined he might get his daughter married into opulence. He gave out, or encouraged, or did not contradict a report, that he was a man of 10,000l. fortune; and, as Miss was his only child, such an estate, joined to her accomplishments, could not fail to attract many suitors. Every match, however, was broke off, because the father would advance no money with his daughter, but only promise that he would leave her his all at his death, which, when it untimely happened, did not appear to be above a fifth part of the sum reported. Such frequent disappointments of Miss's expectations, and natural desires, raised her resentment, which it is scarcely to be supposed her natural good sense, joined with a good education, would have suffered to proceed to such a dismal extremity, or provoke her to the perpetration of so horrid a crime, if her mind had not been totally depraved by the base artifices of an insidious seducer, who had won her affections before she knew or heard that he had been married to another

ther gentlewoman of a good family, to whom the law had compelled him to allow a separate maintenance.

*An Account of the Trial of John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffries at the Assizes at Chelmsford in Essex, March 10, before the Hon: Sir MARTIN WRIGHT, and Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, Knts. two of his Majesty's Justices of the King's-Bench, for the Murder of Mr. Joseph Jeffries, uncle to the said Miss Jeffries. (See Lond. Mag. for 1751, p. 522.)*

EDWARD Buckle, of Walthamstow, was first called and sworn, who said, I live about 30 yards from the deceased's house. On the 3d of July, I heard an outcry about a quarter after two in the morning. My wife said to me, it was Miss Jeffries's tongue. I said, if she wants me, let her call me. She said, here is Miss Jeffries in her shift. I went to her; she was in her shift without shoe or stocking, at a neighbour's door, about 20 yards from the deceased's house. I went and asked her what she did there in that manner? She said, *O, they have killed him, they have killed him, I fear!* I desired her to put something about her: She said, don't mind me, see after my uncle. John Swan unlocked or unbolted the street door; he was within side. I went in, and there the deceased was lying on his right side. I saw he had three wounds on the left-side of his head: I took hold of him by the left-hand, and said, my name was Edward Buckle; if you cannot speak to me, signify to me. He squeezed my hand with as much force as he could; but he did not speak, and I went out of the room; about five hours after this, when Miss was about the house crying for the loss of her uncle, she said to me, Mr. Buckle, will you go and lay informations about the country of this unhappy affair that has befallen my uncle, and of what goods are lost, that the villains may be found out? What it costs I will pay. Mrs. Martin mentioned in Miss Jeffries's presence, a silver tankard, and silver cup, and 15 pewter plates. I said to Miss, if I should light of Matthews, I'll take him up. She replied, *Don't meddle with him, for you'll bring me into trouble and yourself too, in so doing.*

Mary the wife of Samuel Adams, of Walthamstow. I live within twenty yards of Mr. Jeffries's. I heard the report of a gun, or a pistol, about a quarter after two. About 3 quarters of an hour after, I heard an outcry of fire, *thieves*. I got up and went to the house, and saw the deceased bloody, but being very big with child, they would not let me stay in the room. I saw Miss Jeffries in the yard

with many people about her. She said, she hurt her ankle by coming out at the window.

Thomas Matthews, the accomplice. Some time in hay harvest, as I was coming over Epping-forest, in my way from Hull, I saw a cart stuck fast in the road. There I first saw the deceased, who asked me where I came from; I said, from Hull, and was in distress, having no money: He took me home with him, and I worked with Swan the gardener, all the day. I was to work with him for my meat, and not any wages. I worked for him 9 days, as nigh as I can guess. I eat and drank in his house. He gave me a shilling when he turned me away. About 4 days after I had been there, Miss Jeffries ordered me to go up stairs to wipe a chest of drawers and a few chairs. She came up just after me, and said to me, What will you do, if a person would give you rool? I asked her, what I was to do for it? She asked me again, if I was willing to earn it? I said I would, if it was in an honest way. She said, go to Swan, and he will tell you. I went to him as soon as I came down stairs; he was in the garden. I told him Miss Jeffries offered me rool, and he was to be the person to tell me how I was to earn it. Swan smiled, and took me into an outhouse there, and told me, if I would take and knock that old miser his master on the head, he would give me 7ool. Miss was standing in the garden behind us, and when Swan had done speaking, said, I shall never have a minute's sleep, so long as that old miser, my uncle, is alive. A few days after, Swan gave me half a guinea to buy a case of pistols, on purpose to meet Mr. Jeffries as he came back from Chelsea. I went to Low-Layton, and there spent the money, at the Green-man. Swan had pistols before, which he shewed me eight or nine times. After this, I went for London; Swan overtook me, and said, d—n your blood, where are you going? said I, to London, he asked me to drink, and gave me 3d. We went in at the Green-man and Bell, the house of Mr. Gall in Whitechapel. We got there about six in the evening; we had some beer, and stayed till 11 at night; about which time Swan got up from the table, and challenged the best man there to fight for a guinea. I being in liquor, stripped as well as he; Swan threw his coat on the fire, which Mr. Gall took off lest it should be burnt, and finding the pockets heavy, felt in them, and found two pistols; Mr. Gall then charged the watch with us, and we were put into the cage for that night. While

we were in the cage, Swan pulled out some rings, in a case, and told me, he was going to pawn them to get money, and that they were Miss Jeffryes's. We staid there all night. Next morning we went before Sir Samuel Gower, who committed us to Clerkenwell Bridewell. We staid there about 24 hours, then Miss Jeffryes came and released us. After that, we went to Gall's house. Miss Jeffryes asked me, what I meant by bringing her man into a scrape? I said, he brought himself into it. She bid Swan give me a shilling, and to tell me to meet them at the Yorkshire-Grey, a publick-house in Stratford.—(This witness met them there accordingly, and he met Swan at several other places afterwards by appointment.) At last Swan bid me meet him beyond Walthamstow church, on Tuesday about two o'clock in the afternoon. I went, and Swan and Miss Jeffryes came together. There he told me I was to come on the Tuesday following, to the backside of Mr. Jeffryes's garden, about ten at night, and he would give me some money; and he was to leave the door open for me to come in. He said he would give me some money to knock the old miser, his master, on the head. I went, the garden was not open; I staid there some time, but I found by trying, it was only on the latch. I went in, and from thence into the pantry, and stood behind a tub till Swan came to me, which was about 11 o'clock, and gave me some victuals. Swan and Jeffryes came both to me in the pantry about 12. Then Swan said, Now is the time to knock the old miser, my master, on the head. No, I said; I could not find in my heart to do it. Then the prisoner Jeffryes d—d me for a villain, because I would not perform according to my promise. Swan had two pistols, one loaded with slugs, and the other a ball; he d—d me, and said, he had a great mind to blow my brains out, because I would not do it. Then he pulled out a book and made me swear I would not discover what was passed, if I did, he would blow my brains out; so I swore I would not, except I was in danger of my life. Then they both went together up stairs, and I heard a pistol go off about half an hour afterwards; then I made what haste I could out of the house the back way, and so off to the ferry, and afterwards to Enfield chaise. When we were near Walthamstow church, I promised to commit the murder; and Swan told me, when we were going to London on the Thursday, if I would not do it, by G—d he must, or

somebody else should, for Miss Jeffryes was with child, and if the old miser, her uncle, came to know it, she would be cut off from his estate, and turned out of doors\*.

A Thomas Forbes, apothecary at Woodford. Between 3 and 4 on the Wednesday morning I was called by Swan, the prisoner, who came and told me, that a sad accident had happened to Mr. Jeffryes; I went immediately, and found the blood about the room congealed; then I examined the wounds, and found two given by a gun or pistol, on the left side of his face, and a stab near his ear; I prob'd them, and found that under the ear 4 inches deep.

B Sarah Arnold, servant-maid to the deceased, was next called and sworn.

Q. When was the first alarm?

C Arnold. It was about 3 o'clock, when I looked out of my window, and saw Miss Jeffryes in the yard in her shift, and Swan told me my master was murdered he feared, and desired me to go and see him, which I did, and found him wounded, and the blood congealed. I saw a knife, and some bits of wood in the room, but the knife was not bloody. After this I ran out of doors, and alarmed the neighbours.

Q. Where did your master keep his pistols?

D Arnold. In the kitchen, there used to hang a pair of pistols, but after the murder I could find but one of them, but saw some chippings of lead on the floor in the kitchen, as if cut off the bullets, that I remember I saw Swan sitting to the pistols.

E Q. Did you ever observe any thing particular in the behaviour of Miss Jeffryes towards Swan, and what have you heard your master say to it?

Arnold. Miss used to go frequently into the garden, and my master was displeased at it, and threatened to alter his will, and cut her off, if she did not alter her conduct.

F William Gallant, a barber at Walthamstow. After this murder was committed, I went to Mr. Jeffryes's house, and said, Where is that villain Matthews, and told Swan, my heart misgave me about him. Swan said, "Oh! my lad, he is as innocent as a lamb." And the same morning I saw the prisoner Jeffryes bounce herself down into a chair in the kitchen, G and said, *Oh! I shall die a worse death than my uncle.*

James Thornton, surgeon of Walthamstow. I live about a furlong from the deceased's

\* Mr. Jeffryes had made a will in 1746, wherein he appointed his niece sole executrix, and left her his whole estate, except a few legacies.

deceased's house ; I saw him about an hour after he was murdered, the blood was congealed, and lost out of those small arteries where the wounds were given. I asked Miss Jeffries how this came to pass ? She answered, she was in a great fright, and heard four fellows running down stairs cursing and swearing ; and one of them said, D—n it, now we have done all the mischief we can, let us set the house on fire. She said farther, she jumped out of bed, and out of the window.

After this several witnesses confirmed what Matthews had said about the places where he and Swan had met and drank ; and John Gall, keeper of the Green-Man and Bell in Whitechapel, gave a particular account of what passed at his house, agreeable to what Matthews had said ; and also of the second apprehension and commitment of Matthews after the murder, when he said, he knew who did the murder, but did not do it himself.

Ann Wright, at the White-Horse, Stratford-Bridge, said, That she keeps the Yorkshire-Grey at Stratford, and one day in June last, but which she could not remember, Miss Jeffries and two men came in a coach to her house, and they, with another man that was there, went into a room and called for some wine. Miss Jeffries fell a crying, and said she had been fetching Swan out of Bridewell, and fetching a sigh, said, *She feared she was damn'd.*

Mr. Hillier, a farmer at Walthamstow, said, That he went about 7 o'clock in the morning the murder was committed ; and being asked what situation he found things in, he reply'd, When I came into the street in the morning, I was met by Mrs. Conder, who told me Mr. Jeffries was murdered. By what they farther said, I found it was owing to an alteration which he was about to make in his will. I saw an iron bar standing by the side of the door, that belonged to the window, and the lead was regularly untwisted on the inside of the window, as if a glazier had done it. From thence I apprehended, that some of the family had done the murder. We got of Swan two or three rakes to search the ponds for the things which they said were stolen ; there came likewise three other men, who each of them took an instrument, and said to Swan, look about again, these things can never be carried off. A little after this the men hallowed out, pulling a sack out of the pond, with pewter, brasses, a silver tankard, some spoons, and other things. When we were going before the justice, Miss Jeffries said, as I was a gentleman, she hoped I would not suffer her

to be used ill. She then called me to be a witness that she had given to Mrs. Martin bank-notes to the value of 500l. and a 500l. bond ; and as she was going to get into the coach she pulled out a bank-bill of 100l. out of her bosom, and gave it to Mrs. Martin, to let her know, and that all the world might know, that Mr. Jeffries did not lose his life for the sake of wronging Mrs. Martin's children ; which 100l. was to be equally divided among the children.

Richard Clark, of Walthamstow. I was at Mr. Jeffries's house the morning the murder was committed ; I heard an outcry of *murder, fire, and thieves.* I live about 16 yards from his house ; as I went into the court, I saw Swan ; there he made a full stop before me ; I asked which way they got in ? Swan said, that he thought they got in at the window backward, and out of the door ; he went as far as the door with us, to shew us the window, and I examined the window and door, after I came back ; I looked about the yard, and round the premises, and tho' it was a dewy morning, yet I saw no dew beat off.

John Ball, a butcher of Walthamstow, being sworn, said, That on the morning the murder was committed, he met Mr. Robert Clifton, and told him, Mr. Jeffries was shot ; whereupon they went to Mr. Jeffries, and Mr. Clifton then took hold of his hand, and said, "if you know who did this, hold up your hand, or else let it lie still ;" upon that, he let the handkerchief, which he held in his hand to wipe the blood off his face, drop on the bed, and held up his left-hand. This was between three and four o'clock in the morning.

Here the king's counsel rested the proofs for the crown ; and the prisoners being called upon to make their defence, Swan said, that he had nothing to say, but left it to his counsel. And Jeffries said, she had nothing more to say, than that she should call witnesses to prove most of those that had been produced for the king, perjured ; and left the rest to her counsel.

What these witnesses said, tended chiefly to shew Miss's duty and affection to her uncle, and that her fright and concern at his murder was a real fright and concern ; also that Swan was always very careful of his master, and might have had better opportunities of murdering him, if he had ever intended it, as he fetched him home from distant places at all hours ; that tho' he was seen in his shirt, and Miss in her shift, which were not clean, the morning of the murder, there was no blood upon them ; and that as the pistol burst, the person

who discharged it must be wounded, which Swan was not.

The counsel for the crown here observed, that the pistol being a long one, which appeared from the length of the rammer, which was produced, as also the shattered remains of the pistol, and that part where the lock was fixed was entire, that consequently the hand that discharged it might not be hurt.

Sir Samuel Gower was then sworn, who said, Matthews was brought before me, and was examined, and I committed him to Bridewell, on suspicion of being concerned in some robbery. He was examined four or five times before me, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Quarrel. He gave different accounts on his examinations. I told him I could not put confidence in his evidence, he prevaricated so much. I did suffer him to sign one or two of his examinations. And when he said any thing of the fact of murdering Mr. Jeffries, he always said, he was hired to do it, and was offered money. I asked him, why he did not make this discovery sooner, and then he might have appeared like an honest man, and saved his master's life; and he told me, he could not tell how to go about it. He was brought before me by Mr. Gall, and I looked on him as a criminal.

Justice Quarrel confirmed the testimony of Sir Samuel, as did also Sir Samuel's clerk.

The prisoners having gone thro' their defence, the counsel for the crown in their reply said, that the evidence produced in support of the indictment was clear, strong and permanent, and that the evidence on the part of the defence, had not contradicted any one single circumstance that was advanced on the part of the prosecution: That, indeed, they had produced two worthy magistrates before whom Matthews was examined, in order to destroy the credit that might be given to Matthews's testimony; but instead of destroying, they absolutely confirm it, for that the sum of the evidence of both those gentlemen was, that tho' Matthews in his several examinations in some things greatly prevaricated, yet, when ever he spoke of Mr. Jeffries's murder, he always insisted that Swan and Miss Jeffries, the two prisoners at the bar, hired him to do it; and at the same time he as strongly insisted that he refused to do it; and therefore his evidence, which might be called a positive one, supported by the many circumstances that attended it, left no manner of doubt but that the prisoners were guilty.

The judge having summed up the evi-

dence to the jury, they withdrew, and in a little more than an hour, returned, and brought in the prisoners guilty.

On March 12, the day after her conviction, Miss Jeffries made a confession, That what Matthews had sworn was true, except that part of his being in the house at the time the pistol went off: And that she had had this murder in her thoughts for two years past, but never had a proper opportunity of getting it executed before, till she engaged and persuaded Swan, and together with Swan, she offered Mathews money to execute it, who agreed to do it; that upon the night the murder was committed, it was agreed between Swan and her, that they should both go up to their chambers, as if they were going to bed, and as soon as the maid had locked her door, and was supposed to be in bed, she came out of her own room, and went to Swan's, and said, *Hallo! are you awake?* he answered, yes; and he was not undressed; then she went into her uncle's room to see if he was asleep, and took a silver tankard, a silver cup, and some silver spoons, from off a chest of drawers in the deceased's room; then she and Swan went down stairs, and Swan took out a new sack from under the stairs, and she and Swan put the plate, and some pewter and brass which they took off the shelves in the kitchen, into the sack, till she said I can do no more. Swan and she then drank each a large dram of brandy; then she went up stairs into her own chamber, where it was agreed she should undress herself, and lie till a signal was given by a knock at her door or wainscot, that her uncle was murdered, then she was to open her window, and cry out, *Fire and thieves*, to alarm the neighbourhood. She further says, she accidentally fell asleep as soon almost as in bed, but on a sudden was awaked by some noise in a fright, when she laid and listened, and heard a violent breathing or gasping, as if somebody was under a difficulty in drawing their breath, then she concluded her uncle was murdered, and then opened her window, and made the agreed alarm; directly after which she came down stairs, and Swan let her out of the street-door in her shift, when she run to Mrs. Diaper's door, in the same court-yard; Swan then shut the street-door, and as soon as he heard the neighbours were coming, and thought a sufficient alarm was made, he opened the street-door again in his shirt, and run out as if he was just come out of bed in a fright. She further says, that previous to the executing this diabolical design, they had taken care to cut the wire of the

the bell on the outside, which went from the master's to the maid's room, to prevent his calling the maid. - It is said, that she further confessed, she had long lived in a state of incest with her uncle.

Swan said, that he did not do the murder, but that Matthews, who came in at the garden-gate, which Swan left open for that purpose, actually did, with one of the deceased's pistols, which was hanging up in the kitchen; and Swan cut a bullet, which he took out of a drawer in the kitchen, to make it fit the pistol. He was implacable against Miss Jeffries for having made any confession of this melancholy and wicked affair.

On Saturday, March 14, they received sentence of death; and while the judge was making a moving and pathetic speech before the sentence, Miss Jeffries fainted away several times, (as he had before on her trial) and at last recovering herself, prayed for as long a time as possible to prepare herself for a future state.

N. B. This unhappy young woman, for some weeks after her uncle's murder, continued to advertise in the papers, promising a reward to any one who should discover the murderers.

*At the same Assizes HENRY SIMONS, the Polish Jew, against whom a Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury of MIDDLESEX, for wilful and corrupt Perjury, in swearing that Mr. GODDARD, at Cranford-Bridge, had robbed him of 554 Ducats, of which Indictment he was acquitted, was tried for assaulting JAMES ASHLEY, Merchant, and putting into his Pocket 3 Ducats, with an Intent to charge the said ASHLEY with a Robbery. (See Lond. Mag. for last Year, p. 571.)*

M R. Ashley swore, that when he had apprehended Simons on the Essex road, which he said he endeavoured to do purely for the sake of publick justice, and had carried him to the Saracen's head at Chelmsford, the said Simons desiring to speak with him, he stooped down to hear what he had to say; that presently after this, the defendant cried out, *my gilt, my gilt, my gilt, my ducats in pocket*. That thereupon putting his hand in his left-side pocket, he pulled out his pocket-book, and asked him if that was his? who cried out, *ne, ne, not dat pocket, toder pocket*; that then the witness pulling his handkerchief out of his right-hand pocket, there dropped out a ducat which much surpris'd him, and putting his hand into the same pocket again, he found 2 ducats more among March, 1752.

some walnuts he had there: That before this he saw the defendant pull out a green purse, and tell some money, and he thought there was some gold in it; but now being searched, there was found about him no more than 1s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . - Several persons who were present at the Saracen's head, confirmed what Mr. Ashley had said; and one of them declared he saw 3 pieces of gold when Simons was telling his money, and that he verily believed they were the same which Mr. Ashley pulled out of his pocket.

The witnesses for the defendant, on the other hand, endeavoured to shew, that instead of putting ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, the Jew had not the value of a ducat about him when he went out of London: That he was drove to such necessity, that he was obliged to pawn his veil, a thing the religious among the Jews never do, but at the last extremity: That the defendant always had the character of an honest man and a just merchant: That after he had lost his ducats, he was so poor as to beg charity, and was relieved by some of his brethren: That out of this money he redeemed his veil, which he had pawned for 30s. and had not above 5s. left.

One of them said he saw Mr. Ashley, on the Essex road, pull a handful of ducats out of his right-hand coat pocket; but Mr. Ashley affirmed, he never saw a ducat in his life before those he pulled out of his pocket at Chelmsford.

Mr. alderman Gascoigne deposed, That he was up stairs, at the Saracen's head in Chelmsford, at the time when Mr. Ashley and the defendant were there; and being sent for down to them, Mr. Ashley said to him, that damn'd villain the Jew, had put some ducats in his pocket, and had charged him with robbing him; that then he, Mr. alderman Gascoigne, spoke to the Jew in Dutch, and asked him, if he put the ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, and whether the ducats were his, Simons's? when Simons replied in Dutch, *They are none of my ducats*, and then further said, *Goddard, Goddard, Goddard's ducats*; that he then denied putting any ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, or charging Mr. Ashley with robbing him of them.

The judge summed up the evidence on both sides, and the jury was enclosed about nine at night, and did not agree till two the next morning, and then brought the defendant in guilty; and he will receive judgment in the court of King's-Bench next term.

Sung by Mr. BEARD, in the SHEPHERD'S LOTTERY.

To dear Ama — ryllis young Strephon had

long Declar'd his fixt passion, and dy'd for in

long : He went one May morning to meet in the

grove, By her own dear appointment, this goddess of

love. Mean while in his mind all her charms he ran o'er, And

doated on each ; can a lover do more, do more ? Can a

lover do more ?



2.  
He waited and waited, then changing  
his strain, [disdain;  
'Twas fury, and rage, and despair, and  
The sun was commanded to hide his dull  
light, [ter'd downright.  
And the whole course of nature was al-  
'Twas his hapless fortune to die and  
adore,  
But never to change; can a lover do more?

3.  
Cleora, it hap'd, was by accident there,  
No rose-bud so tempting, no lily so fair.  
He press'd her white hand, next her lips  
he assay'd, [maid.  
Nor would she deny him, so civil the  
Her kindly compliance his peace did re-  
store, [more.  
And dear Amaryllis was thought of no

Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1752.

To Mrs. CIBBER: On her writing the Oracle.

MELPOMENE, in sad despair,  
Her bosom beat and tore her hair,  
Then wildly threw her arms about.  
Apollo came to her relief,  
Enquir'd the reason of her grief,  
And why she made so strange a rout?  
How can you ask me, said the muse,  
Here, see; this Oracle peruse,  
And say, have I not cause to moan?  
Why was not I to this invited?  
Thalia wrote what you indited;  
'Tis a contrivance of your own.  
I think my favourite might have paid,  
Since she was certain of your aid,  
Her gratitude to tragedy:  
I train'd her up with parent care,  
And now you let my sister share  
The honour which was due to me.  
I own, reply'd the god, and smil'd,  
'Twas I inspir'd your darling child,  
In this her modest first essay;  
And if to tragic themes she'll rise,  
And follow you amidst the skies,  
Depend upon't, I'll lead the way.

C. DENIS.

Prologue to the ORACLE. Spoken by  
Mr. BARRY.

THE little piece we offer to your view,  
In France tho' often shewn, is here  
quite new;  
And novelty, the men at least confess,  
Makes half the charm of wit, as well as dress.  
She hopes — for 'tis a female has been  
scribbling —  
That no male critic here will dare be nibbling.  
A woman write! — Yes, saith — I am no  
fibber;  
And who d'ye think this author is? Our  
Genius she gives up freely to the men,  
'Tis nobler gratitude: inspires her pen:  
Your kindness to acknowledge, not repay,  
Is all her aim in this her first essay.  
She's now a dressing, and in pitious taking!  
But what's the player's to the poet's quaking?  
I know what 'tis to act a first-night's part,  
And doubly pity her with all my heart.  
Yet, after all, why shou'd she fear disgrace?  
I see indulgence smile in ev'ry face.

The piece, we hope, will all your fancies  
bit, [quit.  
Tho' it, perhaps, may want — what some call  
No smutty jokes, — not one intriguing touch —  
Odd creatures, sure, our lively friends the  
French!

But then we have some pantomime to shew,  
Machines in shape of men that come and go;  
A fairy too — oh! — I should not blab —  
Well — but — I know you hugely lik'd Queen  
Mab:

And ours, were but this magic circle free,  
Cou'd shew some pretty tricks, as well as she;  
But, for this time, your very goodness foils  
Our fairy's art, and half your pleasure spoils  
On this full stage, (we see it with glad hearts)  
Our statue-dancers cannot shew their parts;  
But what you lose for this one crowded night,  
Whole years of best endeavour shall requite.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

WAS not I right? — In spite of all  
their art,  
I'd a shrewd guess that Charming had a heart.  
How vain their tricks! A girl that's in her  
teens, [chines;  
By instinct knows, that men — are not ma-  
That bawling cyts, lips, heart, — can look,  
can sing, [tbing.  
Can love, can kiss, — in short, do every  
Pygmalion once a marble mistress woo'd,  
(Fool! to prefer a stone to flesh and blood!)  
But find a girl so simple, if you can,  
To take a lifeless statue for a man.  
Metbinks ev'n I cou'd know, tho' in the dark,  
The difference 'twixt a statue, and a spark:  
Yes; I wou'd have their wiser heads to know,  
We females never are impos'd on so.  
If to the fair, my carriage shou'd to-night,  
Appear too bold, too forward, or too light;  
Shou'd my simplicity their censure move,  
When I instruct young OBERON to love;  
I hope to find indulgence, when I shew  
The thing I toy'd with was — a harmless  
bean:

Besides, my best excuse is yet to come,  
When I grew fond, I thought my charmer  
dumb:

Here, then, gallants may this instruction find  
If men were secret, women wou'd be kind.

**O D E** for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day,  
1751, which was celebrated on March 3,  
1752. By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

*Recitative and Air by Mr. WASS.*

**T**O Cæsar thus blith Albion sings,  
Her best belov'd, her best of kings:  
Auspicious ever be the morn,  
When glory dawn'd on Cæsar born !  
To pay him, warm in lofty lays,  
For blessings past, unbounded praise,  
Would faintly speak the grateful fire,  
Which his paternal cares inspire.

*Recit. and Air by Mr. SAVAGE.*  
Behold ! with what revolving zeal  
He meditates our future weal.

Warning to guard a minor king  
(As far as human prescience can)  
From the distressed youth might bring,  
Ere growing virtue form the man.  
Dark ! dreadful period ! hence be far !  
Thou draw'st an unborn grief too near :  
But from this spring of distant woes  
This healing royal virtue flows.

*Duet by Mr. BEARD and by Mr. SAVAGE.*  
Preserve him, heav'n ! reward his care,  
And make maturity his heir ;  
Nor let his glorious reign expire,  
Till, in the son, survives the fire.

*Recit. and Air, by Mr. SAVAGE.*  
Then let a GEORGE from GEORGE arise,  
To gild with lineal beams our skies ;  
As round the expanded course of heav'n  
Bright suns succeeding suns are driven :  
If higher joy kind heav'n would give,  
Long, longer still must Cæsar live.

*Recit. and Air, by Mr. BEARD.*  
Happy Albion ! Envy'd isle !  
Blest with heav'n and nature's smile.  
Enrich'd and fenc'd by ambient seas,  
Greatest sure of kings is he,  
Glorious in sublime degree,  
Whom smiling liberty obeys.

**C H O R U S.**  
If higher joy kind heav'n would give,  
Long, longer still must Cæsar live.

*An Answer to the first REBUS in our last,*  
p. 86.

**T**HREE E-though twelve pieces are of-  
ten call'd *ports*,  
But no matter for that — in the south  
There's a place of renown where the sail-  
or resorts,  
Nor need I to say 'tis — **PORTSMOUTH.**  
J. D.

**A N O T H E R.**

**P**ORTS are the places where ships may  
reside,  
From blust'ring winds in the south ;  
And the Mouth being reckon'd part of the  
face,  
The name of the place is **PORTSMOUTH.**  
R. W.

*The Song of PURCELL's, sung by Mr BEARD,  
and revived at Ranelagh, being an Invo-  
cation to the Deities of the Ancients, parti-  
cularly to the God of Sleep.*

**Y**E twice ten hundred deities,  
To whom we daily sacrifice ;  
Ye pow'rs that dwell with fate below,  
And see what men are doom'd to do !  
Where elements in discord dwell ;  
Thou god of sleep ! arise and tell,  
Tell great Zempalla what strange fate  
Must on her dismal vision wait !

By the croaking of the toad,  
In the cave that makes abode ;  
Earthy dun that pants for breath,  
With its swell'd sides full of death.  
By the crested adder's pride,  
That along the cliff does glide !  
By thy visage, fierce and black !  
By the death's head on thy back !  
By the hearts of gold, that deck  
Thy breast, thy shoulders, and thy neck !  
By the twisted serpents plac'd  
For a girdle round thy waste !

From thy sleeping mansion rise,  
And open thy unwilling eyes :  
While bubbling springs their musick keep,  
That use to lull thee in thy sleep.

*A new Song, introduced in the CONSCIOUS  
LOVERS, sung by LOWE, in the Charac-  
ter of the Singing-Master.*

**1.**  
**G**LORY is not half so fair,  
As bright virtue's rising star :  
Beauty, when with truth combin'd,  
Wins and claims the gen'rous mind.

**2.**  
Does the languid soul complain ?  
Virtuous love shall chase the pain :  
Or if love would truth attend,  
Honour should be virtue's friend.

**A N O D E :**  
*Addressed to the noble Author of a Treatise  
concerning the MILITIA, in four Sec-  
tions ; (see p. 3.) on His Birth-Day,*  
Feb. 6, 1752.

*Sitis felices, & tu simul, & tua vita,  
Et domus.* CATULLUS.

**T**O sovereign Jove what shall I pray  
For POLLIO, on his natal Day ?  
Not Titles : — with their Pomp he's  
crown'd,  
Deriv'd from Ancestors renown'd :  
Not Riches : — with their Flow he's  
blest :  
Not Genius : — Clio warms his Breast :  
Not Learning : — boundless is his Store :  
Not patriot Fire : — Rome scarce breath'd  
more. [Knaves ?]  
“ What means this Flourish, flatt'ring  
(Cries POLLIO) : — “ Say, what would'st  
thou crave ? ”

**POLLIO,**

POLLIO, believe, with Soul sincere  
Thy social Virtues I revere :  
Am struck, when I thy Form survey,  
As *Indians* with the God of Day ;  
For thou'rt, to me, as cheering Light,  
And all that can the thought delight.  
Hence thou my ev'ry Wish must claim  
For length'n'd Years, and Health, and  
Fame.

To charm thee, *Hymen* gave a FAIR,  
Among her Sex a Phoenix rare.—  
A SON (ye *Fates* !) to stretch thy Line :  
A SON ! — then will each Joy be THINK.

A FABLE. Addressed to the Country Gen-  
tlemen, and the modern Patriots.

A S down the torrent of an angry flood  
An earthen pot, and a brais kettle  
flow'd ;

The heavy cauldron, sinking and distress'd,  
By its own weight, and the fierce waves  
oppress'd,

Silly bespoke the lighter vessel's aid,  
And to the earthen pitcher friendly said :  
Come, brother, why should we, divided,  
lose [pose

The strength of union, and ourselves ex-  
To the fierce insults of this paltry stream,  
Which, with united forces, we can stem ?  
Tho' different, heretofore, have been our  
parts,

The common danger reconciles our hearts :  
Here, lend me thy kind arm to break the  
flood. [stood,

The pitcher this new friendship under-  
And made this answer : Tho' I wish for  
ease

And safety, this alliance does not please ;  
Such different natures never will agree ;  
Your constitution is too rough for me.  
If, by the waves, I against you am tost,  
Or you to me, I equally am lost :  
And fear more mischief from your hard-  
en'd side, [tide.

Than from the shores, the billows, or the  
I calmer days, and ebbing waves attend,  
Rather than buoy you up, and serve your  
end.

#### THE MORAL.

Act now no more, ye honest men, like  
fools ; [make you tools.

Nor trust their friendship, who wou'd  
Oh ! let not this alliance ever pass ;  
For know, that you are Clay, and they  
are Brags.

To Sir HARRY BEAUMONT :  
On publishing his Dialogue on BEAUTY.

BEAUTY was wont to dazzle and  
surprize ;

A mingled blaze of charms to vulgar eyes :  
Man found its radiant efflux fire the  
blood ;

Heart-felt, 'tis true, but never understood :  
You first dispel the cloud that hid its  
charms ; [warms ;

Spow, how its influence every bosom

By you distinct Its powers are all exprest ;  
Each in its proper, native brightness, dress'd.

Thus pour'd the sun his blended stream  
of rays

In one confus'd, one undistinguish'd blaze ;  
Till Newton's hand the wondrous work  
display'd,

At once unrav'ling the mysterious braid ;  
Each native tint from the bright mass dis-  
join'd ;

To each its order, and its force assign'd.  
Nature her veil o'er the fair form had  
sung : [sprung.

He spoke ; and light once more from Chaos

The second *REBUS*, in our last, p. 87, an-  
swered by a Lady.

YOUR rebus, good Sir, is not hard to  
explain, [pain :

A woman has done't without trouble or  
A Hat is most useful to keep out the rain,  
A Field is oft cover'd with choicest of grains :

As Hatfield's the place, where this noble  
peer dwells, [Wells ;

Your bottle I claim, Sir, tho' not at the  
But that I should have it I think it is meet,  
Therefore you must pay it in great Poul-  
tney street ; [by name,

A surgeon there dwells, Bob Four-pence  
To him I've resign'd the bottle I claim.

ALMIRA.

#### To a YOUNG LADY Singing.

SUCH, skill'd the tender verse to frame,  
And softly strike the golden lyre ;

A stranger to the soft'ning flame,  
And new to ev'ry mild desire ;

The sweets that crown the budding year,  
Pour'd from the zephyrs tepid wing,

Saw Sappho in the grove appear,  
The rival of the vocal spring.

To try the heart-subduing strain,  
Anon the vernal scenes impel,

Thro' lofty rocks, and rilly plain,  
Soft warbled from the Eolian shell.

Or such as in the bright abodes,  
The youngest muse with glories crown'd,

To whom the fire of men and gods  
Gave all the enchanting pow'r of sound.

As at the banquet of the sky,  
Freed from the giants impious arms,

She drew each heavenly ear and eye,  
With beauty's mingling musick's charms.

Had such a voice, sure to prevail,  
Soft warbled from the fyxen strand,

What wonder, had each amorous sail  
Spontaneous sought the tuneful land ?

Even thou, who cautious wing'd thy way,  
Had given thy tedious wand'rings o'er ;

By Julia's all-persuading lay  
Fix'd ever to the pleasing shore.

# Monthly Chronologer.



THE persons who fought the duel mentioned in our last, p. 91, were lord Lempster and capt. Grey, and according to all accounts, the latter, who was unhappily killed, was the aggressor. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict manslaughter, and lord Lempster surrendering himself, was admitted to bail.

## *Extract of a Letter from Naples.*

When we thought the eruptions of mount Vesuvius had entirely ceased, the bituminous matter came pouring down again very plentifully; but by means of a deep trench made in the wood of Ottaino, the principal branch of that fiery torrent is turned out of its usual course; without which precaution a great part of the wood might have been destroyed. Since the 15th of last month a great deal of smoke issues from the aperture called Atrio del Cavallo, and much the same quantity from the summit of the mountain, from whence we presume there may be a latent communication between them. In the valley of Castagno the sulphur and bitumen are heaped up to the height of 87 feet. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 569.)

At the assizes at Reading, for the county of Berks, which ended Feb. 29, one man for house-breaking, and two for a robbery, received sentence of death.

The ages of the crowned heads, and other princes of importance in the general system of Europe.

Years old.	Years old.
Emperor 43	K. of Prussia 40
Empress queen 35	Poland 55
— of Russia 37	Sardinia 51
Grand Signior 55	Two Sicilies 36
K. of Gr. Britain 68	Electoꝛ of Mentz 62
— France 42	Cologne 51
— Spain 38	Triers 70
— Portugal 37	Palatine 27
— Denmark 29	Bavaria 25
— Sweden 42	Duke of Parma 32

TUESDAY, March 3.

His majesty's birth-day was celebrated at court with great pomp and magnificence, it having been postponed ever since Oct. 30, on account of the late melancholy inourmings. (See the ode on this occasion, p. 140.)

Miss Blandy was tried at Oxford assizes for poisoning her father in August last. The trial lasted above 12 hours, when the

jury brought in their verdict guilty, and she accordingly received sentence of death. (See her trial, p. 127, &c.) At the same assizes one man was condemned for a robbery on the highway, and another for a burglary and robbery.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

A remarkable cause was tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Lee, founded upon an information brought against a victualler in Shoe-Lane, for selling gold lace of a foreign manufacture, which is contrary to law; when the jury brought the defendant in guilty of the penalty of 100l. with costs of suit.

The assizes at Aylesbury, for the county of Bucks, proved a maiden one, none being capitally convicted; on which occasion the judges and officers were presented by the sheriff with white gloves, according to custom.

THURSDAY, 5.

Was preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, before the governors of the Small-Pox Hospital, an excellent sermon, by the Right Rev. the lord bishop of Worcester; at which were present the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Marlborough, the earl of Northumberland, lord visc. Gage, lord Parker, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Sir William Calvert, and several other governors, and about 3000 ladies. There was a very fine performance of musick vocal and instrumental, by above 70 performers. There was collected at the church 225l. 16s. and the collection at the hall after dinner, and the several benefactions then given to that charity, with what was received at the church, amounted to 820l. and upwards.

FRIDAY, 6.

At Hertford assizes, Charles Smith, for the murder of his own son, Tho. Hurry and Alice Andrews, for the murder of the daughter of the said Hurry, by beating and other cruel usage, and one for a robbery on the highway, received sentence of death. The assizes at Worcester, which ended on the same day, proved a maiden one.

SATURDAY, 7.

Two men were condemned at Bedford assizes, one for horse-stealing, and the other for housebreaking. At Winchester, one was capitally convicted for sending an incendiary letter, one for horse-stealing, one for sheep-stealing, and one for stealing upwards of 50l. out of a dwelling house.

MONDAY,

## MONDAY, 9.

Robert Scott, Esq; late sheriff of London and Middlesex, was unanimously elected alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of Sir Wm. Smith, Knt. deceased.

## WEDNESDAY, 11.

At Gloucester three men received sentence of death, one for a highway robbery, another for house-breaking, and the other for breaking open a cupboard and stealing out of it 7l. 7s.

At the assizes at Chelmsford for the county of Essex, Miss Jeffries and John Swan were tried for the murder of her uncle at Walthamstow, and both found guilty. She is about 25 years of age. (See the trial, which lasted 19 hours, p. 133—137.)

The knights companions of the ancient order of the Thistle, held a chapter before the sovereign at St. James's, when the Rt. Hon. the earl of Dumfries was created a knight of that order, in the room of the duke of Buccleugh, deceased.

## THURSDAY, 12.

A chapter of the Hon. order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when the Rt. Hon. the lord Onslow was created a knight of that order, in the room of the earl of Orford, deceased.

Henry Simons, the Polish Jew, was tried at Chelmsford on an indictment for an assault on Mr. James Ashley, and putting three ducats into his pocket, with an intent to charge him with a robbery. The jury withdrew about nine at night, and continued out five hours, after which they brought in their verdict guilty of the indictment. (See an account of this trial, p. 137.)

At the assizes at Salisbury for the county of Wilts, the three following received sentence of death, viz. James Rosier, for the murder of William Wadham, who with others were guarding the fish-ponds of Edward Popham, Esq; Aaron Robins, for stealing half a piece of fine broad-cloth; and Joseph Ladd, for breaking open two houses, and stealing three silver spoons, 21 cheeses, and two sides of bacon.

## FRIDAY, 13.

His majesty held a chapter of the most noble order of the Garter at St. James's, when prince Edward, the earl of Lincoln, and the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, were elected knights of that order, and invested in person; and the prince of Orange and the earl of Cardigan by proxies. (See a particular account of the ceremony, in our Mag. for 1749, p. 252, 287.)

## SATURDAY, 14.

At the assizes at Chelmsford, besides John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffries, the

nine following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Samuel Prior, alias Butcher, for breaking open the Custom-house at Colchester; Samuel Yell, for robbing on the highway; William Medwell, for returning from transportation; Joseph Radcliffe and John Turner, for horse-stealing; John Hunt, for a burglary; and James Lucy, William Rand, and Brian Ennis, for sheep-stealing.

## SUNDAY, 15.

Was a violent storm of wind, by which several stacks of chimnies were blown down, and in some places the roofs beat in, whereby many people were terribly bruised, and some lost their lives; great quantities of lead were blown off Chelsea-hospital, the houses on London-bridge, &c. the head of Levi and the feet of Abraham in the fine window in Westminster-Abbey were blown out, as were the windows in many places; and in St. James's-Park, and the villages about this metropolis, great numbers of trees were demolished. On the river ships were drove from their moorings, lighters and boats sunk, and several lives lost.

## TUESDAY, 17.

The periodical paper, called *The Rambler*, was laid down on this day, after having subsisted about two years.

## WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the East-India company, when the report relating to the bonds given by the late president and council of Fort St. George (pursuant to the direction of the general court of the 26th of June last) was laid before them; and after some debates, it was agreed to pay them all off; the whole sum, principal and interest, amounting to near 140,000l.

## FRIDAY, 20.

A desperate attempt was made by the condemned prisoners in Newgate to break the said goal. As Mr. Sinclair the turnkey, and two of the runners, were going about 8 in the evening to lock them up in their cells, Broughton and Hayes, two notorious street-robbers, attacked Mr. Sinclair and wounded him with knives, in a dangerous manner; the noise alarming the goal, capt. Chapman, a prisoner upon an extent, and James Payce, under sentence of transportation, hastened to Sinclair's assistance, and at the outer door to the cells rescued him from his assailants, and immediately capt. Chapman pushed to the door, and had the prudence to bolt the same, enclosing Payce, two of the runners, and all the prisoners within the cells. By this their escape was prevented, as they had only the several cells at their command. Immediately upon

this, Mr. Akerman sent to the Tilt-yard and the Tower for two parties of the foot-guards ; as also to the sheriffs, who immediately came, and the soldiers took possession of the passage to the Prefs-yard, while the sheriffs went into Mr. Akerman's house ; soon after came the lord mayor and Sir William Calvert in a coach, who, without alighting, drove to the duke of Newcastle's, to inform his grace of the affair ; they returned in about an hour, and then the lord mayor ordered the keeper, with the captain of the guard, to go into the Prefs yard with a number of soldiers, and ask if they would surrender, which they refused to do, upon which, the officer entered with his men, and drove the prisoners to the top of the cells, where they were all seized, and heavily iron'd, and five of them, viz. Broughton, Hayes, Agnew, and Fox, and Darby, who was committed for robbing the Western mail, were handcuff'd. Their irons were sawed off with knives.

At the Suffolk assizes, at Bury, John Osborn, jun. for breaking into a ware-house, and stealing 30s. in half-pence, and about 30s. in silver ; John Ward, alias Newman, for horse-stealing ; and Thomas Fridgett, alias White-Eyes, a notorious smuggler, were capitally convicted : As was John Reynor, at Thetford in Norfolk, for assaulting a woman on the highway, with an intent to rob her.

#### SATURDAY, 21.

At twelve this night the assizes ended at Maidstone for the county of Kent, when the 16 following prisoners were condemned, viz. John Grace, for the murder of his wife ; William Sawyer, Thomas Deveil, and Abraham Mulliner, for robbing James Hastrick on the highway, near Rochester, of four guineas, and afterwards murdering him, they imagining he knew them ; John Hobbs, for robbing Francis Taylor on Blackheath of a silver watch, &c. Christopher Reiley, for robbing Michael Lade, Esq; on the highway, between Broughton and Canterbury, of a hat and a bay gelding ; John Keating and James Nesbit, alias Berry, for divers robberies on the highway ; John Pelling and Dennis Doyle, for horse-stealing ; John Warner, for sheep-stealing ; Thomas Sturt, for stealing in the dwelling-house of John Comer, in Woolwich, 12 thirty-six shilling pieces, two guineas, and a silver cup ; John Hocklish, alias Hogs-Flesh, for burglary ; James Hudnell, for privately stealing from William Penfold, a silver watch, &c. Tho. Bailey, for burglary ; and Elizabeth Sparks, for stripping and robbing Sarah Kidder on the highway, in company with Sarah Me-

redith, who was convicted at the last assizes for the same fact, and was executed.

#### MONDAY, 23.

The 16 following malefactors, condemned the two last sessions at the Old-Bailey (see p. 43, 91.) were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Michael Maginnis, for the murder of Richard Shear, a carman, at a late execution ; Samuel Hill, for the murder of Sarah Crabtree, at Poplar ; James Hayes, Richard Broughton, and James Davis, for street robberies ; John Powney, for stealing plate and other goods, in a dwelling-house ; John Andrews, for forgery ; Anne Walsum, for the murder of Anne Allard ; Mary Killfoyl, for robbing some Dutch sailors at her house in St. Katherine's ; William Girdler, for a robbery near Knightsbridge ; Antony de Rolá, for the murder of Mr. Fargues, near the Barking-Dogs, Hoxton ; Joseph Geraldino, for the murder of a man in Hog-Lane, Soho ; Thomas Huddle, for returning from transportation ; Barnard Agnew, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Gale, for publishing a forged promissory note for 24 guineas.—When they were called down into the Prefs-yard to be halter'd, Broughton and Hayes refused coming, without having a clean shirt and stockings to be hanged in : And they, with Agnew, the other rioter on Friday night, were executed in their double irons. No soldiers attended the execution.

The same day a soldier was shot in Hyde-park, for desertion.

For the better preventing the horrid crime of murder, it is proposed, that all persons who shall be found guilty of wilful murder, be executed on the next day following after sentence is passed, unless the same should happen to be the Lord's-day ; and in that case on the Monday following. And also, that the body of such murderer, so convicted, shall be immediately conveyed by the proper officers appointed for that purpose to the hall of the surgeons company, or such other place as the said company shall depute or appoint, there to be dissected and anatomized by the said surgeons : And that the judge or justice of assize in any county in Great-Britain, where such conviction shall be, award the sentence to be put in execution the next day after such conviction (except as is before excepted) and cause the body of such murderer to be by the other officers appointed for that purpose, given to such surgeon as such judge or justice shall direct for the purpose aforesaid. And that it shall be in the power of such judge or justice to appoint the body of any such criminal to be hung in chains ;

chains; but that in no case whatsoever, the body of any murderer shall be suffered to be buried, but to be disposed of as aforesaid, to be anatomized or hung in chains. And that after sentence is passed, such offender shall be fed with bread and water only, and with no other food or liquor whatsoever, (except in case of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper.)

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Capt. Lowry was carried from Newgate this morning, at half an hour after nine. When he came to the gate, upon seeing the cart, he changed colour, but as soon as he was settled in the cart, he recovered. He was dressed in a morning gown, over which he had a scarlet cloak: He wore his hat with a brown wig of the colour of his eye-brows. He did not seem to exceed 30 years of age. His behaviour was composed, but in the cart he shewed no outward signs of devotion. When he came to Execution-dock, he was removed from the cart to the scaffold erected under the gallows, where he put on a white cap; and after he had been a few minutes there, the ordinary waited on him exactly at 11 o'clock, with whom he continued in prayers a quarter of an hour. Soon after the ordinary was gone, the scaffold on which he stood was struck down at one blow, and he continued hanging about 20 minutes, when he was cut down and carried in a boat to the Gallies to be hung in chains. In the way, between Newgate and the place of execution, the sailors could not help crying out, *Where is your royal-oak foremast?* (as he called a stick that he used to beat his men with) and that *He must no more swim Abraham*, (a cant sea phrase used when a sailor is unwilling to work and pretends sickness) which expression the captain uttered when Hossack was almost expiring under the barbarity of his discipline. The cart was attended by the sheriffs officers on horseback, and on one side of the captain was placed the executioner, and on the other a sailor. Before the cart was carried, by an officer, a silver oar, about 20 inches long, and of an antique form.

THURSDAY, 26.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to 95 publick and private bills; and among the rest, to An act for putting an end to doubts and questions relating to the attestation of wills in the American colonies: An act for relief of the annuitants of the mercers company: An act for securing the black-lead mines from theft and robbery: An act to open the port of Lancaster for the importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland: An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employments: An act to obviate doubts in

relief of the poor of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and the better cleaning the streets: An act to grant to his majesty certain sums out of the sinking fund, by Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1752: An act to make valid all contracts and agreements made by the commissioners of Greenwich hospital: Small debts bills for Liverpool, Birmingham, St. Alban's and Canterbury: An act for converting several annuities, therein mentioned, into one joint stock, to be charged on the sinking fund, and transferred at the South-sea house: An act for amending the act for the regulation of the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar: An act for making compensation to the late African company: An act for importing gum senega: An act for giving proper rewards to coroners: An act for preventing thefts and robberies, for regulating places of publick entertainment, and punishing persons keeping disorderly houses: An act to enable his majesty's natural-born subjects, tho' their parents were aliens, to inherit the estates of their ancestors: An act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder.— After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, and prorogued the parliament to June 4.

His majesty in his speech thanks both houses for the great application and dispatch, with which they had gone thro' the publick business; and for that they had not only shewn their just satisfaction in the measures he had pursued in foreign affairs, but had also given his majesty their support in carrying them on with that zeal and cheerfulness, which he had reason to expect from so dutiful and affectionate a parliament: Then tells them, the many laws now passed would, he hoped, attain the good ends intended by them; and nothing that depended on him should be wanting to make them effectual: Particularly thanks the commons for so readily granting the supplies, and for their care to support the reduction of the national interest; and concludes thus to both houses, "Nothing in this world can give me so much pleasure as to see you a flourishing and happy people. Exert yourselves in your several stations to do your parts; and you may depend on my unwearied endeavours to secure this great blessing to ourselves, and transmit it to posterity."

At the assizes at Exeter, 8 men were capitally convicted; one for murder, one for robbing the Exeter stage coach, two for the highway, three for house-breaking, and one for sheep-stealing. At Hereford two were condemned, one for the highway, and the other for sheep-stealing.

SATURDAY, 28.

This morning Swan on a sledge, and Miss Jeffries in a cart, were brought from

lows erected at Walthamstow. In her passage she had several fainting fits. An incredible number of people were assembled at Walthamstow, many paying exorbitantly for rooms, galleries, &c. who were all disappointed. For the sheriff thinking it dangerous to proceed, amidst such a multitude, ordered the cart and sledge to drive to the gibbet erected for Swan on the Forest, where they were executed about three in the afternoon. At the place of execution Miss Jeffries fainted several times, and was in a manner insensible. Her body was carried to an undertaker's to be interred, and Swan's was hung in chains. He confessed he committed the murder himself by firing a pistol loaded with pieces of bullets.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 24. **R** T. Hon. the lord Rawdon, to the Hon. lady Eliz. Hastings.

29. Capt. Shipley, of the first reg. of guards, to Miss Molly Arnet, of Oundle in Northamptonshire, a 30,000l. fortune.

March 1. Mr. Robert Church, of Hackney, to Miss Sowerby, a 12,000l. fortune.

2. William Ambridge, Esq; of Stony-Stratford, to Miss Spraggs, only daughter and heiress of the late James Spraggs, Esq;

5. Rt. Hon. the earl of Coventry, to Miss Maria Gunning, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq; sister to her grace the dutchess of Hamilton and Brandon, (see p. 91.) and granddaughter to the late lord visc. Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

7. Henry Uthoff, Esq; an eminent Hamburgh merchant, to Miss Molly Van Neck, second daughter of Sir Joshua Van Neck, Bart.

10. Mr. Thomas Lewis, nephew of Thomas Lewis, Esq; member for Radnor, to Miss Van Court, of Greenwich.

Thomas Glegg, Esq; of Carlhalton in Surrey, to Miss Sukey Herbert, of the same place.

12. Fitz Foy, of Duntish court in Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Senex, daughter of Mr. Senex, late of Fleet-street.

13. James Parker, Esq; of Audley-street, to Miss Anne Molineux, of Bond-street.

Capt. Stephen Howell, of the foot-guards, to Miss Peggy Paulin.

16. Capt. Crowder, many years a commander in the African trade, to Miss Jane Smithson, only daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Smithson, Esq; of Rumford in Essex.

17. Rev. Mr. Stotherd Abdy, brother to Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. of Cobham in Surrey, to Miss Theodosia Abdy, sister to Sir John Abdy, Bart. member for Essex.

19. Fane William Sharp, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Newport.

21. William Archer, Esq; of Hanover-

square, to lady Maria Fitzwilliams, sister to earl Fitzwilliams.

March 20. Lady Carpenter, delivered of a daughter.

22. The lady of Sir Edward Williams, Bart. of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 28. **R** T. Hon. lady Giffard, sister to lady Arundel of Wardour.

Rt. Hon. the countess of Yarmouth's mother, at Hanover.

29. Josiah Bullock, Esq; at his seat at Faulkbourne-hall in Essex, in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mr. Isaac Whood, an ingenious portrait painter.

Henry Hoare, jun. Esq; of the small-pox, at Naples, only son of Henry Hoare, Esq; Sir Richard Hoare's elder brother.

March 1. Edmund Williams, Esq; at Plymouth, who served his country faithfully at sea for 45 years, rising gradually in the royal navy, till he attained to the rank of rear-admiral.

Richard Francis Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel, peer of Ireland, major general of the French king's armies, knight of the order of St. Lewis, and minister plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty at the Prussian court.

6. Sir William Smith, Knt. alderman of Aldgate ward.

Tho. Pyrke, Esq; one of the verduers of the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire.

10. Rev. Dr. Angier, aged 89, who was rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch, in this city, 64 years.

Lady Anne Salter, relict of Sir John Salter, Knt. late alderman of Cornhill ward.

11. Rev. Mr. Harris, curate and lecturer of West-Ham, and Bow.

15. Rt. Hon. Thomas Lumley Saunderson, earl of Scarborough, viscount and baron Lumley of Lumley castle, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland, vice-admiral of the county of Durham, and knight of the Hon. order of the Bath. He is succeeded by his only surviving son Richard, now earl of Scarborough.

George Damer, Esq; member of parliament for Dorchester.

John Horton, at Elmsted, in Kent, aged 100, who was at the procession at the coming in of K. Charles II.

21. Samuel Palmer, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant in Crutched-Friers.

24. Henry Brooke, L. L. D. regius professor of civil law in the university of Oxford.

25. Temple Stanyan, Esq; who resided at Constantinople, and other places, as a publick minister.



## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, March 7. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire, to empower the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chester, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. Sam. Pepce, late bishop thereof; and also to issue his letter, recommending to the said dean and chapter, Edmund Keene, D. D. to be by them elected and chosen bishop of the said see of Chester.

*From other Papers.*

Mr. George Maisterman, presented by Henry Maisterman, Esq; of the crown office, to the rectory of Monewdon, in Suffolk.—Mr. Francis Wilde, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Ryton, in Shropshire.—Mr. Marlow, appointed curate of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green.—Tho. Lampry, M. A. presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Stone, in Kent.—Tho. Pearson, B. D. by the master and fellows of Corpus-Christi college in Cambridge, to the vicarage of Grancester, and to the rectory of Little Wilbraham, in that county.—Mr. Murray, chaplain to the English factory at Hamburg, to the rectory of Falkingham in Lincolnshire.—Edm. Bettlesworth, M. A. by—Harwood of Littleton, Esq; to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex.—John Rogers, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of St. Peter's, in Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Plumtree, by ditto, to the united livings of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch, in Lombard-street.—Mr. Jeffries, chosen lecturer of Bow at Stratford, and of West-Ham in Essex.—Tho. Hurst, M. A. presented by the duke of Rutland, to the rectory of Roppesley, in Lincolnshire.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, March 3. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. James lord Tyraway to be his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most faithful majesty the king of Portugal.

Whitehall, March 7. The king has been pleased to appoint Tho. Hopson, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of Edward Cornwallis, Esq;

John Parsons, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of invalids, late under the command of Thomas Wardour, Esq; deceased.

Geo. Bentinck, Esq; commonly called lord Geo. Bentinck, and Robert Bertie, Esq; commonly called lord Robert Bertie, to be his majesty's aids de camp, and to command and take rank as colonels of foot.

Robert Dingley, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof John Parsons, Esq; was late captain, in the second reg. of foot guards, commonly called the Coldstream,

commanded by the Right. Hon. William Anne earl of Albemarle, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces.

Whitehall, March 10. The king has nominated and appointed Geo. Crowle, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general at Lisbon.

Edw. Hay, Esq; to be his majesty's consul at Cadiz and Port St. Mary.

Tho. Winterbottom, Esq; the present lord mayor, appointed by his majesty one of the commissioners for victualling the royal navy; and Richard Hall, Esq; one of the commissioners in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy.

Whitehall, March 17. The king has been pleased to appoint Geo. Boscawen, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of col. Peregrine Thomas Hopson.

Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Esq; to be general and commander of all and singular his majesty's forces employed, or to be employed in his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, or Acadie, in North America, in the room of col. Cornwallis.

Brigadier gen. Richbell, to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of lieutenant gen. Wynyard, deceased.

John Aldercron, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of brigadier general Richbell.

Whitehall, March 21. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Philip Honeywood, Esq; to be one of his majesty's aid de camps.

Wm. Keppell, Esq; to be a capt. in the first reg. of foot guards, commanded by his royal highness William duke of Cumberland, capt. gen. of his majesty's forces.

Wm. Forster, Esq; to be major to the royal reg. of foot, commanded by James St. Clair, Esq; lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces.

John Robinson, Esq; to be a capt. in the Coldstream reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the Rt. Hon. Wm. Anne earl of Albemarle, lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces.

Wm. Napier, Esq; to be a capt. in the king's own royal reg. of Welch fusileers, commanded by John Hufke, Esq; lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces.

Wm. Gordon, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. of foot commanded by col. Alexander Durore.

*From other Papers.*

Lieut. Peyton Meares, made a capt. in col. Holmes's reg. of foot, at Minorca.—Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman of Tower ward, chosen col. of the green reg. of militia, in the room of Sir Wm. Smith, Knt. deceased.—Rt. Hon. the lord North, created earl of Guildford.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

# PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

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STOCK.									
INDIA STOCK.									
South Sea Stock.									
Ann. old Ann. new									
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# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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With a new and accurate MAP of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and a fine HEAD of the Right Hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq; SPEAKER of the HOUSE of COMMONS, Beautifully engraved.

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*We have received some mathematical questions, several pieces of poetry, &c. from our correspondents, which we are obliged to postpone.*



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. A P R I L, 1752.

*Mr. VOLTAIRE, in his late Piece, intitled, Le Siecle de Louis XIV. has given us the following Anecdote.*



SOME months after the death of this minister (cardinal Mazarine, 1661) an event happened of a most extraordinary nature, and what is no less surprising, unknown to any of our historians.

A gentleman unknown was in the most secret manner carried prisoner to the castle in the island St. Margaret upon the coast of Provence. His stature was above the common, and of a noble and beautiful presence. This prisoner was during the whole journey in a mask, which had the chin-piece so contrived with steel springs, that he could eat and drink without quelling it off; and his keepers had orders to kill him, if he ever unmasked. He remained in that island, until an officer of great trust, named Saint-Mars, then governor of Pignerol, was made governor of the Bastille in 1690, who went to bring him from the island of St. Margaret, and conducted him to the Bastille, still masked as before. Before his removal from that island, the marquis of Louvois went thither to see him, and treated him with such respect that he did not offer to sit down in his presence. He was lodged in the best apartment in the Bastille; and nothing was refused him that he pleased to call for. His taste turned chiefly upon having linen and laces of the finest kind, and he was entertained in the grandest manner, the governor seldom sitting down while with him. An old physician belonging to the Bastille declared, that he had never seen his face, tho' he had often examined his tongue and other parts of his body; that he was extremely well made, his skin a little upon the brown, and such a tone of voice as interested every body in his favour; but that he never complained of his condition, or allowed any one to see who he

April, 1752.

was. A famous surgeon, says our author, who is son-in-law to the physician I speak of, will testify every thing I have said; and Mr. de Bernaville, successor to Saint-Mars, has often confirmed it.

This unknown gentleman, he adds, died in 1704, and was buried during the night-time, in St. Paul's church-yard; and what must increase our astonishment is, that no man of any figure in Europe disappeared when this gentleman was sent to the island of St. Mazarin. Mr. de Chamillard, says he; was the last minister intrusted with this surprising secret; and his son-in-law, marshal de la Fuillade, the second of the name, has told me, that when his father-in-law was upon his death-bed, he had upon his knees begged of him to inform him, who this gentleman was, who was never known by any other name than that of *The man with the iron mask*? but his answer was, that it was a secret of state which he had sworn never to reveal.

Mr. Voltaire does not so much as make a conjecture who this person was, neither shall we; but whoever he was, it seems probable, that he was kept incog. from the day of his birth to the day of his death.

*On St. GEORGE'S Day.*

**B**RITONS! let this fam'd day due reverence claim,  
Which from your country's patron takes its name; [chose,  
Which Edward for the noblest purpose  
When the high order of the garter rose;  
When with that badge distinguish'd merit  
shone, [known.  
And bribery's abject tricks were crimes un-  
Ne'er may the monarch's great design be  
cross'd,

Or on the unworthy knee the honour lost.  
To the successful warrior be it due,  
And, if he dares be just—the statesman too:  
This rule observ'd for ever may we see,  
At least while Brunswick reigns and Brit-  
tain's free.

U A

# EXCHEQUER.

**A**nnuities for long times, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company  
 Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed  
 Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths  
 Do on the plate act 6 Geo. I. at 3l. 10s. p. cent.  
 Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per ann.  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1738, charged on ditto  
 Duties on salt further continued 1745  
 Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills  
 The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

## EAST-INDIA Company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9. Will. III. and 2 other acts of 6 and 9 Anne at 3l. 10s. p. c. Ann. at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743  
 For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I.  
 Purchased of the South-Sea company  
 Exchequer bills at 3l. p. cent. charged on the duty on sweets 1737  
 Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719  
 Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund  
 Ditto at 3l. p. cent. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto  
 Do at 3l. p. c. 1745, on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746  
 Do at 3l. 10s. p. c. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since do  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.  
 Do at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747  
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund  
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1750, charged on ditto

*Memorandum.* The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 21655l. 10s. And the subscribers to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 42655l. 11s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

## SOUTH-SEA Company.

On their capital stock and annuities 9 Geo. I. at 4 per cent. 3,662,784l. 8s. 6d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 At 3l. 10s. per cent. 21,362,521l. 5s. 5d.  
 Annu. at 3l. per cent. 1751, on the sinking fund

Principal Debt.				Annual Interest, or other Charges paid for the same.			
£.	s.	d.	q.	£.	s.	d.	q.
1836275	17	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	136453	12	8	
108100				7567			
93080	14	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	11218	12		
129750				4541	5		
37821	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1134	12	9	
400000				14000			
600000				18000			
300000				9000			
87915d				30770	5		
2200							

3200000				113285	14	4	
1000000				30401	15	8	
3200000				100000			
500000				17500			
4000000				141868	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
499600				14988			
1750000				61250			
1250000				43750			
800000				24288			
800000				24450			
1800000				55012	10		
1800000				55012	10		
2000000				61125			
2824428	13	11		100443	14	12	
986800				34538			
929276	10	6		33047	7	10	
4189365	5			148984	6		
6660006	18	3		236846	9	11	
2968496	8	8		105567	2	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
1000000				30562	10		
639901	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	19197			
				64270	10		

25025309	13	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	7902766	13	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
2100000				64181	5		

*An Abstract of the Bill brought in, but not passed into a Law, during last Session of Parliament, intituled, A Bill for the more effectual Relief and Employment of the Poor.*

**A** S this bill was brought in last session, and the passing it into a law suspended, on purpose that during the recess, it might be maturely considered, and that such objections might be made to it, and such alterations, amendments, or additions proposed, as might render it effectual for the charitable and salutary ends intended, an abstract of it must not only be useful but entertaining to all persons, who have any charity or publick spirit in their disposition; and if any thing of importance be communicated to us upon the subject, we shall with pleasure render it publick in our future Magazines.

The preamble sets forth the inconveniences that have arisen from the unlimited power given by law to raise money by taxation for the relief of the poor, and from the laws which authorize the passing of them to their last place of settlement; therefore the bill enacts, 1. That in every county in England and Wales, there shall be one corporation, consisting of such persons, as shall oblige themselves to pay, and shall pay, the sums therein after mentioned, and in manner therein after directed, towards the more effectual relief and employment of the poor in every such county; to have perpetual succession, and to be called governors of the poor; with all powers usual for a corporation.

2. That the clerk of the peace in each county should provide a roll of parchment, with a title, purporting, that the persons, whose names were subscribed, promised to pay to the treasurer of the said corporation, when elected, the several sums set against their names; and should permit all persons to set their names thereunto, and attend for that purpose at all sessions of the peace, or of oyer and terminer. 3. That every subscriber for 5l. or upwards should be a member of the said corporation: And,

4. That as soon as ten such had subscribed, they should, giving proper notice, appoint a meeting, and by ballot chuse a clerk, and also a treasurer, who, after giving security, should demand and receive the sums subscribed; but no person afterwards to vote or act until he has paid 5l. nor to continue a member, if he refuses to pay 5l. for any succeeding year.

There is a multitude of clauses for regulating these corporations, and the several officers belonging to them, viz. a clerk, a treasurer, a steward, an apothecary, a master of manufacture, a matron; and

every physician and surgeon who shall attend the same gratis, is to be deemed a governor, as also the parson of the parish, if he attends the sick and instructs the poor, otherwise a chaplain to be appointed. Then as to the business of these corporations, the bill enacts, 1. That in two years, at least one hospital shall be erected in each county, in which shall be received the children of parents not able to maintain them, and all exposed and deserted children, not above 12 years old; all diseased persons not able to support and provide proper remedies for themselves; all idiots, lunatics, lame, old, blind, and other persons, not able to maintain themselves by their means or labour; by a recommendation in writing from one governor at least. 2. That all the said persons (not being so diseased, aged, or impotent, but able to work in some manner of work) should be employed in some kind of labour, particularly in such trades in which they had been trained; for which purpose the hospitals were, besides furniture, to be provided with all necessary utensils, materials, and other implements of work. 3. That no boy above the age of 15, nor girl above the age of 14, should be permitted to continue in the hospital; and that diseased persons should be discharged as soon as restored to health and strength, or enabled to maintain themselves by their labour, or as soon as the major part of the governors, at their monthly meetings, should order such discharge. 4. That all such poor, during their abode in the hospital, should be subject to such regulations as, by the authority of the act, should be enjoined. 5. That such as did work should have rewards, at the discretion of the corporation, out of the profits of their work; and that out of such profits the master and matron should, besides their salaries, have such rewards. 6. That boys at or before the age of 15, and girls of 14, should by the corporation be bound apprentices for seven years, or a shorter term, to such as should be willing to take and keep them as apprentices; or be put to service upon such condition as the governors should think fit. 7. That parents or friends might, at or before that age, with the childrens consent, take them out. And, 8. That immoralities, indecencies, and idleness should be punished by whipping or abatement of diet, if children; or by abatement of diet or the stocks, if grown persons, by order of a monthly meeting of governors, or of the steward in the intervals, if necessary.

For erecting and endowing these hospitals the bill enacts. 1. That all the money

money contributed by the governors should for 2 years be applied towards building the hospitals. 2. That 3d. in the pound should be raised yearly for two years, by the overseers of the poor in each parish, according to the usual method of taxation for the poor's rates, and applied to the same purpose, the surplus, if any, to be applied towards maintaining the poor afterwards admitted. 3. That after two years 6d. in the pound should be afterwards yearly raised in the same manner, and applied to the support of these hospitals; and the overseers of the poor are made subordinate to these corporations, and obliged, when required, to lay their accounts before them. And, 4. That all officers and ministers of justice should be siding and assisting to these corporations and the officers employed by them.

And lastly, as most of our present laws relating to the poor are by this bill to be, from and after Easter come two years, repealed, particularly that of 43 Eliz. chap. 2. the bill enacts, 1. That the church-wardens in every parish, with four, three, or two substantial householders there, to be nominated yearly in Easter week, or within one month after, by two or more justices of peace of the same liberty, should be the overseers of the poor in that parish. 2. That these overseers of the poor should in their respective parishes, with the consent of two or more justices of the peace, have, with respect to the poor, much the same powers they have at present; and should collect and apply all voluntary charities, and also all penalties, and legacies, to the use of the poor of their respective parishes; and make up and pass their accounts yearly, and deliver the money, &c. in their hands to the next year's overseers, within four days after their being named. 3. That the father or reputed father, grandfather, mother, grandmother and children, of every poor person not able to work, being of sufficient ability, should maintain such poor person, at the discretion of the justices. 4. That two justices, upon complaint of the overseers, should take order for the keeping of any bastard child, by charging the mother, or reputed father, or each of them, with so much weekly, for that purpose. 5. That if any unmarried woman be delivered of, or declare herself with child, and voluntarily swear to the father thereof, it should be lawful for any justice of that liberty to grant his warrant for apprehending him, and so commit him, unless he gives security to appear at the next quarter sessions. And, 6. That no woman should be compelled to be examined before one month after her delivery.

This is the general scope of the bill; for to have given an abstract of all the particular clauses would have appeared tedious to most of our readers, and would have taken up more room than we could spare.

A. *Would you, in GRAMMAR, rise a second PRACIAN,  
Be SHARPE your tutor: He's the best logician.*

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

B. I T is with great pleasure I have perused many letters in your paper, writ on national topics; and cannot too much applaud your publick spirit, in entertaining us with such dissertations, whether writ by yourself, or others. Our countrymen are lull'd in so deep a sleep, by the Syren, LUXURY, that it requires the voice of a *Scantor* to awake them, and turn their eyes to their most solid interests; and therefore, the louder your cries, the higher will be your merit.

C. But there are subjects, widely different from the above hinted at, that also require your notice; among which, such as relate to the improvement of the *polish* art, claim the next place; and, among these arts, that of GRAMMAR is very worthy of being considered by you, as being the basis of all literature.

E. It is well known, that the science of Grammar has exercised the pens of numberless writers; and is so abstruse, complicated, and extensive in its nature, that all the acuteness of the human mind seems necessary, to display (as this ought to be done) the various parts of it; and especially, to trace its original workings, in the building up of that mighty edifice, *language*.

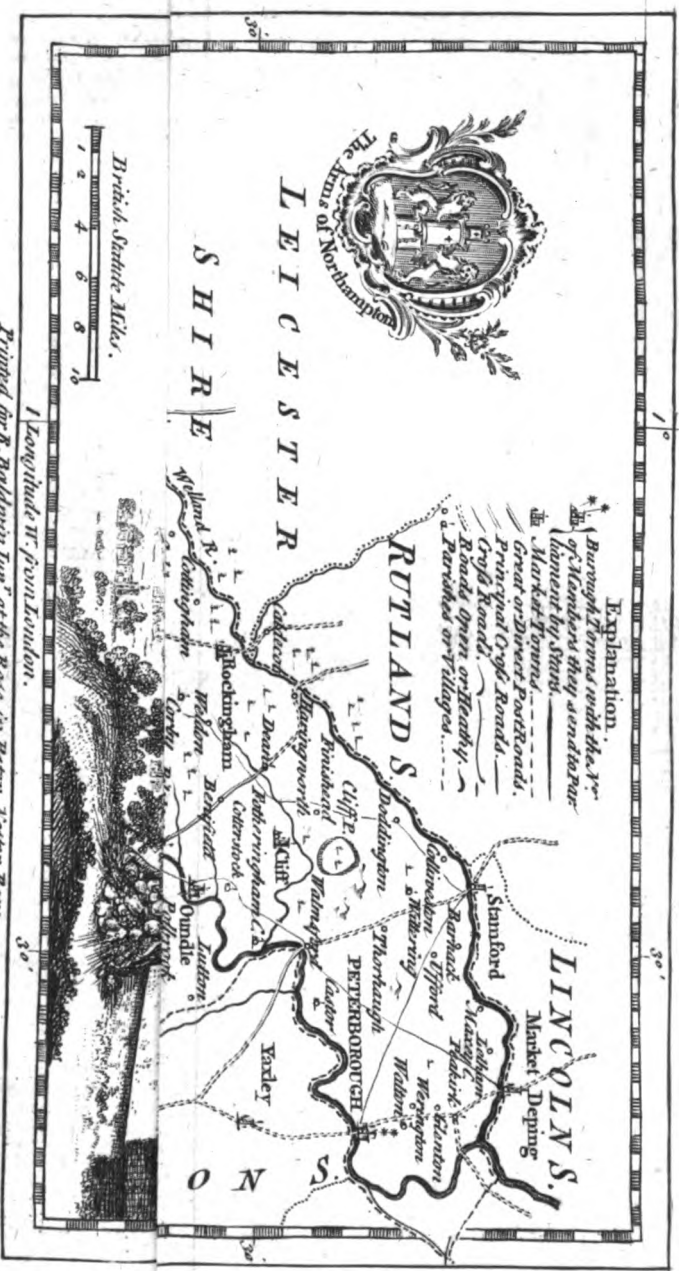
F. I have examined some attempts for this noble purpose, but all with imperfect satisfaction, till a treatise lately published fell into my hands, entitled, *A Dissertation upon the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue; containing a rational and compendious Method of learning Latin; taken from the Powers of the Jewels Letters, the Uses of the Greek Digamma, and the Causes of the Latin Tongue.* By Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. Chaplain to his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales.

G. The sagacious author thus accounts for the motive of his attempting this most useful work, and the result of his labour. "When I published (says he) the first edition of the letters upon the Hebrew language, having some remarks, that I thought were curious, or at least uncommon,





For the London Magazine.



Printed for R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Rose in Paternoster Row.

tion, upon the *Greek*, I promised some time or other to publish an introduction to that language, but never intended to write a *Latin Grammar*, until apprehension and concern for the decay of that tongue, and of all literature with it, made me try at first, for my own satisfaction, whether by distinguishing the letters of the *Roman* alphabet, into radical and servile, all the properties of the *Latin* might not be reduced to the changes of the servile letters; and then the powers of these letters being known and distinctly explained, the *Grammar* would be comprized in a few notes upon the alphabet. The event answered my expectation; and this trial is the *first form* or method of *Grammar*, contained in the first thirteen articles. Our author's second way of acquiring an introduction to the *Latin* tongue, is, by *general rules of formation*; and his third method, by *Paradigmata* or examples." He afterwards expatiates very largely on those several heads, and thereby opens to us a field of grammar, which, till then, had been undiscovered, or not seen in the light in which it is now shewn to us, by this very learned author; who likewise points out in the progress of his curious treatise, the extensive use, in the *Latin* tongue, of the *Greek Digamma*, or double *Gamma*.

Some delicate remarks are made by him on the *Tenses* (page 6.) where he, after observing, that there are *three perfects*, and *three imperfect Tenses*, says, that "this distinction belongs only to Verbs active; and not to the Verb *sum*: For existence, [adds he] is instantaneous, and can be considered only three ways, as past, present, or future: So that what we call the perfects of *sum*, are no more than existence, or being past, considered in respect of three points of time."

The *Syntaxis* is accounted for (page 41.) in a new method; and proofs given, that "no parts of speech govern cases, but the prepositions; and that, if a Verb is said to govern a case, it is because of some preposition implied in it." The examples given, on this occasion, by the reverend author, and his observations on them, are quite new and curious. He had before explained the power of prepositions, and the cases of nouns, in page 9 and 10. He takes notice (page 26.) with his usual sagacity, that "the letter *M* often terminates words in *Latin*, but never in *Greek*; for this letter (adds our author) shuts the mouth, and the *Greeks* loved talking more than any people upon earth." And observes elsewhere, that when the first person of any Verb ends in *O*, it is a contraction of *ego*; and when in *M*, it is from *ego*; as the plural *mihi*, from *sumus*."

I shall conclude with observing, that our learned author seemed (to me) whilst I was studying his book, to have unfolded the hidden springs of Grammar, with so peculiar a sagacity, that he often put me in mind of the penetration shewn by our immortal *Newton*, in untwisting the rays of light.

## PHILOLOGUS.

*A Description of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, with a new MAP of the same.*

**N**ORTHAMPTONSHIRE has Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire on the north, Warwickshire and part of Oxfordshire on the west, part of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire on the south, and Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire on the east. Its greatest length is about 45 miles, its greatest breadth about 20, and its circumference about 120 miles. It contains 550,000 acres, is divided into 20 hundreds, has one city, three parliament boroughs, nine other market towns, 326 parishes, and sends 9 members to parliament; the knights of the shire in the present parliament being Sir Edmund Itham, Bart. and Valentine Knightly, Esq; It is blest with a temperate and healthful air, is a fine champain country, has a rich and fruitful soil, abundance of inhabitants, and more noblemens and gentlemens seats and parks than any other county of its extent in the kingdom. It abounds in corn, pasture, sheep, and other cattle, wood, pigeons, and salt-petre; and is well water'd with rivers, the chief of which are the Ouse, the Weland, and the Nen.

Peterborough is a small city on the river Nen, 62 computed and 76 measured miles N. W. from London. It was formerly subject to an abbot, but king Henry VIII. turned the monastery into a cathedral, and made it a bishop's see. The dean and chapter, which consists of 6 prebendaries, are lords of the manor, and elect all the city officers. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen and recorder, and sends two members to parliament, who at present are Edward Wortley Montague and Matthew Lambe, Esqrs. Here is a handsome market-place, and the market on Saturday is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions. It has one parish church, besides the cathedral, which is very magnificent, its west front excelling all in England for stateliness and column-work. In it is a memorandum of one John Scarlet, the sexton, who buried Q. Catharine, divorced by K. Henry VIII. and 50 years afterwards Mary queen of Scots, and is said to have buried the whole parish twice over, dying at 95 years of age.

ago. This city gives title of earl to the family of the Mordaunts, who are earls both of Peterborough and Monmouth.

The boroughs are, 1. Northampton, the county town, 34 miles S. W. from Peterborough, pleasantly situate on the banks of the Nen, and is one of the handfomest towns in England. The streets are well laid out, and the houses very compact and neat. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, &c. and sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen paying scot and lot. The present members are George Compton and George Montague, Esqrs. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; but the last is the chief for corn and other provisions. It gives title of earl to the family of the Comptons. Here are four churches, viz. All-Hallows or All-Saints, St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Giles's; of which the first is a most noble structure, in the heart of the town, where four spacious streets meet. (See a further description of this town, in our Mag. for 1750, p. 248, where is also a beautiful View of its south-west prospect.)

2. Brackley, 15 miles S. W. from Northampton, near the head of the Ouse, supposed to have been the third borough erected in England. It is an ancient, large town corporate, in which are two churches. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgesses, who elect the two parliament-men, who at present are the Hon. Sewallis Shirley and Richard Lyttleton, Esqrs. Its market, which is now not very considerable, is on Wednesdays.

3. Higham-Ferrers, 24 miles N. E. of Brackley, an ancient borough town, pleasantly seated upon a rising ground, on the east side of the Nen. It is small, but clean, dry and healthful, and has a market on Saturday. It sends one member to parliament, chosen by the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty, John Hill, Esq; being their present representative. Here is a free-school and an almshouse.

Other market-towns are, 1. Oundle, 12 miles N. E. of Higham-Ferrers, pleasantly seated in a vale on the river Nen, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has two good stone bridges. It is a handsome, uniform, well-built town, and has a very good market on Saturday. It has a fair church, a free-school, and an almshouse. About two miles to the N. stands Fotheringhay castle, where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded: It is encompassed with fine meadows and a park.

2. Thrapston, 7 miles S. W. of Oundle, which, tho' not eminent either for trade

or buildings, yet is delightfully situate in a fine valley, is surrounded with a rich soil, has a good bridge over the Nen, and a market on Tuesday.

3. Wellingborough, 3 miles S. W. of Higham-Ferrers, on the west bank of the Nen, is a large, well-built, populous, trading town, with a fair church and a free-school, and has a good market on Wednesday.

4. Towcester, 7 miles S. of Northampton, a very ancient town on the great road to Chester, with a market on Tuesday. It consists of one long street, which is very large, and almost entirely encompassed with water. It has three bridges and a fair church.

5. Daventry, or Daintry, 10 miles N. W. of Towcester, is a great thoroughfare to and from the N. W. counties. It principally depends upon travellers, for whose convenience here are many good inns. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and 12 freemen, and has a good market on Wednesday.

6. Kettering, 16 miles N. E. of Daventry, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, is a handsome town, has a good trade, and a well frequented market on Saturday.

7. Rothwell, or Rowell, 2 miles N. W. of Kettering, a pretty good town, with a market on Monday. About 6 miles west is Naseby, chiefly noted for the great battle betwixt K. Charles I. and the parliament's army, in 1645. Some say this town stands on the highest ground in England.

8. Rockingham, 7 miles N. E. of Rothwell, on the river Weland, a small town with a market on Thursday. It gives title of marquis to the family of Wentworth.

9. Cliff, or King's Cliff, 7 miles N. E. of Rockingham, has a market on Tuesday, and a park in the neighbourhood.

**A**s the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, has ever since Jan. 23, 1727-8, with great dignity and candour, filled the chair of that august assembly, not by the blind favour of an absolute sovereign, but by the unanimous and frequent suffrage of a free people, approved by a wise king, and the constant applause of all parties; and as no man ever continued so long in that high station, nor any one ever filled it with more honour, we could not but suppose, that such of our readers as have never had an opportunity to be at London, would be fond of seeing a print of him; therefore we have here presented them with one from the best copper-plate that has been done for him at London.

*Engraved for the London Magazine.*



*Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.—*



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 115.

*The next that spoke in the Debate continued in your last, was T. Sempronius Gracchus, whose Speech was in Substance as follows.*

*Mr. Chairman,*

S I R,

**T**HE arguments made use of in favour of the measure now under our consideration are, I shall grant, in themselves very plausible: We are told, that it will contribute towards preserving the peace of Europe, and that we may by this means secure the election of a king of the Romans in favour of the archduke Joseph. Peace is certainly a very desirable situation; and in the present circumstances of this nation, we have a very particular reason to desire it; because we cannot now go to war without making ourselves a prey to usurers and stockjobbers, and must put an end to it at any rate, if it should please them to begin to doubt of our credit. It must therefore be confessed, that at present there is nothing we should covet more than the preservation of peace: I mean, Sir, the preserving ourselves in peace; for as to the peace of Europe, it may admit of a doubt, whether we should give ourselves so much trouble about preserving it, as we have done for many years past. When our neighbours upon the continent are engaged in war, it is certain, they cannot be such formidable rivals to us in trade, as when they are in a state of settled tranquillity. It is not therefore so much our business to prevent a war upon the continent of Europe, as to prevent our being principally engaged in it, which I am afraid, indeed, is not now in our power; but, naturally speak-

April, 1752.

E— of E—.

ing, it can never be our interest to engage as principals in any war upon the continent, and as auxiliaries, we should never engage farther than may be necessary to prevent its being in the power of any one nation upon the continent, to render itself sole mistress of all the rest. This is our true interest as an island, and whilst we pursue this interest, and this alone, we shall always have the good will of every nation in Europe, that is not aiming at an universal sway; we shall be courted by every one in its turn, and upon every emergency may acquire some new advantage to our trade. But if we set up to be the directors of all the courts of Europe, and intermeddle in every dispute that may happen between the princes thereof, one of these consequences must ensue: We shall either raise a general jealousy and hatred against us, or we shall incur that contempt, which always attends the character of what in private life is called a *busy-body*.

**B** But now, Sir, with regard to that of our preserving ourselves in peace, as I have said already, it is now more necessary for us to do so, than ever it was heretofore; but still we are to do it with honour, for character is as necessary to a nation as it is to a private man. Notwithstanding our distressed circumstances, we are not, for the sake of preserving ourselves in peace, to allow our rights to be invaded, or our people to be insulted by any nation whatsoever; for if it be once found, that we submit tamely to indignities of this kind, they will be so often repeated, that we must at last give up both our plantations and our trade. If our plantations find that we will not protect them, they will seek for, and will find protection somewhere else:

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If

If our people find themselves insulted and ill used at every foreign port they trade to, they will trade to none at ail ; and if we tamely bear such usage from one nation, every nation will begin to treat us in the same manner. To be conquered is certainly a most terrible misfortune ; but it is terrible only to the poltron, who will chuse to live with infamy rather than to die with glory ; and surely, it is more prudent to run the risk of being conquered whilst we have some strength left, than to be forced to run that risk after we have been debilitated by submitting to repeated insults and indignities. If we engage at first, we engage with such a character as will derogate from the fierceness of our enemies, and may give us the victory tho' unequally matched ; but if we wait till after we have lost that character, it will add to the presumption of our enemies, and may render their attack irresistible. And this I must particularly recommend to some amongst us, who have always seemed a little too fond of negotiating.

As to the negotiation now before us, Sir, or rather a treaty towards a negotiation, I shall readily admit, that what is called the object of this treaty is a right one, and such a one as all Europe, except France, and more particularly Germany ought to wish for ; but at the same time I must deny its being an object that we ought to pay for ; and tho' it may be attainable, I think, that our agreeing to such a treaty as this, is the very worst method that can be taken for attaining it. I say the very worst, Sir, because it is not only founded upon a wrong principle, but, in my opinion, it will defeat the very end we pretend to aim at. What view have we, Sir ? What view can we have ? I am sure we can have none as Englishmen, to intermeddle in the affairs of Europe, unless it be to prevail, as far as we can, with the several powers thereof to preserve their own independency. Shall we

give them money to do so ? Shall we give them subsidies in time of peace to do so ? In time of war, when they are reduced to the necessity of fighting for their independency, we must give subsidies to some of them, because they cannot put their troops in motion, or march them to the general rendezvous without subsidies from us. But to give them subsidies in time of peace, Sir, in order to prevail with them to take such measures, as they themselves must think necessary for preserving their own independency, would be a most ridiculous custom, a custom we must not lead them into, because it would lead us into an expence we cannot possibly bear. The case is very different with regard to France, Sir : The views of the French court are very different from ours : Their views are to subdue, to destroy the independency of their neighbours : They must give subsidies in time of peace as well as war, in order to tempt, by a present interest, such as will be so tempted, to neglect their future. This difference is so manifest, and so well understood by all the courts of Europe, that if we begin to give subsidies in time of peace, they will begin to suspect that we have some other views than those we should have as Englishmen : They will begin to suspect, that our views are not for preserving their independency ; but that we have at last begun to contend with France, which of us two shall render them dependent. Such a jealousy might not, perhaps, prevent their accepting our subsidies in time of peace, but it would prevent their doing any thing in consideration of those subsidies ; and in case of a war, it would probably induce them to join with France against us ; for if they must chuse an absolute master, I am afraid, that most of them would rather chuse the king of France, than either the king of Great Britain or the emperor of Germany.

From



From hence gentlemen may see, Sir, that this treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of a king of the Romans. If the Electoral princes of Germany think that an immediate election is necessary for their safety, they will proceed A to it directly, without any subsidy from us, nor would all the subsidies France could give, prevent their doing so. If they do not think such an election necessary for their safety, they will of course suspect, that we have some secret view in putting ourselves B to such a monstrous expence for the sake of expediting that election ; and if we consider the present disputes in Germany, and the many others that may soon be brought upon the carpet, we may suppose, that France will not be at a loss to furnish some of the princes of Germany with probable grounds for harbouring such a suspicion. I have said, Sir, a monstrous expence, because, if we are resolved to attain the object of this treaty, I am very sure, that this subsidy to Bavaria is not the only one we must grant ; for when the electors of Germany find that money is a going, they will, like other electors, all put in for a share. The elector of Saxony has, upon this consideration, as good a right to a subsidy as the elector of Bavaria : As E he has now two daughters married into the house of Bourbon, it may be said to be as necessary to buy him off from that house, as it was to buy off the elector of Bavaria ; and as he is likewise one of the vicars of the empire, and an undisputed one too, which Bavaria is not, he may insist upon as large a subsidy. Perhaps the queen of Hungary may be induced to vote for her own son without a subsidy ; but it will certainly be necessary to grant subsidies to every one of the ecclesiastical G electors ; and as to the king of Prussia and elector Palatine, they may perhaps do us the favour to save us our money, by refusing our subsidy.

Nevertheless, it will, without doubt, cost us a very large sum of money ; and when we have thus pensioned all the electors that will accept of our money, how are we sure that they will not find pretences for putting off the election until the first term of their subsidy be expired, on purpose that we may be obliged to renew the term, and so from term to term till the present emperor's death, when they would be obliged to proceed to an election, tho' we had never granted a shilling ; and it is highly probable, that all the sums we had paid would then have very little influence upon the election.

Thus it is evident, I think, Sir, that the treaty now under consideration is one of the worst methods we could have chosen, for attaining the end we aim at ; and tho' the end be in the main a good one, yet I do not think it is of such consequence as has been represented. The laws of the empire are the same during a vacancy as during a plenitude of the Imperial throne : A prince may be put to the ban by the vicars of the empire, as well as by the emperor himself ; and we know that the family of Bavaria joined with France against the emperor and empire in the war in queen Anne's reign ; therefore the internal tranquillity of Germany does not so much depend upon the Imperial throne's being full, as upon the concord and unity of the several members of that great body, which is more likely to be interrupted than cemented by precipitating the election of a king of the Romans, especially when it is done by methods not altogether agreeable to the fundamental laws of the empire ; for whatever we may think in this country, where bribery at elections seems to be grown familiar to us, a subsidy granted professedly, tho' not expressly, in consideration of chusing such a one king of the Romans, and at such a time, as we shall desire, will

in other countries be looked on as a sort of bribery. Even here in this country, we know by experience, that, tho' a pension or gratuity may not corrupt the heart, it will confound the head; tho' it may not be able to force the will, it does commonly bias the judgment of a voter. Therefore, supposing we should succeed in getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans by a majority of the electors, for that he will be unanimously chosen I very much question, it will be so far from securing the peace of Europe, or the internal tranquillity of Germany, that it will furnish France with a plausible pretence, as guaranty of the treaty of Westphalia, for recommencing the war, even in the present Emperor's life-time, as soon as a proper opportunity offers, in which war she will certainly be joined by those princes of the empire, who declared against the election, and perhaps by this very family, to whom we are now to grant a subsidy.

If the family of Bavaria, Sir, have really abandoned the French interest: If their late sufferings have opened their eyes, and made them see, that their true interest is connected with the interest of the common cause of Europe, they will concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, without any subsidy; and consequently, our granting a subsidy must be unnecessary: It must be downright profusion. But this treaty, I much suspect, is neither a British, nor a German, nor a Hanoverian measure: I am afraid it is a French measure. By this subsidy the duke of Bavaria will repair his shattered circumstances; and when he has done so, I am afraid he will be as ready as any of his ancestors to join with the French in attacking the house of Austria. This, Sir, is no chimerical apprehension: It is founded upon experience: His grandfather suffered severely by joining with the

French in queen Anne's time; and by his suffering the family might have learned what was to be expected from their joining with the enemies of their country; yet his father, as soon as he thought he had got an opportunity, played the same game, and by a just retribution of Providence met with much the same chastisement. This behaviour of the father's did not proceed from any blind attachment he had to the French interest: It proceeded from the claims he had upon the house of Austria; and as those claims neither have been, nor can be satisfied, we have some reason to expect the same behaviour, if any future circumstance of Europe should furnish that family with an opportunity, which they may with any probable success lay hold of. Such a circumstance it is the business of the house of Austria, and indeed of every other prince of the empire, to guard against with the utmost caution; but it cannot be done by us: All we can do, is to save as much money as we can in time of peace, and before any such circumstance happens, that we may be able to give the greater assistance to the house of Austria, in case it should happen; for I shall most readily agree, that it is the interest of this nation to do all we can, without ruining ourselves, for preserving the power of the house of Austria.

This, I say, Sir, is our interest; but as we have for many years been fluctuating in our measures, I doubt much if this interest will be more uniformly pursued in time to come, than it has been in time past. The famous treaty of Hanover, in 1725, was a most remarkable deviation from this interest. Instead of preserving the power of the house of Austria, our ministers then endeavoured to propagate the doctrine abroad, as well as at home, that the power of the house of Austria was become formidable to the liberties

of Europe, and that for preserving a balance of power, it was become necessary to reduce the power of that house. But in 1731 we departed from this new doctrine, and so far from thinking any more of reducing the power of the house of Austria, that we entered into a most solemn engagement for preserving it entire, not only to the then Emperor, but to his heirs female as well as male; and all this without taking the least care about preserving the peace of Germany, in case the Emperor should die without heirs male. But this humour we did not long continue in; for in 1734 we allowed the Emperor to be attacked by France and Spain, without giving him any assistance, tho' at that time our own particular interest, as well as the general interest of Europe, required our joining him in that war with all our might. I say, Sir, our own particular interest; for the treatment we had for years before met with from Spain, and the bad success of our commissaries, who had been appointed in pursuance of the treaty of Seville, had convinced us, that it was impossible to settle our disputes with that nation in an amicable way; and we had likewise several disputes with France, which, tho' then lurking under the ashes of our pusillanimity, we might have foreseen, would at last break out into a flame. Both these disputes we had then a fair opportunity for settling to our own liking; for, notwithstanding the neutrality of the Dutch, if we had joined in that war with our whole force, I believe, no one will doubt, that a vigorous and close confederacy between Muscovy, Poland, the Emperor and Empire, and Great-Britain, might not in all human probability have given the law to the house of Bourbon. But why should I talk of the probable success of a war, which, I am convinced, would not have happened? The old cautious cardinal would not have attacked the Emperor, nor would the king of

Sardinia have joined in the attack; if they had not been previously assured, that Great-Britain would, in breach of engagements so lately entered into, remain a passive and unconcerned beholder of the distress of A her ally the Emperor.

It was our passivity at that time, Sir, that laid the foundation of the last war, and of all the misfortunes that have since been brought upon the house of Austria. The powers upon the continent, and particularly B the princes of Germany, had formed such a despicable opinion of our conduct, that upon the death of the Emperor it became easy for the French to form a confederacy against the queen of Hungary, and impossible for her to form any confederacy C for her support; and if the king of Sardinia had not acted a more bold and resolute part than we did at the beginning of that war, that prince must have offered a *carte-blanche* to the French, before she received any effectual assistance from us. Nay, notwithstanding the wonders performed by her brave Hungarians, I am apt to believe, that her safety was chiefly owing to the fears the French were under of raising the power of Bavaria too high in Germany, and that of Spain too high in Italy. The French are wise enough E to know, that the friendship of princes does not depend upon services performed, but upon those that are to be performed; and they foresaw, that if the houses of Bavaria and Spain should be raised so high, and all rivalry taken away, by depriving the former of all dominion in Italy, they would probably join together for reducing the power of France, as soon as the latter had lost all hopes of succeeding to that crown. For this reason they would gladly have come to a compromise with the queen of Hungary, and would have left her a considerable part of her dominions both in Germany and Italy; but as she dissented to sub-

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mit to any compromise, it disconcerted all their schemes ; and after the treaty of peace between her and Prussia, it was not in their power to force her to a compromise, or to strip her of her dominions.

Thus, Sir, ever since the year A 1725, or rather ever since the year 1720, our politicks have been fluctuating between pulling down and preserving the power of the house of Austria : I wish they may do so no longer ; but I must observe, that the power of the house of Austria depends, in a great measure, upon the union of the Germanick body, which union will be dissolved the moment we begin to support that house in any acts of injustice, or any incroachments upon the constitution and liberties of the empire, especially the free choice of an emperor. In my opinion, it is for the interest of Germany to have the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans as soon as possible, and this seems to be the opinion of most gentlemen that hear me ; but our opinion signifies nothing : It must be the opinion of the electoral princes of Germany, otherwise it cannot be freely or fairly done ; and it must be arguments, not subsidies, than can lead them into this opinion. These arguments the court of Vienna, as well as we, may make use of, for reasoning is not soliciting ; and at a time when we have such able ministers at all the courts of Germany, supposing it were lawful, we cannot surely stand in need of backing their eloquence with bribes, or as the Hon. and learned gentleman called it, a price. I am sorry he made use of the word ; for it looks so much like buying and selling, that it may bring the election and the electors into contempt, and raise the character of those that may oppose it, which, I am sure, is not a proper method for rendering it effectual, or for making the people, or, if you please, the princes of Germany, zealous and unanimous in its support ; and nothing, I think, can

more evidently shew the impropriety of the method we have chosen, than this, that the very best advocates for it cannot speak in its favour, without making use of such language as must tend to defeat the end they aim at. Therefore, I hope, the house will for this once concur in saving their constituents a little money, which, I am sure, would add to the character of this assembly, and no way derogate from the character of those electors, that may hereafter concur in the election of a king of the Romans ; for I cannot have so mean an opinion of the electoral princes of Germany, as to apprehend, that they would refuse or delay doing what they think for the interest of their country, merely because we denied giving them money for doing it ; and as little can I suppose, that they would for any sum we can give, agree to do what they thought inconsistent with the interest or constitution of their country.

This subsidy therefore, Sir, cannot come under that sort of economy, under which the learned gentleman endeavoured to place it. It is not laying out a small present sum, in order to prevent a large future expence. It is not repairing our house, in order to prevent its tumbling about our ears, or repairing our dikes to prevent our estates being overflowed. But it is giving money to one for doing what he would do without our money, if he thought it his interest to do so, and what he will not do, tho' he takes our money, if he does not think it his interest to do so. Suppose, Sir, that I had a house at one end of the street, and a gentleman who had a house at the other, should come to me and say, Sir, your house is quite out of repair, if you do not presently repair it, it will tumble about your ears ; but as you, perhaps, have not money to repair it, there is a sum of money for you, and you may repair it at what time, and in what manner you think best.

best. Should not I have reason to look upon such a man as a madman, even tho' my house then stood in need of repair? But if it stood in no such need: If there was the highest probability that it would stand in no need of any repair for twenty years to come, should not I have still more reason to conclude, that none but a madman would throw away his money in such a manner?

Sir, if we must give subsidies to foreign princes in time of peace, why should we neglect Denmark? B Surely, the king of Denmark could be of as much service to us in case of a war with France as any prince of the empire; and, I believe, we may as much depend on his friendship; therefore I was surprised how we came to lose him in the late war. C I suspect our conduct was not altogether blameless in that respect. In the courts of all princes, there is generally some one minister, whose advice is of greater weight than that of all the rest. Such ministers must be properly applied to, when any great D point is to be gained; and it is the duty of our ministers to learn where to apply, and how to apply in the most effectual manner: It is the duty of the ministers we have abroad, to acquire this knowledge, and to communicate it to our ministers at E home. Where the fault lay, I do not know; but if there be any prince in Europe, whose friendship we ought to secure by a subsidy in time of peace, it is, in my opinion, Denmark; and, considering the present connection between the two courts, I should F think it would not be difficult. At the same time, I am far from saying, that such a measure is necessary. As we have nothing in view but the general interest of Europe, we must not think of contending with France in granting subsidies in time of peace. G If princes will become pensioners, and for such a mercenary consideration sacrifice their honour and the future independency of their crowns,

we must e'en let them do so, and resolve to support our own independency without their assistance, which we shall always be the more able to do in time of war, the more frugal we are in time of peace; and for this reason, if there were none other, I must be against the present motion.

*The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Julius Florus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I WAS glad to hear the noble lord declare, that even in his opinion the object of this treaty was a right one; for if it be, I do not think it possible to assign a good reason why we should not pursue it, or why we should not be at some little expence in pursuing it; but says the noble lord, this is a wrong method of pursuing it, because it is founded on a wrong principle, and because it will defeat the end we aim at. As to the first of these objections, his lordship seems to think, that we ought to lay it down as a maxim, never to grant any subsidies in time of peace, which is a maxim I cannot approve of; for if by doing so we may prevent a war, it would, in my opinion, be the height of wisdom; because one year's war will always cost us more than twenty years subsidies in time of peace. What are the causes of war? I believe it will be allowed, that war must always proceed from ambition or injustice; and never can proceed from either, unless the prince or state that begins the war, or is the cause of its being begun, be of opinion, that he may thereby satisfy his ambition, or support his injustice. How is the forming of such an opinion to be prevented? Surely, by having a close confederacy among those

those that are peaceably inclined, and an army ready to repel any attack; and if there be any member of that confederacy that can furnish troops, but cannot spare the expence of keeping them in continual pay, the other members of the confederacy must assist him even in time of peace to do so; for if they have no army ready, the chief members of the confederacy may be swallowed up before the rest can come to their assistance. It was by this neglect, that France got so many advantages in the last century; for they had always a great army ready, and they made use of that army every now and then to extend their conquests; because they knew that there was no confederacy properly formed, nor any army ready to prevent or oppose their ambitious schemes. It was by this neglect, that they got peaceable possession of Spain in the beginning of the present century; for if there had been a confederacy properly formed, and an army ready to have entered upon action, I believe, neither the Dutch nor we would ever have acknowledged Philip as king of Spain; nor would they have ventured to have sent such a body of their troops into that kingdom. What happened at that time, plainly shews, how ridiculous it is to make treaties or regulations for preserving the peace of Europe, unless a sufficient army be kept in readiness for enforcing the observance of them.

As to the peace of Europe, Sir, I find the noble lord seems to doubt whether it be our interest to preserve it, and I should join with him, if I thought, that any war could now happen in Europe, without endangering the balance of power; but even his lordship acknowledges, that it is our interest to prevent its being in the power of any prince upon the continent to render all the rest dependent upon him; and as this may now be the consequence of any

war that does happen, I must be of opinion, that, even as a trading nation, it is our interest to endeavour all we can to preserve the peace of Europe, because it is safer and better for us to contend in peace for the balance of trade, than to contend in war for the balance of power. In a pacifick contention for trade we have many natural advantages, and as the events do not depend upon chance, nor upon the conduct of any but ourselves, we may make sure of victory, if it is not our own fault; but in a warlike contention for power with any prince upon the continent, we must always labour under the disadvantage of the war's being more expensive to us than to him, and as every event depends not only upon chance, but upon the conduct of our allies, no conduct of ours can secure us the victory.

It is evident therefore, Sir, that it is our interest to have the peace of Europe preserved, and as we cannot do this by ourselves alone, we must unite with those powers upon the continent, who are the least to be suspected of forming ambitious projects, or of making unjust incroachments upon their neighbours; and such we must reckon the Dutch and the empire of Germany, both from the experience of their late conduct, and from the nature of their form of government. These are our most proper, our most natural allies; and it is our business to contribute, as much as we can, towards their being useful allies, that is to say, towards their being in a condition to act with vigour. Experience has shewn, that the Dutch act with most vigour under a stadtholder, which condition fortune has put them into, I believe, without much of our assistance. Will any gentleman say, that the empire of Germany is in a condition to act with such vigour when the Imperial throne is vacant, as when it is full? The laws of the empire, I own, are the same in both cases.

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But can it be said, that it is as easy to carry them into execution in the one case as the other? Did we ever hear of any one's being put to the ban of the empire under the vicars? Has not the empire always been in confusion, and the laws without effect, during a vacancy of the Imperial throne? Is it not, therefore, our interest to prevent the empire's being in that condition, if possible? This is so evident, that the noble lord himself was forced to acknowledge the rectitude of the object of this treaty. But says he, the Electoral princes of the empire will, for their own sakes, provide against this event: Their own interest will induce them to do so without any subsidy from us. Sir, have we not had a very late, and a very fatal example to the contrary? Most people, I shall allow, are governed by their interest; but they often mistake their interest, and are often so blinded by a trifling immediate interest, as to act in direct opposition to a much more considerable interest that is remote. Self-interest is not therefore always to be trusted to; and a very consummate politician of the last age, who was concerned in many foreign negotiations, has told us, that we are never to judge of what a court will do, from considering what it is their interest to do. For this reason, in opposition to the noble lord's maxim, I must lay it down as a maxim, that it may be often necessary for us to give subsidies in time of peace, in order to form and keep united a proper confederacy for preventing a war; and for this purpose nothing can at present be so effectual as that of getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans.

This, Sir, will establish the peace and restore the vigour of the Germanick body. It will make another prince of the empire much more tractable; and if we can prevail with the court of Vienna to lay aside all designs of revindicating, it

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will so firmly unite that great body, that we can have nothing to fear for many years to come, especially as another great empire is now, and likely to remain, in close confederacy with the house of Austria. By these means, Sir, we shall have a most powerful confederacy formed for preserving the peace of Europe; but then this confederacy, great as it is, will signify nothing against a sudden attack, unless numerous armies be kept in continual pay; and as the house of Austria must employ most of its troops in Hungary and Italy, a great part of those armies must be kept on foot by the other princes of the empire, who are not able to do so without some assistance from the Dutch and us; which is another reason, that may often render it necessary for us to give subsidies even in time of peace. Surely, it is more prudent in us to grant subsidies to foreign princes, for keeping up a number of troops for the service of the common cause of Europe, than to keep such numerous armies of our own here at home, as might be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and if by this means we can secure their concurrence in any other measure, that may be necessary for preserving the balance of power, do not we thereby gain a double advantage?

Whether it may or may not be necessary to grant any more subsidies upon this occasion, is what I shall not pretend to foretell. But if it should be necessary, and we should thereby get the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, and a number of good troops kept always ready at our call, I shall think the money well bestowed. I am very sure, his majesty will not put his people to any further charge upon this head, unless he sees it absolutely necessary; and if I should then happen to be of a different opinion, it will be with the utmost diffidence that I shall declare it. But, Sir, I

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can never be of the opinion, which some gentlemen seem to be of, that it is impracticable to get the archduke chosen king of the Romans whilst his father is alive and in good health, because of its being, as they say, contrary to the constitution of the empire. I am, indeed, surprised to hear such a doctrine advanced by any gentleman who has read the history of Germany. The Golden Bull is so far from laying any restraint upon the election of a king of the Romans during the life of a reigning emperor, that it provides expressly, and in the most general terms, the form and method to be observed in the election of a king of the Romans, or an emperor; and it seems to direct, that, in case of the death of a king of the Romans, another should be presently chosen; for it says, the archbishop of Mentz, having certain news of the death of the emperor, or of the king of the Romans, shall, in a month's time, give notice of it to the electors, and if he should neglect, then the electors shall in three months repair to Frankfort to chuse an emperor, or a king of the Romans. In the whole of it there is not so much as a word, that tends towards confining the election of a king of the Romans to the death, sickness, or incapacity of the reigning emperor; and the latitude, which the electors have in this respect, has been confirmed by the practice ever since: Nay, Charles IV. the author of the Golden Bull, got his son Wenceslaus chosen king of the Romans, some years after that law had been established; and however inconsistent bribery may now be with the constitution of the empire, or how the electors then explained the oath they took at the election, we are assured, that, in order to obtain that election for his son, the emperor promised, and afterwards paid to each of them 100,000 ducats for the same; which was in those days a sum much more considerable than what we are by

this treaty to pay to the duke of Bavaria. But I wonder to hear gentlemen suppose, that this money is to be paid for his vote at any future election, when it is so clear from the words of the treaty, that the money is to be paid for the troops, which he is to be at the expence of keeping always in readiness for our service. It is true, we gain this further advantage, that we shall by this treaty restore the antient friendship and good correspondence between the houses of Austria and Bavaria; and tho' opinion must always be determined by arguments, yet, I hope, the noble lord will allow, that arguments are heard with more attention, and come with greater weight from a friend than from an enemy. With regard to the election of a king of the Romans, therefore, we shall at least by this treaty gain the favour of a candid hearing; and whatever opinion I have of our ministers at the courts of Germany, I have so good an opinion of their cause, that conviction must, I think, be the consequence of a candid hearing.

This consideration, Sir, will obviate every thing that has been said for shewing, that by this treaty we shall defeat the end we aim at; for as this money is not to be paid to the elector of Bavaria, on account of his concurring in the election of a king of the Romans, but on account of the troops he is to hold in readiness for our service, no elector can expect money from us, unless we should find it necessary to engage more troops; and if we should, I hope it will be done: I am sure, it may be done without danger of raising a jealousy, that we have any views but such as we ought to have as true Englishmen. And as our renewal of this treaty with Bavaria, or of any treaty we may hereafter make with any other prince of the empire, will not depend upon the election of a king of the Romans, but upon the necessity we may



may not then think ourselves under to have their troops ready at our call ; therefore they cannot, upon such an account, be under any inducement to put off the election. On the contrary, their having once engaged their troops to us, will induce them to bring it on as soon as possible ; because by that engagement they declare themselves members of that confederacy, which is formed for preserving the peace of Europe, by which of course they expose themselves to the resentment of those, if there be any, who design to disturb the repose of Europe ; and consequently they must, for their own safety, endeavour to strengthen that confederacy, of which they have declared themselves members.

As to Denmark, Sir, I know no particular reason why we should grant a subsidy to that crown, rather than to any other prince that can furnish us with as good troops, and as many as we have occasion for ; and the behaviour of that court in the late war, cannot, surely, be an argument for our putting our trust in them a second time. But that behaviour was not owing to any misconduct in us : We were fairly outbid : A higher price was offered from another quarter, than we thought the thing to be purchased deserved ; and those who had then the influence at that court, thought proper to prefer the present advantage to every future consideration ; but the king himself repented so heartily of what had been done, that I believe it hastened his death. And I am very sure, if we had engaged to give him what was offered by our antagonist, it would have been loudly exclaimed against by some gentlemen in this assembly, who never ought to find fault with our refusing to give, because they are so ready to find fault with our agreeing to give a subsidy to any foreign power, or for any consideration.

With such gentlemen, Sir, the

preventing of future dangers, or the preventing of a vast future expence, is never admitted as an excuse for the most trifling present expence ; and I must observe, that what the noble lord said about his neighbour's offering him money to repair his house, was not at all apposite to the present question. To have made it so, he should have supposed, that his neighbour's house was adjoining to his, and that the fall of the one would almost certainly occasion the fall of the other ; in which case, if his neighbour had no way to force him to repair his house, it would be prudence in him to repair it for him, rather than let it tumble, and thereby pull his own house along with it. Even this does not come up to the question now before us ; for all those concerned in the same interest are willing to bear as great a share of the expence as they can ; and as a vacancy in the Imperial throne is now, I may say, the only chance against our continuing in peace for a great number of years, as that vacancy, should it happen, would certainly put us to an infinite expence, it would be the height of madness in us to refuse putting ourselves to a small expence for preventing it. If by so doing we can get the archduke chosen king of the Romans, it is to be hoped, that before a new war happens, we shall be able to get rid of a great part of the debt we at present labour under.

The consummate wisdom of an Hon. gentleman near me has, notwithstanding a most selfish opposition, brought a scheme to bear, that in a very few years will greatly increase our sinking fund. By means of that fund, Sir, by oeconomy in our domestick affairs, and by making the most of our publick revenue, we shall be able to pay off a very large sum yearly ; and our ability to do so will increase yearly in proportion, especially if we take proper methods to put an end to all smuggling. I

was not in the house when the famous excise scheme was brought upon the carpet: If I had, I should probably have been induced by the general but groundless clamour to have joined with those that opposed it; but I have of late seen so much of the deceit of popular clamours, and of the artful surmises upon which they are generally founded; and I am so fully convinced of the benefits we should reap by preventing all sorts of unfair trade, that if ever any such scheme be again offered, whilst I have a seat in this assembly, I believe I shall be as heartily for it, as I am for the motion now under our consideration.

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

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From the COVENT-GARDEN Journal,  
April, 7.

*Mr. Censor,*

THE fashionable vice of routs has bewitched the hearts of many of my fair countrywomen, (for as for the men, I leave them to themselves) that my indignation is raised at an evil, which, if not soon discountenanced, will extinguish the few glimmering sparks of ancient virtue, even yet twinkling amongst us. But this is not all, routs are so polite and sacred an entertainment, that no time is judged proper for them, but the tedious evenings of every sabbath, at which our pious fair observe a stricter course of vigils, than the best Christians, I fear, at their devotions. Indeed, they plead with some shew of modesty, that some of them are constant attenders of divine service on Sunday mornings, and therefore think the evening may be very innocently devoted to pleasure; but doth this comport with that divine precept, which tells us, that both the outgoings of the evening as well as morning should praise our great Creator? I hope it will not be an improper parallel to compare these devotees to gallantry to the religious among the old Persians, who acknowledged two principles or deities, as objects of their adorations, viz. one the author of all good, the other of all evil: But one unhappy difference appears in our case, viz. that the evil principle has got a vast ascendant over the good in our hearts and manners.

Left I grow tiresome on a subject, whose dark shades are exposed to every common eye, I will conclude with a short contrast, which may set this speculation in a clearer light than a longer dissertation; and here, if you'll reflect on the languid spirits and emaciated features of those, whom the

morning sun blushes on, as they rise from broken dreams of guilty scenes; and on the contrary, if you view the beauteous bloom of innocence, and spring of health and joy, that glows in the bosoms of unspotted and virtuous minds; in the former you will find all the footsteps of the loss of paradise and fall of our first ancestors; in the latter, you will see all the display of Providence in the dignity of human nature, and all the beauty of religion.

I am, &c.

EUGENIO.

Observations on PREROGATIVE, POWER and LIBERTY. By GEORGE SAVILE, Marquis of HALIFAX.

A Prerogative that tendeth to the dissolution of all laws must be void in itself, *felo de se*; for a prerogative is a law. The reason of any law is, that no man's will should be a law.

The king is the life of the law, and cannot have a prerogative that is mortal to it.

The law is to have a soul in it, or it is a dead thing. The king is by his sovereign power to add warmth and vigour to the meaning of the law. We are by no means to imagine there is such an antipathy between them, that the prerogative, like a basilisk, is to kill the law, whenever it looks upon it.

The prince hath very rarely use of his prerogative, but hath constantly a great advantage by the laws.

The people's obedience must be plain, and without evasions. The prince's prerogative should be so too.

King Charles I. made this answer to the petition of right, (to the observation whereof he held himself obliged in conscience, as well as of his prerogative,) "That the people's liberties strengthen the king's prerogative, and the king's prerogative is to defend the people's liberties."

That prince's declarations allow the original of government to come from the people. Prerogative never yet pretended to repealing.

The first ground of prerogative was to enable the prince to do good, not to do every thing.

If the ground of a king's desire of power be his assurance of himself, that he will do no hurt by it; is it not an argument for subjects to desire to keep that which they will never abuse?

It must not be such a prerogative as giveth the government the rickets; all the nourishment to go to the upper part, and the lower starved.

As a prince is in danger, who calleth a stronger than himself to his assistance; so when prerogative useth necessity for an argument, it calleth in a stronger thing than itself. The same reason may overturn it. Necessity too is so plain a thing, that every body sees it, so that the magistrate hath no great privilege in being the judge of it. Necessity, therefore, is a dangerous argument for princes, since (wherever it is real) it constitutes every man a magistrate, and gives as great a power of dispensing to every private man, as a prince can claim.

It is not so proper to say, that prerogative justifieth force, as that force supporteth prerogative. They have not been such constant friends, but that they have had terrible fallings out.

All powers are of God; and between permission and appointment, well considered, there is no real difference.

In a limited monarchy, prerogative and liberty are as jealous of one another, as any two neighbouring states can be of their respective incroachments.

They ought not to part for small bickerings, and must bear little jealousies without breaking for them.

Power is so apt to be insolent, and liberty to be faucy, that they are very seldom upon good terms.

They are both so quarrelsome, that they will not easily enter into a fair treaty. For, indeed, it is hard to bring them together; they ever quarrel at a distance.

Power and liberty are respectively managed in the world in a manner not suitable to their value and dignity.

They are both so abused, that it justifieth the fatires that are generally made upon them. And

They are so in possession of being misapplied, that instead of censuring their being abused, it is more reasonable to wonder whenever they are not so.

They are perpetually wrestling, and have had their turns, when they have been thrown, to have their bones broken by it.

If they were not both apt to be out of breath, there would be no living.

If prerogative will urge reason to support it, it must bear reason when it resisteth it.

It is a diminution instead of a glory, to be above treating upon equal terms with reason.

If the people were designed to be the sole property of the supreme magistrate, sure, God would have made them of a differing and subordinate species; as he hath the beasts, that by the inferiority of their nature they might the better submit to the dominion of mankind.

*If none were to have liberty but those*

who understand what it is, there would not be many free men in the world.

When the people contend for their liberty, they seldom get any thing by their victory but new masters.

Liberty can neither be got, nor kept, but by so much care, that mankind generally are unwilling to give the price for it. And therefore, in the contest between ease and liberty, the first hath generally prevailed.

*In our last, p. 103, we gave an Abstract of the VIth LETTER of Lord BOLINGBROKE, and shall now give our Readers an Account of his two last, viz. the VIIth and VIIIth.*

LETTER VII. contains a sketch of the state and history of Europe from the Pyrenean treaty in 1659, to the year 1688; and by way of introduction he examines the different circumstances of Europe in the reign of the emperor Charles V. and Lewis XIV. of France; as also the conduct of cardinal Richlieu, who, he says, laid the foundations, and of cardinal Mazarine, who built the superstructure of the French greatness. Upon this last subject he takes particular notice of the Dutch deserting France, and concluding a separate peace with Spain at Munster, in 1648, the true reason of which he thinks was, because the Dutch began to see, that the house of Austria was then nothing more than the shadow of a great name, and that the house of Bourbon was advancing to an exorbitant degree of power. This, he says, was foreseen by our Charles I. but Cromwell either did not foresee it, or was induced by reasons of private interest to act against the general interest of Europe; for to him chiefly it was owing that the Spaniards were forced into the Pyrenean treaty, which laid the foundation of all the disturbances since. Upon this occasion our author gives the following character of Lewis XIV.

“He had acquired habits of secrecy and method, in business; of reserve, discretion, decency, and dignity, in behaviour; if he was not the greatest king, he was the best actor of majesty at least that ever filled a throne. He by no means wanted that courage which is commonly called bravery, tho’ the want of it was imputed to him in the midst of his greatest triumphs: Nor that other courage, less ostentatious and more rarely found, calm, steady, persevering resolution; which seems to arise less from the temper of the body, and is therefore called courage of the mind. He had them both, most certainly, and I could produce unquestionable anecdotes in proof. He was,

in one word, much superior to any prince with whom he had to do, when he began to govern."

Our author then shews, that though Lewis at the Pyrenean treaty renounced the succession of Spain, he from that time continued to act systematically upon the contrary principle, which should have given an immediate alarm to the rest of Europe; and with respect to Germany, England and Holland, he explains the reasons why it did not, particularly as to the Dutch, of whom he observes, that John de Wit renewed with the marshal d'Estresade a project of dividing the Spanish Netherlands between France and Holland, that had been taken up formerly, when Richieu made use of it to flatter their ambition, and to engage them to prolong the war against Spain. "A project, says he, not unlike to that which was held out to them by the famous preliminaries, and the extravagant barrier treaty, in 1709; and which engaged them to continue a war on the principle of ambition, into which they had entered with more reasonable and more moderate views."

He next examines the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and that at Nimeghen in 1678; and he states all the reasons the Dutch had for deserting their allies, and clapping up a separate peace with France at Nimeghen. "If these are sufficient, says he, they should not have acted, for decency's sake, as well as out of good policy, the part they did act in 1711, and 1712, towards the late queen, who had complaints of the same kind, in a much higher degree and with circumstances much more aggravating, to make of them, of the emperor, and of all the princes of Germany, and who was far from treating them and their other allies at that time, as they treated Spain and their other allies in 1678."

And he concludes this letter with shewing how the ambitious and oppressive conduct of France occasioned that confederacy, which was formed against her soon after the revolution, and how the oppressive conduct of the court of Vienna towards the Hungarians has made the house of Austria a clog upon the common cause in many instances, and of considerable assistance to it in none.

Letter VIII. In this letter the same subject is continued from the year 1688, and he begins with shewing the causes of the bad success of the war in king William's reign, and the necessity he was under to conclude the peace at Ryswick, and afterwards to agree to the two partition treaties; which necessity was chiefly owing to the conduct of the court

of Vienna, one instance of which he particularly mentions; for the then king of Spain, he says, was ready to declare the archduke Charles his successor, and actually desired that he should be sent into Spain, with 12000 German troops to support his succession, and offered to contribute to the payment of these troops privately; because it would have been too impopular among the Spaniards, and too prejudicial to the Austrian interest, to have had it known, that the emperor declined the payment of a body of his own troops, that were demanded to secure that monarchy to his son. But this salutary proposition the court of Vienna rejected, and by this and the disarming humour that prevailed here, he says, king William was forced into the partition treaties, tho' it is undeniable, that, by consenting to a partition of the Spanish monarchy, he threw the Spaniards into the arms of France, which produced the will in favour of the duke of Anjou.

The acceptance of this will by France, and some impolitical and unnecessary steps afterwards taken by her, produced the confederacy in 1701; but he observes, that tho' king William wisely determined to engage in a war with France and Spain, yet the same good policy that determined him to engage, determined him not to engage too deeply. Therefore the engagement taken in the grand alliance was only, "To procure an equitable and reasonable satisfaction to his Imperial majesty for his pretension to the Spanish succession; and sufficient security to the king of England, and the states general, for their dominions, and for the navigation and commerce of their subjects, and to prevent the union of the two monarchies of France and Spain."

The principles of good policy in this engagement he justifies at full length, and he shews, that upon these principles we might have had a peace in 1706; but we soon departed from them, and undertook not only to reduce France but to conquer Spain, in which, had we succeeded, we should have exposed the balance of power to deviations, and the peace of Europe to troubles, not inferior to those that the war was designed, when it began, to prevent. He then shews the ridiculousness of this new plan, and that even those who embraced it, were not really in earnest, but only made it a pretence for continuing the war; and that in 1710, even general Stanhope himself thought the conquest of Spain impracticable.

"Was it possible, after this, says our author, to think in good earnest of conquering Spain, and could they be in good earnest,

earnest, who continued to hold the same language, and to insist on the same measures? Could they be so in the following year, when the emperor Joseph died? Charles was become then the sole surviving male of the house of Austria, and succeeded to the empire as well as to all the hereditary dominions of that family. A Could they be in earnest, who maintained even in this conjuncture, "that no peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as the kingdom of Spain and the West-Indies remained in the possession of any branch of the house of Bourbon? Did they mean that Charles should be Emperor and king of Spain? In this project they would have had the allies against them. Did they mean to call the duke of Savoy to the crown of Spain, or to bestow it on some other prince? In this project they would have had his imperial majesty against them. In either case the confederacy would have been broken: And how then would they have continued the war? Did they mean nothing, or did they mean something more than they owned, &c?"

He adds a good deal more to shew the impossibility of protracting the war with any hopes of advantage; and then, after some remarks upon the conduct of the whigs before and since the revolution, he adds thus: "In the administrations that preceded the revolution, trade had flourished, and our nation had grown opulent; but the general interest of Europe had been too much neglected by us; and slavery, under the umbrage of prerogative, had been well nigh established among us. In those that have followed, taxes upon taxes, and debts upon debts, have been perpetually accumulated, till a small number of families have grown into immense wealth, and national beggary has been brought upon us, under the specious pretences of supporting a common cause against France, reducing her exorbitant power, and poisoning that of Europe more equally in the publick balance: Laudable designs, no doubt, as far as they were real, but such as, being converted into mere pretences, have been productive of much evil; some of which we feel and have long felt, and some will extend its consequences to our latest posterity. The reign of prerogative was short: And the evils and the dangers to which we were exposed by it, ended with it. But the reign of false and squandering policy has lasted long, it lasts still, and will finally compleat our ruin. Beggary has been the consequence of slavery in some countries: Slavery will be probably the consequence of beggary in ours; and

if it is so, we know at whose door to lay it, &c."

Then, after some reflections upon the necessity we were under to conclude a peace, and the dangers they who should undertake it, would be exposed to, by that party who had nursed, and been nursed by the war, which, he says, he plainly foresaw, but in duty to his country resolved to encounter, he acknowledges, that the power of France was not by the treaty of Utrecht so much reduced as it ought to have been; but that its not being so reduced, was owing to those who opposed, and not to those who made the peace, is now no where, he says, a doubt, except in British pamphlets; for, says he, "The queen was to the utmost degree desirous to treat in a perfect union with her allies, and to procure them all the reasonable terms they could expect; and much better than those they reduced themselves to the necessity of accepting, by endeavouring to wrest the negotiation out of her hands. The disunion of the allies gave France the advantages she improved. The sole question is, who caused this disunion? and that will be easily decided by every impartial man, who informs himself carefully of the publick anecdotes of that time. If the private anecdotes were to be laid open as well as those, and I think it almost time they should, the whole monstrous scene would appear, and shock the eye of every honest man."

Some of the publick anecdotes he mentions, such as, "1. That when the first overtures of peace were made to the queen, and before she had so much as begun to treat, a most violent opposition was formed by the Germans and Dutch, in league with a party here; and was therefore an opposition not to this or that plan of treaty, but in truth to all treaty; and especially to one wherein Great-Britain took the lead, or was to have any particular advantage. 2. That the ministers of some of the allies had in plain terms declared to our ministers, that their masters would not consent that the Imperial and Spanish crowns should unite on the same head; and yet prince Eugene, when he came here, upon an errand most unworthy of so great a man, always insisted upon the emperor's being made king of Spain. 3. That the Dutch offered to declare, That they were ready to enter into the queen's measures, and that they were resolved not to continue the war for the recovery of Spain, provided the queen would consent that they should garison Gibraltar and Portmahon jointly with us, and share equally the Assiento, the fourth-

sea ship, and whatever should be granted by the Spaniards to the queen and her subjects. 4. That towards the end of the year 1711, the Dutch refused to ratify a treaty their minister had signed here, by which the queen united herself more closely than ever to them; engaging to pursue the war, to conclude the peace, and to guaranty it, when concluded, jointly with them, Provided they would keep the engagements they had taken with her, and the conditions of proportionate expence under which our nation had entered into the war. 5. That as the season for taking the field advanced in 1712, the league (meaning the Germans and Dutch with their party here in England) proposed to defeat the success of the congress (at Utrecht) by the events of the campaign. But instead of defeating the success of the congress, the events of the campaign served only to turn this success in favour of France. At the beginning of the year, the queen and the states, in concert, might have given the law to friend and foe, with great advantage to the former; and with such a detriment to the latter, as the causes of the war rendered just, the events of it reasonable, and the objects of it necessary. At the end of the year, the allies were no longer in a state of giving, nor the French of receiving the law; and the Dutch had recourse to the queen's good offices, when they could oppose and durst insult her no longer. Even then these offices were employed with zeal, and with some effect, for them."

He then enters into an examination of our conduct during the campaign in 1712, particularly the order sent to the duke of Ormond, "not to engage in any siege, nor hazard a battle, till further order;" and the separate suspension of arms we presently after concluded; and tho', as he says, he was not in council when that order was resolved on, and if he had, should probably have been against it, yet he justifies it from several similar instances in the conduct both of the emperor and the Dutch in the course of the war; and as the allies knew, that the queen was resolved to agree to a suspension of arms for two months, as soon as Dunkirk was put into her hands, which was then expected, they should, instead of risking a defeat, have taken that opportunity to renew their union and good understanding with her, especially as they knew, that she would have gone more than half way to meet them; but they continued to act like froward children, or like men drunk with resentment and passion; and such will the conduct be of the wisest governments in every circumstance, where a

spirit of faction and of private interest prevails, among those who are at the head, over reason of state.

He shews next how little reason the Germans and Dutch had to expect success in the war, after the queen had concluded a suspension of arms; and that they could have nothing in their thoughts but to break at any rate, and at any risque, the negotiations that were begun, and to reduce Great-Britain to the necessity of continuing, what she had been too long, a province of the confederacy; and a province too not one of the best treated. From hence he takes occasion to examine the question, whether it would not have been better to have concluded a separate treaty of peace, when we concluded a separate suspension of arms; and he gives very strong reasons for the affirmative; but this was prevented by the desire the queen had to treat in concert with her confederates, in which we shewed ourselves better allies than politicians. This may be made an objection to the conduct of the queen and her ministers, in the course of this great affair. "But, says he, the principles on which they proceeded were honest, the means they used were lawful, and the event they proposed to bring about was just. Whereas the very foundation of all the opposition to the peace was laid in injustice and folly: For what could be more unjust, than the attempt of the Dutch and the Germans, to force the queen to continue a war for their private interest and ambition, the disproportionate expence of which oppressed the commerce of her subjects, and loaded them with debts for ages yet to come? A war, the object of which was so changed, that from the year 1711, she made it not only without any engagement, but against her own and the common interest. What could be more foolish; you will think that I soften the term too much, and you will be in the right to think so; what could be more foolish, than the attempt of a party in Britain, to protract a war so ruinous to their country, without any reason that they durst avow, except that of wreaking the resentment of Europe on France, and that of uniting the Imperial and Spanish crowns on an Austrian head? One of which was to purchase revenge at a price too dear; and the other was to expose the liberties of Europe to new dangers, by the conclusion of a war which had been made to assert and secure them?"

He afterwards makes this remark: "A rage of warring possessed a party in our nation till the death of the late queen: A rage of negotiating has possessed the

same

same party of men ever since. You have seen the consequences of one : You see actually those of the other. The rage of warring confirmed the beggary of our nation, which began as early as the revolution ; but then it gave, in the last war, reputation to our arms, and our councils too.——The rage of negotiating has been a chargeable rage likewise, at least as chargeable in its proportion. Far from paying our debts, contracted in war, they continue much the same, after 23 years of peace. The taxes that oppress our mercantile interest the most, are still in mortgage ; and those that oppress the landed interest the most, instead of being laid on extraordinary occasions, are become the ordinary funds for the current service of every year.——The rage of negotiating began 20 years ago, under pretence of consummating the treaty of Utrecht : And, from that time to this, our ministers have been in one perpetual maze. They have made themselves and us, often, the objects of aversion to the powers on the continent : And we are become at last objects of contempt, even to the Spaniards."

A little after, he adds this remark : " Our nation inhabits an island, and is one of the principal nations in Europe ; but, to maintain this rank, we must take the advantages of this situation, which have been neglected by us for almost half a century : We must always remember, that we are not part of the continent, but we must never forget that we are neighbours to it."

And after a few observations upon the change that has been produced in our constitution, and even in the character of our nation, within the last three or four generations, he concludes this his last letter to the noble lord abovementioned, as follows : " Whatever errors I may have committed in publick life, I have always loved my country : Whatever faults may be objected to me in private life, I have always loved my friend : Whatever usage I have received from my country, it shall never make me break with her : Whatever usage I have received from my friends, I never shall break with one of them, while I think him a friend to my country. These are the sentiments of my heart. I know they are those of your lordship's : And a communion of such sentiments is a tie that will engage me to be, as long as I live, my lord."

*Your most faithful servant.*

*A Summary of the most Important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT.*

THE last session, which was the fifth of this parliament, assembled at April, 1752.

Westminster on Thursday, Nov. 14, and his majesty opened it with a most gracious speech from the throne, which see in our Magazine for last year, p. 514.

In answer to this speech most loyal addresses were voted by both houses without any opposition in either, and being presented in the usual manner, his majesty returned a most gracious answer to each. (See our Magazine for last year, p. 515, 516.)

As we gave in our summary of the preceding session a full account of the Westminster election, and Mr. Murray's commitment, which was the consequence of it, we must of course begin the summary of this last session with an account, that on Nov. 20, after reading the several resolutions and orders of the house made in the preceding session relating to the said Mr. Murray, a motion was made by the lord visc. Coke, " That the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; who on Feb. 6, in the last session of parliament, was, for dangerous and seditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of this house, and of the freedom of elections, ordered by this house to be committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, and was also at the same time ordered by the house, to be brought to the bar thereof, to receive his said sentence there upon his knees, and before the said sentence was received by him, did, by a high and most dangerous contempt in him of the authority and privilege of this house, and by persisting in the same, avoid the execution of the said sentence, during the remainder of the said session of parliament, be now committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, for the said dangerous and seditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of this house, and of the freedom of elections."

Upon this motion there was a short debate, the same being opposed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; and the earl of Egmont, and supported by Henry Pelham, Esq; and a motion was made for adjourning, which is a sort of previous question, that by the forms of proceeding must always be first determined ; therefore the question was put, *To adjourn* ; but this being carried in the negative, the question was then put upon the first motion, and carried in the affirmative ; and Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue his warrants accordingly. Then it was resolved, " That the said Alex. Murray do receive the said sentence, for his now being committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate, at the bar of this house, upon his knees." And it was

ordered,

ordered, "That the serjeant at arms attending this house, do take the said Alex. Murray into his custody, in order to his being brought to the bar of this house, to receive the said sentence."

Presently after this, a complaint being made to the house, of a printed pamphlet, intitled, *The Case of the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; in an Appeal to the People of Great-Britain; more particularly the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster*; and the said pamphlet being brought up to the table and read; it was resolved *nem. con.* 1. "That the said pamphlet is an impudent, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, falsely and most injuriously reflecting upon, and aspersing, the proceedings of this house, and tending to create misapprehensions of the same in the minds of the people, to the great dishonour of this house, and in violation of the privileges thereof." 2. "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to desire his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his attorney general to prosecute the authors or author, the printers or printer, and the publishers or publisher, of the said scandalous libel, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment for the same." Which address was ordered to be presented to his majesty, by such members of the house as were of his majesty's most hon. privy council; and next day Mr. Comptroller acquainted the house, that the said address had been presented, and that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would give directions accordingly.

Nov. 25. The serjeant at arms attending the house being called upon to give an account of what had been done in execution of the said order for taking the said Mr. Murray into his custody; and his deputy, to whom the said order was delivered, having acquainted the house, that diligent search had been made after the said Mr. Murray, but that he could not be found; it was resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to issue his royal proclamation, for apprehending the said Mr. Murray, with a promise of a reward for the same; and a proclamation was accordingly issued for this purpose.

As there was no controverted election

determined last session, we of course proceeded next to give an account of the two grand committees of supply and ways and means, the first of which was ordered Nov. 19, and was continued by adjournment to Feb. 7, in which time it came to the following resolutions, all of which were upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

Nov. 25, 1751, Resolved,

1. That 10,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1752, beginning Jan. 1, 1752.

2. That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said 10,000 men, for 12 months and 19 days, including the ordnance for sea service.

Nov. 28, Resolved,

1. That a number of land forces, including 1819 invalids, amounting to 18,857 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1752.

2. That 611,101l. 6s. 8d. be granted to his majesty, for defraying the charge of the 18,857 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1752.

3. That 229,941l. 13s. 9d. be granted, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, and Providence, for the year 1752.

4. That 119,156l. 4s. 8d. be granted for the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, 1752.

5. That 5763l. 18s. 9d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance, for land service, not provided for by the parliament.

Dec. 3, Resolved,

1. That 277,718l. 16s. 5d. be granted for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea officers, for 1752, consisting of 355 days.

2. That 9699l. 9s. be granted upon account, towards the support of Greenwich-Hospital.

3. That 100,000l. be granted towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1752.

Jan. 16, 1752, Resolved,

1. That 60,000l. be granted upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1752.

2. That

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 570.

† As this last resolution is a little different from all former for the same purpose, it is necessary to observe, that the usual allowance for seamen is 4l. per man per month for 12 months, reckoning 28 days to the month; but as the New Style is to take place in September next, and consequently 11 days to be cut off from that month this year, notwithstanding its being Leap-year, will consist but of 355 days, which is just 12 months, at 28 days to the month, and 19 days more. Therefore the grant for 10,000 seamen, which in a common year would be 500,000l. is this year but 507,142l. 17s. 1d. ½.



2. That 22,422l. 15s. 1d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred in 1751, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That 4522l. 16s. 6d. be granted for defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiments of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1752.

4. That 3125l. 13s. 1d. be granted for paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1718, for 1752.

5. That 58,448l. 14s. 7d. be granted upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital, for 1752.

6. That 20,000l. be granted to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the elector of Bavaria, pursuant to treaty.

7. That 6997l. 8s. 3d. be granted, to replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas, 1750.

8. That 5431l. 6s. 4d. be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-Day, 1751.

9. That 11,737l. 14s. 4d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duty of 12s. a barrel on sweets, or wines, made from British or foreign fruits, or sugar, at Michaelmas, 1751.

10. That 24,102l. 19s. 5d. be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the additional duty on wines at Midsummer, 1751.

11. That 52,969l. 1s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted; to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors at Midsummer, 1751.

12. That 61,066l. 7s. 10d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the rates and duties upon houses, windows, and lights, at Michaelmas, 1751.

13. That 54,751l. 5s. 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1751.

14. That 21,042l. 19s. 6d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova-Scotia in 1751, and not provided for by parliament.

15. That 40,450l. 10d. be granted upon account, for supporting and maintain-

ing the settlement of Nova-Scotia for the year 1752.

Jan. 21, Resolved,

1. That 900,000l. be granted towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy.

2. That 466,000l. be granted to pay off and discharge the annuities, after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. charged by an act of the 4th year of his majesty's reign, on the additional duties on stamp vellum, &c. pursuant to the notice given by the Speaker of the house of commons, in obedience to an order of the house of June 13, 1751.

3. That 4000l. be granted to enable the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia to defray the expences incurred by them.

Jan. 23, Resolved,

1. That 32,000l. be granted to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, pursuant to treaty.

2. That 17,119l. 14s. 4d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, to make good the deficiency at Christmas last, of the duties on spirituous liquors, granted from March 25, 1743.

3. That 6603l. 17s. 4d. be granted to make good the deficiency at Christmas last, on the additional duty on wines.

4. That 24,968l. 12s. 10d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to make good the deficiency at Christmas last, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors.

5. That 89,925l. 10s. 7d. be granted, for making good the deficiency at Christmas, 1751, of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the 6th of Q. Anne, and the 6th of K. George I.

Jan. 28, Resolved,

1. That 10,000l. be granted towards the support of the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall think proper.

2. That 112,142l. 3s. 3d. be granted for a full compensation and satisfaction to the Royal African company of England, for their charter, &c. to be applied as follows, viz. To their creditors 84,621. 12s. 7d. To the commission for stating the claims of the said creditors 1695l. 3s. To the proprietors of the African transferable stock, possessed thereof, Dec. 31, 1748, being 10l. per cent. 23,683l. 15s. 5d. To ditto proprietors, since become possessed thereof, being 5l. per cent. 2105l. 12s. 3d.

3. That 3000l. be granted towards laying out, making, and keeping in repair, a road proper for the passage of troops

troops and carriages between the city of Carlisle and the town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

These were all the resolutions of the committee of supply during last session, and the sums thereby granted we shall, for the ease of our readers, abstract and distinguish as follows.

1. For the current service	—	—	—	—	—	3090309	12	5	3
2. For paying off debts	—	—	—	—	—	1300000	0	0	0
3. For deficiencies of old funds	—	—	—	—	—	301012	13	0	1
4. For the deficiencies of last year's grants	—	—	—	—	—	54751	5	5	2
5. For services incurred and not provided for	—	—	—	—	—	49219	13	4	2
6. For purchasing African charter	—	—	—	—	—	112142	3	3	0
Total grants						3907435	7	7	0

In the article for current service we have included the grant for Georgia, and that for the Carlisle road, because they will continue at least for some years to come; and as the first, third, fourth and fifth articles of this state will probably continue as high as they are for this year, we may reckon the annual publick expence in time of peace to be about 2,500,000*l.* therefore we must conclude, that unless the land tax be raised above 3*s.* in the pound, we must every year take something from the sinking fund for answering the current service, unless some new tax be imposed, or some method contrived to increase the annual produce of some of our present taxes.

Now as to the committee of ways and means, the first order for the house to resolve itself into the same, was made Nov. 25, from which time it was continued to March 6, and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which were upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

Dec. 2, 1751, Resolved,  
That the duties on malt, &c. be continued from June 23, 1752,  
to June 24, 1753 — — — — — 750000 0 0 ●

Dec. 5, Resolved,  
That 3*s.* in the pound be raised for one year from March 25, 1752,  
upon lands, &c. — — — — — 1528459 18 1 2

Jan. 21, 1752, Resolved,  
1. That after Sept. 29, 1752, 40*s.* yearly be paid for a licence  
by every pawnbroker within the bills of mortality.  
2. That after Sept. 29, 1752, 10*s.* yearly be paid for a licence  
by every second-hand goods broker within the bills of mortality.

Jan. 27, Resolved,  
That the proposal of the Bank for advancing 1,400,000*l.* upon  
the terms therein mentioned, be accepted — — — — — 1400000 0 0 ●

Feb. 3, Resolved,  
That out of the sinking fund there be issued and applied to the  
supply the sum of 500,000*l.* — — — — — 500000 0 0 ●

Feb. 25, Resolved,  
That after March 26, 1752, 10*s.* per hundred weight, and so in  
proportion, be laid on all gum senega, imported from any place in  
Europe.

March 7, Resolved,  
1. To continue the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 35.  
2. To continue the act 6 Geo. II. chap. 13.  
3. To continue the act 5 Geo. II. chap. 24.  
By these resolutions, or at least such of them by which any cer-  
tain sum was to be raised, the total sum provided for amounts to 4178459 18 1 2

Therefore the provisions for this year exceed the grants in the  
sum of — — — — — 271024 10 6 2

[To be continued in our next.]

The SPEECH of N— B—, Esq;  
Nov. 29, 1752, on the Subject of the  
ARMY; in Answer to W—  
L—, Esq;

Mr. Chairman,

I Do not stand up to oppose a standing A  
army in general, but to give some reasons, why I think the smaller number on your paper, at this time, more eligible than the greater; and must own, I was in great hopes the gentlemen on the other side of the house, would have also been of my opinion; especially, as they have concurred with us, in augmenting the forces, which we last year so strenuously B  
contended for.

As a standing army has on all hands been allowed to be a necessary evil, why should not we make that evil as small as possible? Especially, as the publick tranquillity both at home and abroad, makes the present time, as reasonable for a reduction of it, as any that can be proposed; C  
and the immense national debt, and pressure which both land and commerce suffer, from the load of taxes laid on them, should recommend the greatest oeconomy to us.

But were our coffers full, and did not the exigency of the state require it; has not Great-Britain a more natural force, and which justly claims all the money D  
we can possibly spare it? A force which has been attended with success, not only in former wars, but even in the last; and which enabled us to make the peace we did? As therefore the 16,000 men proposed, will answer all the ends intended by an army, in time of peace; and as that number may soon be augmented on any emergency; why should the offer, tho' of a small saving, be rejected, when the weight of taxes the publick has long, and patiently, groaned under, may make them hope their representatives will ease them from the most unnecessary expences of government?

I must beg leave to say, I think the examples brought from ancient and modern history, by the Hon. gentleman under the gallery, are not parallel to the present question; for the contest is not to disband the whole army, but whether 16,000 men are not sufficient to answer all the ends of government in a time of profound peace? And indeed, was an indifferent person, who was unacquainted with our advantageous situation, to hear our debates to day; I am apt to think he would be induced to imagine us a parliament of some state on the continent; or at least, if he was ac-

quainted with it, must conclude, we had entirely forgot that Great-Britain was an island; which is, and in all probability will continue so, as long as I live.

I do not oppose the largest number of troops proposed, from any suspicion, that either his majesty, or the present gentlemen that compose it, will ever turn that force against the liberty of the subject, which is maintained for its defence; as most of those gentlemen are either of the highest birth, or have considerable properties of their own; but because I have neither heard any reasons assigned, nor can suggest any from the present debate, of weight enough to induce me to think that the smallest number is not adequate to the ends proposed; and therefore shall give my vote for the smallest number.

We gave a short Sketch of the ACT for the better preventing the horrid Crime of MURDER, in our last, p. 144. The following is a fuller and more accurate Account of the same.

I N this law it is enacted, That after the first day of Easter term, (which began on the 15th Inst.) all persons who shall be found guilty of wilful murder, shall be executed on the day next but one after sentence passed, unless the same shall be Sunday, and in that case on the Monday following.

That the body of every murderer convicted and executed in London or Middlesex, or liberties thereof, be immediately conveyed by the sheriffs or their deputies, to surgeons-hall, or to such place, or delivered to such person as that company shall appoint, who are to give the sheriffs a receipt for the same; and the said body to be anatomized by the company of surgeons or by whom they shall appoint. In the other counties of England the judge or justice of assize shall award the sentence to be put in execution the next day but one after such conviction, excepting it be on Sunday as abovementioned, and the body of the murderer shall be delivered by the sheriff or his deputy, to such surgeon as the judge shall direct, to be anatomized.

Sentence of death shall be pronounced in court immediately after the conviction of such murderer, and before the court proceeds to any other business, unless the court see reasonable cause for postponing the same; in which sentence shall be expressed not only the usual judgment of death, but also the time appointed by the said act for the execution thereof, and the marks of infamy therein directed for such offenders, in order to impress a  
just

just horror in the mind of the offender, and on the minds of such as shall be present, of the heinous crime of murder.

A discretionary power is given to the judge or justice that tries any murderer, where he sees reasonable cause, to stay the execution of the sentence, regard being always had to the true intent of the said act.

The judge or justice is empowered to appeal the body of any criminal to be hung in chains: But in no case whatever the body of any murderer is to be suffered to be buried; unless after it has been first dissected and anatomized as aforesaid; and every such judge or justice is thereby required to direct the same to be disposed of as above-mentioned, or to be hung in chains, as is now done for the most atrocious crimes.

Immediately after conviction, every murderer is to be confined in a cell or close place separate from the other prisoners, and no person whatsoever, except the goaler or his servants, shall have access to any such prisoner, without leave first obtained under the judge's hand who tried such offender, or else under the hand of the sheriff or his deputy.

A further discretionary power is given to such judge, in case he see cause to resist the execution of such offender, to relax or release all the restraints above-mentioned, to be observed by the goaler of the prison where such prisoner may be confined, by licence signed by such judge or justice during the stay of such execution.

After sentence of death is passed, the offender shall be fed with bread and water only, and with no other food or liquor whatsoever, (unless in receiving the sacrament of the lord's supper; or in case of any violent sickness or wound; in which case some known physician, surgeon, or apothecary, is to be admitted to administer necessaries; and such physician's, &c. name and place of abode is to be first entered in the books of the prison, where to remain) and if the goaler offends against, or neglects to put into execution any of the above directions, he is to forfeit his office, to be fined 20*l.* and suffer imprisonment until the 20*l.* be paid.

If any person shall, by force set at liberty, rescue or attempt to set at liberty any murderer out of prison, or as he is going to execution, or during execution, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death without benefit of clergy.

If any person rescue, or attempt to rescue the body of any murderer after execution, out of the custody of the sheriff or his officers, during the conveyance of it to any of the places above-mentioned,

ed, or rescue or attempt to rescue it from the company of surgeons or their officers, or from the house of any surgeon, where the same shall be deposited in pursuance of the said act, such person shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to be transported for 7 years as other felons are, and be subject to the same punishment and method of conviction as other felons are subject to, in case of unlawfully returning from transportation.

*The ACT for the better preventing of Thefts and Robberies, and for regulating Places of publick Entertainment, and punishing People keeping disorderly Houses, &c.*

**T**HAT from and after the first of June next, any person publicly advertising a reward with no questions asked, for the return of things which have been lost or stolen, and purporting, that such reward shall be paid without claiming or making enquiry after the person producing them; or promising to return to any pawnbroker, or other person, the money advanced on such things; and any person printing or publishing such advertisement, shall respectively forfeit 50*l.* for every such offence, to any person who will sue for it.

From and after the first of Dec. next, any person keeping a house, room, or garden, or other place for publick dancing, melick, or other entertainment of the like kind, in London and Westminster, or within 20 miles thereof, without a licence for that purpose, forfeits 100*l.* and shall be otherwise punishable as the law directs; and altho' such places are licensed, not to be opened before five in the afternoon. Nothing in the said act to extend to the theatres of Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden; or the King's theatre in the Haymarket, nor to such publick entertainments as shall be carried on by letters patent, licence of the crown; or of the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

And in order to encourage prosecutions against persons keeping bawdy-houses, gaming-houses, or other disorderly houses, it is enacted, That any two inhabitants, paying for and bearing for therein, may give notice in writing to any constable; or other peace officer of the said parish, who is forthwith to go with them before one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and there make oath, that they believe the contents of such notice to be true, and entering into a recognizance of 20*l.* to produce material evidence against such person for such offence, enter into a recognizance of 50*l.* to prosecute with effect such person, for such

such offence, at the next general quarter sessions, &c. and such constable, or other officer, shall be allowed all the reasonable expences of such a prosecution, to be ascertained by two justices of the peace, and shall be paid the same by the overseers of the poor of such parish; and in case such person shall be convicted of such an offence, the overseers of the poor of such parish shall forthwith pay the sum of 10*l.* to each of such inhabitants; and in case such overseers shall neglect or refuse to pay such constable, or other officer, such expences of prosecution, or shall neglect or refuse to pay upon demand, the said sum of 10*l.* such overseer shall forfeit to the persons entitled to the same, double the sum so refused or neglected to be paid. Upon such constable, or other officer, entering into a recognizance to prosecute as aforesaid, the justice shall forthwith make out his warrant to bring the person keeping a bawdy-house, gaming-house, or other disorderly house, before him, and shall bind him or her over to appear at such general or quarter sessions, &c. there to answer such bill of indictment; and such justice may, if in his discretion he thinks fit, likewise demand and take security for such person's good behaviour in the mean time, and until such indictment shall be found, heard, or determined, or be returned by the grand jury to be a true bill. In case such constable shall refuse, upon such notice, to go before a justice of the peace, or to enter into such recognizance, or shall be wilfully negligent in carrying on the prosecution, he shall for every such offence forfeit 20*l.* to each of such inhabitants so giving notice as aforesaid. Any person who shall hereafter appear, act, or behave as master or mistress, or as the person having the care or management of any bawdy-house, gaming-house, &c. shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, notwithstanding he, or she, shall not, in fact, be the real owner or keeper thereof. No indictment, which shall at any time after the first of June be preferred against any person for keeping a bawdy-house, &c. shall be removed by any writ of *Certiorari* into any other court; but such indictment shall be heard, tried, and finally determined, at the same general quarter sessions, or assizes, where such indictment shall have been preferred (unless the court shall think proper, upon cause shewn, to adjourn the same) any such writ or allowance thereof notwithstanding.

As many persons are deterred from prosecuting persons guilty of felony, on account of the expence attending such pro-

secutions, in order to encourage the bringing offenders to justice, it is enacted, That it shall be in the power of the court, before whom any person has been tried and convicted of any grand or petit larceny, at the prayer of the prosecutor, and in consideration of his circumstances, to order the treasurer of the county, in which the offence shall have been committed, to pay unto such prosecutor such sum of money as to the said court shall seem reasonable, not exceeding the expences which it shall appear to the court the prosecutor was put unto in carrying on such prosecution, making him a reasonable allowance for his time and trouble therein; which order the clerk of assize, or clerk of the peace respectively, is hereby directed and required forthwith to make out and deliver to such prosecutor, upon being paid 1*s.* for the same, and no more; and the treasurer of the county is hereby authorized and required, upon sight of such order, forthwith to pay to such prosecutor, or other person authorized to receive the same, such sum of money as aforesaid, and shall be allowed the same in his accounts.

And for the better discovering of thieves, it is enacted, That any two or more of his majesty's justices of the peace, in case any person be apprehended upon any general privy search, &c. or an idle and disorderly person (altho' no direct proof be then made thereof) to examine such person upon oath, as to his place of settlement and means of livelihood, which is to be put into writing, and subscribed by the person so examined; and the said justices shall likewise sign the same, and transmit it to the next general quarter sessions, there to be kept on record: And if such person shall not make it appear that he has a lawful way of getting his livelihood, or shall not procure some responsible housekeeper to appear to his character, and give security for his appearance before such justices, on some other day to be fixed for that purpose (in case the same shall be required) to commit such person to prison for any term not exceeding six days; and in the mean time to order the overseers of the poor of the parish where he shall be apprehended, to insert an advertisement in some publick paper, describing his person and any thing found upon him, specifying when and where he is to be re-examined; and if no accusation be then laid against him, then such person to be discharged, or otherwise dealt with according to law.

Any person intitled to any of the forfeitures by this act imposed, may sue for the same by action of debt, in any of his majesty's

majesty's courts of record at Westminster; but no action is to be brought by virtue of this act, unless the same shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed. The act is to continue in force three years.

*An Account of the Affair between Miss Blandy and Mr. Cranstoun having been lately published, at her earnest Desire, from a Copy partly wrote and partly dictated by her, whilst under Sentence of Death, and declared under her Hand to be strictly agreeable to Truth in every particular, we shall give our Readers the following Abstract of it.*

**I**T sets out with saying, that her acquaintance with Mr. Cranstoun, then a lieutenant of marines, commenced in summer 1746, at his uncle lord Mark Kerr's, who had a house at Henley, when they contracted a sort of friendship. That some months after, Mr. Cranstoun went from Henley, and did not return till summer 1747, when she informed Mr. Cranstoun, as her friend, of a match that had been proposed to her, but said, she was afraid the gentleman was not formed to make her happy, on which he asked, if she would not prefer mutual love to grandeur, and upon her answering, she would prefer the man she loved to all others, he said, "Miss Blandy, I have upon my hands an unhappy affair, which to you I have made no secret of: I can assure you, before I speak what follows, I am not now married, nor ever was, tho' I am involved in some difficulties brought upon me by that affair, out of which it will be some time before I can extricate myself. Do you think you could love a man well enough to stay till this affair be brought to a determination?" That being then interrupted he next day renewed the discourse, and upon her saying, that if her parents approved of her staying for him, she would consent thereto, he took the first opportunity to make the same declaration and proposal to her mother, who objected their not having a fortune sufficient for their support, but said, that if her daughter had 10,000*l.* and was at her disposal, she would give her to him with the greatest pleasure, telling him at the same time, that tho' it was reported, that Mr. Blandy was able to give his daughter down a handsome fortune, she was sure he could not; to which he replied, "If Mr. Blandy will give me his daughter, I shall not trouble him about that."

That in the latter season of 1747, Mr. Cranstoun attended his uncle lord Mark Kerr to Bath, but before he went, obtain-

ed her father's leave to correspond with her. That after five or six weeks he returned to Henley, and then lived for five or six months at her father's house, after which he went to London, and soon after his arrival there wrote to her father, to beg that she might be permitted to stay for him till his unhappy affair with Miss Murray (his pretended wife) was finally determined; which letter her father desired her to answer, and gave her leave to answer it in such manner as was most agreeable to her; upon which she wrote to him, that she would stay for him, and accept of no offer till his affair was brought to a decision; and that after this, tho' she did not see him for several months, they continued their correspondence by letters almost every post.

That in Mr. Cranstoun's absence her mother went to Turville-court, near Henley, and lived with Mrs. Pocock, where she was taken ill, and constantly cried out, Let Cranstoun be sent for, which she at last did, and when he came, her mother rejoiced to see him, and from that moment began to recover. That after her mother returned home, Mr. Cranstoun, with both her father and mother's approbation, resided at their house above six months, during which time her father was sometimes extremely kind, and sometimes very rude to Mr. Cranstoun, as well as very harsh to his daughter. However, when the regiment was broke, which happened in this interval, her father told him, that as he was now broke, he supposed his cash would run low, and that therefore he was welcome to stay with him. But nevertheless Mr. Cranstoun set out soon after for London, where he made a considerable stay, during which time her mother had a very civil letter from lady Cranstoun, returning thanks for her civility to her son, and soon after her mother and she went to London, where they were visited every day by Mr. Cranstoun, and once by his brother the lord Cranstoun.

That whilst they were at London, Mr. Cranstoun proposed to her a private marriage, which she rejected, unless advised by the most eminent counsel; that Mr. Cranstoun furnished her mother, who was then distressed for money, with 40*l.* giving her at the same time five guineas which she was to keep by her, that in case after her return to Henly counsel should think a private marriage proper, she might come up in a post chaise to him; and that both her father and she had letters from Miss Murray, signed N. Cranstoun, informing them that she was Mr. Cranstoun's lawful wife, and inclosed a copy of the decree of the court of Scotland,

land, declaring her to be such ; notwithstanding whereof he affirmed with many protestations, that she never was his wife ; and from other accounts it appears, he then pretended, that he was to appeal from that decree to the house of peers.

Soon after this they returned to Henley, and from this time nothing extraordinary A happened until Sept. 28, 1749, when her mother was taken ill, and died on Saturday the 30th at night ; but on her death-bed recommended to her, not to violate the promises she had made to Cranstoun ; and said to Mr. Blandy, " Your daughter has set her heart upon Cranstoun : When I am gone, let no one set you against this match ?" To which he answered, " It shall not be my fault, if this does not take place ; but they must stay, you know, till the unhappy affair in Scotland is decided." Mr. Cranstoun sent his footman express with letters both to her and her father upon this melancholy occasion, which her father highly approved of, and insisted upon her writing to him that night, tho' her mother was then to be buried, to let him know, that he was as welcome to his house as before ; which the accordingly did, and her father seeming uneasy at his not coming, she wrote again, pressing him to come immediately to Henley. To this he answered, that his fortune in Scotland being seized for the maintenance of Miss Murray and her child, he was in danger of being arrested for a debt of near 15 guineas, and was afraid of being followed by the bailiffs if he should come to Henley ; upon which she sent him 15 guineas, whereupon he came down to Henley and staid some weeks with her father, who received him with great marks of affection and esteem.

During this time he talked to her of the great skill of one Mrs. Morgan, a cunning woman in Scotland, who had described both her and her father in the most perfect and surprising manner, tho' she had never seen either ; and that this woman had given him some powders to take, which she called love powders, of which he had by experience found an extraordinary effect. These powders he often proposed giving her father some of, because, said he, they will make him love me ; but whilst he staid there at that time, she always prevented it, as she had no faith in their producing such an effect. At last he had a dunning letter for a debt of 15l. which made him uneasy, as he said he was not able to pay it, whereupon she gave him the money, and in a few days after, he set out for London, from whence he did not return till August 1750 ; when he was at first kind- April, 1752.

ly received by her father, but afterwards her father changed so much in his temper, that she seldom arose from table without tears, which made Cranstoun again propose giving him some of the powders, protesting that they were quite innocent, and would do him no harm, if they did not produce the desired effect ; and one morning, soon after, he put some of them into a dish of tea she had poured out for her father, on which she was going to throw the tea out of the cup, but her father coming in that instant from his study, prevented her, and he drank it up, without any complaint afterwards : On the contrary, he that day appeared in the best of humours at dinner, and continued so all the time Cranstoun staid with him, which was till November following, when he received a letter from his brother lord Cranstoun, desiring him to come immediately to Scotland to settle some of his own affairs, and to see his mother who was then extremely ill.

C Upon receipt of this letter Cranstoun seemed very uneasy, and complained of want of money to carry him to Scotland, whereupon she gave him her watch, with which he departed, and she never afterwards saw him ; but that her father and he parted upon the best terms of friendship imaginable.

D After a digression, in which she gives an account of strange noises and appearances at her father's house whilst Cranstoun was there this last time, she says, that he wrote a letter to her on his road to Scotland, desiring her to get her letters directed by one who wrote a more masculine hand, lest they should be intercepted by some of Miss Murray's friends ; and insisted upon her subscribing herself M. C. instead of M. B. After his arrival he wrote to her again, informing her of his having told his mother, that they had been married for some time ; and that his mother would write to her, as her daughter, by the very next post, which she accordingly did, and her letter was accompanied by one from Cranstoun, desiring her, as she loved him, to answer his mother's letter by the return of the post, and to sign Mary Cranstoun at length, because it would make his mother stir more in the Scotch affair ; after which she received several letters from lady Cranstoun with some very handsome presents of Scotch linen, as also from that lady's daughter Mrs. Selby and her husband, all directed to her as Cranstoun's wife ; and that her father received a very complaisant letter from lady Cranstoun, and another from her son lord Cranstoun ; during all which interval her father's temper was

very uncertain, sometimes kind, sometimes bitterly upbraiding her, and at last he gave her orders to write to Cranstoun to come no more to Henley, till his affair with Miss Murray was finally decided, which orders she punctually obeyed, and thereupon received an answer, complaining, that her father, he found, loved him no longer, and was afraid he would inspire her with the same sentiments.

After several other letters to the same purpose, she at last, in April, or the beginning of May, 1751, received a letter from Cranstoun, acquainting her, that he had seen his old friend Mrs. Morgan, and that if he could procure any more of her powder, he would send it with the Scotch pebbles he intended to make her a present of; upon which, in her answer, she told him, that she would not give it her father, lest it should impair his health; and to this in his next letter he replied, that he was extremely surprised she should think he would send any thing that might prove prejudicial to her father, as his own interest was to apparently concerned in his preservation. These words she took to refer to a conversation they had together a little before he set out for Scotland, in which she had told him, that she was sure her father was not a man of a very considerable fortune, but that, if he lived, she was persuaded, he would provide very handsomely for them and theirs, as he lived so retired, and his business was every day increasing.

In June, 1751, the pebbles and powder arrived, and upon the paper containing the powder was wrote, *Powder to clean Scotch pebbles*, as he had before informed her; and next day she received a letter, desiring her to give her father the powder mixed in a dish of tea. Some mornings after, she put some of it into a dish of tea designed for her father, but finding it did not mix, she threw the tea out of the window; and as the powder swam on the top of the liquor, she could observe no part of it adhering to the sides of the cup; from whence she shews the falshood of some things sworn against her at her trial. She next post wrote to Cranstoun, that the powder would not mix with tea, and she would not try it any more, lest her father should find it out; whereupon she received several letters from him, assuring her, that the powder was quite innocent, and begging she would give it in gruel, or something thicker than tea; by which she was at last fatally prevailed on to put some of it in her father's water-gruel on Monday morning, Aug. 5; and he had some more of the same gruel at night in a half-pint mug.

Next morning, as he had done at din-

ner the day before, he complained of a pain in his stomach, and the heart-burn, which he ever did before he had the gravel. She sent at eleven o'clock for Mr. Norton, who advised a little physick the next day, being Wednesday. On Tuesday night, and also next morning, her father had some more water-gruel, but she neither did know, nor could imagine, that it was the same in which she had put the powder, which had been made for him on the Saturday night preceding; for she could not suppose, that the cook-maid would offer such stale gruel to her master; and as she now began to think it was foolish in her to give any of the powder to her father, and was afraid lest her folly should be discovered, she that day threw the remaining part of the powder, together with Cranstoun's letters, into the fire.

From this time her father continued sometimes better, sometimes worse, till Saturday the 10th, when Mr. Norton told her, he thought him in danger; whereupon she sent immediately for Dr. Addington, tho' her father had ordered him not to be sent for till next day. The doctor came accordingly that night, and prescribed for her father, who next day thought himself better; and she took that opportunity to answer a letter she had on the Friday before received from Cranstoun, in which some secrets of his family were disclosed; therefore in her answer, she advised him to take care what he wrote, which answer she gave to her father's clerk to direct, and put into the post-office, but he opened and kept it. On Monday Dr. Addington came again to see her father, and by his orders she was immediately confined to her room, her garters, keys, and letters, taken from her by the doctor himself, and a man put into the same room with her as a guard, without one woman to attend her; and soon after Dr. Addington, together with Dr. Lewis, who had been likewise called, came into her room, and told her, that nothing could save her father, whereupon, as soon as she could recover, she told them, that she had given him some powders, which she received from Cranstoun, and feared they might have hurt him, tho' that villain assured her they were of a very innocent nature; on which Dr. Addington asked her several questions, one of which was, why she did not take some of the powders herself, if she thought them so innocent; to which she answered, that she was never desired by Cranstoun to take them, and if they could produce such an effect as was ascribed to them, she was sure she had no need of them; but had she desired it, she should most certainly have done it. The



Tho' she was sensible, that the person who gave the orders had no right to confine her, yet she patiently submitted, as her room was very near her father's, and she was fearful of disturbing him, and consequently she continued confined as before-mentioned, till her father's death, on Wednesday about two o'clock in the afternoon, when all his keys were delivered to her, except that of his study, which she had before committed to the care of her uncle Mr. Stevens, of Fawley.

With this she ends her narrative; which, if not true, is most artfully drawn up, as a natural and unaffected simplicity appears throughout the whole; and there are some letters of no great moment annexed to it, with an account of her execution, as follows:

On Monday, April 6, 1752, the day destined for her execution, the under sheriff, attended by one of Miss Blandy's friends, visited her a little after eight o'clock in the morning. She then discovered some anxiety and apprehensions, in relation to her future state, that had never before appeared. She said, that many sins, both of omission and commission, which she had formerly considered as trifles, seemed at that time to be very black and enormous to her. The minister, who was then also present, took a fresh opportunity from hence to press her once more to declare the truth, in relation to her intention and knowledge of the noxious quality of the fatal powder, by urging, that a failure herein would be a crime of a much deeper dye, than those which filled her with such terrible apprehensions. But to this she immediately replied, that she should persist in her former declaration to the moment of her death; and that this she would impart to the people attending her execution. The under sheriff, and the gentleman attending him, also begged, that she would not impose upon herself, as well as upon the world, in these her last moments. To which she answered much in the same terms as she had done before. She likewise appeared after this to be something more calm and composed. And the minister, in order still more to comfort her, told her, that the devil frequently presented former sins as much more heinous than they really were to even some of the best christians themselves, when they were upon the confines of eternity, in order to ruffle and discompose them; and that therefore, probably, the scene that at present seemed to disturb her, was nothing more than one of his illusions: But that, however that might be, she had no reason to be afraid of any of her sins, if she sincerely repented of them, as she had

always assured him she did, and placed an unshaken confidence in the mercy of God, through the merits of Christ; and neither those merits nor that mercy, to sincere penitents, would admit of any limits. This gave her great consolation, inasmuch that she soon resumed her former calmness, and declared herself not only willing but even inclinable to die.

About nine o'clock she came out of her bed-chamber, and was attended by the aforesaid minister to the place of execution. Here he read some of the commendatory forms of prayer, and she joined most fervently with him. After this was ended, he said to her, "Madam, you may now, if you think proper, and have a sufficient flow of spirits, speak to the people." She then addressed herself to them, with a clear and audible voice, in the following terms. "Good people, give me leave to declare to you, that I am perfectly innocent, as to any intention to destroy or even hurt my dear father; that I did not know, or even suspect, that there was any poisonous quality in the fatal powder I gave him; tho' I can never be too much punished for being even the innocent cause of his death. As to my mother's and Mrs. Pocock's deaths, that have been unjustly laid to my charge, I am not even the innocent cause of them, nor did I in the least contribute to them. So help me God in these my last moments. And may I not meet with eternal salvation, nor be acquitted by Almighty God, in whose awful presence I am instantly to appear, if the whole of what is here asserted, be not true. I from the bottom of my soul forgive all those concerned in my prosecution; and particularly the jury, notwithstanding their fatal verdict." She then ascended the ladder, and spoke again to the following effect, "Good people, take warning by me to be on your guard against the fallies of any irregular passion; and pray for me, that I may be accepted at the throne of grace."

After which she was turned off; and, in about half an hour's time, cut down. The body was then carried to a neighbouring house, and put into a coffin; from thence it was conducted, about five o'clock in the afternoon, in a hearse, to Henley; and interred about eleven o'clock in the chancel of the church there, where the bodies of her father and mother had been deposited. Miss Blandy suffered in a black bombazine short sack and petticoat, with a clean white handkerchief drawn over her face. Her hands were tied together with a strong black ribbon, and her feet, at her own request, almost touched the ground. The number of

people attending her execution was computed at about 5000; many of whom, and particularly several gentlemen of the university, were observed to shed tears. She behaved with such serenity and composure, and with such a decent resolution, as greatly surprised and charmed many of the spectators; and such as some there present thought nothing but a consciousness of the truth of what she had asserted, and a well grounded hope of future felicity, could inspire. Contrary to what is observed at other executions, there was almost a profound silence during the time of this. In fine, the whole was so well conducted, and made such a deep impression upon the minds of the people present, that the circumstances attending Miss Blandy's execution will not soon be forgotten at Oxford.

*Copy of Miss BLANDY's Declaration at the Place of Execution in OXFORD, April 6, 1752.*

**I** Mary Blandy do declare, that I die in a full persuasion of the truth and excellency of the Christian religion, and a sincere, tho' unworthy member of the church of England. I do likewise hope for a pardon and remission of my sins by the mercy of God, through the merits and mediation of our most blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I do also farther declare, that I did not know or believe, that the powder, to which the death of my dear father has been ascribed, had any noxious or poisonous quality lodged in it; and that I had no intention to hurt, and much less to destroy him, by giving him that powder. All this is true, as I hope for eternal salvation, and mercy from Almighty God, in whose most awful and immediate presence I must soon appear. I die in perfect peace and clarity with all mankind, and do from the bottom of my soul forgive all my enemies, as also those persons who have in any manner contributed to, or been instrumental in bringing me to the ignominious death I am soon to suffer. This is my last declaration, as to the points contained in it; and I do most earnestly desire that it may be published after my death. Witness my hand,

MARY BLANDY.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**A**S the virtues of distill'd vinegar are not sufficiently known, it may be of service to the publick, if you give the following a place in your Magazine.

Distilled vinegar is so powerful a repellent, that the most obstinate whitlow is cured by only immersing the finger in a

tea-cup of this liquor, holding it in some minutes, and repeating the same a few times; this, unless it be apostumated, absolutely takes off the heat, pain, throbbing, inflammation, &c. The use of distilled vinegar, upon this occasion, never fails. What sleepless nights, agonies of pain, and loss of nails, for want of so salutary an application!

But to give the reader a full idea of the excellence of its repelling quality, I will subjoin a short narrative of an accident which I saw, and which might have been attended with terrible consequences, had improper medicines been applied.

**A** porter with a hamper of wine upon his back, going too near a house which was then repairing, and the floors taken up, heedlessly trod upon an oaken plank wherein were large rusty nails, points upwards, three of which pierced thro' his shoes and stockings, and entered the sole of his foot above the depth of two inches, both feet wounded. The poor man, whether thro' present pain, or dread of what might be (for we have heard of amputations from trifling accidents comparative to this) turned pale and very sick. When his shoes and stockings were drawn off, not a single drop of blood appeared, but three holes with a frightful livid hue, very large indeed, and black with the rust which the nails had left in them. Under these calamitous circumstances, wounded in the most sensible and withal a depending part, amidst a complex of nerves, sinews, and tendons, what was to be done to prevent the influx of humours? Many urged, that the part should be bath'd with brandy, rum, or camphorated spirits; others, warm fomentations, the holes to be filled with tents armed with digestives; others, pultices well saturated with oil of turpentine, and previous to this, revulsions to be made by opening a vein in the arm, an emetick, cathartick, &c. Instead of all this apparatus, nothing was done but flannels dipt in distilled vinegar, wrapt about the legs and feet, and often renewed during the day; at night were laid to the feet thick rose-cakes, which had been long soaked in and had imbibed a great deal of distilled vinegar, and tied on by a slack bandage. The consequence of this was, a freedom from pain all night, and as much sleep as could be expected from such a position of the limb as would not admit of change of situation. In the morning no heat, swelling, nor inflammation, nor lividness, about the orifices of the wounds, but quite closed up. In a word, he found an absolute cure next day from the sole application of distilled vinegar.

JOHN BECKET, vicar of Sutton.

# A NEW SONG

P. 187  
Cupretho Ka

**Cuprous chloride**

Trace.  
DB

Come, all ye youths, whose hearts e'er bled

beauty's pride, Bring each a garland on your head, Let

none his forrows hide. But hand in hand

around me move, Singing the saddest tales of

love ; And see when your complaints ye join, If all your

wrongs, if all your wrongs, can equal mine.

The happiest mortal once was I,  
My heart no sorrows knew;  
Pity the pain of which I die,  
But ask not whence it grew.

Yet, if a tempting fair you find,  
That's very lovely, very kind;  
Tho' bright as heav'n, whose stamp the heart,  
Think on my fate, and ~~quit~~ her charms.

people atten-  
puted at  
and p  
un-

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

PRINCE GEORGE FOR EVER.



The first couple gallop down, two couple cast up, one couple hands across with the top couple quite round, then the top couple gallop down, two couple cast up, one couple hands across with the top couple quite round, the first couple cross half figure, foot it six long way, turn your partner, the first couple foot it corner ways, and turn his partner each strain.

## Poetical Essays in APRIL, 1752.

## AN ERROR on Miss BLANDY.

AGAINST love, fond nature struggles still in vain; [woe?  
Is there no balm to sooth his sovereign  
Is there no charm in reason's grave domain,  
To bid the tortur'd bosom cease to glow?  
Philosophy affords her utmost art,  
And fain would teach the tyrant to obey;  
But, ah! too cool she penetrates the heart:  
He revels still with unremitted sway.  
Religion's self displays her solemn face;  
To her more power and influence is  
given,  
She comes array'd in each superior grace,  
And awful wears the signature of heaven.  
Gainst her dread voice fond nature dares  
rebel, [laws,  
Nor raging passion owns her righteous  
But calls forth all th' antagonists of hell,  
To combat dreadful in the tyrant's  
cause.  
Yes, such the rage and insolence of love!  
Reason how weak! philosophy how  
vain!  
Yes, Blandy late did all your efforts prove,  
But still enslav'd, she dragg'd his cruel  
chain.  
In vain religion 'gainst his prowess stood;  
His rage was great—At his commanding  
nod, [blood,  
Unhallow'd hands pour'd out a parent's  
'Gainst nature's feeling, and the stamp  
of God!  
Could not a father's venerable age  
Forbid the hand of violence to strike?

Could no kind thoughts suppress resentment's rage! [threat'ning skies!  
No dread of vengeance from the  
When blood is spilt, the ministers of air,  
Who keep th' eternal archives of the sky,  
Each drop record, in marks of horror there,  
While nature heaves a sympathetick sigh.  
And ye gay tribes, who bloom in beauty's  
pride,  
Attend her fate; her piteous story scan:  
O not too much in lavish praise confide;  
For, ah! the perjuries of faithless man!  
Shun flattery's lure, fair beauty's cruel  
bane;  
She dares sollicit virtue's self to yield;  
What tho' she flings not with immediate  
pain, [steel'd  
Yet her fine shafts are with destruction  
How many a fair, who honour once  
possess'd, [sied  
Now weeps sweet innocence and virtue  
She felt her venom tingling in the breast,  
And sunk in pleasure's yet unlicens'd bed.  
Yes, beauty weeps, and weeps and sighs  
in vain, [grief;  
Nor finds a balsam for the sovereign  
For, ah! contempt perpetuates the stain:  
Where can returning virtue find relief?  
Ye blushing virgins view a woman's  
shame, [tray'd;  
A spoiler came; he flatter'd and be-  
With passion's gusts, he shook her tender  
frame, [maid.  
And to a murr'd rest turn'd th' indulgent

Is there no curse to blast a villain's days?  
 No bolts of vengeance in the stores  
 above,  
 To strike th' assassin in his darksome maze,  
 Who murder'd innocence by lawless  
 love?

A father bleeds, struck by a daughter's  
 hand : [calls ;  
 Now vengeance threatens, rigid justice  
 Blood shed for blood, is nature's just de-  
 mand ; [falls.

The law remits not, and a daughter  
 Awake, ye beauties, from the soothing  
 dream : [prove,

Behold what dangers innocence must  
 When once fair virtue's tofs'd in passion's  
 stream : [love.

Poor Blandy fell—The cruel cause was  
 Where'er remembrance calls the scene to  
 view, [weep :

Then drop a tear—"Tis nature bids you  
 No more with bitterness her faults pursue,  
 But let them rest in dark oblivion's sleep.

'Tis done—and justice now demands no  
 more : [cease ;

The debt is paid !—Let persecution  
 For since her shameful agonies are o'er,  
 Q let her sleep in unmolested peace.

DRACO.

#### TO A YOUNG LADY.

READ here the pangs of unsuccessful  
 love, [prove,  
 View the dire ills the weary sufferers  
 When care in every shape has leave to  
 reign,

And keener sharpens ev'ry sense of pain ;  
 No charm the cruel spoiler can controul,  
 He blasts the beauteous features of the  
 soul ; [breast,

With various conflicts rends the destin'd  
 And lays th' internal fair creation waste :  
 The dreadful dæmon raging unconfin'd,  
 To his dire purpose bends the passive  
 mind ; [pears,

Gloomy and dark the prospect round ap-  
 Doubts spring from doubts, and fears en-  
 gender fears ;

Hope after hope goes out in endless night,  
 And all is anguish, torture and affright.

O ! beauteous friend, a gentler fate be  
 thine ; [shine ;

Still may thy star with mildest influence  
 May heav'n surround thee with its dar-  
 ling care. [fair ;

And make thee happy, as it made thee  
 That gave thee sweetness, unaffected ease,  
 The pleasing look, that ne'er was taught  
 to please, [no part,

Genuine of charms, where falsehood claims  
 Which not alone entice, but fix the  
 heart :

And far beyond all these, suppose the  
 place,

The virtuous mind, an undecaying grace.  
 Still may thy youth each fond endearment  
 prove

Of tender friendship and complacent love  
 May love approach thee, in the mildest  
 dress,

And court thee to domestick happiness ;  
 And bring along the pow'r that only  
 knows

To heighten human joys and soften woes,  
 For woes will be in life ; these still return,  
 The good, the beauteous, and the wise  
 must mourn : [vide,

Double'd the joy that friendship does di-  
 Lessen'd the pain when arm'd the social  
 side : [the groan,

But ah ! how fierce the pang, how deep  
 When strong affliction finds the weak  
 alone ! [ter'd days,

Then may a friend still guard thy shel-  
 And guide thee safe thro' fortune's mystick  
 ways ; [approve,

The happy youth, whom most thy soul  
 Friend of thy choice, and husband of thy  
 loves, [pire,

Whose holy flame heav'n's altar does in-  
 That burns thro' life one clear unflin'd  
 fire, [to breast,

A mutual warmth that glows from breast  
 Who loving is belov'd, and blessing blest,  
 Then all the pleasing scenes of life ap-  
 pear, [dear,

The charms of kindred and relations  
 The smiling offspring, love's far better  
 part,

And all the social meetings of the heart ;  
 Then harlot pleasure, with her wanton  
 train

Seduces from the perfect state in vain ;  
 In vain to the lock'd ear the Syren sings,  
 When angels shadow with their guardian  
 wings.

Such, fair Monimia, be thy sacred lot,  
 When ev'ry memory of him's forgot,  
 Whose faithful muse inspir'd the pious  
 pray'r, [care ;

And weary'd heav'n to keep thee in its  
 That pleas'd it would its choicest influ-  
 ence show'r ;

Or on thy serious, or thy mirthful hour ;  
 That joy may grow on joy, and constant  
 last, [past ;

And each new day rise brighter than the  
 Conspicuous known in ev'ry scene of life,  
 The mother, sister, daughter, friend and  
 wife ; [breath,

Till late, late be the hour thou yield'st thy  
 And 'midst applauding friends retir'st to  
 death ;

Then wake renew'd to endless happiness,  
 When heav'n shall see that all was good,  
 and blest.

C O N.

## CONTEMPLATION.

—*Rursusque resurgens**Sævit amor.* —Virg. *Æn.* 4.

O Voice divine, whose charmed strain  
No mortal measure may attain,  
O powerful to appease the smart,  
That festers in a wounded heart,  
Whose mystick numbers can assuage  
The bosom of tumult'ous rage,  
Can strike the dagger from despair,  
And shut the watchful eye of care.  
Oft lur'd by thee, the joy of all,  
Hope comes unto the wretches call ;  
Exil'd by thee, and dispossess'd,  
Envy forsakes the human breast.  
Full oft with thee the bard retires,  
And lost to earth, to heav'n aspires ;  
How nobly lost ! with thee to rove  
Thro' the long deepning solemn grove,  
Or underneath the moonlight pale,  
To silence trust some plaintive tale  
Of nature's ills, and mankind's woes,  
While kings and all the proud repose ;  
Or where some holy aged oak  
A stranger to the woodman's stroke,  
From the high rock's aerial crown  
In twisting arches bending down,  
Bathes in the smooth pellucid stream,  
Full oft he waits the mystick dream  
Of mankind's joys right understood,  
And of the all-prevailing good.

Go forth invok'd, O voice divine !  
And issue from thy faintest shrine ;  
Go search each solitude around,  
Where contemplation may be found,  
Where'er apart the goddess stands  
With lifted eyes and heaven-rai'd hands ;  
If rear'd on speculation's hill  
Her raptur'd soul enjoys its fill  
Of far-transporting nature's scene,  
Air, ocean, mountain, river, plain ;  
Or if with measur'd step she go  
Where meditation spreads below,  
In bosom'd vale her ample store,  
Till weary fancy can no more ;  
Or inward if she turn her gaze,  
And all th' internal world surveys ;  
With joy complacent fees succeed  
In fair array, each comely deed.  
She hears alone thy potent strain,  
All other musick charms in vain ;  
In vain the sprightly notes resound,  
That from the gilded roofs rebound,  
When the light-footed troops advance  
To form the quaint and orb'd dance ;  
In vain unhallow'd lips implore,  
She hearkens sole to thy chaste lore.  
Then bring the lonely nymph along,  
Obsequious to thy muse-like song ;  
Bid her, to bless the secret bow'r,  
And heighten wisdom's solemn hour,  
Bring faith, endu'd with eagle eyes,  
That joins the earth to distant skies,

Bland hope that makes each sorrow less,  
Still smiling calm amidst distress ;  
And her the meek-ey'd charity,  
Not least, tho' youngest of the three.  
Then add warm friendship to the train,  
Social, yielding and humane ;  
And, seldom on this earth survey'd,  
Silence, sober-suited maid,  
Knowledge the sage, whose radiant light  
Darts quick across the mental night ;  
And by his side advance the dame,  
All glowing with celestial flame,  
Devotion, high above that soars,  
And sings exulting, and adores,  
Dares fix on heav'n a mortal's gaze,  
And triumph 'midst the seraph's blaze ;  
Last, to crown all, with these be join'd  
The decent nun, fair peace of mind,  
Whom innocence, e'er yet betray'd,  
Bore young in Eden's happy shade :  
Resign'd, contented, meek and mild,  
Of blameless mother, blameless child.

But from these woods, O thou retire !  
Hood-winkt superstition dire ;  
Zeal that clanks her iron bands,  
And bathes in blood her ruthless hands ;  
Far hence hypocrisy away,  
With pious semblance to betray,  
Whose angel outside fair, contains  
A heart corrupt, and foul with stains ;  
Ambition mad, that stems alone  
The boistrous surge, with bladders blown ;  
Anger, with wild disorder'd pace ;  
And malice pale of famish'd face ;  
Loud-tongu'd clamour, get thee far  
Hence, to wrangle at the bar ;  
With opening mouths vain rumour hung ;  
And falsehood with her serpent tongue ;  
Revenge, her bloodshot eyes on fire,  
And hissing envy's snaky tire ;  
With jealousy, the fiend most fell  
Who bears about his inmate hell ;  
Now far apart with haggard mien  
To lone suspicion list'ning seen,  
Now in a gloomy band appears  
Of shallow doubts, and pale-ey'd fears ;  
Whom dire remorse of giant kind  
Pursues with scorpion lash behind :  
But chiefly love, love far off fly,  
Nor interrupt my privacy ;  
Contemplation's sober ear  
Disdains thy syren long to hear ;  
Then with thy treach'rous train be gone,  
Contemplation comes anon.

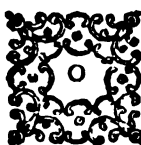
[To be continued.]

On Miss CHARLOT CLAYTON'S  
BIRTH-DAY, Dec. 11.

THE shortest day, and longest night,  
Gave birth to all that's fair and bright.  
So from the cloud of blackest dye,  
The brightest lightnings always fly.

THE

# Monthly Chronologer.



ON March 25, at the assizes at Shrewsbury, 5 persons received sentence of death, one for burglary, two for sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, and a woman for picking pockets.

On the 30th his majesty in council declared his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, and nominated the following persons to be lords justices during his absence, viz. the Abp. of Canterbury, lord Hardwicke lord chancellor, earl Granville lord president, earl Gower lord privy-seal, duke of Marlborough lord steward, duke of Grafton lord chamberlain, duke of Argyll, duke of Newcastle one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, duke of Dorset lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord Cavendish of Hardwick, commonly called marquis of Hartington, master of the horse, earl of Holdernesse another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, earl of Albemarle groom of the stole, lord Anson first commissioner of the admiralty, and Henry Pelham, Esq; first commissioner of the treasury.

The next day, at five in the morning, his majesty set out from St. James's for Harwich, to embark for Holland, in order to proceed for Hanover.

At the assizes at York, a man for stealing, two men for house-breaking, one for stealing a gelding, and a woman for stealing 19 guineas, received sentence of death. At Taunton 3 men were condemned for sheep-stealing; and at the assizes at Stratford for the county of Warwick three were capitally convicted.

FRIDAY, April 3.

The assizes ended at Kingston for the county of Surrey, when 12 men and 2 women received sentence of death, viz. Robert Darby for robbing the Western mail, July 29 last, on Black-Water-Heath; Edward Smith (pleaded guilty) Robert Stamper and Benjamin Mitchel for robbing John Lawson, Esq; on Putney common; John Saunders (pleaded guilty) and Charles Campbell, for knocking at the door, and then forcibly entering the house of Mr. Cooper in the Grange-Walk, Southwark, binding him and his son, and taking thereout sundry goods; Thomas Gregory, and George Thorowgood, for horse-stealing; John Hamilton for forgery; Alexander M'Key for high treason, in making counterfeit shillings; Richard Patrick and Mary Morgan for burglary; William Peacock, for sheep-stealing; and Mary Langden, for stealing in a dwell-

April, 1752.

ing-house 5 guineas. The judge reprimanded the 7 following before he left the town, viz. Smith, Stamper, Mitchell, Morgan, Langden, Thorowgood, and Peacock.

At this assizes Robert Linguard was tried for perjury, in falsely swearing at the trial of Richard Coleman, who was executed for the murder of Sarah Green, that he, Linguard, saw Coleman go by his house, the Horse and Groom near Newington church, with a woman, between 11 and 12 on the night the poor woman was so inhumanly treated, upon whose evidence 'tis supposed the jury found Coleman guilty. (See Mag. for last year, p. 426.) Upon this trial it was proved by 3 witnesses that supped with Linguard at his house that night, that he went to bed drunk between 9 and 10 o'clock, and that they staid there till near 12: Many other proofs appeared, that made it past dispute, that he was guilty. His sentence was to stand in the pillory for one hour, to be imprisoned 12 months, and afterwards to be transported for 7 years.

MONDAY, 6.

Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for poisoning her father. (See her trial in our last, p. 127.) We have already given an account of her behaviour at her execution, (p. 188.) and shall here add the following circumstances. When she got up about 5 steps of the ladder, she said, Gentlemen, I beg you will not hang me high, for the sake of decency; and being desired to go up a little higher, she did two steps more, and then turning herself on the ladder, had a little trembling, and said, I am afraid I shall fall. After she had spoke to the people, and desired them to pray for her, she pulled a white handkerchief, which was tied round her head for that purpose, over her eyes, which not being low enough, a person standing by stepped up the ladder, and pulled it farther down; then giving the signal by holding out a little book which she had in her hand, she was turned off.

At the sessions of oyer and terminer and goal delivery at Bristol, two men were condemned for a robbery on the highway, and one for returning from transportation.

TUESDAY, 7.

His majesty having been detained some days at Harwich by contrary winds, set sail on Monday the 6th at 3 in the afternoon, and this day at 4 in the afternoon

landed at Helvoetsluys, and on the 10th arrived at Hanover.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The Rev. Mr. Romaine resign'd his place of professor of Astronomy at Gresham college.

- The annual dinner of the governors of St. Luke's hospital for lunatics was held at Grocers hall, where were present the Abp. of Canterbury, the bishop of Norwich, with many of the court of aldermen, and other persons of distinction. After dinner a collection was made for the charity, which amounted to 1732l. 8s. 6d.

Alexander Sheafe, Esq; having been the day before elected governor, and Charles Palmer, Esq; deputy governor of the Bank of England, the following gentlemen were on this day chosen directors for the year ensuing, viz. Bryan Benson, Stamp Brookbank, John Bance, Matthew Beachcroft, Thomas Cooke, Benjamin Lethieullier, Benjamin Longuet, Robert Nettleton, Charles Savage, Robert Salusbury, John South, Peter Thomas, Godfrey Thornton, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Merrill Burrell, Bartholomew Burton, Richard Chiswell, John Eaton Dodsworth, Henry Herring, William Hunt, Theophilus Salway, James Spilman, and James Theobald, Esqrs.

The same day the following gentlemen were chosen directors of the East-India company, viz. William Baker, Esq; alderman, William Braund, \*Robert Bootle, Christopher Burrow, \*Richard Chauncey, Charles Cutts, Peter Du Cane, Abel Fonnerau, Peter Godfrey, Charles Gough, John Hope, Michael Impey, Stephen Law, Nicholas Linwood, William Mabbott, John Payne, Henry Plant, \*Thomas Phipps, Jones Raymond, Thomas Rous, \*Whitchott Turner, Timothy Tullie, William Willy, and \*James Winter, Esqrs.

N. B. Those marked with \* are new ones.

THURSDAY, 9.

At the assizes at Chester, Stanley, M'Canelly, Morgan and Boyde, all Irishmen, received sentence of death for the late most audacious robbery of Mr. John Porter's house, about two miles from Chester; which remarkable affair, with the extraordinary behaviour of Mr. Porter's youngest daughter, a girl about 13 years of age, our readers may see a full account of in our Magazine for February last, p. 89. Boyde, on account of his youth, and his having begged of his comrades to spare Mr. Porter's life, had his judgment changed for transportation; but the 3 others were ordered to be executed. One Robinson was condemned at the same assizes for a robbery, but reprieved.

MONDAY, 13.

Thomas Ashley, gardener, of Ilkeworth,

was tried at the Old Bailey for wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing at the trial of Joseph Goddard (who was tried in Sept. sessions, for robbing Henry Simons the Jew of 554 ducats,) that he, Ashley, on Aug. 21. near the turnpike on Smallberry-Green, did throw the Jew into a ditch and scratch him with briars; and also, that he did throw a stone against the said Simons the Jew and break his head, and cause the blood to come: And this was said to be in contradiction to what the Jew swore at Goddard's trial, which was, that his head was broke by the persons that robbed him. It appeared upon the testimony of two women that were present during the whole transaction at Smallberry-Green, and also of three gentlemen that were riding along the road at that time, that Ashley was drunk and run after the Jew, but that he did not put him in a ditch, or throw any stone at him, or hurt him at all: The people where he lodged that night at Brentford, proved that the Jew was no ways bloody or hurt when he came there. The trial lasted about 7 hours, and the jury, without going out of court, brought him in guilty. The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Davey; for the prisoner, Mr. serjeant Hayward and Mr. Lawton. (See an account of the trial between Mr. James Ashley and the Jew, in our last, p. 137.)

TUESDAY, 14.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 7 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. John Salisbury, for robbing the turnpike-man on Smallberry-Green; John Stevens for a robbery on the highway; Robert Lake, for robbing the Rev. Mr. Noble on Mount Pleasant; George Hall and George Basset, for a burglary; John Turner, for stealing 20 sheep; and John Knight, for stealing a silver pint-mug, and two silver spoons, in a dwelling-house. Lord Lemster, for killing capt. Grey in a duel, (see p. 142.) was found guilty of manslaughter.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 32d year of his age.

THURSDAY, 16.

Was held the annual meeting of the sons of the clergy. The three collections, viz. on the rehearsal day at St. Paul's, this morning at the sermon at the same church, and at merchant-taylors hall after dinner, amounted in all to 2090l. 8s.

The same day was held a general court of the Free British Fishery, at Mercers-hall, when Mr. alderman Bethell, the president, acquainted them, that con-



tracts had been made within the time limited by act of parliament, to the amount of above 77,000*l.* which, with above 34,000*l.* actually expended, made near the sum of 112,000*l.* That the monies already paid in, amounted to about 104,000*l.* and that every circumstance had been punctually executed, as directed by act of parliament; so that the subscribers were entitled to the three per cent. bounty-money therein granted.

FRIDAY, 17.

Came on at the court of King's-bench, Westminster, a trial, wherein Dr. Thompson, an eminent physician, was plaintiff, and an apothecary defendant. The action was brought for defamatory words spoken by the defendant, in order to prejudice the plaintiff in his profession. After a trial of 4 hours, the fact being fully proved, and numbers of the nobility and persons of the first distinction appearing in support of the doctor's reputation, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

FRIDAY, 24.

This morning about six o'clock, Robert Darby, who was convicted the last assizes at Kingston for robbing the Western mail, was conveyed in a coach and four from the New-goal, attended by a party of horse grenadiers, to Blackwater-leath, and executed pursuant to his sentence. He is hung in chains at the said place.

MONDAY, 27.

Stevens, Lake, Hall, Bassett and Turner, condemned last Sessions at the Old-Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn. Knight was ordered to be transported for life.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Salisbury, another of the condemned malefactors, was executed on Smallberry-Green, for robbing the Turnpike man there, and dangerously wounding him; and afterwards hung in chains.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 30. **H**ON. Mr. Villers, brother to the earl of Jersey, and one of the lords of the admiralty, to lady Charlotte Capel, daughter of the late earl of Essex.

31. Edward Stephenson, Esq; to Miss Daih, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

April 2. James Croft, Esq; treasurer to the prince of Wales, and secretary to the princess dowager of Wales, to Mrs. Knight, sister to Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

4. John Spencer Colepepper, Esq; of the Charter-house, to Miss Molly Webb.

5. Thomas Higginson, Esq; to Miss Dorothy Long, of St. James's-street.

6. Mr. George Gordon, jun. of Rochester, to Miss Nancy Smith, of Oporto.

7. Richard Dixon Skerine, of Warley, in Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Tryon, only daughter and sole heiress of John Tryon, Esq; of Colly-Weston, in Northamptonshire.

8. Thomas Smith, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Nicholson, of Golden-square.

9. Rev. Mr. Thomas Gregory, fellow of Dulwich college, to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. William Herbert, of Carshalton in Surrey.

11. Rev. Dr. Thomas Rutherford, of St. John's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Abdy, sister to Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart.

13. Rev. Mr. Benson, nephew to the bishop of Gloucester, to the Hon. Miss Leonora Bathurst, daughter to lord Bathurst.

Roger Kynaston, Esq; to Miss Mary Powell, at Shrewsbury.

14. James Wilson, Esq; of Hanover-square, to Miss King, of Bruton-street.

Dr. Pringle, physician to the duke of Cumberland, to Miss Charlotte Oliver, second daughter to Dr. Oliver.

Robert Shaftoe, of Benwell, Esq; to Miss Camilla Allen, of the Flats, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

— Barwell, Esq; to Miss Bellasse, daughter to the lord visc. Falconberg.

20. Samuel Hilton, Esq; of Egham, in Surrey, to Miss Susannah Longden, of Strutton-street, Piccadilly.

23. Mr. Joseph Dickerson, of Charter-house-square, to Miss Turner of Richmond, niece to Whichcot Turner, Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company.

25. Lord visc. Middleton, to Miss Townshend, niece to the lord visc. Townshend.

April 7. The lady of — Dowfel, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

14. The lady of — Grimston, Esq; eldest son of the lord viscount Grimston, of a son.

15. Countess of Kerry, sister to the earl of Cavan, and wife to James Tilton, Esq; of a daughter.

16. The lady of — Carey, Esq; of a daughter.

23. Lady Caroline Damer, daughter to the duke of Dorset, and lady of Joseph Damer, Esq; of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

March 26. **T**HE learned Dr. Ashton, master of Jesus college, Cambridge.

27. Sir John Cotton, Bart. at Stretton in Bedfordshire, the last heir male and representative of the ancient, honourable and loyal family of the Bruce Cottons.

B b 2

It was this gentleman's grandfather, who made that prince-like donation to the publick of an invaluable collection of antient MSS. well known throughout the world by the name of the Cotton-library; and it was Sir Robert Cotton the famous antiquary, and grandfather to the last mentioned gentleman, who at an immense expence collected these MSS.

28. Lady Margaret Cecil, sister to the earl of Salisbury.

29. Rt. Hon. Mary countess dowager of Derby.

April 1. Lieut. col. Reynolds, of the third reg. of foot-guards, who served in all the campaigns under the duke of Marlborough.

Sir Charles Hudson, Bart. at Midhurst in Sussex.

5. Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. near Wakefield in Yorkshire.

Hon. Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, Bart. at his seat at Sauchie-Lodge, in the shire of Clackmannan, in Scotland.

6. Hon. Thomas Arundel, count of the most sacred Roman empire, and uncle to the present lord Arundel of Wardour.

William Fawkener, Esq; one of the directors of the bank, and elder brother of Sir Everard Fawkener.

John Scrope, Esq; secretary to the treasury, and member of parliament for Lyme in Dorsetshire. He was formerly one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Rev. Dr. Coney, rector of the Abbey and of St. James's, in Bath.

Lady Betty Fielding, sister to the earl of Denbigh.

10. Mr. Samuel Crahmer, a Goldsmith in Fleet-Street, and many years common-council man of Farringdon without.

11. William Cheselden, Esq; surgeon to the royal hospital at Chelsea, a gentleman very eminent in his profession.

18. Rt. Hon. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, visc. Fincastle, baron Murray of Blair, Mouillin and Tillimot; one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and a lord of his majesty's bedchamber; general of foot on the British establishment, col. of the third reg. of foot guards, and governor of Plymouth.

Hon. Mrs. Jane Lowther, sister to the late lord visc. Lonsdale.

19. Rev. Julius Deeds, M. A. one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, and rector of the churches of Great Mongeham and Dymchurch.

20. John Searle, Esq; one of the senior proctors of the Arches court of Canterbury, and one of the principal clerks in the prerogative office.

21. John Laroche, Esq; member of parliament for Budmin, in Cornwall,

22. Anthony Cracherode, Esq; formerly solicitor to the treasury.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**E**LIAS la Fargue, M. A. presented by the earl of Macclesfield, to the rectory of Brace Burgh, in Lincolnshire.—William Maffey, A. B. and fellow of St. John's college Cambridge, by Sir Rowland Hill, bart. to the rectory of Ditchingham, near Norwich.—John Jones, L. L. B. by the bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Kerwood, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. John Griffith, by the archbishop of York, to the rectory of Handsworth, in Yorkshire.—Dr. Syms, minister of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, by the lord chancellor, to the living of Hampton-Court.—Dr. Henry Goodall, by the bishop of Ely, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Ely.—Mr. Thomas Sampson, of Wandsworth, appointed minister of Kew chapel, in the room of Mr. Stephen Duck, presented to the living of Byfleet.—William Hardy, M. A. presented by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Milton Keynes, in the county of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln.—Talbot Lloyd, M. A. by Peter lord King, baron of Ockham, to the living of Langham, in Essex.—Mr. Tristram, fellow of Christ college, Oxford, by the Hon. —Chetwynd, Esq; executor to lord visc. Bellingbrooke, to the rectory of Alesworth, Bucks.—Mr. Dodd, of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, chosen lecturer of West-Ham and Bow, and not Mr. Jeffries, as mentioned by mistake.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**R**EV. Philip Young, D. D. appointed by the bishop of Ely, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Ashton, deceased.—William Gibbons, of the island of Jamaica, Esq; made a baronet of Great-Britain.—James West, Esq; made secretary to the treasury, in the room of John Scrope, Esq; deceased; and Nicholas Harding, Esq; joint secretary, in the room of Mr. West.—Rev. Mr. Cockayne, nephew to Mr. alderman Cockayne, unanimously chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Romaine, who resigned.—Thomas Ramsden, Esq; made secretary for the Latin tongue to his majesty, during his majesty's pleasure.—Joseph Malletton, Esq; made a capt. in col. Lee's reg. of foot, now on the Irish establishment.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**L**IME Platt, of Coleman-street, ironmonger.—Jun Baptista Robillion, of St. Ann's, in the liberty of Westminster, carver.—Charles Evans, of St. Ann's, Westminster, hofier.—Rob. Chalmers, of Mansfield-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.—

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chant.—Tho. Hatherill, of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, merchant.—Steven Ribouveau, late of Southampton, vinegar-merchant, and distiller.—John Read, late of Bristol, cornfactor.—Arthur Podmore, late of St. John-street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's without, haberdasher of small wares.—Tho. Allen, of Deane's court, St. Martin's le Grand, merchant.—Wm. Johnson, of Fleet-street, merchant.—Ri. Knight, late of Felfeham, in Suffex, factor.—Joseph Redmond, late of London, mariner, and dealer.—Adam Allyn, of

St. Clement's Danes, distiller, and dealer.—Edm. Ogden of Liverpool, merchant.—Samuel Befouth, of Colnbrook, Bucks, brewer.—Samuel Gerrard, late of Chester, cheefe-factor.—William Smith, late of Fifth-street-hill, draper, salesman, and taylor.—Richard Whitton, now or late of Cannon-street, brazier.—Eliz. Wittingfall, of Bath, milliner.—Benj. Highart, late of Stuart-street, within the Tower Hamlets, dealer in yarn.—Ann Piercy, of New Sarum, widow, carrier, and dealer in drugs. [*The rest in our next.*]

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Buried	Males 899 1799
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Died under 2 Years old 64	
Between 2 and 5 — 200	
5 and 10 — 6	
10 and 20 — 7	
20 and 30 — 16	
30 and 40 — 16	
40 and 50 — 14	
50 and 60 — 14	
60 and 70 — 9	
70 and 80 — 7	
80 and 90 — 3	
90 and 100 —	
1799	
Buried	
{ Within the Walls 15	
{ Without the Walls 399	
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1799	
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N. B. *The Summary of the most important affairs in last session of parliament will be continued in our Magazine for June.*

*We have received some mathematical questions, a Latin ode, and other pieces of poetry, which shall be in our next.*





# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. M A Y, 1752.

*A Letter from STAFFORDSHIRE, enclosing a genuine One of Dean SWIFT's when he was but Twenty-five, containing some remarkable Particulars relating to that Gentleman, whose Life and Writings have so much engaged the Publick Attention.*



**H**AVING lately read the Earl of Orrery's letters; concerning the life and writings of Dr. Swift, and observing his lordship's remarks, in his second letter, upon one that the doctor wrote to his uncle, soon after his leaving the university (in which his lordship says, we see nothing of that peculiar turn of phrase that is so visible in his other writings; and from whence he seems to infer, that Swift's faculties had not then begun to exert and display themselves) I recollected that I had a letter in my possession of a somewhat earlier date than that which lord Orrery has published, and withal more perfect; in which his lordship may see, that Dr. Swift was much the same man, with regard to the peculiarity of his turn of sentiment and phrase, at 25, as he was, when his lordship conversed with him, bating his improvements in the after part of his life. The letter, I can assure you, Sir, is genuine, and was carefully transcribed by myself some years ago, from the original under the dean's own hand. I find, by lord Orrery's account of him, that he sometimes visited his mother at Leicester. There, it seems, he had talked to a young lady in a strain, which tho' usual with him, was thought somewhat particular by herself and her friends. Upon which the gentleman, to whom this letter was written, who was Dr. Swift's near relation, and had been with him at the university, was applied to, to write an expostulatory letter to him on his conduct towards her after his departure from Leicester; to which letter this May, 1752.

which I have sent you is his answer; and this account I think is necessary to give you, by way of key to it. Both the letter and the account came to me from a son of Mr. Kendall, who was then my near neighbour, and had the original in his possession. The lady, without doubt, is dead, and every one else, in all probability, that were any ways interested in the affair. Therefore the publication of the said letter (which, from the date of it appears, at the latest, to have been written nine or ten months before that which lord Orrery has produced, and, I am apt to think, from the same place too, viz. Moore Park) can have no other effect than to let the world see Swift's picture drawn by himself, and how that wonderful man thought and wrote in his younger days, and before his appearance in it as an author. Perhaps no genuine production of his, earlier than this, can now be met with. As to his treatment, indeed, of the lady, and the place she lived in, no one, I dare say, will think it odd, or out of character, in such a man as he afterwards appeared to be; and who (as both lord Orrery and Mrs. Pilkington have observed, and, as is sufficiently evident too from a great part of his writings) was not over-favourable in his sentiments of the fair-sex, nor over-complaisant in his behaviour to them; and who, either in his mirth or his anger, would never scruple to treat even kingdoms themselves with as little ceremony as he here does the town of Leicester.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

J. W.

W—l, Staffordsh. March 11.

**E** A LETTER from Dr. SWIFT, to the Rev. Mr. Kendall, Vicar of Thornton, in Leicestershire.

S I R,

Feb. 11, 1691.

**I**F any thing made me wonder at your letter, it was your almost inviting

Cc 2

me to do so in the beginning, which indeed grew less upon knowing the occasion, since 'tis what I have heard from more than one in and about Leicester. And for the friendship between us, as I suppose yours to be real, so I think it would be proper to imagine mine, until you find any cause to believe it pretended; tho' I might have some quarrel at you in three or four lines, which are very ill bestowed in complimenting me. And as to that of my great prospects of making my fortune, on which, as your kindness only looks on the best side, so my own cold temper and unconfined humour is a much greater hindrance than any fear of that which is the subject of your letter. I shall speak plainly to you, that the very ordinary observations I made, with going half a mile beyond the university, have taught me experience enough, not to think of marriage, till I settle my fortune in the world, which I am sure will not be in some years. And even then itself, I am so hard to please, that I suppose I shall put it off to the other world. How all this suits with my behaviour to the woman in hand you may easily imagine, when you know that there is something in me which must be employed; and, when I am alone, turns all, for want of practice, into speculation and thought; inasmuch that in these seven weeks I have been here, I have writ and burnt, and writ again, upon almost all manner of subjects, more than perhaps any man in England. And this is it, which a person of great honour in Ireland (who was pleased to stoop so low as to look into my mind) used to tell me, that my mind was like a conjured spirit, that would do mischief if I would not give it employment. 'Tis this humour that makes me so busy when I am in company, to turn all that way: And since it commonly ends in talk, whether it be love or common conversation, it is all alike. This is so common that I could remember 20 women in my life, to whom I behaved myself just the same way, and, I profess, without any other design, than of entertaining myself when I am very idle, or when something goes amiss in my affairs. This I always have done, as a man of the world, when I had no design for any thing grave in it, and what I thought (at worst) a harmless impertinence. But whenever I began to take sober resolutions, or (as now) to think of entering into the church, I never found it would be hard to put off this kind of folly at the porch. Besides, perhaps in so general a conversation among the sex, I might pretend a little to understand where I am, when I

go to choose for a wife, and think that tho' the cunningest sharper of the town may have a cheat put upon him, yet it must be cleaner carried than this, which you think I am going to top upon myself. And truly if you know how metaphysical I am that way, you would little fear I should venture on one, who has given so much occasion to tongues. For tho' the people is a lying sort of beast (and, I think, in Leicester above all parts that I ever was in) yet they seldom talk without some glimpse of a reason; which I declare (so unpardonably jealous I am) to be a sufficient cause for me to hate any woman, any farther than a bare acquaintance, except all things else were agreeable, and that I had mathematical demonstrations for the falsehood of the first, which if it be not impossible, I am sure is very like it. Among all the young gentlemen that I have known, who have ruined themselves by marrying, (which, I assure you, is a great number) I have made this general rule; that they are either young, raw, and ignorant scholars, who, for want of knowing company, believe every silk petticoat includes an angel; or else they have been a sort of honest young men, who perhaps are too literal, in rather marrying than burning, and so entail miseries on themselves and posterity, by an over-acting modesty. I think I am very far excluded from lighting under either of these heads. I confess I have known one or two men of sense enough, who, inclined to frolics, have married and ruined themselves out of a maggot. But a thousand household thoughts, which always drive matrimony out of my mind, whenever it chances to come there, will, I am sure, fright me from that. Besides, I am naturally temperate, and never engaged in the contrary, which usually produces those effects. Your hints at particular stories I do not understand, having never heard them, but just so hinted. I thought it proper to give you this, to shew you how I thank you for your regard of me; and I hope my carriage will be so, as my friends need not be ashamed of the name. I should not have behaved myself after that manner I did in Leicester, if I had not valued my own entertainment beyond the obloquy of a parcel of very wretched fools, which I solemnly pronounce the inhabitants of Leicester to be; and so I content myself with retaliation. I hope you will forgive this trouble; and so, with my service to your good wife,

I am, good cousin,  
Your very friend and servant.

JON. SWIFT.  
COVENT.

\* There seems to have been a word omitted here through haste.

COVENT-GARDEN JOURNAL, May 12.

*Scire potestates barbarum, s'umque medendi.*  
VIRO.

To Sir ALEXANDER DRAWCANSIR, Knt.  
S I R,

THE desire of health was so early implanted in man, and so originally interwove with his very nature, that it may be said to be the genuine child of that all-ruling principle, self-preservation. We see the impulse for continuing the search, not only diffused thro' the human race, but the brutes, from amidst an exuberance of vegetable variety, can select with the nicest skill, their peculiar physick from the fields and woods.

It is said, that in some instances, mankind have been their pupils, and indebted to them for instruction; that they have not only led us to the knowledge of some useful discoveries and operations, but whilst their lords, boasting of superior reason, have been employed in the laborious task of distinguishing the outward characteristic of plants, and ranging them as matter of curiosity, with no little parade, the humble beasts have taught us better lessons; have shewn a shorter way to the virtues of several simples, by making them at once the subject of their cure, and thereby evincing their properties.

No doubt, the still lower classes of the creation, reptiles, as well as insects, have the power given them to exercise this medicinal art.

That the practice of the brutes hath suffered less mutations than that of erring man, is a circumstance I shall not here enlarge upon, but could have wished, that in the systems of the latter, their changes had always been attended with more substantial views of real foundation.

Whatever tendency to evil this has produced, whatever neglect and indignity have been offered to simple remedies, and what attachment we have given to a useless sarrago of drugs, the imputation however cannot fairly be charged upon the profession, but the professors. The science itself is highly worthy the pursuit of the most rational enquirer, tho', perhaps, not altogether of those great liberalities and distinctions, which from the remotest antiquity have been paid it. Kings, as well as peasants, have at all times from choice or necessity become its votaries: But this is feeble evidence of its use, when compared to the sanction given it by the sacred writings of the son of Syrac, or the divine authority of apostolick function. Proofs, which conspire to own its

noble origin, tho' it must be confessed, that nations amongst the wiser heathens were guilty of the most extravagant excess. We read, that amongst physicians, crowns and apotheoses, were the attendant honours of their life and death; and Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates in such applauding strains, as can only be applied to infallible wisdom.

— *qui tam fallere quam falli nescit.*

This universal persuasion, this general acknowledgment of the excellency of the healing art (which was then, and indeed till late, in all its branches, jointly exercised) will serve to demonstrate how natural, how essential it is for every individual, the least solicitous for its preservation, to apply to those restoring remedies, which God in his infinite munificence has so plentifully created and ordained for the use of man: And that societies employed for the advancement of medical learning, should at all times be encouraged by the publick suffrage. The various seminaries of the medical kind, both here and abroad, must necessarily give a liberal mind very affecting pleasure.

Those who have already availed themselves by the powers of such skill, may feelingly display its use and importance; and those who by unskilful treatment, or empirick ignorance, have too unhappily suffered, will have the greater reason to approve any institution, calculated for avoiding error, and promoting the good of their fellow-creatures. A good, no less than that of recovering health, that inestimable gem, always the most valued when the least possessed, and which no temporal blessing can be put in competition with; for without that comfort, no enjoyment can have its relish. Our summer's sunshine would be Zembla's winter, and terrestrial paradise a dreary desert.

That physick has yet its perplexities and defects, its rocks and shoals, is a truth I believe the warmest advocate for its perfection will not venture to deny. To explore those tracks, to make discoveries, and point out dangers in the regions of that science, is a task, however formidable, yet meritorious in those who attempt it, and of consequence to our own species. It is with no small satisfaction that I view the laudable endeavours of the medical society of surgeons of the royal Navy, directed to this salutary end. A set of gentlemen, from whose peculiar situations, and from those personal visits which its members are constantly paying to various and distant climates, the publick may reasonably expect improvement,

as they must be more immediately enabled to investigate diseases, and to observe nature and her laws, not only in the animal economy, but in her manifold productions, under the varied influence of contrasted soils and seasons, from farthest India to the utmost boundaries of the North.

Tho' they are not apprized of these reflections, much less have I their consent for them, I shall take the liberty to insert here the second article of their plan, which, as it is but in the hands of few, tho' intended for publick view, by its being printed and advertised to be called for, I hope on that account the members of that society will not be offended at this proceeding.

"II. That as one considerable purpose of this undertaking is to pursue, particularly, such branches of medical knowledge, as fall more immediately under the observation of the navy-surgeons, who may be reasonably presumed to have advantages, for some particular disquisitions, peculiar to their situation; such as —an opportunity of enquiring into the nature of sea diseases, and any specifick or material difference between them and those at land;—of observing any particular effects of medicines at sea;—the common effects of the principal operations of surgery on that element; especially where any remarkable diversity occurs from their general events on shore; and any different success of the same operations in different climates, at sea and land;—the effects of sea-air and diet in general, in various diseases, and the particular changes of the constitution, produced by them, under the co-operation of different seasons and climates;—the various distempers endemic on their different stations; and any remarkable diversity in the symptoms, and the general event of the disease, between natives and strangers; with the usual method of treating such disease, or its ordinary supervening symptoms, by practitioners of the best note and greatest experience, in those countries, and the most frequent consequence of it.—It is therefore strongly recommended to them to be carefully attentive to those very material articles: And further to improve every opportunity of informing themselves of the popular methods of treating different distempers in those places, where physick is little cultivated;—of attaining the natural history of the country;—the weather;—the animals;—plants (especially all indigenous physical ones) and fossils;—to endeavour to discover the process and manufacture of any drugs in it;—and to furnish themselves with the best collection of such productions, as they can con-

veniently procure. But to prevent the multiplicity of volumes, without adding to the stock of useful knowledge, it is agreed, that no other cases or observations in physick or surgery shall be published, but such as may be instructive in their own nature, or rendered so, by judicious and extensive reflexions deduced from them, in order to the establishment or confirmation of general axioms."

Such is one article, of seven, of which their plan at present consists. A plan, which as usefulness first formed, so propriety seemingly continues to direct. In conformity to this, they have laid a foundation, on which an ample superstructure is to be raised; and as they have distinguished a good judgement in the assortment of some materials for their building, it is not to be questioned but the society will proceed in the same method towards its farther completion.

In order to render it as worthy their design as possible, I am very credibly informed that no expense within their sphere is spared, that can contribute to its advancement. Anatomy and *Materia Medica*, the two eyes of physick, are encouraged and publicly professed amongst them, by persons deservedly of the first character in their respective classes. So that the more ingenious part of that body may retain and still advance in knowledge; and the less qualified may resort to it as to a school or nursery, whenever convenience and the desire of improvement prompt them.

Great advantage and lustre may be derived to the society, from the mention of some honorary members and encouragers of it. Persons whose candour, integrity, and learning, do honour not only to this, but to society in general. Indeed it may suffice at once to say, that of whatever is praiseworthy and of real estimation, those persons are the true and rightful patrons.

Sordid partiality, and narrow interest-edness, may seek shelter and protection, but seek it too in vain; for names in this age, however dignified, tho' they may greatly cherish the tender shoots of desert, yet they do not, neither can they, support the offspring of superficial knowledge.

**BENEVOLUS.**

To the *AUTHOR* of the *LONDON MAGAZINE*.

S I R,

I N consequence of what is said in your last, I send you what occurs to me on the heads of the poor's bill, which you say

say is to be further considered during the recess of parliament.

It would certainly prove a most laudable undertaking, if county hospitals were set on foot, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and other charities of the well-disposed of opulent fortunes, or easy circumstances; and no doubt but this is a proper time to put such undertakings forward, the age being remarkably well inclined to charities of that sort; and so far the heads of the bill you gave us, page 153, of last month, are unexceptionable: But I doubt the 3d. and 6d. in the pound, to be assessed by way of pound rate, will have numerous opponents, as in many of the inland county divisions, and hundreds, the latter sum is near sufficient to maintain their own poor, and they will think it hard to contribute to the maintenance of the poor of the manufacturing, maritime, and other market towns, as they may with reason say, it is but just that those places who have advantage by people when in health, should take care of them when sick, or past their labour, or at least be at the expence to pass them to their proper settlements, where they must be taken care of.—For the 3d. towards building the hospital there is less objection, as it must be productive of much good, yet raising that by a county stock would certainly be the better way; but instead of any pound rate (as those rates are never much relished by the many, on pretence of misapplication) might not this end be better answered, by appropriating some of the very great surplus of waste that there is in almost every county, to the use of an hospital; and suppose but five acres in every one hundred of the gross? After which (and proper places built) let the townships, hundreds, &c. that have poor they must take care of, have liberty to send them there on paying per week, according to the circumstances of health, age, &c. in the person sent thither (if objects of charity) to be decently provided for; but if vagrants, idle, or debauched young hussies, to be kept to hard labour, and not suffered to sit idling their time in tea-drinking, as is the case in many places now, tho' those that contribute towards it are obliged to go without it themselves.—Such as have had an opportunity of observing the very extensive wastes in the northern and western counties, will readily grant much more than 5 acres in 100 may be set apart for the foregoing purpose; and the great improvement in agriculture, and high price of corn and flax, will induce farmers to inclose and improve on a long

lease, from 3s. to 5 or 6s. per acre, without expence of building, if the places be properly chosen, so as that they may be laid to old farms. The poor always clamour most when waste is inclosed, on which account no other method can be so proper as taking what they think their right, and applying it to their own use.

A I did intend to say something about the legacies, that might probably be left sufficient in time for a fund, for the support of the youth of both sexes, until fit to go to service; as also 5 per cent. in the manner of the collateral tax in Holland, which, with a tax on old bachelors, would be well applied (together with their own labour) in support of those crowds of wretches walking the streets, and corrupting the unthinking youth in London, and whose miserable life (notwithstanding their affected gaiety) is a burthen to themselves, but might be made useful hands in some of the various branches of our manufactures, when properly placed, and conducted in their respective county hospitals; but I find I have much exceeded the length I at first intended.

I am, &c.

J. M.

A Description of the Town of SHREWSBURY: With a beautiful REPRESENTATION of its South-West Prospect.

D SHREWSBURY is the chief town of Shropshire, or of the county of Salop, and is sometimes itself called Salop. It is 124 computed, and 157 measured miles N. W. from London; and is delightfully situate on an eminence in a kind of peninsula formed by the Severn, which encompasses it, except at the opening or neck of land where the castle stands, much in the shape of a horse-shoe. It has two bridges over the river, and was a well-built and well-frequented place so long ago as the Norman conquest. At present it is one of the finest and largest towns in England, is very populous and wealthy, being the common mart betwixt England and Wales. It has markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays for corn, cattle and provisions, and every Thursday is the market for Welsh cottons, freezes, and flannels; of which here are sold as much as comes to 1000l. a week, one with another. They all speak English in the town, tho' it is inhabited both by English and Welsh; but on the Thursday's market the chief language is Welsh. The streets are large, and the houses well-built, and the earl of Bradford's and some others have hanging gardens down to

to the river. It is said, that K. Charles II. would have erected this town into a city, and that the townsmen valuing themselves upon being, as they said, the first town in England, refused this honour, upon which they were called *the proud Salopians*. However that be, it is certain, that this is a common expression to this day. It was formerly walled all round. The castle is now ruinous, but the walls built soon after the conquest, on that side of the town which is not inclosed by the Severn, are yet standing, tho' pretty much neglected. Here are five churches, including St. Giles's parish, united to that of Holy-Crofs, or Abbey-Forgate, the jurisdiction of which was granted to the corporation on the dissolution of the abbey, it being no part of the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, or the suburbs thereof. The four parish churches within the walls are St. Chad's, St. Mary's, St. Alkman's, and St. Julian's; the two first of which were formerly collegiate churches, and the college belonging to St. Chad's is still standing. Here is one of the largest free-schools in England, which was first founded and endowed by K. Edward VI. by the name of the free grammar-school: Q. Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine stately fabrick, with a very good library, a chapel, and spacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges in Oxford and Cambridge; in which last university several scholarships are founded in its favour. Roger de Montgomery was earl of Shrewsbury in the time of the Conqueror; he built the castle, and founded an abbey here, whose abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament: This was the abbey of St. Giles, or the Holy-Crofs. After the Montgomeries, the town gave title of earl to the Talbots from the time of Henry VI. of whom earl Charles, in the reign of K. James II. went to Holland to join the prince of Orange, with whom he returned to England, and was by king William created marquiss and duke of Shrewsbury, which titles ceased by his death without issue male; but the earldom reverted to a descendant of his uncle, and is now enjoyed by a branch of the family, who is the first earl in England. Shrewsbury is a very antient borough, and appears to have been incorporated in Henry Ist's time: At present it is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, town-clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-council men, who have their sword-bearer, 3 sergeants at mace, and other inferior officers. It sends two members to parliament, chose by the burgeses, who are about 450. The present members are

Sir Richard Corbet, Bart. and Thomas Hill, Esq; Here are 12 trading companies, who repair on the Monday fortnight after Whituntide to a place called Kingland, on the south side of the town, but on the opposite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation, in arbours or bowers, erected for the purpose, and distinguished by some mottos, or devices, alluding to their arts and crafts. There is such a plenty of provisions of all sorts at Shrewsbury, especially salmon and other good fish, both from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itself is so pleasant, that it is full of gentry who have assemblies and balls here, once a week, all the year round; it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundsbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry, but is much bigger than both together; and it is observed, that more gentlemen's coaches are kept here than in any town in the north-west part of the kingdom, except Chester. One great ornament of this town, is that called the Quarry, from stones having been dug there formerly; but since converted into one of the finest walks in England: It takes in at least 20 acres, on the south and south-west sides of the town, between its walls and the Severn, is shaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with seats on one side facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble gate upon the Welsh bridge, over the arch of which is the statue of Llewellyn, the idol of the Welsh, and their last prince, this being the town where the antient princes of Powisland, or North-Wales, used to reside. Here is an infirmary for 60 patients, which was opened in 1747. There is a good town-house here, and many publick houses round it, which they call coffee-houses. The antient Roman way, call'd Watling-street, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmost coast of Wales: It is raised very high above the soil, and so strait, that upon an eminence it may be seen 10 or 15 miles before and behind, over many hill-tops, answering one another like a vista of trees.

#### EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

- 1 Haghmond hills. 2 The castle
- 3 The grammar-school. 4 St. Mary's church. 5 St. Alkman's church. 6 St. Julian's church. 7 St. Chad's church. 8 St. Giles's church. 9 Longnor. 10 The Wreken. 11 Kingland banks. 12 The river Severn. 13 Small fishing-boats, called Coracles,

BATES

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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 168.

*As we had before had several Debates upon the late contested Election for Westminster, and the Case of Mr. MURRAY, some of which I sent you, we resolved last Winter to have a Debate in our Club upon the Expediency or Necessity of compelling that Gentleman to acknowledge his Offence, and beg Pardon upon his Knees; which Debate was, after reading the several Resolutions and Orders of the preceding Session relating to this Affair, opened by P. Curiatius in Sub- stance as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**A**S the obstinate contempt shewn by this gentleman to the orders of this house, during the last session, and the arrogance with which he seemed to triumph over us upon his exit from Newgate, at the end of that session, are so notoriously known, I hope, I need not use many arguments for convincing gentlemen, how necessary it is for the preservation of our authority, to abase the pride of that gentleman, and to shew to the world, that no person within his majesty's dominions shall with impunity dare to treat us with contempt. I shall always be against any cruel method of proceeding even against the most criminal offender; but, Sir, if we do not exert our power upon this occasion, as far as we can stretch it, within the bounds of that humanity, which is so conspicuous through the whole body of the laws of this country, and has always been the characteristick of this august assembly, both our resolutions and orders will become the scoff of all those who can abscond during a

May, 1752.

L—C—.

session of parliament, or who can support themselves in jail until the end of that session by which they have been committed. This way of despising the authority of this house, and evading the acknowledgment of that respect and submission, which every good subject of this kingdom will allow to be due to this assembly, has of late years been so often practised, that it is high time for us to put an end to it, by shewing, that tho' our power be suspended, it is not annihilated by a prorogation, nor even by a dissolution.

This, Sir, if we had no other reason, is sufficient for inducing us to enforce the orders of last session, by compelling that gentleman to submit to the punishment which he so highly deserved for his dangerous and seditious practices, and which he evaded by a contempt of your authority, Sir, still more dangerous and more seditious. If he had since shewn the least sign of repentance, it might have been an argument for our overlooking and neglecting his past offences, as not worth our farther notice; but on the contrary, almost every instance of his behaviour since that time, has been a renewal of his contempt. He was not satisfied with walking out of Newgate, when the doors were opened to him at the end of the session, but having collected a number of people, he made a sort of cavalcade along the streets in a triumphant manner, as if he had been suffering for the cause of liberty, and as if we, who are the guardians, were become the oppressors of the privileges of the people; and in this cavalcade, he was attended by magistrates, who, I am sure, had no business there. Nay, I have great reason to suspect, that he went still further; for about the same time, or

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very soon after, a printed pamphlet was published, and most industriously dispersed, intitled, *The Case of the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq; in an Appeal to the People of Great Britain, more particularly the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster*; A title the very title of which pamphlet shews, that it was published with a design, if possible, to raise an insurrection; and the pamphlet itself contains, in my opinion, and in the opinion of every gentleman I ever heard talk of it, one of the most impudent and malicious libels upon the proceedings of this house, that was ever published even in this country, where the press is indulged with a liberty, that in any other country would be deemed a licentiousness of the most dangerous nature.

I hope, Sir, the house will take a proper method for discovering the author or authors of this pamphlet; but whoever was the author or authors, I have reason to suspect, and indeed, every gentleman must have reason to suspect, that it was not published without Mr. Murray's approbation. If it was not, I am sure, he deserves the severest punishment this house can inflict upon him; but this is not the case now before us: I mention it only to shew what we may expect, if we allow any man whatever to condemn our orders with impunity; and I mention it as a presumption of the strongest kind, that he has not in the least repented of his former transgressions; therefore if we have any thing of that magnanimity left, by which this assembly was directed in former ages, we must resolve to bring this gentleman again before us, in order to subject him to that punishment which he last session evaded; and when we have done so, we may mitigate that punishment, if he should, by testifying a sincere repentance, give us any reason to do so.

As the orders of last session have been read, Sir, and as the facts are recent in every gentleman's memo-

ry, I think, I need add no more, and therefore shall conclude with moving, That the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq; who, &c. (his motion was much the same with what you have in your last year's Magazine, p. 364.)

Upon this T. Sempronius Gracchus stood up, and spoke to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM extremely sorry to hear this affair brought again before the house, because I am persuaded, that the wisest thing we could have done, would have been to let it rest in oblivion. The people of this country seem at present to be in a most quiet and peaceable disposition, which is a disposition that we ought to cultivate; and as great numbers were concerned in this affair originally, I am sure, we ought not in prudence to irritate them, by a way of proceeding, which, tho' authorized by precedent, must be allowed not to be common. The noble lord talks of preserving our authority: Sir, by agreeing to his motion we may give a fresh and a signal instance of our power; but I much fear, we shall thereby lose our authority; for authority does not depend upon power, but upon the wisdom and justice with which power is exercised. When power is wisely and justly administered, it is accompanied with authority, and has therefore no occasion for severity; but when it is imprudently or unjustly exercised, it is forsaken by authority, and must therefore have recourse to severity, which appears to have been the case of all the cruel tyrants we read of in history.

I hope, Sir, that all the resolutions and orders of the house last session, in relation to the Westminster election, or any person concerned in it, were founded in justice. As a

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member of the house I am obliged to think so ; but the people without doors do not lie under the same obligation, and it is certain that there are many who think otherwise. In all such cases prudence directs us to proceed with moderation, which will always be the most effectual for bringing people over to our way of thinking, and every one must allow, that in moderation there is more magnanimity than in severity. As to the case of the Hon. gentleman now under consideration, if it be rightly considered, it may perhaps be a case that deserves the highest compassion, instead of the severest punishment : He was accused of facts which the house thought dangerous and seditious : Those facts were proved by witnesses which the house thought unexceptionable ; yet still he may be innocent, and he certainly knows better than any other man can. He either may not have been guilty of the facts laid to his charge, or he may not have been guilty of them in the manner they were represented to us, and from which we formed our judgment of them. Cases of this nature, Sir, happen every day : Do not we often hear of persons going to death with solemn declarations of their innocence, as to the fact for which they suffer ? Has it not happened sometimes, that after the death of the supposed criminal, his innocence has become manifest ? Yet neither the judge nor the jury by whom he was condemned, were any way to blame, because no human knowledge could take any exception to the evidence, and the judge was obliged to pronounce the sentence appointed by law. Suppose that this should be the case with respect to this gentleman : He himself still insists that it was ; and he thought that his falling upon his knees to receive the sentence of this house, would have been an acknowledgment of his guilt.

This, I shall grant, Sir, is a wrong way of thinking ; but will you in-

crease, will you perpetuate a man's punishment, because he happens to be of a wrong way of thinking ? This is not all, Sir, suppose he had fallen upon his knees to receive the sentence of this house, which was for his being committed close prisoner to Newgate, the meaning of which is always understood to be, that he shall remain there, until he gets a petition presented to the house, confessing his fault, and begging pardon for his offence. This he must have done, or he must have remained in Newgate, as he did, until the end of the session ; and as this likewise would have been deemed a contempt, there would have been the same reason for renewing the order at the beginning of this session. We have in this country, Sir, an ancient and a very ridiculous law, that if a man accused of any crime refuses to plead, he shall be pressed to death : Suppose this law had been extended a little farther : Suppose the law had been, that if a condemned criminal refused to confess his being guilty of the crime, and to acknowledge the justice of the sentence, he should be pressed to death, and I have been told they have in Holland some such law, would not this be tyrannical, would it not be monstrous ? What the noble lord now proposes is really, in my opinion, something of this kind ; for if the gentleman be conscious of his innocence, and at the same time firmly convinced, that his receiving his sentence upon his knees would be a confession of his guilt, he must continue an exile during life, or he must take up his quarters in Newgate from the beginning to the end of every future session. I say every future session, Sir, because there would be the same reason for committing him at the beginning of next session, and every future session, that there is at the beginning of this, which, in my opinion, would be a most cruel prosecution.

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As to the consequences, Sir, of our not abasing the pride of this gentleman, as the noble lord was pleased to express himself, that is to say, of our not compelling him to confess himself guilty of what, he says, he knows himself innocent of, A I believe, we need be under no apprehension ; for in the first place, I hope, it will never again happen, at least I may hope, that it will very rarely happen, that this house shall find a man guilty of what he knows himself innocent of ; and if it should ever happen, I believe, we shall much more rarely happen to meet with a man so tenacious of his honour or his opinion, as to lie a whole session in Newgate without pen, ink, or paper, and without any person to see him, unless by the leave of the house, rather than depart from his opinion, or from a point in which he thinks his honour concerned ; and if we should ever again meet with such a man, I shall always think such a confinement for one session sufficient punishment for his obstinacy. Would you banish a man, Sir, for such a whimsical obstinacy ? Would you send him regularly to Newgate at the beginning of every session, and keep him there under such a solitary confinement ; until he should have reason to rejoice, and the whole nation, I fear, would with him rejoice at your separation ? Sir, I hope the character and dignity of this assembly will always be supported by the wisdom and justice of our proceedings, not by the severity of our punishments. By such a method, Sir, we may for a while preserve our power, but, like all other tyrants, we shall lose our authority ; and I can tell you, Sir, that our power depends upon our authority, not our authority upon our power ; for every one knows who would be glad not to be troubled with such an assembly ; and if we should ever, by the severity of our proceedings, put an end to our authority, they then may, and they

certainly will very soon put an end to our power, as Oliver Cromwell did to that very parliament which had given him his power.

The question now before us is therefore, Sir, of much more consequence than the noble lord imagines ; and I was sorry to hear it supported by an insinuation of facts, of which we have no proof, nor can at present have any parliamentary knowledge. This is really, Sir, not a very fair way of proceeding ; because they may influence the opinion of some gentlemen, who would otherwise have been more inclined to mercy than severity ; and were the facts to be inquired into, they might perhaps appear in a light very different from that in which, I am convinced, they have been represented to the noble lord. If the gentleman was attended from prison by some of his friends, it is what we cannot find fault with : He could not refuse his friends the satisfaction of seeing him delivered from such a tedious confinement ; and if he was attended by his keepers, who had used him with all the humanity in their power, it was but grateful in him to invite them to an entertainment, it was but civil in them to accept of his invitation. This does not therefore deserve our notice, but if his delivery became the topick of popular joy, it does, indeed, deserve our notice, but far from exciting a continuance of our resentment, it ought to be a warning to proceed with caution ; for a general popular opinion, however founded, ought never to be neglected by those in authority ; and a wise magistrate will never persist in a measure, if not absolutely necessary, which he finds to be against the general bent of the people. This was queen Elizabeth's maxim, during the whole course of her reign, tho' her measures were generally so wisely undertaken, that she had seldom any occasion to depart from them ; but she

she readily did, as soon as she found them unpopular, and upon a remarkable occasion of this kind, she made such a speech to her parliament as ought to be a lesson to every future sovereign of this kingdom; for none but popes and fools will ever pretend to be infallible. A

As to the pamphlet mentioned by the noble lord, if, after I have heard it read, I should be of opinion, that it is such a libel as he represents, I shall be ready, Sir, to join in all proper measures for discovering and punishing, the author of it; but surely we are not to make it a handle for treating a gentleman with severity, who, for what we know, was no way concerned in its composition or publication. When we consider how ready booksellers and their authors are to compose and publish a pamphlet upon every occasion, which, they think, will promote a sale, we may easily suppose, that it might have been wrote and published without his privacy. We cannot suppose, that it was wrote by Mr. Murray himself, as it was published, it seems, presently after his discharge from Newgate, and as he had neither pen, ink, nor paper, whilst he was there, unless we suppose, that he wrote it as Faustus is said to have wrote some of the books he first printed, *neque calamo neque atramento, sed mirabili quadam arte*. As little can we suppose, that it was wrote by any of the people we allowed to see him in Newgate; for I have not heard that any of them ever attempted to be an author: I must therefore own, Sir, that I am at a loss to comprehend, what reason the noble lord has to suspect, that Mr. Murray approved of the writing or publishing this pamphlet. On the contrary, if it be such a libel as the noble lord represents, it may have been wrote and published by one of Mr. Murray's enemies, on purpose to inflame the resentment of the house against him; and whoever was the author, I am

sure, he could be no friend to Mr. Murray, because he could not but foresee the use that is now made of it. For this reason I suspect, that the author was either an enemy to Mr. Murray, or a friend to a cause which I am ashamed to name, because it has so often been made use of in this house for very bad purposes; and if the friends of that cause have already begun to make their own use of that gentleman's case, it should be a caution against our proceeding farther in that case with any extraordinary sort of severity; for whatever opinion some gentlemen may entertain of the judgment or conduct of the friends of that cause, their disappointments hitherto have been more owing to the mildness and lenity of his majesty's government, than to any mistake or want of conduct in them. Whilst the people consider coolly the consequences of things, and think that they can enjoy life with security, it is hardly possible to raise a rebellion against an established government; but when their passions are inflamed by the severity of punishments, and their security rendered precarious by prosecutions which they think unjust, they want only a leader for breaking out into rebellion; and we ought to consider, that if ever the people of this country should be worked up into such a temper, they cannot be long without a leader, who has shewn, that he has courage to undertake the most dangerous enterprise, and such a wisdom to conduct the most difficult one, as could be overmarched by none but that royal prince who was at last sent against him.

To conclude, Sir, suppose that Mr. Murray had behaved as I believe most men would have done upon the like occasion: Suppose, that notwithstanding his innocence he had submitted to receive the sentence of this house upon his knees, and that in a week or two afterwards he had got

a petition presented, confessing and begging pardon for his offence, would you have rejected his petition? Would you have kept him confined in Newgate during the whole session? I believe there are very few that hear me, who would have countenanced such severity. A fortnight's confinement in such a noisome and dangerous dungeon would have been thought punishment enough for the crime he had been convicted of, I believe, by a great majority of this house; therefore I must think, that such a confinement for a whole session was a most sufficient punishment, not only for the practices he was convicted of, but also for the contempt he had been guilty of; and I am convinced that the generality of people without doors will be of the same opinion; especially as that contempt was not owing to any want of respect for this assembly, but to a mistaken point of honour, or I may say, a scruple of conscience, for they are in effect the same; because in both the opinion of other men is not to be regarded: D A man must in his own opinion be satisfied that he is right before he can act; for no man of true honour will do what he himself thinks dishonourable, no more than a man of true religion will do what he himself thinks irreligious, because other people tell him it is not so; and to punish a man in either case for not doing is persecution: To punish him severely is cruelty: It is requiring of mankind something more than passive obedience, it is requiring active obedience, which even a Jacobite F would not require from a subject to his sovereign; and our insisting so peremptorily upon such an obedience, will, I am afraid, alienate the minds of all true whigs from this assembly, perhaps from this government; therefore, Sir, unless the noble lord G will consent to drop his motion, I must think myself bound in duty, to conclude with moving, That the house do now adjourn.

To this P. Curiatius replied in Effect as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I MUST confess, Sir, that the noble lord has said every thing that could be said in favour of this obstinate offender, whose case is now under our consideration, yet nothing his lordship has said gives me such a conviction, as can induce me to drop my motion. I have, 'tis true, a compassion for the wrongheaded obstinacy of this gentleman, but I have a much greater compassion for the honour and dignity of this house, which is, I think, deeply concerned in the present question. Call it prosecution or persecution, which you will, it is what the culprit highly deserves, because he is himself the cause of it; for by his behaviour he has brought the affair to this short question, whether we shall depart from our honour and dignity, or be from his obstinacy; and upon such a question, surely no member of this house can balance a moment how to determine. Moderation and mercy I shall always be for, as often as there can be room for any; but there can be no room for either, until the culprit submits and confesses his fault. We have the greatest, the most venerable example for denying forgiveness to those who do not sincerely repent of their transgressions; as to the sincerity of the heart we cannot judge, 'tis true, with any certainty; but surely we ought to insist upon all the outward signs of repentance, and these every man must exhibit, before he can lay any claim to our mercy. Before this to grant mercy is pusillanimity. It is *parvi et pusillanimitas* not to exert our power against a man who disdains to sue for our compassion.

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There is no man in England, Sir, who has a greater regard for liberty of conscience than I have, and I hope, I have as great a regard for honour as any man breathing; but even with regard to scruples of conscience, there are some which cannot be indulged, because they are inconsistent with the preservation of society. We know that we have in this country a numerous set of people, who pretend a scruple of conscience against paying tithes; and we know the law dooms them to prison till they pay their tithes. Did ever any man but a Quaker deem it persecution to hold a man in prison until he paid his tithes, or shewed he was not able to do so by surrendering all he had to his creditors. These very people pretend a scruple of conscience of fighting even in defence of their country; and I remember that during the last war, the Quakers in Pensilvania refused to pay a tax, because it was imposed for providing soldiers and arms to fight against the enemy; for said they, as it is not lawful to fight, it is not lawful for us to pay towards supporting those that engage in such an unlawful act. This was a scruple of conscience; but will any one say, that it would have been persecution to imprison a Quaker who refused to pay his quota of that tax, and to detain him in prison until he paid it? Suppose a great majority of the people of this country were Quakers, and an invasion should happen, would it be persecution to insist even upon active obedience, by compelling them to fight against the invaders of their country? They might perhaps for some time adhere to their scruple of conscience; but if they were put in the front of the battle, and once saw two or three friends killed, I believe, they would then make use of the prophane weapons that had been put into their hands, and fight as obstinately in defence of their lives, as men who never pretended

to any such scruple of conscience.

This has always been the case, Sir, with unreasonable and ridiculous scruples of conscience: They are supported by indulgence, but drop as soon as you begin to treat them as the severity they deserve. And it will be the same with all unreasonable and ridiculous points of honour, of which sort I must reckon this gentleman's one; for supposing that he knew himself innocent of the practices laid to his charge, and so fully proved against him, his submitting to receive the sentence of this house upon his knees was no confession of his being guilty, nor could by any man be understood as such. It was only a sign of his respect for this august assembly, which all men have hitherto shewn, and which immemorial custom has rendered it necessary for us to insist on. Had he shewn this respect, he would, I shall grant, have been nevertheless committed to Newgate, and perhaps he could not during the session have been discharged from thence without confessing his fault and begging pardon; but had he neglected, or resolved not to do this, and consequently had lain in Newgate until the end of the session, he would then have suffered the punishment inflicted by the house upon his crime, and the house would probably have thought it a sufficient punishment, therefore there would not have been the same reason for committing him again at the beginning of this; for I believe, the house never insisted upon a man's confessing his guilt and begging pardon, as a necessary consequence of his commitment: The only consequence is, that unless he does so, he must remain confined until the end of the session; nor is this properly an aggravation of his punishment, it is only a refusal of mercy to one who will not deign to sue for it. Nay, I believe, the house would not insist upon a man's express confession of his guilt, or of the fault he is charged

charged with : If in his petition he only expressed his sorrow for having incurred the displeasure of the house, which is no confession of guilt, and begged to be discharged, I am persuaded, the house would grant his petition, especially if he had been committed for a fact which, though proved, he might possibly be innocent of.

As to the consequences with regard to this particular case, I shall grant, Sir, that we have not much to fear ; because we may perhaps never again meet with such a wrong-headed delinquent ; but an opinion seems to prevail without doors, that we cannot in a future session renew an order for a commitment made in a former. This opinion will be confirmed, should we now neglect or refuse to renew the order made last session against this gentleman ; and if this opinion should become general, no man will regard our displeasure in any case whatever. We shall meet with affronts every session, should people once begin to think, that by keeping out of the way until the end of the session, they may evade all the effects of our resentment. Therefore let our authority proceed from what it will, it is, I think, intimately concerned in the question now before us. Among the peaceable and good, I shall admit, we may preserve our authority by the wisdom and justice of our proceedings ; but among the seditious and wicked, we must preserve our authority by the exertion of our power ; and that exertion must be mild or vigorous, according to the circumstances of the criminals that fall under our cognisance. To the repenting offender we ought to shew mercy, but the obstinate transgressor ought to be made to feel the severest effects of our vengeance.

It was only to inculcate this general principle, Sir, that I just mentioned this gentleman's triumphant exit from Newgate, and the seditious

libel published in his name ; for as to the motion I have made, it does not stand in need of any support from thence. It is sufficiently supported by the facts mentioned in it, and they are such facts as every gentleman present knows to be true. But even as to the other facts, they are so notorious, that I hope, some inquiry will be made into them ; for notoriety I have always heard to be a sufficient foundation for a parliamentary inquiry. This, however, is a second consideration, which I may perhaps trouble you with, if the motion I have made be agreed to ; and therefore I must insist upon the question.

T. Sempronius Gracchus having upon this renewed his Motion to adjourn, the next that spoke was T. Sicinius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I WAS glad to hear the noble lord own that any thing could be said against our proceeding farther in an affair which, I am afraid, will confirm an old proverb : I wish with all my heart, that it had had such weight with his lordship, as to prevail with him to drop his motion ; but since it has not, I think myself obliged to second the motion made by my noble friend near me. How the noble lord who moved first in this affair, came to talk of magnanimity or pusillanimity I cannot understand ; for surely there can be no magnanimity in a prosecution carried on by the commons of Great Britain with the utmost severity against a single private gentleman, nor could there be any pusillanimity in their dropping such a prosecution. This way of talking seems to intimate, that the noble lord knows of there being something more in this affair than at first view appears ; and for my life I cannot suggest



suggest to myself what more there can be in it, unless it be, that there is a hidden design, by means of this prosecution to shew, that no commoner of England shall for the future with impunity dare to be active in any election against the candidate A who comes recommended by the ministerial *fat*. If this be the design, I shall grant there is something more than magnanimity in pushing it; but I cannot grant, that there would be pusillanimity, on the contrary, I must think there would be great wisdom B in dropping it.

But, Sir, whatever design the noble lord and his friends may have in pushing this prosecution, from all the conversations I have had upon the subject, I have reason to fear, that the people without doors will look upon it as carried on with such a design; and what must they think of a house of commons, that under the pretence of vindicating their privileges, shall render themselves subservient to such a design? For this will be the light in which it will be D put by many of the electors, not only in Westminster, but in every part of Great Britain. They will be apt to look upon that point of honour, which the noble lord was pleased to call unreasonable and ridiculous, as a point which we ought to have allowed as an excuse; and really in this age of libertinism, when all points of honour, except merely that of a personal affront, are turned in to ridicule, this house ought not to be the first to punish a man for adhering too strictly to what he may think, tho' erroneously, a point in which his honour is concerned. I hope, we have still many, but I wish we had many more men of such nice honour; for as to scruples of conscience, they seem to be entirely laid aside, in every affair, in which a man's interest is any way concerned. Even the Quakers seem of late to be grown very little scrupulous as to many points of which they were for-

May, 1752.

merly extremely tenacious; and if they were still so, one of them might very probably be guilty of the same sort of contempt from a scruple of conscience, which this gentleman has been guilty of from a point of honour.

Suppose, Sir, a Quaker of the ancient cast, should be brought before us for some malversation at an election, and we should order him to be committed to Newgate, and to receive his sentence, at the bar of this house, upon his knees. We know that when brought to our bar, he would neither be uncovered, nor fall upon his knees. Should we look upon this as a contempt of our authority? Should we deem him to perpetual exile, or a long imprisonment, every year of his life, for this contempt? If we did, most people without doors would, 'tis true, laugh at him for his ridiculous scruple, but at the same time they would hate us for our ridiculous severity. The case of the gentleman now under consideration is much the same, but with this difference, that his point of honour is not so ridiculous as the Quaker's scruple of conscience; for I am persuaded, there are many men in this kingdom, who would go to death rather than to acknowledge themselves guilty of a crime they were innocent of, or to do any thing that might seem to infer such an acknowledgment; and for this reason such a severity against him, will be more hateful to the people. In short, Sir, there is hardly, I believe, a man in England, who will suppose that such a severity proceeds from our resentment of the contempt he has been guilty of: They will suppose, either that we are governed by the personal resentment or private advantage of some of our members, or G that there is such a latent design as I have mentioned; and neither of these suppositions can, I am sure, contribute to the preservation of our authority, honour, or dignity, even

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among the peaceable and good part of his majesty's subjects; for the regard of them alone can be properly called authority, because that which the wicked and seditious have for us, is not authority but fear; and this, I own, must always be preserved by a vigorous exertion of our power; but I hope, we shall never exert it in such a manner as to become terrible to the virtuous as well as the vicious, much less in such a manner as to become terrible chiefly to men of true honour and principle.

To shew mercy to the repenting, and severity to the obdurate offender, is, I own, Sir, a very good rule for our conduct; but as we cannot judge always with certainty of a man's guilt, no more than we can of the sincerity of his repentance, we should be the more inclined to mercy, especially when there is a possibility of his being innocent, because in such a case we may mistake innocence for obstinacy, which may be the case with this gentleman; for tho' the majority of this house thought otherwise, I never thought that the proof against him was so very full and unexceptionable as the noble lord seems to think it was; and if the gentleman is innocent, I should be glad to know what his lordship would have him repent of. He cannot repent of a crime he never committed; and if he thought it would be dishonourable to do what might be taken for a confession, he cannot repent of not having done what he at the time thought to be dishonourable. He may now, perhaps, have altered his opinion, and may be sorry for the error he was in; but there would be a good deal of danger in his coming to our bar to own it, for he is not sure but that the house would insist, and some gentlemen, I believe, would insist upon his justifying our resolution, by confessing himself guilty of what we, by that resolution, have declar'd him to be guilty of; the consequence of which would be,

or at least might be, his lodging for another session in Newgate, and being at the beginning of the next session in the same situation he is at present; for I am persuaded, he never will confess himself guilty of what he is charged with by our resolution of last session.

The rule laid down by his lordship is not therefore applicable to the case now before us; and if it were, it is not, surely, to be enforced against this gentleman by facts of which we have the least tittle of proofs, the mention of them seems to be attacking the character and behaviour of the person accused, which is never allowed to the prosecutor, unless the prosecuted puts himself upon his character, which this gentleman has never done; and if they were proved, they could neither strengthen nor weaken the general principle his lordship was pleased to mention, which depends upon the nature of things, not upon facts of any kind. These can only serve for directing us in the application of the principle to any particular case; and for this purpose no fact should ever be mentioned but what has been fully proved; therefore I must concur with my noble friend near me in thinking that it was not altogether fair to mention them upon this occasion; which is, I think, of itself a sufficient reason for our not coming to any determination relating to this affair at present; and if it should be entirely dropt, I am sure, it could produce no bad consequence, because no man of common knowledge ever imagined, that it was not in our power, in a future session, to renew an order for commitment made in a former; but as it is an extraordinary method of proceeding, we should never have recourse to it, when the offender has already undergone what most men will think a sufficient punishment for all the offences he was accused of, for even with respect to the vindication of our privileges, we should take

care not to give mankind any room to think, that we have acted in too rigorous, or in a tyrannical manner; which, I am afraid, may be the consequence of our agreeing to the noble lord's motion, and therefore I shall conclude with seconding my noble friend's motion for adjourning.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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*Among the Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,  
by Mrs. MARY JONES, lately printed  
at Oxford, is the following Humorous  
Letter.*

*Bond-Street, June, 1742.*

**I** Remember, formerly, to have read and heard very credible and affecting stories concerning witchcraft; and tho' I've sometimes been so faithless as to doubt of the facts, as well as the testimonies of my authors, yet having assured me they've been eye and ear witnesses (to things which neither eye nor ear ever saw or heard) 'twou'd, I think, argue great want of credulity to hesitate any longer about 'em. 'Tis likewise certain, that in all country places, there are always one or two witches, at least, in the neighbourhood; and your ladyship, since you became a mother, I dare say, has heard how they stick pins and needles into young children, to make 'em cry; and when they're rickety, or don't thrive, how they look upon 'em with an evil eye. The phrase is different in different countries, tho' the belief is the same; and a lady of my acquaintance, who lived at the Madeiras, told me — that her child gradually pined away for several weeks, and no-body could tell what was the matter with it; till her physician assured her 'twas in vain to evacuate, or phlebotomize any more, for that the child was certainly *over-look'd*.

I had been phlebotomized by the advice of a very able physician just before I came from Oxford; and had taken a gentle cathartic or two besides; but what my case is at present, I'm at a loss to comprehend. For I've such an extraordinary flow, and flurry of spirits, (got apparitions) such a group of images working, and chasing each other thro' my brain, that unless your ladyship will permit me to write 'em off, either in verse or prose, (as you know I'm a great friend to evacuations) whenever they can be safely procur'd I know not what may be the consequence. Whether any evil eyes have been upon me, I can't tell; but there's an old lady over the way, I a little suspect, who has very bad ones; and I'm pretty sure I've been *over-look'd* by her twenty times, for she's for ever at her window. 'Tis now past four o'clock,

clear morning! (as the watchman says) and I have not yet had a wink of sleep; my imagination hurrying me away from thought to thought involuntarily, and, as it were, mechanically. I'm neither in malice, hatred, nor love (that I know of) have neither spleen, vapours, nor a single passion to torment me. Every body likes to see me, that I like to see; and those who love me, and I love, write to me. What evil thing then can have taken possession of me, to disturb my ideas so that I can't sleep? Your ladyship talks of coming to town; I wish you may come soon; for I've been talking to you this half hour in my imagination, and have a notion, that if some good being was but to answer me, 'twou'd compose my spirits. I'll tell you how Mrs. W. pleases and entertains me; how many congresses I've had the honour to be present at with lady F. W. how *The Last of the Hill* \* is become the fashion of the town; how lady L. has just learnt it, in order to carry it to Paris; how Miss T. sings it here like a nightingale; and how 'tis now cry'd about the streets, among 24 other excellent new ballads, for so small a price as one half-penny. I'll tell you moreover, how I lose my dinners in York-street, and my rest near Hanover-square; how I suffered one of your workmen to lock me into your garden at Somerset-House, one evening after they were all gone, that I might indulge my love of society, by a total separation from all human kind; how I passed one of the most charming hours of my life there alone, and no one near me; how I had very few apprehensions about being knocked o' the head, and buried under the rubbish; or strangled, as Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was, pretty near the same spot; but how a frightful white post, with a round head upon't, on the stair-case (the window being open) often startled me, when I turned that way; and how I recollected my self again, when I found 'twas but a post. In short, now I've seen how this specimen looks in writing, I shall reserve the rest of the wondrous things that have passed thro' my poor brain this night, till your ladyship arrives in Burlington-street; and once more try to shut my eyes, if the sun, and that old lady will let me. — Lady Lovelace, who has thought me bewitched for these three days, bid me be sure to mention something I've forgot, which was the chief reason of my writing by this post. But taking it for granted your ladyship knows every thing that passes here, by intuition; I've discharged my trust, and remain, (for I can by no means rest)

Your ladyship's, &c.

E c 2

• A song written by Mrs. Jones.

*An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on Dec. 31, 1751.*

HEADS of the Navy's Estimate.		Particulars.			Total.		
<i>Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.</i>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	416620	14	2	818942	8	8
	For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, for which no bills were made out on Dec. 31, 1750, also several bills of exchange	46784	4	5			
	To his majesty's yards and rope-yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	62674	5	10			
	For half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	224349					
		68514	4	3			
<i>Seamen's Wages.</i>							
DUE, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	To ships in sea pay, on December 31, 1751	269016	1	11 ½	704098	10	8 ½
	To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.	417660					
		17422	8	9			
<i>The sailing debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>							
DUE, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	For paying off all the bills entered on their course	15378	9	8	346752	4	6
	For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on Dec. 31, 1751	311687	2	10			
	For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	6633	7				
	To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports	1221	18	4			
		11231	6	8			
<i>Sick and hurt, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>							
DUE, for the quarters and cure of sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service		—	—	—	13228	19	5
The total amounts to		—	—	—	1883022	3	3 ½
From whence deducting the money in the treasurers hands	And also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year, as on the other side	108963	4	4 ½	207229	6	8 ½
		98266	2	3 ½			
The debt will then be		—	—	—	1675792	16	7 ½
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1750, and Dec. 31, 1751		8644	10	8 ½	10299	10	6
	And it appears, by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1750, and Dec. 31, 1751, amounts to	1654	19	9 ½			
For which sum of 10,299l. 10s. 6d. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit, to be granted as the like was provided for in former years							
The nett debt of the navy will then be							

*There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY on Dec. 31, 1751, in Money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.*

In what treasurers hands.	In MONEY.	Wear and tear ordinary and transp.	On the HEAD of			Viduals.	Total.
			Seamens wages.				
	In money	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		3079 10 11 ½	1379 1 7			98 1 8	
William Corbett, Esq;	{ Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen }	— — — —	236 3 11			— — — —	4792 18 1 ½
Rt. Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bart.	{ In money }	7816 4 1 ½	182 19 6 ½			1827 19 8	10425 5 3 ½
	{ Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen }	— — — —	658 2			— — — —	
Rt. Hon. George Doddington, Esq;	{ In money }	6779 7 5 ½	16610 9 11 ½			201 15 5 ½	25466 5 11 ½
	{ Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen }	— — — —	1874 13 1 ½			— — — —	
Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	{ In money }	15375 8 2 ½	44883 3 1 ½			5239 17 10 ½	68218 14 11 ½
	{ Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen }	— — — —	2720 5 9 ½			— — — —	
		33050 10 8 ½	68544 19 1 ½			7367 14 7 ½	108963 4 4 ½

There remained on Dec. 31, 1751, to come in of the supplies of the year 1751, 98266l. 2s. 3d. ½.

# *A SOLUTION to the GEOMETRICAL QUESTION in February Magazine, p. 75.*

LET the circles touch, and join their centers.

Now since the right lines joining their centers pass thro' the points of contact, these right lines form a light-lin'd triangle, whose area is equal to the areas of the three sectors FAD, FCE, and DBE, plus the area of the curvilinear triangle FDE.

Therefore the area of the right-lin'd triangle, minus the area of the three sectors, equal to the area of the curvilinear one. Q. E. D.

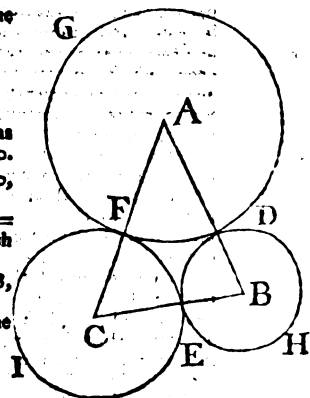
## C A L C U L A T I O N.

Per quest. the circles are given, therefore suppose their radius's as follows, viz.  $\odot$  GFD = 40,  $\odot$  FEI = 30, and  $\odot$  EHD = 20. Hence the sides of the right-lin'd triangle are given, viz. AC = 70, AB = 60, and BC = 50. Consequently its area = 1469, 8075.

By trigonometry the angles are FAD =  $44^{\circ} 21' 36''$ , FCE =  $57^{\circ} 7' 12''$ , and DBE =  $78^{\circ} 31' 12''$ . Hence the length of the arch FD = 30, 96328, of FE = 29, 90232, and of DE = 27, 40348.

The area of the sector FAD = 619, 2656, of FCE = 443, 5348, and of DBE = 274, 0348; their sum = 1341, 8352.

Therefore 1469, 8075 - 1341, 8352 = 127, 9723, the area of the curvilinear triangle FED, Q. E. D.



FRANCIS KING.

*The following authentick Piece is of too interesting a Nature to be omitted.*

JAMAICA, ff.

Kingston.

**P**ATRICK Roney, John Holt, and Francis Welch, passengers on board the sloop Diamond, of New-York, Nathaniel Lawrence, commander, being severally and duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depose and say, That they sailed from Port-Royal in the said sloop Diamond, the 23d day of Dec. 1751, bound for Charles-Town in South-Carolina: That on Jan. 2 following, being then off Cape Nicholas, they saw a sloop coming out of the Mole, steering close by the wind, which they took to be a sloop bound to Boston, that sailed from Jamaica a small time before them. That the said sloop got the wind of them; then bearing down within gun-shot of them, they hoisted a French pendant; the sloop Diamond then put her helm a-lee, and made sail to the northward, and was chased by the other sloop, who being in our wake, fired a shot at us. Capt. Lawrence shortened sail, and the said sloop, on coming up with us, ordered our boat out immediately; but as we made no dispatch, they directly hoisted their own crafts out, manned with 12 or 14 Spaniards and a Spanish officer, who took possession of the said sloop Diamond, and carried her into Cape Nicholas Mole. That upon our being carried under the stern of their commodore, called the Victoria, Don Domingo Santio, commander, were saluted with drums, trumpets, and loud huzzas. That as soon as we came to an anchor, the said sloop-Diamond was boarded by the commodore's captain that brought us into the said Mole, whose names they would not discover; that they immediately ordered Capt. Lawrence's chest to be opened, and over-hauled the governor's let-pas, and custom-house clearances, and then over-hauled the cash in the said chest, which we computed amounted to 3000l. Jamaica currency, at the sight of which money the Spaniards shouted and danced for joy: That they took an account of the number of the bags, and the marked contents, then put the money into the said chest again, and gave the key of it to capt. Lawrence, and then went immediately on board the aforesaid commodore, leaving a sufficient guard of Spaniards on board the said sloop Diamond: That they soon returned again, and ordered the chest to be re-opened, and counted the loose money that was in it; that they then over-hauled all the chests in the vessel, and took into their possession all the cash in general that was

found in her: That the Spanish sailors rummaged and plundered the steerage and hold, stripping the sailors of all they could possibly take from them; their officers likewise behaved very little better than pirates. That on the third of the said January, the captain of the small sloop, and the commodore's lieutenant, whose names we could not learn, came on board capt. Lawrence, and ordered all the prisoners to go on board a schooner, which they had taken two days before out of sight of land, on her voyage from Philadelphia to Jamaica; but capt. Lawrence insisting peremptorily, that he and his people would stay by his sloop, and wait the issue of a trial, in order to proceed on his intended voyage, if acquitted, the Spaniards left us for the present; but in the morning, the aforesaid Spanish officers compelled the above-named deponents, with five of capt. Lawrence's sailors, to go on board the aforesaid schooner, leaving capt. Lawrence, his mate, and four sailors on board his own sloop. As soon as the aforesaid passengers and sailors were on board the schooner, the Spaniards sent their craft on board for the deponent Patrick Roney, and carried him on board the said sloop Diamond; that they there examined him from whence the said sloop Diamond came, and how the said Spanish money came on board her: That this deponent told them, that the sealed bags were money taken in on freight for South-Carolina, and those unsealed was money for the returns of the said sloop's cargo from New-York. That they then drew up a writing on a paper, and desired the said deponent Patrick Roney to sign it; that on his refusing to sign the said writing, they hailed the commodore, who ordered the said deponent Roney on board of him; that he was there threatened very hard to make him sign it; that he then told them he was ignorant of what they wrote, and apprehended it was some villainy, which they wanted to force him to sign: That on refusal again to sign, the aforesaid Don Domingo Santio took the said deponent by the ears, ~~swearing~~ he would cut them off, if he did not sign the aforesaid paper. That after several threatnings of the like kind, he was forced to sign thro' fright and terror, tho' he did not understand one word of the contents: That he was then ordered on board the said schooner, who weighed anchor, and sailed for Jamaica, where we arrived on the 6th instant.

Sworn before me,  
this 11th day of  
January, 1752.  
THO. HIBBERT.

Patrick Roney,  
John Holt,  
Francis Welch.

Extra

*Extract from the Supplement, lately published, to the Memoirs of the House of BRANDBURG.*

**T**HERE are two racks which judges ought to avoid splitting upon; corruption and error. Their conscience should secure them against the first; and the legislator against the second. This is principally effected by the perspicuity of the laws; which leaves no room for caviling; and in the next place, by the simplicity of the pleadings. The council may be ordered to confine themselves to a plain narration of the fact, supported by some proofs, and terminating in an epilogue, or a short recapitulation. Nothing befits such a sway with it, as the art of managing the passions, in the mouth of an eloquent orator; he seizes, as it were, on the mind of the judge; he secures him in his interest; he excites his passions; and he impels him, in fine, like a torrent. Thus the justice of the cause is sacrificed to the bewitching charms of eloquence. Lycurgus and Solon prohibited this kind of oratory; and if we meet with some instances of it in Demosthenes's Philippics, and in the orations pro Corona by him and Æschines, we are to observe that they were not pronounced before the court of Areopagus; but before the people; that the Philippics are of the deliberative kind; and that those pro Corona are rather of the demonstrative than of the judicial kind.

The Romans were not so scrupulous as the Greeks in regard to their judicial pleadings. There is not one of Cicero's pleas; but is worked up with all the art of moving the passions. I am sorry to say it of this great orator; but we find in his oration pro Cluentio that he had pleaded before for the opposite party; and this Cluentius's cause does not seem absolutely good, yet it was carried by the imposing art of the orator. Cicero's masterpiece is, without doubt, the peroration pro Fontio; it gained his client the cause; the orator appears guilty. What an abuse of eloquence, thus to evade the very best of laws, by its illusive charms!

Prussia has followed the example of Greece, by banishing the dangerous subtleties of eloquence from her courts of judicature; and for this, she is indebted to the wisdom of the high chancellor, whose probity, learning, and indefatigable activity, would have been an honour to the Greek and Roman republics, even at the time when they were most fruitful in great men.

There is still another article remaining, which ought to be included under the

obscurity of laws; this is the tedious practice of the courts, or the number of delays, which the parties at law must go thro', before the suit is determined. Whether they are injured by the iniquity of the laws; or whether their rights are confounded; or whether the length of the proceedings swallows up the very property for which they are contending, and deprives them of the advantages due to them; it all amounts to the same: One may be a greater evil than the other; but all abuses want a reformation. Whatever lengthens the course of proceedings, gives a considerable advantage to the rich over the poor; they find means to spin out the cause from time to time, till they ruin their adversary, and are left to run the race by themselves.

Law suits formerly lasted in our country above an hundred years. Even when the cause had been decided by five courts, the party who was cast, might appeal, in open contempt of justice, to the universities; and the civilians altered the sentence as they thought proper. Thus the party at law must have been very unlucky indeed, if, in five different courts, and I know not how many universities, he could meet with no body whose heart was open to venality and corruption. This method of proceeding is now abolished; causes are determined finally in the third instance, and judges are allowed only the space of a year to decide the most intricate causes.

*The following important Letter is said to be written by a Country Curate to his Sister.*

*Dearest Susan,*

**C**ONGRATULATIONS on the new-year flow from every pen, and proceed out of every mouth. Let not me be found tardy in expressing mine to you. To wish you many and happy, is downright selfishness. To tell you I have read lord O——y, and to say I admire him as a letter-writer, seems tautology. He has drawn Mr. Swift in an odd sort of contrast\*. Had I the picture for part of my furniture, I should be at a loss what light to place it in; sometimes I should think the strongest the most advantageous; at others, I should wish to cast all the shade upon him I could. Sometimes the portrait attracts my admiration; but oftener my indignation. Now, I am led to envy his genius; then, I heartily condemn his mis-application of it.

Were I possessed of lord O——y's pen, I find I should be in the humour to cavil at his account of the dean; but, alas! his stile and style are equidistant from me. By translating Piling he seems to have caught,

caught, as it were, the pithy conciseness peculiar to that elegant Roman: Yet, when I write to you, I boast myself his lordship's equal in one particular; he loved his Hamilton, I my Susan. As a token of my love, I here send you his lordship's letters. I hope you have not yet seen them, as one would always prefer a future to a past enjoyment. I know your curiosity will oblige you to read, and your strong sense to relish them. Next to his lordship's, mine, I guess, will be an entertainment to you; and the more so, as I intend this, and perhaps some subsequent ones, shall contain my opinion of that work of his lordship's, intitled, *Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift*.

The only preface I shall make, is, that neither vanity, nor a critical ill-nature, but much leisure, a narrowness of income that incapacitates me for much company, and a situation where the Indies could not purchase it\*, has prompted this undertaking.

Begin we then with his lordship's first letter. His exordium has a natural ease and delicacy. He puts his son in mind of his happy situation at Oxford, and the advantages of a learned conversation, as a hint to make proper improvements by them. When I read this, it brings to my memory my *Alma Mater*. It makes me reflect, as grown up people who have misused their parents indulgencies generally do, what benefits I might have received from her fostering breast. With equal pride and truth I write it—I conversed freely with my superiors every way, and was entertained by them as their equal. But enough of self—proceed we now to lord O—y.

I cannot help admiring the confession his lordship makes in his second paragraph. For men of his strength of genius to wish retirement is an error certainly, I had almost said an unpardonable one, and nothing but his manner of employing that solitude could have atoned for it. The man of parts should be busy in the world. Not to exert, is not to merit talents. Achilles skulking in a female dress to avoid a Trojan fight, excites the indignation of a school-boy. Achilles in the field inflames the full-grown soldier.

His lordship's impartiality to his two honourable sons bespeaks the real parent. Each, as his due, shares the salutary labours of his pen. The one, he made acquainted with the inimitable Pliny; the other, with the foremost wit of all the world, Dr. Swift.

The general view his lordship gives us of the dean's character seems vastly enigmatical; filled with almost contrarieties;

a mixture of panegyrick and satyr: In one sentence we are taught to adore his boundless genius, in the next we are led to detest his pride, his spirit, or his ambition, represented equally so. To give deserved praise is undoubtedly worthy of a noble pen. To discover the foibles of one's intimate is, methinks, unworthy of a friend's. Lord O—y and Dr. Swift were dear to each other. Brutus and Cassius were no less so; and I cannot help thinking one of Cassius's speeches to Brutus, in Shakespear's *Cæsar*, a little applicable to his lordship.

*A friend should bear a friend's infirmities,  
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are*

The remaining part of this first letter of his lordship's affords little matter for observation. It contains an account of the time, place, and the legitimacy of the dean's nativity, together with his genealogy; none of which, I dare answer for it, is apocryphal.

The circumstance of Dr. Swift's being refused his degree, on account of his neglect of the mathematics, is matter of no amazement to me. Had he been of one of our universities he might have met the same refusal. All I can say to excuse his desisting that useful science is, that it seems rather adapted to a strict attention of mind, than a soaring genius.

If this attempt amuses you, my Susan, observations on the rest of his lordship's letters shall follow, not with a design to vent the spleen of a critick, but to shew the tender affection of a

BROTHER.

*Having given in our last an Abstract of the Bill for the Relief of the Poor, we shall now give an Abstract of a Bill of the same Nature, which was brought in but not passed into a Law last Session, intitled, A Bill for the better Maintenance and Employment of poor Children, within that Part of Great-Britain, called England.*

THIS bill was brought in, and the passing of it suspended for the same reason as the former, and the preamble sets forth the present burden of the poor rates, the neglect of applying any part of them towards the employment of the poor, or the education of their children, the advantage that might accrue from this application, and that this cannot be so well effected, whilst the poor are maintained in small numbers, and within distinct families, as in large and well ordered houses, set apart for that purpose; therefore the bill enacts,

1. That the justices of the peace in each county or riding in England, shall set out

and



and divide their county or riding into so many districts as they shall think proper, such division to be transmitted by the clerk of the peace to the privy council, to be approved or altered at their discretion; and every parish to be deemed within that district, where the parish church, or greatest part of the lands of any extra-parochial place lies.

2. That within each district there shall be a corporation, consisting of the justices of the peace residing therein; and of persons inhabiting within the same, and having at least a freehold or copyhold estate for life, or an estate for years determinable on one or more life or lives, of the clear value of over and above all incumbrances, to be chosen thus: That the justices for each county or riding shall direct the constables, or other proper officers, to return upon oath lists of all such persons: That the clerk of the peace shall write the name, addition, and place of abode of every person so returned, on distinct pieces of parchment or paper, of equal size and colour, to be rolled up separately, in the same manner, and put into a box or glass: That from this box or glass, some indifferent person shall in open court draw out of the said paper or parchment rolls, one after the other, and the name upon each to be read aloud: That the justices of the peace shall take out any thereof; and that the remaining persons, whose names shall be so drawn, shall, together with the justices residing within such district, be the first guardians of the poor for that district, and shall so continue until and until others be chosen in their room; which said persons, together with the said justices, shall be, and be called, guardians of the poor for that district, which shall take its name from the parish or place where the house of industry herein aftermentioned shall be situated.

3. That to the end these guardians may have perpetual succession, all constables and other proper officers, in their respective counties and ridings, shall at the quarter session, which shall be in the year, and at every quarter session after, return upon oath as before, the clerk of the peace to do as before, and of the said rolls to be drawn as before; and the justices then present to chuse out of the names so drawn persons to succeed of the former guardians for the same, who shall go out of their offices in manner hereafter limited; that is to say, those of the first drawn guardians at

May, 1752.

the quarter session which shall be in the year, shall go out of their offices on the day of and afterwards those which have been longest guardians shall go out of their offices on the in every succeeding year; and such persons shall not be capable of being elected again till after the expiration of. And if any of the said guardians shall refuse to act, shall die, or shall remove out of the district, the justices at their next general quarter session, shall chuse out of the lists last returned, another or others in his or their room. And if any guardian chosen shall neglect to give notice to the clerk of the peace of his acceptance within after his having had due notice thereof (which under a penalty the constable is within required to give) it shall be deemed a refusal.

4. That if any person shall give the sum of or secure, to be paid yearly, the sum of for years, for the use of the poor of any district, he shall be one of the guardians for that district, and continue for the space of and so in proportion for any greater sum.

5. That the persons thus appointed guardians for every district shall be a corporation, with all the powers usually given to corporations; but their by-laws to be approved of by the justices of assize, or one of them, coming into that county.

6. That no such corporation shall take or hold lands, tenements, or hereditaments, except as after mentioned.

7. That every such corporation may chuse a person for their treasurer, having a year in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in fee simple, who shall give security, and be removable at discretion, and take by way of salary or retain what they think reasonable, not exceeding in the pound; and that they shall from time to time appoint such other officers and servants, with such salaries or wages as they shall think fit, all removable at pleasure.

8. That every such corporation shall within or as soon after as may be, enter into contracts for the purchase, in fee simple, of lands, for the use of the corporation, not exceeding acres, with or without buildings thereon, lying within, and as near as may be to the center of their district, and upon or near some waste, which they shall judge most convenient for placing the house of industry aftermentioned, so as that the price do not exceed years purchase of the true annual value.

2 f

9. That

9. That every such corporation shall within next after build or cause to be altered, fitted up, and repaired, in a plain and durable manner, on the land so purchased, such house, and other convenient buildings, as they shall judge necessary, for lodging and employing, at least of the poor of such district, which shall be called the house of industry of that parish where the house and lands, or the greatest part, thereof shall be.

10. That every such corporation shall within next after such house shall be finished, provide and furnish the same; and shall also provide a convenient stock of flax, &c. to set the poor on work, and may set up any trade, mystery, or occupation.

11. That they shall provide for the maintenance and employment of the poor sent or taken into their houses; or may contract with any person for that purpose; and take the benefit of their work, labour, and service; and take care to have them instructed in the principles of the church of England; and that they attend divine service.

12. That all charitable benefactions, and voluntary contributions, collected in the several parishes, as hereafter directed, shall be applied towards making good what shall be wanting for purchasing, erecting, and providing these houses of industry, after application of the moneys herein after directed to be raised for that purpose. And if there should still be a deficiency, the guardians shall order a rate to be made upon the several parishes within the district, not exceeding in the pound, to be raised by the parish officers as herein is directed with respect to the rates to be assessed upon each parish for the support of these houses of industry. Those rates to be allowed to the tenants by their landlords.

13. That for raising money for the support of these houses, the overseers of the poor of each parish within the district, or one of them, shall attend the courts of the guardians, who shall compute how much it will be necessary to raise for the ensuing of the year; which sum shall be proportioned on each parish, according to the number of the poor, in the house, on account of each parish for the preceding of the year. And the guardians shall by warrant under their hands and seals authorise the parish officers to assess and raise the sums so proportioned upon their respective parishes. The guardians neglecting to hold such courts to be fined; and if no courts held, such rates to be made by any justices of the county or riding; or if no such rates made,

the rates of the ensuing shall be the same as for the preceding

14. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor shall have the same powers for levying the moneys so proportioned, as they now have for the poor's rates; and shall within pay the same to the corporation's treasurer.

15. That the parson and parish officers of every parish shall sometime within after erecting these houses of industry respectively, and so from time to time, as the guardians in each district shall think proper, not exceeding in each year, ask and receive the charitable contributions of all well disposed persons, and forthwith pay the money to the treasurer of the district.

16. That as soon as the house of industry in any district is finished and furnished, the guardians shall give notice to the parish officers to bring in their respective poor; and the said officers shall from time to time send or convey thither all the children of parents who are not able to maintain them, and have sought relief from the parish; all children of parents who shall make oath before some justice, that they are not worth above the sum of over and above their household goods and wearing apparel; all bastards wanting relief; all vagrant children, or travelling with vagrants; and after such poor shall be capable of being sent to the house of industry, the parish officers shall not relieve any poor whose necessities arise from their number of children, except upon sudden and emergent occasions, and during the continuance thereof only, in every which case they shall provide such relief as may be thought necessary by any justice in or near that district. And that all foundling children, whose parents are unknown, shall be taken care of and relieved by the parish officers where they are left, and shall within days be conveyed to the said house, where they and such as shall be left there shall be taken care of, if there be room. But that no foundling or vagrant child shall be placed to the account of the parish wherein it shall be found. And that if the guardians think that any poor person sent to their house ought not to be relieved therein, they may cause such person to be conveyed before justices in or near the district, who may, if they see cause, order such person to be conveyed back to the parish from whence sent.

17. That the justices shall, at their general quarter sessions, direct what allowances per mile, or otherwise, shall be paid for conveying the poor from any parish to the house of industry, or otherwise.

18. That

18. That it shall be lawful for the guardians to detain in the service of their corporation such poor children, until their respective ages of            years; or with the assent of            justices in or near the district, to bind them out apprentices until their ages, the man child of            years, and the woman child of            years, or the time of her marriage.

19. That the act shall not extend to cities or corporations, unless they desire it should; nor to work-houses erected in any cities or towns by particular acts of parliament; nor to parishes, where houses of industry are now, or shall within            months be erected, whilst used as such.

20. That the guardians may, upon any reasonable cause, discharge any poor person; and that they shall, upon application from any person wanting a servant, discharge any poor child, on such person's contracting to hire such child at reasonable wages, for           . And that upon any person's wanting a number of such children for a short time, as in harvest, or such like, they shall let out the number required, on a contract for their labour and maintenance, at such rates as shall be reasonable.

21. Fines and forfeitures for offences committed within any district, where the whole or any part is for the poor, shall be paid to the treasurer of the district.

22. Any constable or parochial officer within London or Westminster, or miles of the same, may take up and secure any child or children begging, or going about with any person begging, and appearing to be under the age of           , and place such children in any work-house, to be there detained until they attain, or by inspection may be supposed to have attained, the age of           , during which time they may be set to work, and may be corrected for misbehaviour.

These are the most material clauses; and then in order to raise money for the purchase of lands, and providing houses of industry, there follow a great many clauses, in the usual form, for establishing a lottery, out of the prizes of which            per cent. is to be deducted for this purpose; and the money so to be deducted is to be distributed by directions from the treasury, not exceeding the sum of            for any one district, or the sum of            for any one county.

*Some more Extracts from M. VOLTAIRE'S  
Siccle de Louis XIV.*

“THIS piece, as the author himself says, is rather a history of the human mind, in the most clear-sighted age that ever was, than a history of one in-

gle man; and he begins with observing, that all ages have produced heroes and politicians, every people have undergone revolutions, all historians are nearly the same for those who think of nothing but treasuring up facts in their memory; but as to those that have reflection, and which is still less common, those who have a taste, they reckon but four ages in the history of the world. The first of these was that of Philip and Alexander, or that of Pericles, Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plato, Apelles, Phidias, Praxiteles; and this honour was confined within the narrow limits of Greece; the rest of the world were Barbarians.

The second was that of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, made still more famous by the names of Lucretius, Cicero, Titus Livius, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Varro, and Vitruvius.

The third was that which followed the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. when the world saw that done by a family of private citizens, which ought to have been undertaken by the monarchs of Europe. The family of Medicis invited to Florence the arts, which the Turks had hunted out of Greece: This was the time of Italy's glory. All the sciences assumed a new life: The Italians honoured them with the name of *Virtue*, as the old Grecians had characterised them by the name of *Wisdom*: Every thing tended towards perfection: The Michael Angelo's, the Raphaels, the Titians, the Tasso's, the Ariosto's flourished: Engraving was invented: The beautiful architecture made again its appearance, even more admirable than in Rome triumphant; and the Gothick barbarity, which every way disfigured Europe, was banished Italy, to make room for a good taste of all kinds.

The arts, always transplanted from Greece to Italy, found themselves in a favourable soil, where they immediately took root, and fructified apace. France, England, Germany, Spain, endeavoured in their turn to have some of the fruit; but they either did not take root in those climates, or they degenerated too soon.

Francis I. gave encouragement to learned men; but they were such as were only learned: He had architects; but he had neither a Michael Angelo, nor a Palladio: He in vain endeavoured to set up schools for painting: The Italians he brought to France made to French *Elves*. Some epigrams and some licentious ballads made up the whole of our poetry: Rabelais was our only fashionable book in prose at the court of Henry II.

In a word, the Italians alone had the whole, if you except musick, which was then but in its infancy, and experimental philosophy, which was every where equally known.

Lastly, The fourth age is that we call the age of Lewis XIV. and is, perhaps, that which approaches nearest to perfection: Enriched by the discoveries of the three former, it has done more in some kinds than all the three put together. All the arts, it is true, have not been pushed farther than under the Medicis, under Augustus and Alexander; but the human mind in general is become more perfect. True philosophy was unknown before this age; and one may truly say, that to begin from the last years of cardinal Richieu, to those which ensued after the death of Lewis XIV. there has happened with respect to our arts, our minds, and our manners, as well as to our government, a general revolution, which will serve as an eternal mark of true glory to our native country. This happy influence did not confine itself to France alone: It extended itself to England; and excited an emulation which that ingenious and sagacious nation stood then in need of. It carried taste into Germany; the sciences into Muscovy: It even re-animating Italy, which began to languish; and Europe owes its politeness to the court of Lewis XIV."

The author then gives a sort of critical account of the state of France, and the other countries of Europe, for some ages past: In that of Holland, he has this remark upon what contributed to their establishment and power. Vol. I. p. 24.

"The calvinist religion, being the established religion in Holland, contributed likewise to their power. That country, then so poor, could neither have been sufficient for supporting the magnificence of bishops, nor for maintaining religious orders; and in a country where they must have numbers of people, they could not admit of those who have engaged themselves by oath to leave, so far as depends upon them, the human species to perish. They had the example of England, which was become by one third more full of people, since the ministers of the altar had enjoyed the comforts of marriage, and the hopes of families were no more buried in the celibacy of a cloister."

And his account of England is as follows, p. 27.

"England, much more powerful (than Holland) affected the sovereignty of the seas, and pretended to keep the balance between the several powers of Europe; but Charles I. who had reigned ever since 1625, far from being able to support the weight of that balance, already felt the sceptre slipping out of his hand. He had undertaken to render his power in England independent of the laws, and to change the religion in Scotland: Too obstinate to desist from his designs, too weak for carrying them into execution: Good husband, good master, good father, honest man, but an ill advised monarch: He engaged himself in a civil war, which made him at last lose his throne, and his life upon a scaffold, by a revolution almost without example.

This civil war, begun in the minority of Lewis XIV. for a time prevented England from entering into the concerns of her neighbours. With her tranquillity she lost their regard: Her commerce was interrupted: Her neighbours fancied her buried in her own ruins, even to the moment she became all at once more formidable than ever, under the government of Cromwell, who subdued her with the bible in one hand, the sword in the other, and the mask of religion on his face; and who cloaked all the crimes of an usurper under the qualities of a great king."

In talking of the French ambassador's being insulted at Rome, our author has this remark, p. 131.

"Italy looked upon all the nations by which it had been over-run, as Barbarians, and upon the French as being of all others the most gay, but the most dangerous Barbarians, who brought into every house they came to, contempt with their gallantries, and with their debaucheries their insults."

After mentioning the death of king James II. he remarks as follows, p. 274.

"Few kings have been more unhappy, and there is not in history an example of a family that has been so long unfortunate. The first of his ancestors, kings of Scotland, who bore the name of James, after having being 18 years prisoner in England, was with his queen assassinated by his subjects. James II. his son, was

in

\* At the same time this ill advised prince made all the common people in Scotland his enemies, by attempting to force a form of public worship upon them, which they were strangers to, he sent down a revocation of all his father's grants, by which he made all the great protestant families in that kingdom his enemies; because they from thence supposed, that he intended to strip them of all the court-lands and tithes granted them by his father. To attempt both these together, when he had such a strong party in England against him, could proceed from the advice of none but a Land or a Petter. This Voltaire was perfectly ignorant of, as it is not mentioned by Rapin.

in the 29th year of his age killed in fighting against the English. James III. was imprisoned by his own people, and afterwards killed in battle by the rebels. James IV. perished in a battle which he lost. Mary Stuart, his grand-daughter, drove from her throne, a fugitive in England, having languished 18 years in prison, was condemned to die by English judges, and beheaded. Charles I. grandson of Mary, king of Scotland and England, sold by the Scots, and sentenced to die by the English, lost his life upon a publick scaffold. James, his son, the seventh of the name, and second in England, whom I here speak of, was drove from his three kingdoms, and to compleat his misfortunes, even the very birth of his son contested. This son attempted to remount the throne of his ancestors, only to cause his friends to perish by the hands of the executioner; and we have seen the prince Charles Edward, uniting in vain the virtues of his parents, and the courage of king John Sobieski his maternal ancestor, perform exploits and endure misfortunes the most incredible. If any thing can justify those who believe in a fatality, which it is impossible to surmount, it is this continual course of misfortunes which has persecuted the family of Stuart for more than 300 years."

His account of the war begun in 1688, he concludes thus, p. 301.

"Of all the enterprizes of this war, the most criminal was the only one that was truly fortunate. In every thing William succeeded entirely both in England and Scotland: In all the others the successes were counter-balanced. When I call this enterprize criminal, I do not inquire whether the nation, after having spilt the blood of the father, was in the right or wrong to proscribe the son, and to abolish his rights with his religion. I only say, that if there be any justice upon earth, it was not the part of the daughter and son-in-law of James to drive him from his house."

Upon this we must observe, that the author being a papist, does not consider, that as the protestant religion was in danger, the behaviour of king William and queen Mary was the more meritorious as they sacrificed the ties of nature to the preservation of their religion, especially in an age when most other princes are apt to sacrifice their religion to their views of ambition.

Upon the partition treaty our author observes thus, p. 325.

"The actions of kings, however much flattered, are always exposed to so many criticisms, that the king of England him-

self met with reproaches in his parliament, and his ministers were prosecuted, for having made the partition treaty. The English, who are more masters of reason than any people whatever, but whose reason is sometimes stifled by the rage of party spirit, at the same time exclaimed against king William, who made this treaty, and against Lewis XIV. who broke it."

In the account our author gives of Jansenism, he tells us, that the bishops of France had drawn up a formulary, or article of faith, which every body was obliged to sign, and by which they declared, that they condemned the five propositions contained in Jansenius's book, a large book wrote in Latin, and which, as many who had read the book insisted, contained no such propositions. This formulary the nuns of Port-Royal refused to sign, because, said they, they could not in conscience declare, that any propositions were contained in a book they had never read, nor could understand; for which refusal they underwent a severe persecution; and upon this our author has this remark, Vol. II. p. 281.

"It is difficult to say, which is most extraordinary, the acknowledgment demanded of girls that five propositions were contained in a Latin book, or the obstinate refusal of these nuns."

#### THE INSPECTOR. No. 374.

*The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,  
Lies in new light through cracks that time has made.*

COWLEY.

THE condition of human nature is, in many things, better than it appears. We complain that our pleasures affect us more in the pursuit and expectation, than under the enjoyment: The case is the same in our sufferings; and what we are losers on the one hand we gain on the other. The dispensation is equal: It is from our partial or our interested views that it sometimes appears severe.

The charms of love and of ambition swell in the prospect to the overwhelming every consideration: But we complain under the most perfect enjoyment of them; on the one part, that we have lost the tranquil pleasures which attend retirement; and on the other that nature has not made the means of that adoration eternal which finds the object continued.

What the constitution of our minds denies in these scenes of transport, it repays in those of sorrow. Many a misfortune terrifies in the approach, which, when fallen upon us, we find it no difficulty to bear. The alarm of death, fearful as it

is beyond all other human considerations, often owes that terror to hurry of the onset. What shocks our natures in the first assault, becomes less formidable as we view it nearer; becomes familiar as we employ our thoughts more frequently upon it; to a man, not trembling at the account he is to make, it becomes eligible. He sees it in the light of an incident that must happen some time; that may happen at any time; from which he is not a moment secure. He looks into the great round of being, and smiles at the unsequential part himself bears in it; he spreads before his enlarged mind what it can comprehend of eternity, and he finds the period allotted to his life at the utmost extent so inconsiderable that, if taken away, the gap could not be discerned: What tissing then, to be in care whether it be continued through a part more or a part less of a whole, which is so very near a nothing!

There may be circumstances under which it were a matter of less pain than in others to part with this painted bubble: The child may be more resigned that the floating film should burst, when only dirt and stones are reflected from it, than when its glittering surface is painted with palaces and equipage: But did he consider that the very breath which raises it may shake it into nothing; did he know that uninjured by accidents, that preserved with the most servile assiduity, if raised to the gaudiest appearance, it could not last above a moment longer, how would he laugh at his own cares. The beggar may submit with ease to lose his being, because it affords him no indulgence; but even with the monarch, what more can be the real value of that which has no permanency?

Torn from a rising fortune!—What a sound! To be snatched, to be thrown off from the stage of being, just when a course of tedious preparation was ripening into reward!—How aggravating the circumstance!—There may be engagements rearer, more interesting yet to the human heart. All these are mine! Yet such is the power of pressing to an acquaintance with the most distasteful objects, that could I leave one orphan happy, I could submit to all the rest without a look of sorrow.

We know, the most uninformed among us is not ignorant of it, that this is not the last period of our existence. The phantom death, which gives us entrance to eternity, eclipses the radiance of that glorious object behind his own opaque and ugly form: he discourages the enquiry, by the means thro' which he gives it to be

profecuted; and till we find it necessary, we never think it eligible to look him in the face. Till either by a natural or forced courage we walk up to his demefnes, we are not in the point of view to comprehend the glorious landscape which extends behind him. Security leads to a negligence of all that may concern us; while the fabrick is entire we look on it as one continued whole; and pay no regard to what we are told of its structure: When it is disturbed; when but one wheel of the complex movement is out of order, we see it as it is. We then feel an actuating and enlivening something, whose own sensations assure it that it is immortal, breaking its way from that prison, we had once thought a palace, and we hardly wish to stop its meditated flight.

When the living stream, that once flowed placid thro' its thousand thousand rivulets, throbs and trembles in every channel, threatening to stop its course, or burst its confines; when languors seize the fluttering source of life; when the faint limbs forget their obedience to the will, and seem no longer parts of the machine; when swimming eyes, when giddiness and insensation even at the seat of reason play with the mind; when the invigorating organs that should fan the vital flame perform but half their office, and threaten its extinction; when the chill horror of the approaching enemy courses along each fibre, shivers about the heart, and tingles in every pore; when instant dissolution presents itself not to the reason only, but to the sensations: 'Tis then we recollect the union: Then we recognize the thousand traces we have before carelessly passed over in the search; we feel within a nobler principle than such as can be capable of decays, and we grow weary of the load of suffering earth with which it has been clogged. We now look forward to that country, whence we shall not be torn; we see ourselves in an existence capable of no farther change; and is there any thing, except our crimes, that can prevent our eagerest desires of entering on it; of passing thro' a period of insensibility, rather than of pain, into a state in which we claim our place among superior beings!

On such plain and unrefined, and therefore on true reasons, is built the expectation, which, in the wise and innocent, takes the place of that which, in others, is the dread of death. When we consider the combined structure under which we pass our present state, we cry out with David, *I am fearfully and wonderfully made!* When we dart the sight forward into eter-

nity!

nity ; when we contemplate the pure form under which we are to enjoy its pleasures, there is no form of words that can express the expectation ; but he who gave us being to enjoy, has also prepared us for it, by an infelicitous inexpressible conception.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IT has been said, by the legislative power, *That the late frequency of committing the horrid crime of murder, is contrary to the known humanity and natural genius of this nation, and with the strictest truth :* For, surely, no people on earth were ever, by nature, more inclined to clemency, or more remarkable for being humane and merciful to their fellow-creatures. Nor was the genius of this kingdom formerly more famous for humanity, than for that great and national virtue, the love of their country, and its laws and liberties.

By what means the natural genius of this nation becomes inverted, should therefore be our first labour, and principal inquiry, and to find out some remedy for that ; for otherwise, to punish the effect, and yet suffer the cause to remain, is but acting like unskilful physicians, who struggle to remove symptoms, without knowing or endeavouring to cure the cause of the disease. The grand question then is, From whence this change proceeds ? Whence, but from corruption ? Corruption, like a deluge, has overflowed the land ; and the people, like a flock of infected sheep, are universally tainted.

Luxury has been long industriously promoted to make the people poor, that their poverty might pave the way for corruption. When a people are become poor, luxurious, and corrupt, what can laws avail ? Can any laws make men honest, that are corrupt ? Can honour and corruption be coupled together ? Or can luxury and industry be united ? We may as well expect grapes from the thorn, or peaches from the thistle, as generosity of soul from a corrupted people. Corruption is a baneful weed, near which no virtuous flower can grow : It chafes away all love for others, all affection for our country ; and makes all the laws, human and divine, submit to some sordid, selfish designs.

By what method the people, of all ranks, became thus universally corrupted, is too well known to need any farther explanation : Let us therefore rather consider how they may be reformed, and how this Augean stable may be cleansed. But where must the reformation begin ? Can we reasonably expect it from the lower classes of people ? That would, in-

deed, be rolling the stone of Sisyphus ; for the evil examples of the great would more than counteract the effect of any good laws. To endeavour to reform the lower classes of mankind by any other method than by the examples of the higher, would be but striving against the stream, writing

upon water, or whistling to the winds. But if it were possible for the lower classes of mankind to be first reformed, would the rich and great follow their example ? No ; on the contrary, it would be the strongest bar against their reformation at all ; for they would as soon follow the fashion of the poor in dress, as in morals. We have, indeed, such a natural aversion to poverty, that, if the morals of the poor were the best, and most perfect, we should, to avoid imitating them, even prefer and practise the worst : Such is the unreasonable homage we pay to riches and titles ; and such our antipathy to every production of poverty, that if a poor man presumes to offer the most prudent advice, do we not always despise it ?

*Or if he writes with all Apollo's fire,  
Our tongues will damn it, tho' our hearts  
admire :*

*But if my lord inscribes the happy lines,  
O ! bow the sun in its full lustre shines !  
How all the Muses, all the graces join ;  
Each word is wit, each sentiment divine !*

Our passions hoodwink our reason, and beget this strange partiality in favour of the rich and great ; and such, indeed, is our contempt of copying the patterns of the poor, that we should, like the rulers of the Jews, despise even the example of our God again, if he appeared again in poverty.

It is the duty of those who would inculcate virtue, to dare always to speak impartial truths. To praise the real virtues of the rich and great, is both just and useful : But nothing is more common, nothing more easy, or, perhaps, more self-advantageous, than to give the great unmerited applause ; yet to flatter the corrupt, however dignified, is itself base corruption.

The poor, in every state, that is thoroughly corrupted, will ever be doubly distressed ; for the eyes of justice will always wink at the crimes of the rich, while the poor are sure to feel her severest strokes : She will keep up her formalities only to smother right ; and will be a coat of impenetrable armour to the great and golden villain, while she pours down a multitude of penal laws, like a tempest of hail, upon the poor and little one. Justice is the chief band of human society ; if justice therefore be not impartially

tially executed on all offenders, great as well as small, the band is broke, and nothing can be expected, in such a common-wealth, but confusion.

If, in any state, the poorer part of the people see the great ones plunder the publick with impunity, will they not be tempted to private robberies? If they see their superiors live like libertines, wallowing in luxury and corruption, can any laws make them honest, frugal and industrious? Though industry and frugality are the parents of wealth, and are indeed the very life of trade; yet, how rarely are those commercial qualities to be seen? Almost every tradesman, now-a-days, must have his horse and country house; and his wife, her balls and routs: The ridiculous pride of copying the patterns of the court, has made more bankrupts than the waves or winds.

If we take a survey of the gentry thro' the kingdom; where we find one that lives within the compass of his income, we shall find a hundred that exceed it. Some part indeed may perhaps be owing to the pressure of our taxes, but more to our luxury. Luxury as naturally begets pains and poverty, as fasting does hunger, or bad ministers do confusion in a state. Men once corrupted, like females once defiled, seldom stop at single vices: For when the guard of honour's gone, every other kind of immorality finds an easy entrance.

The genius of nations vary with the times; and the spirit of a people often seems to change its climate. How gloriously does the present parliament of Paris struggle for the laws and rights of their country! Our's did so formerly: Our's may do so again. What tho' corruption so far prevails over every rank and degree, that it is now become the very characteristic of the kingdom; yet I would not have it thought irremediable: Because the annals of our ancestors inform us, that publick virtue has been as low fallen before, and yet restored. They acquaint us, that when our kings assumed the power of prolonging parliaments at their pleasure, corruption was so far countenanced in this kingdom, that it controlled the highest courts; and that we had once a parliament so very corrupt, that it was nick-named *The Pensionary*. It is an incontestable truth, that nothing can tend so much to the corruption of a parliament, as the length of it. Long parliaments and corruption, like age and infirmities, do indeed naturally go together; nor is it possible for human prudence to part them.

Upon the whole therefore, if we age

in earnest to mend the morals of the people, and to restore the natural genius of the nation, we should first of all stem the present raging torrent of corruption. But who can direct us how that may be done, while we continue long parliaments?

BRITANNICUS.

*DRAWING in PERSPECTIVE. With a curious Plate, explaining the first Principles of this ART.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

B S I R, *Salisbury, May 1, 1752.*

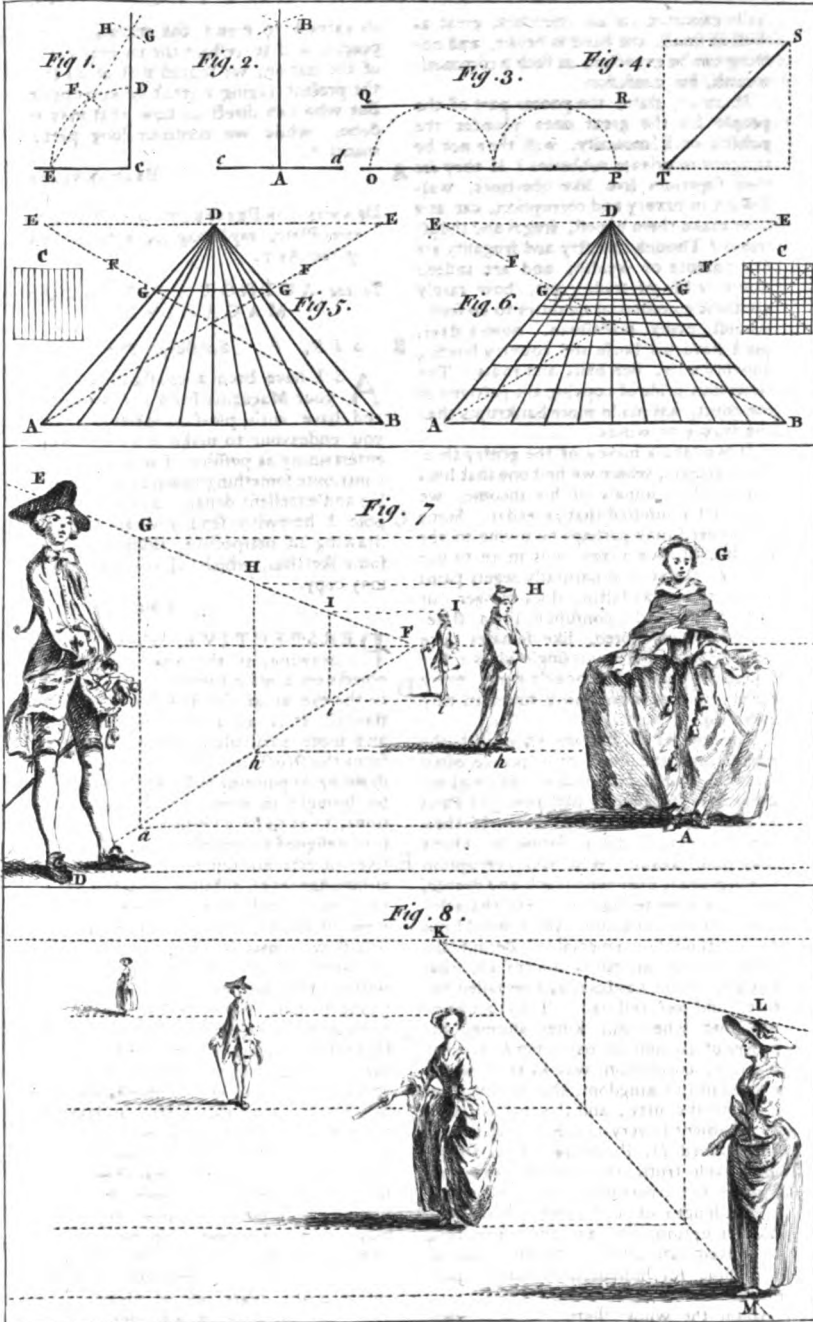
A S I have been a constant reader of your Magazine from the beginning, and have with pleasure observed, that you endeavour to make it as useful and entertaining as possible, I was desirous to contribute something towards your laudable and excellent design: For which purpose I herewith send you an essay on drawing in perspective, illustrated with some sketches, which, if you please, you may copy.

I am, Sir, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, when applied to drawing, is the art of delineating objects on a plain surface, as they appear to the eye at any supposed height or distance. It is an art founded in nature, and more particularly derives its origin from the structure of the eye; for as by drawing or painting any visible object may be brought in view, in its just proportions, so as to be a perfect copy of what it is designed to represent, so by perspective, objects are represented with all the circumstances of distance, and diminution of form, in which they appear to the view of the beholder. A man, a plant, or a flower, may be represented on paper or canvas in the exactest proportions, without the least impropriety; but a multitude of men, groves and woods, mountains and plains, and the various objects that inhabit them, must be drawn according to the rules of perspective; for, if in an extended prospect, all objects were to be of a size, and the distant as large as those near at hand, the scene would appear absurd and unnatural; and for this reason the following rules have been made for reducing the size of objects in proportion to the distance, in order that there may be an exact conformity between the copy and the appearance of the original.

1. To elevate a perpendicular from the end of a line, place one of the points of your compass at C, *fig. 1.* and turning the







the other, make any supposed circle, as E D, then set the compass at the point E, and divide the circle as in F, then placing the point of your compass at F, make the arch G H, after which, draw with your ruler a line from E, thro' the place where the arches intersect each other at F, till you intersect the arch G H, then draw your perpendicular from the intersection of the arch G H, to the point C, the perpendicular required.

2. If you would elevate a perpendicular from the middle of your base, as in fig. 8. draw a horizontal line, and with your compass divide it in the middle at A, then from the ends of this line extend your compasses to the points c d, and make the arches which intersect each other at B, then draw your perpendicular from the place where these arches intersect each other, to the middle of your line before mark'd at A.

3. The horizon is the most distant part of a plain, where the clouds, seeming to touch the earth, limit the sight. The horizontal line gives the height of the eye, for we cannot see any thing above the horizon, which does not surpass this height; yet a mountain may raise its summit above the horizon, tho' its foot be far beneath it.

The horizontal line in a landscape, is a line parallel to the base, placed at the extremity of your prospect; and the method of making this and all other parallel lines, is by fixing your compasses in your base, and then drawing two or more semicircles, as in O P, fig. 3. and then drawing your parallel line, so as just to touch the upper part of these arches, as in Q R:

4. The diagonal line is drawn from one angle to another, as in S T, fig. 4.

5. To draw a geometrical plane, where the sides are all equal, and the lines are intersected at equal distances, you must first divide your base and your horizon into so many equal divisions as you propose to represent, and then mark out this first division, by lines drawn from the base to the horizon, as in C, fig. 5. Then drawing faintly two diagonal lines, you need only observe where these diagonal lines intersect those you had before drawn from the base to the horizon; for if you draw your cross lines from the intersections made by your diagonals, as in C, fig. 6. your divisions will be on all sides as exactly equal, as if the sides as well as your base and horizon had been measured by the compasses.

6. These squares viewed in perspective, will appear in the form of a triangle: To represent which, your base must be

divided as before, into a certain number of equal parts, expressed by lines drawn from the base to a point in the middle of the horizon, as in fig. 5. where A B represents the base, E E the horizon parallel to the base, and D the point of sight, to which all the lines in the base are directed. Here to represent the lines parallel to the base in the same view in which they appear to the sight, draw the diagonal lines F F from each end of the horizon, from E to A, and from E to B, and where ever these diagonals intersect those lines which extend to D, there you are to draw your cross lines, as in fig. 6. To explain the use of this rule, let us suppose this figure to represent a wood formed into a number of vistas, and that the whole being finished on a large plain, the diagonals rubbed out, and a tree placed at the intersection of every cross line, the distance of the trees from each other, as they appear to the eye, in vistas where the trees are regularly planted, will be exactly represented, the vistas will be continued as far as G G, when seeming to close by the length of the prospect, the vistas will join, and all beyond G G will be lost in the wood.

Elevation in perspective, or scenography, is the art of bringing any thing elevated to a true proportion, according to the distance in which it is placed, that all objects may be diminished according to their distance in a picture, in the same degree in which they are diminished by distance in a natural prospect. This is done by taking the first or nearest object, and drawing a line from its head to the horizon, and another from its foot to the same place, as in fig. 7. where a line is drawn from the head of the man at E, to the point of sight at F, and another line from between his legs at D (a supposed perpendicular from E) to the same point of sight at F, and where ever you would place your men or women, this will be a guide for the height of your figures; for instance, if you would place a woman at a small distance backward, make a point where you would have her stand, as at A, then drawing a line from this point parallel to the base, till it intersects the line D F at a, make a perpendicular from that part of the line D F from a, as high as the other line E F, and this perpendicular will be an exact rule for determining her height. Thus the woman G, being placed on a line parallel to the base, and joining to the perpendicular C, this perpendicular is exactly the perspective height of the woman at G, tho' it is to be supposed, that she is really as tall as the man at E. If you would have a man

placed still farther distant, as the man H, draw the base line *bb* on which he is to stand, and the perpendicular, as at H, and this perpendicular will give the height of the man H. Thus by the same rule, the perpendicular I, will be the height of the man I, (the base line *ii* being given.)

This rule holds good, whether your horizon lies low, as in fig. 7. or high, as in fig. 8. in both cases the lines which determine the height of your objects, are drawn from the head and foot of your first figure. Thus in fig. 8. where the horizon is placed high, the lines LK and MK being the height of the nearest woman, every other man or woman must be diminished in proportion to the distance, in the same degree as these lines approach to each other, and therefore the persons opposite to the perpendiculars against which they are placed, ought to be of the same height as those perpendiculars, nor ought any of these figures to be taller than the space between the lines LK and MK, in that part of these lines over-against which they stand.

*As we have given our Readers, in our Magazine for May last, p. 240, an account of the Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar; we shall now mention the several Articles, contained in an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for amending the said Act.*

**T**HE first clause relates to communities, or bodies politick or corporate, where the election of officers, or their entrance upon the execution of their offices, or the doing of other corporate acts, may by charters, customs, or usage, be fixed or required to be on some certain nominal day or days of the month of September, falling between the 2d. and 14th days of the same month, which nominal days are by the first recited act required to be dropt or omitted for this present year, so that there will not in fact be any nominal days between the said 2d. and 14th days of September, for this present year; whereas such corporate acts can be done: Wherefore it is enacted by this present act, that such elections and entrance on offices, and other corporate acts, shall be done on the same natural day or days of this year only, as such acts would, might, or ought to be done, in case the said first recited act had not been made.

The second clause relates to the times for opening and using, for common of pasture, or other purposes, certain lands and grounds, and again inclosing them and shutting them up, and for the pay-

ment of certain rents, &c. which may be to be done upon some of the moveable feasts, or upon certain days or times depending upon, or to be computed from the same: All which, after Sept. 2, 1752, are to take place according to the new calendar, and the tables and rules in the first recited act directed to be used, and not according to the method of computation heretofore used, or to the tables heretofore commonly affixed to the book of common prayer.

The third and last clause relates to the annual meeting of the citizens of London for the admission and swearing of the mayor in the Guildhall there, which used to be on Oct. 28, being the feast of St. Simon and Jude; and which by the general clause in the stile act was left to be on the same day. But whereas by the late act for the abbreviation of Michaelmas term, the solemnity of presenting and swearing the mayors of London before the barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, in the manner and form heretofore used on Oct. 29, is from and after Michaelmas day, in the year 1752, to be kept and observed on Nov. 9, in every year; it is therefore directed by the present act, that the annual admission and swearing of the mayor of London at the Guildhall there, shall not at any time hereafter be performed on Oct. 28, but on Nov. 3, in every year, being the day next preceding the said 9th day of November, which is now fixed for what is commonly called the *Lord Mayor's Day*, in all time to come.

DUBLIN, May 7.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.*

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, beg leave to assure your majesty of our unfeigned attachment to your royal person and government.

Truly sensible of the many blessings that arise from the good harmony, mutual confidence and affection of your majesty's subjects of these kingdoms, and full of gratitude for the protection and support we have at all times received from the crown of Great-Britain, on the continuance of which our very being depends, we shall on all occasions exert our utmost endeavours to cultivate the same good understanding, and merit the like support and protection.

We further beg leave to assure your majesty, that any attempts to create jealousies between your subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to disunite their affections, can only proceed from the selfish and ambitious views of designing men, who have an interest separate and distinct from that of your majesty and of your faithful subjects of this kingdom, ever ready and determined to maintain and support, to the utmost of their power, the honour and dignity of your majesty's crown and government, and the united interests of both your kingdoms, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes.

*The same Day his Grace the Duke of Dorset, the Lord Lieutenant, went to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne with the usual Ceremony, sent for the Commons, and gave the royal Assent to such Bills as were ready for that Purpose. And then his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**T**HE extraordinary length of your attendance, and the advanced season of the year, will, I am persuaded, make it as agreeable to you, as it must be advantageous to your several countries, that a conclusion should be now put to this session of parliament.

The effectual execution of the many useful laws to which the royal assent hath been given, will greatly depend upon your authority and example: And I particularly recommend to you, to exert your utmost influence, to enforce obedience to the act now passed, which provides against that disgrace to government, a tumultuary and violent obstruction to the free administration of publick justice.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I return you thanks in the king's name for the supplies, which you have granted with your usual cheerfulness and unanimity. The declarations in your late address to his majesty, of your unfeigned attachment to his royal person and government, of your gratitude for the protection and support received at all times from the crown of Great-Britain, and of your resolution to cultivate a good understanding and harmony between the two kingdoms, cannot but be extremely acceptable to his majesty, who will justly resent, as the father of all his people, any attempts to propagate jealousies, or to disunite the affections of his common subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The many obliging expressions in your addresses to me demand my repeated

thanks. Be assured I will not fail to represent to his majesty, in the truest light, the loyalty and duty of his people of Ireland. I have long endeavoured, upon all occasions, to contribute to their prosperity; and shall make it my constant study to discharge the high trust which his majesty has graciously reposed in me, by steadily pursuing those measures that may most effectually maintain the honour and dignity of the crown, and promote the inseparable interest of his majesty and his faithful subjects of this kingdom.

*Observations on MONEY. By GEORGE SAVILE, Marquis of Halifax.*

**I**F men considered how many things there are that riches cannot buy, they would not be so fond of them.

The things to be bought with money, are such as least deserve the giving a price for them.

Wit and money are so apt to be abused, that men generally make a shift to be the worse for them.

**C** Money in a fool's hand exposeth him worse than a py'd coat.

Money hath too great a preference given to it by states, as well as by particular men.

Men are more the sinews of war than money.

**D** The third part of an army must be destroyed, before a good one can be made out of it.

They who are of opinion that money will do every thing, may very well be suspected to do every thing for money.

*On false LEARNING. By the same.*

**A** Little learning misleadeth, and a great deal often stupifieth the understanding.

Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not stirred; it groweth musty.

A learned coxcomb dyeth his mistakes in so much a deeper colour: A wrong kind of learning serveth only to embroider his errors.

**F** A man that hath read without judgment, is like a gun charged with goose-shot, let loose upon the company.

He is only well furnished with materials to expose himself, and to mortify those he liveth with.

The reading of the greatest scholars, if put into a limbeck, might be distilled into a small quantity of essence.

**G** The reading of most men, is like a wardrobe of old cloaths, that are seldom used. Weak men are the worse for the good sense they read in books, because it furnisheth them only with more matter to mistake.

G 4

J E N N Y

## A NEW SONG.

*Sung by Mr. LOWE at Vaux-Hall.*

The musical score is written for two voices, likely a soprano and an alto, on staves with a treble and a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is simple and melodic, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "While others strip the new fall'n snow, And steal its fra-grance from the rose, To dress their fancy's queen; Fain would I sing, but words are faint, All musick's pow'rs to weak to paint, My Jenny of the green, My Jenny of the green."

2.  
Beneath this elm; beside this stream,  
How oft I've tun'd the fav'rite theme,  
And told my tale unseen;  
While faithful in the lover's cause,  
The winds would murmur soft applause  
To Jenny of the green.

3.  
With joy, my soul, reviews the day;  
When deck'd in all the pride of May,  
She hail'd the Sylvan scene;  
Then ev'ry nymph that hop'd to please,  
First strove to catch the grace and ease  
Of Jenny of the green.

4.  
Then deaf to ev'ry rival's sigh,  
On me she cast her partial eye,  
Nor scorn'd my humble mien;  
The fragrant myrtle wreath I wear,  
That day adorn'd the lovely hair  
Of Jenny of the green.

5.  
Thro' all the fairy land of love  
I'll seek my pretty wand'ring dove,  
The pride of gay fifteen;  
Tho' now she treads some distant plain,  
Tho' far apart, I'll meet again  
My Jenny of the green.

6.  
But thou, old time, till that bless'd night,  
That brings her back with speedy flight,  
Melt down the hours between;  
And when we meet, the lost repay,  
On loit'ring wing prolong my stay  
With Jenny of the green.

To MR. BENJAMIN WILSON, F. R. S.  
*Author of a curious Treatise on ELECTRICITY. Upon his excellent Paintings; and much-admired Etchings.*

*— spiratque coloribus arte  
Quinid, et celeberrima pictura fatetur Apollon.*

WILL you, rare genius! for a while  
unbend, [attend,  
And, 'midst the great, to rural strains  
Accept the tribute of these artless lays,  
The meed of merit, friendship's honest  
praise. [pick lore,

Leave then th' abstruse, the philoso-  
And deep researches in th' electric pow'r,  
Nor aim additions to th' instructive page,  
Which rouses thought, and does each  
sense engage; [inspires,

Strange is that heat, the magick shock.  
While glows our clay with new Prome-  
thean fires. [imparts

Far diff'rent thrills your pencil-pow'r  
They smite the fancy, and impress the  
heart;

The living figures our rapt eyes survey,  
While you the charms of beauteous Belle's  
display; [mand,

Tho' these rich nature's every grace com-  
Yet nature's self seems mended from your  
hand; [clear

There finish'd traits, in solemn guise, de-  
The studious mood, th' investigating air;  
Here, to your tints, illustrious peers  
submit, [wit,

Those first in learning, eloquence, and  
The pride and glory of Britannia's isle,  
What need to name a Stanhope, or a Boyle?

But see, \* what next our all attention  
draws,

That firm assertor of his country's cause;  
'Tis he!—Behold that well-known, so-  
cial mein,

That aspect open, and that front serene;  
See publick Spirit in his look arise,

Glow on his cheek, and sparkle in his eyes;  
Him honour guided, and high worth  
adorn'd,

Oh much too early lost, and ever mourn'd!  
The strong resemblance darting on our  
sight,

Gives pleasing anguish, and a sad delight—  
The task now varies:—Lo! the pencils  
cease,

(Employ when vary'd, is a grateful ease)  
You next the smoothly wax-lincard-  
plate prepare,

Now lightly trace it with an easy care;  
The fiery fluid then pursues its course,  
And on each hair-like tract imprints its  
force.

\* *A portrait of the late Sir Martin Wynn, Bart. etched by Mr. Wilson, and just now published.*  
† *A celebrated Flemish painter, who flourished, circa A. D. 1640.*  
*His works have been much admired, especially his etchings; done in a manner peculiar to himself, and lately happily imitated, and improved upon, by the ingenious gentleman, to whom the*

This † Rembrandt prais'd, far-fam'd  
Belgian sage,

Rembrandt, the Tuin of a later age;  
His strokes the height'nings of this art  
display'd, [shade,

The full free contrast between light and  
Those opposites could happily unite,  
And sweetly blend the gloomy and the  
light, [give,

Thence to the piece could full perfection  
And bid th' expressive mimic breathe,  
and live. [same,

'Tis yours, to equal this great master's,  
Alike your genius, and your art the same;  
Much do our doubts your each perform-  
ance raise,

If he deserv'd, or you deserve, the praise;  
Then Rembrandt's wreath to you, we  
must allow, [son now,

Since what once Rembrandt was, is Wil-  
Chester.

CONTEMPLATION. *Continued from p. 133.*

NOW on the flow'ring turf I lie,  
My soul conversing with the sky.

Far lost in the bewild'ring dream,  
I wander o'er each lofty theme;

Fain would I search the perfect laws,  
That constant bind th' unerring Cause;

Why, all its children, born to share  
Alike a father's equal care,

Some weep, by partial fate undone,  
The ravish'd portion of a son;

Whilst he whose swelling cup o'erflows,  
Heeds not his suff'ring brother's woes;

The good, their virtues all forgot,  
Mourn need severe, their destin'd lot;

While vice, invited by the great,  
Feasts under canopies of state.

Ah! when we see the bad prefer'd,  
Was it eternal justice err'd?

Or when the good could not prevail,  
How could Almighty power fail?

When underneath the oppressor's brow  
Afflicted innocence lies low,

Has not th' All-seeing eye beheld?  
Or has a stronger arm repell'd?

Next the bold enquiry tries,  
To trace our various passions rise;

This moment hopes exalts the breast,  
The next it sinks by fear deprest;

Now fierce the storms of wrath begin,  
Now all is holy, calm within;

How we in constant friendships join,  
How in constant hates combine;

And how, in each unguarded part,  
Monimia's form assails my heart.

Ah me! what, helpless, have I said?  
Unhappy by myself betray'd!

I deem'd, but ah I deem'd in vain,  
From the dear image to refrain;

For when I fixt my musing thought,  
Far on solemn views remote ;  
When wand'ring in th' uncertain round  
Of many doubt, no end I found ;  
O, my unblest and erring feet !  
What most I sought to shun, ye meet.  
Come then my serious maid again ;  
Come and try another strain ;  
Come and nature's dome explore,  
Where dwells retir'd the matron hoar ;  
There her wond'rous works survey,  
And drive th' intruder love away.

'Tis done. Ascending heaven's height,  
Contemplation, take thy flight :  
Behold the sun, thro' heav'n's wide space,  
Strong as a giant, run his race ;  
Behold the moon exert her light,  
As blushing bride on her love-night :  
Behold the sister-starry train,  
Her bride-maids, mount the azure plain,  
See where the snows their treasures keep ;  
The chambers where the loud winds sleep ;  
Where the collected rains abide  
'Till heav'n set all its windows wide,  
Precipitate from high to pour,  
And drown in violence of show'r :  
Or gently strain'd they wash the earth,  
And give the tender fruits a birth.  
See where thunder springs his mine ;  
Where the paths of light'ning shine.  
Or, tir'd those heights still to pursue,  
From heav'n descending with the dew,  
That soft impregns the youthful mead,  
Where thousand flow'rs exalt the head ;  
Mark how nature's hand bestows  
Abundant grace on all that grows,  
Tinges with pencil slow unseen,  
The grass that clothes the valley green ;  
Or spreads the tulip's parted streaks,  
Or sanguine dyes the rose's cheeks,  
Or points with light Menimia's eyes,  
And forms her bosom's beauteous rise.

Ah ! haunting spirit, art thou there ?  
Forbidden in these walks t' appear.  
I thought, O love ! thou would'st disdain  
To mix with wisdom's black stay'd train ;  
But when my curious searching look,  
A nice survey of nature took,  
Well pleas'd the matron set to show  
Her mistress-work, on earth below ;  
Then fruitless knowledge turn aside,  
What other art remains untry'd,  
This load of anguish to remove,  
And heal the cruel wounds of love ?  
To friendship's sacred force apply,  
That source of tenderness and joy ;  
A joy no anxious fears profane,  
A tenderness that feels no pain :  
Friendship shall all these ills appease,  
And give the tortur'd mourner ease ;  
Th' indissoluble tie, that binds  
In equal chains, two sister-minds :  
Not such as servile int'rests chuse,  
From partial ends and fordid views ;

Nor when the midnight banquet fires  
The choice of wine-inflam'd desires ;  
When the short fellowships proceed,  
From casual mirth and wicked deed ;  
Till this next morn estranges quite  
The partners of one guilty night ;  
But such as judgment long has weigh'd,  
And years of faithfulness have try'd,  
Whose tender mind is fram'd to share  
The equal portion of my care,  
Whose thoughts my happiness employs  
Sincere, who triumphs in my joys,  
With whom in raptures I may stray,  
Thro' study's long and pathless way,  
Obscurely blest, in joys alone,  
To the excluded world unknown :  
Forsook the weak fantastick train  
Of flattery, mirth, all false and vain ;  
On whose soft and gentle breast  
My weary soul may take her rest,  
While the still tender look and kind  
Fair-springing from the spotless mind,  
My perfected delights ensure  
To last immortal, free and pure.  
Grant, heav'n, if heav'n means bliss for me,  
Monimia such, and long may be.

Here, here again ! how just my fear !  
Love ever finds admittance here ;  
The cruel spright intent on harm,  
Has quite dissolv'd the feeble charm ;  
Assuming friendship's saintly guise,  
Has past the cheated centry's eyes,  
And once attain'd his hellish end,  
Displays the undissembled fiend.  
O say ! my faithful fair ally,  
How didst thou let the traitor by ?  
I from the desert bade thee come,  
Invok'd thee from thy peaceful home,  
More to sublime my solemn hour,  
And curse this daemon's fatal pow'r ;  
Lo ! by superior force oppress'd,  
Thou these three several times hast blest.  
Shall we the magick rites pursue,  
When love is mightier far than thou ?  
Yes, come, in blest enchantment skill'd,  
Another altar let us build ;  
Go forth, as wont, and try to find,  
Where'er devotion lies reclind ;  
Thou her fair friend, by heav'n's decree,  
Art one with her and she with thee.  
Devotion, come with sober pace,  
Full of thought, and full of grace ;  
While humbled on the earth I lie,  
Wrapt in the vision of the sky,  
To noble heights and solemn views  
Wing my heav'n-aspiring Muse ;  
Teach me to scorn, by thee refin'd,  
The low delights of human kind :  
Sure thine to put to flight the boy  
Of laughter, sport, and idle joy.  
O plant these guarded groves about,  
And keep the treach'rous felon out.

[To be concluded in our next.]

BEAUTY



## BEAUTY and VIRTUE. A ODE,

*Imperbia se sperat, amor omnia vincit.*

NOW spring begins her smiling round,  
 Lavish to paint th' enamell'd ground;  
 The birds exalt their cheerful voice,  
 And gay on every bough rejoice.  
 The lovely graces, hand in hand,  
 Knit in love's eternal band,  
 With dancing step at early dawn,  
 Tread lightly o'er the dewy lawn.  
 Where-e'er the youthful sisters move,  
 They are the soul to gentler love.  
 Now, by the river's painted side,  
 The swain delights his country bride:  
 While pleas'd, he hears his artless vows,  
 Above the feather'd-fongfter wooes.  
 Soon will the ripen'd summer yield  
 Her various gifts to ev'ry field;  
 Soon fruitful trees, a beauteous show,  
 With ruby-tinctur'd births shall glow;  
 Sweet smells from beds of lilies born,  
 Perfume the breezes of the morn.  
 The sunny day, and dewy night,  
 To rural play my fair invite;  
 Soft on a bank of violets laid,  
 Cool she enjoys the evening-shade:  
 The sweets of summer feast her eye,  
 Yet soon, soon will the summer fly.

Attend, my lovely maid, and know  
 To profit by the moral show;  
 Now young and blooming thou art seen,  
 Fresh on the stalk, for ever green;  
 Now does th' unfolded bud disclose  
 Full-blown to sight the blushing rose;  
 Yet, once the sunny season past,  
 Think not the coo'ning scene will last;  
 Let not the flatt'ring hope persuade:  
 Ah! must I say that this will fade?

For see the summer posts away,  
 Sad emblem of our own decay.  
 Now winter, from the frozen north,  
 Drives his iron chariot forth;  
 His grisly hand in icy chains  
 Fair Tweda's silver flood constrains:  
 Cast up thy eyes, how bleak and bare  
 He wanders on the tops of Yare!  
 Behold his footsteps dire are seen  
 Confess'd on many a with'ring green.  
 Grief'd at the sight, when thou shalt see,  
 A snowy wreath clothe ev'ry tree,  
 Frequenting now the stream no more,  
 Thou sh'lt dispicess'd the barren shore.  
 When thou shalt miss the flow'rs, that

grew  
 But late to charm thy ravish'd view,  
 Shall I, ah horrid! wit thou say,  
 Be like to this another day?

Yet, when in snow and dreary frost,  
 The pleasure of the field is lost,  
 To blazing hearths at home we run,  
 And fires supply the distant sun;  
 In gay delights our hours employ,  
 We do not lose, but change our joy;

Happy abandon ev'ry care,  
 To lead the dance, to court the fair,  
 To turn the page of ancient bards,  
 To drain the bowl, and deal the cards.  
 But when the beauteous white and red  
 From the pale ashy cheek is fled;  
 When wrinkles dire, and age severe,  
 Make beauty fly we know not where;  
 The fair whom fates unkind disarm,  
 Have they for ever ceas'd to charm?  
 Or is there left some pleasing art,  
 To keep secure a captive heart?

Unhappy love! might lovers say,  
 Beauty; thy food does swift decay;  
 When once that short-liv'd stock is spent,  
 What art thy famine can prevent?  
 Virtues prepare with early care,  
 That love may live on wisdom's fare;  
 Tho' extasy with beauty flies,  
 Esteem is born when beauty dies.  
 Happy to whom the fates decree  
 The gift of heav'n in giving thee:  
 Thy beauty shall his youth engage,  
 Thy virtues shall delight his age.

## A RIDDLE.

BEHOLD the Lilliputian throng,  
 Nor male, nor female, old nor young;  
 Five inches tall, of slender size,  
 Who've neither mouth, nor ears, nor eyes:  
 Who never from each other stray,  
 But stand in order night and day,  
 Like soldiers march'd in array,  
 A bloody ensign each doth bear,  
 Yet none of them were train'd to war.  
 Their actions gentler passions move,  
 And quench, or fan, the flames of love;  
 Soften the unrelenting fair,  
 And soothe the pensive statesman's care.  
 Nimble as thought, they skip, they dance,  
 Yet ne'er retreat, nor e'er advance,  
 Nor order change; like the world's frame,  
 Always unalterably the same.  
 Tho' nimble, and to motion free,  
 Yet move they never willingly,  
 But in their secret cavern sleep  
 Time without end; nor stir, nor peep,  
 Until some heav'nly genius comes,  
 To raise them from their silent tombs.  
 By pow'r unseen, then up they spring,  
 Without the help of leg, or wing,  
 They mount, and as they mount they  
 sing.

To Miss S— W—, in London.

PAL E frosts no more the hoary heath  
 glaze,  
 But vernal suns diffuse their genial rays.  
 The fields once more their gay embroid'ry  
 wear,  
 And hills and dales in lively green appear.  
 The daisies peep from forth their vernal beds,  
 And purple violets raise their velvet heads.

Fair landkips now in vary'd prospects rise,  
To warm the fancy, and to charm the eyes;

The cluſt'ring buds the bending boughs  
And dew-drops now depend from ev'ry thorn.

The trees, that eſt were leafleſs and de-  
Now ſpread their arms, and lend a friendly ſhade;

Sweet Philomela, on a fragrant ſpray,  
Pours in melodious ſtrains her am'rous lay.

The gardens, whilom drench'd by winter  
Now ſhine with green, or ſmile with gaudy flow'rs.

The ſun, the glorious father of the year,  
Gilds with his beams again our hemiſphere;  
Diſperſing watry clouds, and ſable night,  
Again he ſpreads around his chearing light.

The tow'ring lark again repeats her lays,  
And lowing herds in painted vallies graze.  
Where'er I tread, where'er I turn my eyes,

Gay nature dances, and gay ſcenes ſur-  
prize.

Haste, Delia, haſte, forſake the flatt'ring  
And taſte the joys that innocence be-  
flows;

Quit the dull town, and inſtantly repair,  
Where truth and honour breathe ſerener air.

Here let us wander thro' the fragrant  
For love ſincere, and ſacred frienſhip made;  
And when the ſun deſcends the weſtern ſky,

And ſtains th' horizon with a crimſon dye,  
In painted vallies, and in flow'ry meads,  
Pluck the pale poſies from their velvet beds:  
And when nocturnal ſhades ſtretch o'er  
the ground,

And ſilver Cynthia walks her ſolemn round,  
When peaceful ſwains to cottages repair,  
And birds no longer warble in the air,  
Let us retreat to love's untainted joy,  
Where fraud nor force can innocence  
annoy.

Haste, lovely Delia, leave the noiſy town,  
Flora for thee prepares the lovely crown;  
With thee enrich'd, "I'd leave all meaner  
things,"

"To low ambition, and the pride of

If ſmiles can baniſh melancholy;  
Or whimſy with its parent folly;  
If any joy in theſe there be,  
I dare invite you down to me.

You know theſe little roofs of mine  
Are always ſacred to the Nine;  
This day we make a ſacrifice  
To the Parnavian deities,  
Which I am order'd by Apollo,

To ſhew you in the words that follow.

As firſt, we purge the hallow'd room;  
With ſoft utenſil, call'd a broom;  
And next for you a throne prepare,  
Which vulgar mortals call a chair,

While Zephyrs from an engine blow,  
And bid the ſparkling cinders glow;  
Then gather round the mounting flames,  
The prieſteſs and aſſembl'd dames,  
While ſome inferior maid ſhall bring  
Clear water from the bubbling ſpring.

Shut up in vaſe of ſable dye,  
Secure from each unſhallow'd eye:

Fiſh wheaten bread you next behold,  
Like that which Homer ſings of old,  
And by ſome unſpolluted fair

It muſt be ſcorch'd with wond'rous care:  
So far 'tis done: And now behold

The ſacred veſſels—not of gold:  
Of poliſh'd earth muſt they be form'd,  
With painting curiouſly adorn'd.

Theſe rites are paſt: And now muſt follow  
The grand libation to Apollo,

Of juices drawn from magick woods,  
And pith of certain Indian reeds.

For flow'r of milk the prieſteſs calls,  
Her voice re-echoes from the walls;

With hers the ſiſter voices blend,  
And with the ed'rous ſteam aſcend.

Each fair one now a ſibyl grows,  
And ev'ry cheek with ardour glows,

And (tho' not quite beſide their wits)  
Are ſeiz'd with deep prophetick fits;

Some by myſterious figures ſhow,  
That Celia loves a ſhallow beau;

And ſome by ſigns and hints declare,  
That Damon will not wed Ziphair:

Their neighbours fortunes each can tell,  
So potent is the mighty ſpell.

This is the feaſt, and this, my friend,  
Are you commanded to attend:

Yes, at your peril: But adieu,  
I've tir'd both myſelf and you.

### THE SACRIFICE.

AN EPISTLE TO CELIA.

IF you, dear Celia, cannot bear  
The low delights that others ſhare:  
If nothing will your palate ſit;

But ſtarning, eloquence, and wit;  
Why, you may ſit alone (I ween)

Till you're devour'd with the ſpleen:  
But if variety can pleaſe


With humble ſcenes and careleſs eaſe;

On Miſs CHARLOT CLAYTON'S  
BIRTH-DAY. Being the 11th of Decem-  
ber. (See p. 188.)

WHY this day's ſhorter than the  
reſt,

A modern bard full well has gueſt.  
The ſun who ſhines the year about,  
And ev'ry leſſer light paſs out,  
This day ſubmits, and will not riſe,  
But lends his rays to Stella's eyes.

# Monthly Chronologer.

 On the 28th of last month the court of King's-Bench was moved, on the affidavits of the jury, for a new trial of Simons, the Polish Jew; and a rule of court was granted for the prosecutor to shew cause, why a new trial should not be granted next assizes for the county of Essex. (See p. 137.)

MONDAY, May 4.

One Nixon, who was the principal person concerned in the conspiracy against the Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; was brought to the court of King's-Bench, Westminster-Hall, to receive sentence; which was, to be imprisoned two years, to find securities for his good behaviour, to be bound in a recognizance of 50*l.* each, and himself in 100*l.* and to stand once in the pillory at Charing-Cross. (See Mag. for last year, p. 570.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a bill was read to oblige all lawyers, publick notaries, and others, exercising the art and mystery of a scrivener within the city of London, to be free of the said company; which, after many long debates, was agreed to.

The trial of Mr. Owen, the bookseller, which was to have come on the same day at the court of King's-Bench, in Westminster-Hall (for publishing the Case of Alexander Murray, Esq;) was postponed to the first Wednesday in Trinity-Term, which happens on the third of June next; It was occasioned by a mistake in the summons's, by which the jurymen were ordered to meet at Guildhall instead of Westminster-Hall. Fresh summons's were indeed issued at ten on Tuesday evening, but it was supposed too late for the jurymen to receive them, of whom only 11 were present in court, after the judges had continued there some time.

FRIDAY, 8.

Benjamin Woodsworth, the bell-man or common crier of Selby, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, made proclamation, by ring of his bell, in the publick streets of the said town, for the inhabitants to bring their axes and hatchets at 12 o'clock that night, in order to cut down the turnpike erected at that place by act of parliament; and on that and some following days, divers persons assembled in an outrageous manner, and cut down and  
May, 1752.

totally destroyed the great gate of the said turnpike, and five several rails belonging to the same; and information having been received, that the said riotous proceedings were still carried on by persons unknown, their excellencies the lords justices, to discover and bring to punishment the persons concerned in the said crimes, were pleased to promise his majesty's most gracious pardon to any persons concerned therein, except the said Benjamin Woodsworth, who should discover and apprehend his accomplice or accomplices, so that he or they may be apprehended or convicted thereof. And as a farther encouragement, their excellencies promised a reward of 50*l.* to be paid by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, upon the conviction of such offender, or offenders. And the acting commissioners for managing the affairs of the said turnpike, likewise promised a reward of 20*l.* upon the said conviction.

The Badger sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth from the coast of Guiney, which place she left the beginning of March, brought advice, That upon commodore Buckle's arrival there with 3 men of war and the above sloop, he found 3 French men of war on the said coast, viz. one of 64, one of 54, and another of 20 guns, who were about building a fort, in order to make a settlement at Anamaboe: Upon which the commodore desired them to desist, the property or right to that place being in the crown of Great-Britain, otherwise he should be obliged to compel them by force to abandon their enterprise; and accordingly he made ready for an engagement: But the French commodore, after a little parlying and consideration, thought fit to sheer off and quit the coast. Commodore Buckle having afterwards had some conferences with the natives of the country, they told him, that they should be very glad to see a settlement made at Anamaboe, and rather by the English than by the French, and therefore desired that our nation would go to work as soon as possible, for they wanted to see a good trade carried on there. One in the assembly indeed observed, that there was room enough on the coast for both English and French, and that it was indifferent to them which of the two prevailed, provided they would deal fairly with his countrymen. After these conferences, commodore Buckle  
H. h

failed to Cape Coast castle, and there had intelligence, that the captains of the aforesaid French men of war, a little before abandoning Anamaboe, told the natives, that they might expect to see them again in ten months at least; for as they had given a valuable consideration (about 15,000*l.* sterling) for leave to settle there, they were resolved to carry their point sooner or later.

## SATURDAY, 9.

Mr. Ashley's counsel were on this day to have shewn cause before the court of King's Bench, why the rule should not be granted for a new trial of Simons, the Jew; but as the court had a multiplicity of business upon their hands, and as the term was near an end, time did not permit the counsel to go thro' with their reasons, and the affair was put off to next term.

The same day Mountfort Brown, Esq; surrendered himself before justice Fielding, to answer the complaint of Dr. Hill, for a supposed assault at Ranelagh; when, upon the affidavit of an eminent physician, that Dr. Hill was not in any danger of his life, Mr. Brown was admitted to bail, two housekeepers of great credit and substance becoming his sureties.

## WEDNESDAY, 13.

Was held the annual general court of the Foundling-Hospital, when the duke of Bedford was elected president; the earl of Macclesfield, lord Charles Cavendish, lord Vere, Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Peter Burrell and Joseph Fawthrop, Esqrs. vice-presidents; Taylor White, Esq; treasurer, and 42 more members to compose the general committee for the year ending: After which the governors dined together in the hospital, and several benefactions were received. Mr. Harman Verelst was continued secretary.

## THURSDAY, 14.

A wether full grown was shewn to the Royal Society, having a horn growing under its throat, of the shape of an elephant's tooth, about two feet long, and weighing upwards of 30*lb.*

## SATURDAY, 16.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when James Brown, alias Thompson, and Morris Salisbury, received sentence of death, for returning from transportation.

About this time his majesty was graciously pleased, by letters under his signet and royal sign manual, to grant unto the Right Hon. John Smith, earl of Clanricarde, the Hon. Ulick Burke, and the Hon. Thomas Burke, and their descendants, full power, leave and authority, to reassume, take, and use the name of De Burgh, which was the name that family used, from the time of William the Conqueror, till the year 1535.

## SUNDAY, 24.

The birth-day of his royal highness the prince of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 15th year of his age.

## MONDAY, 25.

One Thomas Wilford, a young fellow, but just turn'd of 17, and born only with one arm, was committed to Newgate by justice Fielding for the murder of his wife, by giving her several stabs, and cutting her throat in such a manner as almost to sever her head from her body. He confessed the fact, and said that he had married this woman on Wednesday last, that he had a very violent love for her, and that jealousy was the motive to this rash action.

*Extra of a Letter from Paris, May 26, N. S.*

From several electrical experiments performed by our most consummate naturalists, in pursuance of those by Mr. Francklyn, in Philadelphia, to find whether the tonitruous and electrical matter be not analogous; it appears, that to fix on the highest part of buildings, or ships, sharp-pointed iron-bars of 10 or 12 feet, and gilt to prevent rust, with a wire hanging down on the outside to the ground, or about one of the ship's shrouds, is a preservative against thunder. The Sieur Dalibard having placed in a garden at Marly, an iron bar on an electrical body, at the height of 40 feet, was informed, that on the 10th of May, about 20 minutes after two, a tempest passing over that spot, the parish priest and other persons drew from the bar such sparks and agitations as are seen in the common electrical performances. On the 18th the Sieur de Lor having fixed a bar at the height of 99 feet, on a cake of rosin 2 feet square, and 3 inches thick, drew combustions from it during half an hour betwixt 4 and 5, whilst the cloud was over it: These scintillations were perfectly like those emitted by his gun-barrel, when the globe is rubbed only with the brush, the same fire, the same crackling; whilst the rain mixed with a little hail, fell from the cloud without any lightning or thunder, tho' it appeared to be the progress of a tempest which had happened elsewhere: Both these experiments have been reported to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and both evince that thunder clouds may be deprived of their fire, by iron bars fashioned and fixed as above.

## NEW MEMBERS.

North-Allerton in Yorkshire, Daniel Laſcelles, Esq; in the room of his father, who has accepted of a place.

Gatton

Gatton in Surrey, Hon. capt. Bateman, in the room of admiral Knowles, made governor of Jamaica.

# MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 27. **R**OBERT Swete Tompion, Esq; of a considerable fortune in Jamaica, to Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Tower-street, a 12,000l. fortune.

May 1. Thomas Hoskins, Esq; of Kensington, to Miss Isabella Atkins, of Bromley.

7. Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. to Miss Harriot Askham, of Conington, in Cambridgeshire.

9. Jonathan Wharton, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Molly Wilson, of Southampton-Buildings.

10. Sir Edward Littleton, of Teddesley Coppice, in Staffordshire, Bart. to Miss Horton, of Catton, in Derbyshire.

12. Rt. Rev. Dr. Edmund Keene, the now bishop of Chester, to Miss Andrews, daughter of Lancelot Andrews, Esq; of Edmonton.

13. Capt. Paulett, son of the Rt. Hon. the lord Paulett, to Miss Nunn, of Eltham, in Kent.

Rev. Dr. Squire, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, to Miss Ardesoif.

18. William Mullins, Esq; of Hinton, in Surrey, to Miss Maria Thorne, of Newington.

James Clarkson, Esq; a gentleman of a very large fortune near Newcastle, to Miss Charlotte Morgan, of Hereford, a 10,000l. fortune.

Peter Holford, Esq; one of the masters in chancery, to Miss Nutt, of Camberwell.

16. William Jacob, of Laurence Poultney-Hill, Esq; to Miss Snell, of the same place.

21. — Bastard, Esq; of Deyon, to Miss Hagar, daughter of the late admiral Hagar.

Mr. Tobias Maynard, of the South-Sea House, to Miss Elizabeth Bright, of Bishopsgate-street.

Thomas Taylor, of Denbury, in Devonshire, Esq; to Miss Pounce of Exon, a 20,000l. fortune.

22. Edward Barker, of Cuckfield, in Sussex, Esq; to Miss Wrexter, of Lewes, an heiress.

24. — Rolles, Esq; of Kingston upon Thames, to Miss Davenport, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir Peter Davenport, of Cheshire, Bart.

May 4. Countess of Easingham, delivered of a daughter.

Marquioness of Tweeddale, of a daughter.

7. The Lady of major Johnston, of a daughter.

11. The Lady of Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart. member of parliament for Elgin, in Scotland, of a daughter.

The lady of Sir Alexander Dick, of Prieftfield, Bart. of a son.

The lady of Joseph Townsend, Esq; member of parliament for Wallingford, of a son and heir.

19. Countess of Plymouth, of a son.

The lady of John Battie, Esq; of a son.

25. Lady viscountess Guernsey, of a son and heir.

# DEATHS.

April 25. **L**ADY Williamson, relict of the late Sir William Williamsson, at Durham.

26. Christopher Wyvill, Esq; comptroller of the cash in the Excise-office.

Lady Aston, relict of Sir Thomas Aston, Bart. in Cheshire.

27. Hon. Mrs. Broderick, relict of the late Hon. Sir John Broderick, eldest son of lord Middleton. She was sister to the late lord Hillsborough, and aunt to the present earl.

28. Samuel Foster, Esq; an eminent Portugal merchant.

Hon. Sir John Bennet, Bart. in the 59th of Fife in Scotland.

29. Rt. Hon. William Clayton, lord Sandon of the kingdom of Ireland, and member of parliament for St. Maws in Cornwall, aged near 80. He formerly represented the city of Westminster, the boroughs of St. Albans, Woodstock, Plimpston, &c.

Matthew Michell, Esq; member for Westbury in Wiltshire, who was capt. of the Gloucester in the voyage round the world with lord Anson: He was afterwards appointed commodore and commander in chief of all his majesty's ships on the coast of Holland in the late rebellion, and commanded several others in the Mediterranean, &c. during the late war.

30. Rt. Hon. lady Belkne, of the small-pox.

Richard Crackenthorpe, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Westmoreland.

May 3. James Clitheroe, Esq; several years in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

Lady Hester Tyrrel, widow of Sir Harry Tyrrell, of Thornton in Bucks, Bart. and mother of Sir Thomas, Sir Harry, and Sir Charles Tyrrell, Barts. all deceased.

41. Mrs. Usher, widow of the late archdeacon Usher, and mother of the Rt. Hon. lady Moleworth.

13. Mr. Champion, only son of Sir George Champion, Kut. and aideman.

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The lady of the late governor Harrison, of Ball, in Hertfordshire, and mother of the Rt. Hon. the lady viscountess Townshend.

14. Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. of Myton, in Yorkshire, and one of the commissioners of the customs.

15. Mr. Samuel Newey, linen-draper, over-against the Mansion-house, and many years deputy of Broad-street ward.

Lady Castlehill, eldest of Sir John Sinclair, of Stevenson, Bart.

16. Rev. Mr. John Weatherly, minister to a congregation of dissenters at Pinners-Hall.

20. The lady of the Right Hon. the lord chief justice Lee.

24. Samuel Hawkins, Esq; an eminent malt distiller at Hookley in the Herts.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Maurice Ghyre, presented by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Eastling in Kent.

John Linton, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Foston, in Lancashire.

Michael Marlow, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Naffing, in Essex.

Mr. Byrch, minister of St. Mary's church in Dover, by the abp. of Canterbury, to the rectory of Great Mongham, in Kent.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes, B. L. by the lord chancellor, to the living of Astwood, in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Thomas Bambridge, to the living of East-Baddon, in Hampshire.

Peter Petit, M. A. by the bishop of London, to the vicarage of Royston, in Hertfordshire.

Charles Lind, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Paylisham, in Essex.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**H**ANOVER, May 13. The king has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. John earl of Rothes, lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces, to be col. of the third regiment of foot-guards, and likewise to be captain of a company, in the said regiment, in the room of John earl of Dunmore, deceased.

John Campbell, Esq; lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces, to be colonel of the royal regiment of north British dragoons, and likewise to be captain of a troop, in the said regiment, in the room of the earl of Rothes.

Rt. Hon. William earl of Panmure, to be colonel of the royal regiment of north British Fusiliers, and likewise to be capt.

of a company, in the said regiment, in the room of lieutenant gen. Campbell.

Rt. Hon. William earl of Home, to be colonel of the regiment of foot, in Scotland, and likewise to be captain of a company, in the said regiment, late under the command of the earl of Panmure.

Thomas Dunbar, Esq; to be colonel of the regiment of foot in Ireland, and likewise to be captain of a company in the said regiment, late under the command of the earl of Home.

The king has been pleased to appoint — Lindsey, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof — Stafford, Esq; deceased, was late capt. in the regiment of foot commanded by Henry Pulteney, Esq; lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces: And to appoint Barclay Cope, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof the Rt. Hon. the earl of Glasgow was late capt. in the regiment of foot commanded by lieutenant gen. John Johnson.

#### From other PAPERS.

Samuel Hazard, Esq; made sergeant at arms to his majesty, in the room of Thomas Coke, Esq; who resigned. — Charles Vassittart, Esq; unanimously chosen verdurer for the forest of Windsor. — William Jones and John Probyn, Esqs. chosen verdurers of the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, the former in the room of Thomas Pyke, Esq; deceased, and the latter in the room of lord visc. Gage, who resigned. — Sir Daniel O Carrol, Bart. son to the late Sir Daniel O Carrol, lieutenant gen. of his majesty's forces, made a captain in the regiment of horse, commanded by Sir John Ligonier. — Robert Andrews, Esq; made comptroller of the cash of the Excise, in the room of Christopher Wyvill, Esq; deceased. — Mr. Tubb, apothecary, at Lambourn, elected coroner for the county of Berks.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**W**ILLIAM Legg, of Portsmouth, distiller. — David Kennedy, of Marlborough, linen-draper. — Richard Hill, of Falmouth, merchant. — John Grafton, late of Blackman-street, Southwark, taylor and dealer. — George Nixon, of the Strand, haberdasher of hats. — Thomas Blake, of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, fruiterer and dealer. — Fortescue Jones, of Neath, in Glamorganshire, tanner. — Wm. Bullock, of New-Brentford, innholder and victualer. — Thomas Salpren, of Launceston, in Cornwall, mercer. — Wm. Greenwood, of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, chapman. — Richard Goodwin, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, grocer. — Wm. Torrington, of Coventry, silkman. — Robert Howall, late

of Bell-Alley, Coleman-street, taylor.—Wm. West, of Bristol, linen-draper.—Robert Howorth, of Bridgnorth, baker and maltster.—John Rice, of Portsea, bricklayer and brick-merchant.—Seymour Walford, late of Wolverton, in Warwickshire, dealer.—John Howell, now or late of Trenewydd, in Pembrokehire, drover.—Robert Goater, of Newington, in Surrey, falefman.—James Ravenicroft, of St. George, Bloomsbury, lincdraper. Wm. Simpson, of St. Clement-danes, taylor.—Thomas Prichard, of Cornhill, London, woollendraper.—Rachel Stephenson, late of Newington, in Surrey, spinster, dealer in chandlery wares, and shop-keeper.—Isaac Chaloner, of Bristol, shipwright.—Henry Linford, of the parish of St. James, in the county of Middlesex, corn-chandler and dealer.—Norriſſon Coverdale, late of Whitby, in Yorkshire, merchant.—Joseph Simpson, of Sunderland, grocer.—John Preston and Thomas Jeffreys, of Bartholomew-Cloſe, partners, dealers and chapmen.—Robert Glibborn the younger, late of Dublin, in Ireland, and now of Carlisle, merchant.—Richard Dedicott, late of Birmingham, grocer.—Thomas Dean, of Exeter, weaver.—Solomon Goad, of Mansfield-street, in Goodman's-fields, merchant.—Richard Taylor, of the parish of St. Andrew Wardrobe by Black-Friars, diſtiller.—James Franks, of the Precinct of St. Catherine's, in Middlesex, baker.—Richard Felton, of Elbow-lane, London, wine-merchant.—John Troy, of Ludgate-street, mercer.—William Secull, of the parish of St. George Hanover-square, ſtone-maſon.—George William Pope, of the Strand, draper.—James Neſſon, late of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, apotheccary.—William Collins, late of Kennington-Common, in Surrey, but now of St. Clement Danes, in Middlesex, victualler.—Joseph Allen, of Twiſter's-Alley, in the parish of St. Luke, in Middlesex, Snuff-box maker, lapidary, and gilder.—Collin Innes, late of Water-lane, London, dealer.—John Baker, of London, merchant.—George Buchanan and William Hamilton, of London, merchants and partners.—Bartholomew Fleming, of St. Mary le Strand, in Middlesex, taylor.—Thomas Bolland, late of Leeds, in Yorkshire, grocer and dealer.—John Couſon, of Scarborough, mariner, dealer and merchant.—Sarah Goodwin, of Maſſesfield, in Cheshire, linen-draper.—Thomas Hodgſon, late of Oven-den, in the parish of Halifax and county of York, ſhalloon-maker.—Eſther Caſtle and Sarah Caſtle, late of Bristol, ſpinſters, hoſiers, chapwomen and partners.—John Hill Lee, now or late of Colman-Hill,

in that part of the pariſh of Haleſlowen which lies in the county of Worceſter, ſcythe-smith.—James King, late of London, merchant.—Elijah Pyt, of Glouceſter, money-ſcrivener.—Richard Romayne, of the pariſh of St. Luke, in Middleſex, victualler.

*O D E performed at Ranelagh on Monday Evening, May 25, on Account of the Birth-Day of his ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES. (See p. 238.)*

*The Words by Mr. HAVARD.*

*The Muſick by Dr. BOYCE.*

#### RECIT.

**A**NOTHER paſſing year is flown ;  
The op'ning bud is fuller blown ;  
Ye ſons of muſick, ſtrike the lyre !  
Be thankful Britons, and admire !

#### A I R.

Before him ſtrew each fragrant flow'r,  
The gift of laſſiv May ;  
Ereſt the arch, and deck the bow'r,  
'Tis GEORGE's natal day.  
Beneath his mighty grandfire's ſhade,  
The illuſtrious plant expands ;  
By his fond care more comely made,  
More leſty by his hands.

DA CAPO.

#### RECIT.

Old Time unlocks, and ſhuts up ſprings,  
He builds new thrones, and pulls down  
kings :  
Yet all his ruins we forgive,  
Our full amends we now receive.

#### A I R.

Tho' his ſcythe has mow'd down all  
The mighty lords, that rul'd this ball,  
Yet this moſt important hour  
All his waſte does over-pay ;  
All his rage and wide decay,  
Are remember'd now no more.

#### RECIT.

This laſſiv day does ev'ry bleſſing bring,  
In greater plenty than an Eaſtern ſpring ;  
Britons, begin, your notes of tranſport raiſe,  
And pour your gratitude in ſongs of praiſe.

#### A I R.

'Tis GEORGE's day—Awake to joy !  
'Tis GEORGE's day—Your ſongs employ :  
Sound the trumpet, beat the drum,  
Peace and plenty both are come.

Now no more

The cannons roar ;  
Britain happy ſhall remain,  
Britain miſtreſs of the main.

DA CAPO.

#### DUETTO.

Brisk trade ſhall increaſe, and fair ſcience  
appear, [ſhall fear.  
And none but the tyrant, and faithleſs

FINIS





THE states of the province of Holland came some time ago to a resolution to make a great reduction in the expence, without much reducing the numbers of their army, by reducing two or three companies of each regiment of foot and horse in their service, except the guards, giving pensions to the officers so reduced, and incorporating the private men into the other companies; by which it is computed the publick would gain a present saving of 800,000 florins per ann. and it might soon amount to 1,500,000; but the states of the other provinces, as many of their relations would be involved in this reform, make a difficulty of agreeing to this new piece of economy. The affair of the provisional tutelage of their young stadtholder is at length determined, the prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel being appointed vice-stadtholder, during the minority of his serene highness, in case her royal highness his mother should happen to die before he arrives at full age.

The French have, since our last, met with a new disappointment, by the dauphiness having again miscarried; and the disappointment is the greater, as it was a male infant. What adds to the uneasiness of the people in that country is the revival of the disputes about the religious differences between the Jesuits and Jansenists; for some of the bishops, and particularly the archbishop of Paris, had given orders to the priests not to administer the sacraments to any dying person, unless such person shewed a certificate from the father confessor, of his having accepted the bull Unigenitus. In pursuance of these orders, one of the parish priests at Paris refused to administer the sacraments to a dying person, so that he went to the next world without the usual passport. Of this complaint was made to the parliament of Paris, who issued an arret, forbidding any priest to require such a certificate; and against this arret the archbishop was going to publish his mandate. But his most christian majesty has interposed, and directed both not to proceed further in this affair. However, the parliament have every day like complaints brought before them, and they are like to be supported by all or most of the parliaments in that kingdom. In the mean time his majesty has resolved to appoint a council of bishops and statesmen, to consider of, and determine what shall be done in this affair; but this has raised a new dispute, for the bishops insist that, as it is an affair of a religious nature, no layman ought to intermeddle in it; which question his majesty has not yet decided.

As the military men in France do not

trouble their heads with those religious disputes, they are still going on with great diligence in building new ships of war, and in adding to the fortifications and conveniencies of all their seaports; and every ship from the East-Indies brings them some good news. Their friend Mouzaferingue, king of Golconda, had, it seems, been killed in an action with the Patans, and Salabetzingue, brother to Nazeringue, thereupon chosen king; but he presently sent for the commanding officer of the French detachment, by whose means the Patans had been defeated, and confirmed all the grants made by his predecessor; and being conducted by that detachment to Edarabat, now the capital city of Golconda; he loaded both the officers and soldiers with rich presents, and from thence marched, still accompanied by the same detachment, to Aurengabad, a large city, which lies 140 miles S. E. of Surat, having in his way reduced every place that attempted to make the least resistance.

From Madrid we hear, that, April 29, N. S. the treaty for preserving the tranquillity of Italy was signed there by the king's ministers and the counts Esterhazy and Magazzi, ministers plenipotentiary from their Imperial majesties. By this treaty that of Aix-la-Chapelle is confirmed, and the parties contracting are to furnish for the defence of their respective possessions in Italy, as follows: The empress-queen 6000 men; the emperor as duke of Tuscany 6000; the king of Spain 6000; the king of the Two Sicilies 6000; and the duke of Parma 1600.

The king of Portugal and his ministers are under a great alarm at the news of the French having established a factory at the mouth of the river Senna, which is in the middle of the Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast of Africa; but whether they will resolve to drive the French from thence is a question.

The Hanoverian minister to the diet of the empire at Ratisbon, having in March last delivered a memorial to that assembly, demanding, that the king of Prussia as elector of Brandenburg, should be referred to the emperor and Aulick council of the empire, for the decision of the dispute between him and his Britannick majesty as elector of Hanover, concerning the right to East-Friesland, notwithstanding the declaration made some time since by his Prussian majesty, that he would not submit to have it decided by that tribunal, this affair begins now to be very serious; for the diet having lately begun to proceed thereon, the Prussian minister has entered a very strong protest against

against their proceeding, upon pretence, that their intending to do so should have been previously communicated to him, of which he presently sent a circumstantial account to his master, as the Hanoverian minister likewise did to his, and both have received fresh instructions as to their future conduct. As to his Britannick majesty, he has ordered his minister to demand, that the diet should deliberate thereupon, and to declare, that he desires nothing more than to see this affair determined by the impartial decision of a competent judge; and that, as his rights

are well known, he will entirely acquiesce in the determination of the general assembly of the states of the empire; but as the king of Prussia is in possession, he will probably be against running the risk of a decision.

Since his Britannick majesty's arrival at Hanover he has enjoyed a perfect state of health; and our letters from thence of the 19th inst. N. S. say, that col. Yorke has been ordered to remonstrate to the states general of the United Provinces, against the unfriendly practices of the Dutch on the coast of Guinea.

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*We thank A. B. for what he has suggested, tho' we think it impracticable.—As to the account which we used to insert, mentioned in a letter of June 23, there was no such thing this year.—What another A. B. has recommended, relating to some debates, shall be comply'd with the first opportunity.—The inscription from Oxford, as also the epitaph on Dr. Smith, and other pieces of poetry, for want of room, shall be in our next.*

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THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
JUNE, 1752.

*A Letter concerning Juries, and the Use and Abuse of them.*

To the AUTHOR, &c.

*Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari.*

S I R,



IT is an Englishman's peculiar happiness, that as he is born to inherit his lands, so he is to inherit the laws, which are his birthright; and if he would keep the one, he must be careful to preserve the other. The laws are the pælladium of property; they are the surest safeguard of our lives, and the strongest fence to our lands. All law is, or ought to be, right reason; but there ever was, and always will be, a struggle between mens reason and their passions, between law and arbitrary power. The laws of this nation, as by a compact with the crown in the Magna Charta of this kingdom appears, do indeed defend and secure the lives, liberties and properties of the subject, as far as human prudence could devise. But the grand or principal law of this land, on which the justice of all the rest depends, is that for trying all disputes and differences between subject and subject, and all crimes against the crown, *per pares*, or by a jury of 12 honest men, of the same rank and degree with the persons disputing or accused; who are to be elected without prejudice of party, and are bound by oath to try such dispute, difference or crime, according to the best of their understandings, and to bring in according to their consciences an impartial verdict.

Our ancestors were, indeed, so justly jealous of their liberties, and so careful to arm against any unjust prosecutions of the crown, that they fixed grand juries as an advanced guard, who were, before June, 1752.

any prosecution could be carried on, to find it *bilis vera*, that there was just cause or reason for it. But this grand barrier of British liberty has been often bore down by arbitrary power, and prosecutions carried on against the subject by star-chamber informations. But tho' prosecutions by information are now become common, yet they are nevertheless a national grievance, and a very great encroachment upon our laws and liberties, and should therefore teach us to be more vigilant and careful in keeping those rights which yet remain. Tho' trials *per pares*, or by a jury of 12 honest men, of equal rank with the person tried, is yet left us, and is indeed the great law on which all our lives, liberties and properties depend, yet there has been lately a doctrine inculcated, that tends to destroy the very use and essence of them: That, which arbitrary power cannot batter down, it may undermine.

The forms of juries, as of parliaments, have by long usage been rendered too sacred to be attacked; but what does the form of any thing avail without the use? As hypocrisy in religion is a great affront and mockery of God, so good forms kept up in any state, are, when turned to bad uses, a gross affront and mockery of the people.

It has lately been by some confidently asserted, that juries are not judges of law, but of fact only: What can be more false? What more injurious to the subject? or, What can tend more to overturn all our laws and liberties? For if this pernicious doctrine should be allowed, juries would be so far from being a security to the subject, that they would be then a snare; and that which our ancestors intended as a bulwark to defend our lives and properties, would become a strong engine to batter them down; because any person might then be prosecuted for the most innocent action; nay, indeed, for acting according to any law of the land, which arbitrary power

power did not like, and found guilty and punished at the pleasure of the court; for they need only to charge such action in the information to be seditious, traitorous, &c. and then to prove the fact, and the jury must of course bring him in guilty, if they are not judges of law, but of fact only. But this wicked doctrine, that tends to subvert all our laws and liberties, is not more contrary to reason than practice: For do not juries, upon all indictments for murder, take upon themselves to judge whether the prisoner be guilty of murder or manslaughter, and find accordingly? When a person is prosecuted upon any statute, is not such statute usually read to the jurors? For what reason, but because they should judge whether the matter of the person accused be within such statute or not? Are they not then judges of law as well as fact? Is not the juror's oath, *That he will well and truly try, and true deliverance make*, that is, that they will fully, truly and impartially try the prisoner, whether he be guilty of the crime laid to his charge or not, and according to their consciences either acquit or condemn him. In their oath there is nothing of this new, unjust and dangerous distinction between matter of law and matter of fact, but they are sworn to try the prisoner impartially, and, according to the best of their understandings, to bring him in guilty or not guilty. The first part of a jury's consideration is indeed, whether the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be a crime or not; the second, whether or no he committed it. If the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be not itself a crime, how can any jury, without breaking their oaths, bring him in guilty of the fact? Is it not the greatest absurdity to say, that a man is guilty of an innocent action? Can innocence be guilt? Whenever a jury bring in a prisoner guilty of the fact, yet not being convinced in their consciences of the crime of it, leave that to the court, it is commonly called a special verdict; but the proper appellation is, indeed, special perjury, because they do not, according to their oaths, *well and truly try, and true deliverance make*: For when a jury are not convinced in their consciences, that both the matter laid against the prisoner be such a crime as mentioned in the indictment, and that he also committed it, they are bound by their oaths to bring him in Not guilty.

Juries should indeed always consider by what method the prisoner before them stands accused; if he does not stand there according to the common legal manner by a presentment of a grand jury, but by information, they may then very reasonably suspect, that the prisoner's crime

is not such as it is called; because prosecutions by information are seldom brought, but when no grand jury will find the bill; and therefore they should in such cases always supply the place of a grand jury, by taking upon themselves to determine the nature of the crime, and not by an iniquitous special verdict cast the prisoner, as it were, into the power of his prosecutor. Juries are bound to see with their own eyes, and not thro' the optics of the bench; nor are their consciences to be controll'd by the court.

There are cases indeed relating to property that often happen between subject and subject, which are more intricate, and require nice distinctions; here the judges must help the jury to distinguish: But in all criminal cases, between the crown and subject, the crime of the fact, as well as the fact itself, should always be fully and clearly proved to the satisfaction of the consciences of the jury, or otherwise they cannot, without perjury, but bring in the prisoner Not guilty.

Lawyers often puzzle themselves, and perplex others, with nice and subtle distinctions about the true meaning of words; and I think they have differed in opinion in no one more, than in the word *libel*. Some lawyers will say, that a libel may be either true or false; and that its truth makes it rather more a libel, than if it was false: But who was ever yet prosecuted for writing or publishing a libel that was true? I believe, no person was ever yet prosecuted for a libel, where the word *false* was not expressly mentioned in the indictment; therefore it appears plain to me, that falsehood must be joined to defamation, to make a libel.

That great lawyer, my lord chief justice Holt, says, "That whoever asserts things in writing, must also, at his peril, prove them to be true."

If what a man has wrote or published be truth, with what conscience can a jury bring him in guilty of writing or publishing a false libel? It is surely contrary to right reason, and therefore should be so to law too, to charge a person with publishing a libel that is false, and yet refuse him the liberty of proving it to be true; such refusal cannot but be, to every honest man's conscience, the strongest evidence of its truth. Can right reason call truth a crime? If not, I hope the laws of England never will. Miserable indeed must be the state of that people, where writing truth against man is accounted a crime; but writing falsehood against God, none. Yet, I own, I discommend, nay, highly blame, the writing of even truth itself, if defamatory,

when it concerns only private persons : But, if the rights or liberties of the publick are any ways interested, truth, and all the truth, however defamatory, ought always to be told ; for otherwise, how could the publick ever oppose any oppression at all ? As, suppose a man was, by arbitrary power, illegally imprisoned, and denied the common relief of the law ; in such cases, would not the publick be highly concerned therein ? For, might not the same hard treatment be every man's case ? Should not therefore such man publickly complain thereof, and make his true case known to others, that they might take proper measures to prevent its being their own ?

Publick grievances can never be redress'd but by publick complaints ; and they cannot well be made without the press : Now, if publick oppressions cannot possibly be removed without publick complaining ; and, if such complaints, tho' ever so just and true, should be deemed libels against those who cause them, would not the rights and liberties of the publick be in a fine situation ? Our laws would be then, delusions, our rights but shadows, and our liberties a dream. To secure the lives, liberties and properties of the subject from all such oppressions, is the sole end or intention of juries ; and while they act according to their oaths, they will be a sufficient guard against them.

There is a noble instance of the firmness and integrity of a jury, lately published in the case of John Peter Zenger, printer, at New York ; who was prosecuted, by information, for publishing a false libel against the governor. Mr. Hamilton, the prisoner's counsel, justly and bravely owned his client's publishing it, but insisted, it was not false ; and would have produced witnesses to have proved its truth, but was denied by the court. In this cause every artifice of arbitrary power was used ; and the judges plainly shewed, that they sat there only during the governor's pleasure : Yet, notwithstanding all the partial influence of power, and base direction of the bench, the jury, to their immortal honour, acquitted the prisoner, by bringing in their verdict, Not guilty \*.

When juries thus act according to their consciences, and bravely resist the illegal attempts of arbitrary power, they not only secure the lives and properties of their fellow subjects, but transmit their names and virtues to posterity, in the shining records of eternal fame. The confidence of a jury is the supreme law, the law of right reason ; over which, no rhetoric from the bar, no direction from the bench, should ever have the

least sway or influence. The hearts of honest men are the temples of truth ; which no interest can corrupt, no power or persuasion change : They will stand, like a rock, firm and immoveable, against all the waves of corruption, or winds of arbitrary power.

I am, SIR, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

*To what was said of Lightning and Electricity in our last, p. 238, we shall add the following, which is also from Paris, June 12.*

THO' many very able and experienced naturalists have many years ago asserted, that lightning and the power of electricity were one and the same thing ; which notion was grounded on the resemblance there was between their respective phenomena ; yet resting satisfied with the conjecture only, they never pointed out any ways or means for the demonstration of the fact. Mr. Franklyn, however, of Philadelphia in America, carried this critical point much further, and has pointed out the means for making the experiment ; in which particular point he has succeeded beyond expectation. Mr. Lemonier, in particular, one of his most christian majesty's physicians in ordinary, who is a member of the Academy Royal of Sciences, made the experiment accordingly at St. Germain en Laye, during the tempest which happened on the 7th instant ; and planted in the garden of the Hotel de Noailles, an iron rod for that purpose. He plainly perceived, that at the first flash of lightning that fell on it, the rod was electrified in the same manner, and had visibly the same appearances, as it would have had in case it had been electrified according to art. Abundance of persons of indisputable credit were eye-witnesses of the effects it produced ; from whence it is now demonstrable, that the effects of lightening and electricity are the same.

*The following, we presume, will not be unacceptable to our political Readers.*

THE speculative politicians at Paris pretend to understand thoroughly the whole mystery of the important affair lately brought on the tapis at Ratisbon. They observe, that the Brandenburg minister at the diet of the empire has not given any satisfactory answer to the proceedings of the Hanoverian minister ; relative to his Britannick majesty's pretensions to the principality of East-Prizeland ; nor has the Prussian court yet fully refuted all the arguments urged by the court of Hanover in a memorial delivered to the states of the empire in February last

From

From whence they surmise, that there must be some flaw in the house of Brandenburg's right and title to East-Prizeland. Nevertheless they are firmly persuaded, that Prussia will remain in peaceable possession of that principality; because, in the first place, his Prussian majesty has long since declared his resolution to keep possession of it at all events. 2. That a decree of the Aulick Council, without a force superior to Prussia to back it, would avail nothing. 3. That England can have no interest in a war, upon this account alone. 4. That it behoves the house of Austria to get the archduke Joseph elected king of the Romans, before any new broils arise. 5. That the concurrence of Prussia in that election may be had, by dropping the dispute about East-Prizeland; in order to which it is necessary, that the house of Hanover's pretensions should first be proved to be better than Brandenburg's right and title, otherwise there would be no merit in renouncing them. And lastly, that the vote of Prussia may be purchased by the whole Germanick body's guarantying to him the possession of East-Prizeland. Such are their reasons, and upon the whole they conclude, that no disturbances will be occasioned by the election of a king of the Romans, nor by the affair of East-Prizeland; the court of Berlin being too powerful, by its alliances, to be stript of any of its dominions by force, or by the sentence of any tribunal in the empire, and too wise to embroil Germany merely about the election in question, as the perpetuating of the imperial dignity in the house of Austria is no material bar to the plan laid down at Berlin for aggrandizing the house of Brandenburg, which consists in improving commerce and making arts and sciences flourish.—*To this we shall add the following paragraph.*

The principality of East-Prizeland, which now occasions such a warm dispute between his majesty and the king of Prussia, lies in the north-west part of Germany, bordering upon Groningen, a province of the United Netherlands. It was formerly a sovereign state, under the protection of the Dutch, but upon the death of the last prince, the king of Prussia took possession of it, tho' the Dutch also claim'd it. Embden is the capital city, to which his Prussian majesty has lately granted so many privileges and immunities, in order to extend its commerce and make trade flourish in his dominions.

LETTER from a LADY to another LADY.  
(See p. 279)

HAS your ladyship ever seen two people thunder-struck? Have you

ever seen two Niobes petrify'd? Have you ever seen the pictures of Amazement and Astonishment? If you have, you have by this time seen lady Lovelace and your slave in the attitudes your sudden flight to the lodge left us. Her ladyship let fall her work-basket, and resumed it thrice; then asked, and answered herself, fifty questions in a breath; and not arriving at any satisfactory accounts of the matter, called for tea—but did not pour it out, because the amazement of her mind had swallowed up all her faculties, but those of speech.—I, in whom the passions operate differently, and sometimes not all, stood motionless for a while, with my eyes fixt upon the ground; then, as my forces gradually decayed, sunk gently down upon the settee, and *word spoke never more*.—I have just recovered the use of language enough to inform your ladyship, that the virtues are all exhausted; and that it is impossible to have any longer patience with you, or charity for you. And for my own part, I should leave this land with malice in my heart, if it was not for the hopes of seeing you again from Denham Court, the land I am going into a Monday; which I need not describe, because your ladyship knows it is a good and pleasant one; and which Sir William and my lady are peopling with sons and daughters as fast as they can; tho' at the same time, retain so much of the good old English hospitality, as not to grudge their friends a hearty welcome.

Lady L. began moving by nine o'clock this morning, that is, from the bed-chamber to the back parlour; and by to-morrow night, I reckon, the chairs and pictures will be at the door, to be ready for the chairmen against Monday morning. Alas! my dressing glass! which is just now sent for, her own being packed up. I tremble for my bed! but have promised to be up by six o'clock a Monday morning, tho' I am not to set out till two in the afternoon. Sure nothing gives her ladyship so much spirits as a remove! Most people at her time of life love to sit still; a plain proof that lady L. is younger than most old people, and not so old as many young ones. But I believe the pleasure of being so near your ladyship has added a little to her vivacities; as the hopes of a better state, in the intellectual world, animates us enough to go thro' with the evils of the natural. Of so much use (perhaps of little more) are the passions; which, I believe, comes pretty near the truth: However, I don't insist upon it, because I shall find out something more about them.



I go ever day to learn the history of your doors, a piece of still life, which affords not many observations; except that last night they were in the situation your ladyship left them. Have left the picture in Mrs. W's dressing room, but could not stay to deposit it in a proper light; for since you both departed, I've found out that I've fifty things to do of my own, which never entered into my head before. But just so (to resume the metaphor) we hurry thro' life. Among the variety of amusements: which catch us as we go along, and which we seldom fail to make the most of, there's generally a favourite pleasure or two, which fixes and engrosses our attention so entirely, that we even forget where we are going—till a friend or two drops round us, and then we begin to think it high time to make our will. (Tis well if we do even that.) And this, which is generally the last act of the important scene, is, of course, hurry'd over much in the same manner as this of mine in town: only with this difference, that I've nothing to leave behind me worth setting my friends together by the ears for, when I'm gone; tho' could not decently go off the stage, without bidding your ladyship Adieu.

*An Account of the three piratical States of BARBARY.*

**A**LGIER is the most westerly and most powerful of the three. It extends from Morocco on the west, to the kingdom of Tunis on the east, about 600 miles along the coast of Barbary, and is divided into 4 provinces. Tunis reaches about 200 miles along the same coast, from Algiers on the west to Tripoli; which, including the desert of Barca, is 1000 miles in length, from Tunis on the west to Egypt on the east, but it is scarce 200 miles broad in any place. Each of these states are governed by their deys, or sovereigns, who are absolute monarchs, but elective, and whose sons never inherit by descent: The right of election is in the Turkish soldiers only, who in Algiers do not amount to 7000 men, but they have engrossed the government, and the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. In Tripoli the dey is not so absolute as the deys of Algiers and Tunis are; for a Turkish bassa resides here, who receives his authority from the grand Signior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying a tribute on his subjects. However, these deys are frequently deposed and put to death by them, and seldom reign long; want of success, or a supposed mismanagement in the administration, is looked upon as a sufficient reason to re-

move them. Thus the dey of Tunis is but very lately deposed by his son, and at Algiers they have murdered 4 of their deys, and deposed 2 within the space of 25 years. There can never want traitors among that abandoned race of men, composed of robbers and the refuse of Turkey, to conspire the destruction of the reigning prince and usurp his throne; for the soldiers who are vested with this power of election, are either criminals who have been obliged to fly from Turkey, renegades, or pirates, who resort hither in hopes of spoil, and who, notwithstanding their base original, look upon themselves as noblemen, using the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa little better than slaves. They live chiefly by the plunder of merchants that navigate the neighbouring seas; tho' the produce of their country would furnish them abundantly with materials to traffick with, if they applied themselves to husbandry and manufactures.

**C** *A Description of COVENTRY. With a beautiful View of the same.*

**C**OVENTRY, in Warwickshire, is an antient city, seated almost in the middle of England, 74 computed, and 90 measured miles N. W. from London. But tho' it is within the confines of Warwickshire, yet it is exempted from its jurisdiction, as being a county of itself, and having several towns and villages annexed to it. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder and 10 aldermen, who preside over 10 wards. As a county, they have two sheriffs, a steward, coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, and other officers. It was once a bishop's see of itself, which was afterwards removed to Litchfield, but upon this condition, that the bishop should be styled bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. Here was a rich convent, destroyed by the Danes in 1016, from whence the city is supposed to take its name, but afterwards rebuilt by Leofric, earl of Mercia. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called parliamentum indocorum, or the unlearned parliament, because the lawyers were excluded; and another in the reign of Henry VI. called by the Yorkists, parliamentum diabolicum, or the devil's parliament, from the attainder of Richard duke of York, his son the earl of March (afterwards Edward IV.) the earls of Salisbury and Warwick, and their adherents. Edward IV. for its disloyalty to him, took the sword from the mayor, and disfranchised the city, which redeemed its charters on payment of 500 marks; and he was so well reconciled, that in four years

years after he kept St. George's feast here, and stood godfather to the mayor's child. Its present charter was granted by K. James I. 'Twas formerly well walled and very strong; but K. Charles II. after his restoration, ordered it to be dismantled, because it held out against his father; and so the walls, which were three miles in compass, with 26 towers, were demolished, and only the gates left standing, which are 12, and very noble and beautiful; at one of which hangs a shield-bone of a wild boar, much bigger than that of an ox, said to have been slain by the famous Guy earl of Warwick, after he had with his snout turned up the pond, that is now called Swanewell-pool, but more anciently Swine's-well. The prince of Wales has a large park and domain here, but very ill kept, the park being used for horse-races. In the reign of Henry VIII. a stately cross was erected in the middle of the market-place, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, lord-mayor of London, which is 60 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several of our kings, as big as the life. The city, which had formerly many religious houses, is large, populous and rich, but the buildings generally old. It had, in the last age, a considerable manufacture of cloth and caps, which is much decayed, its chief manufacture now being tammeyes, and the ordinary sorts of ribbons, especially black. It has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four annual fairs. The water of the river Sherburn, on which the city stands, is peculiar for its blue dye, whence Coventry blues became very famous. 'Tho it has but three parish churches, it has four reeples, there being at the south end of the town a tall spire by itself, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monastery of grey-friars. St. Michael's church, built anno 1349, in the reign of Richard II. is very remarkable for its curious Gothick architecture: It has a stone spire, of excellent workmanship, 300 feet high, which, 'tis said, was more than 22 years building. The windows of the town-house are of painted glass, representing some of the old kings, earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. Earl Leofrick, above mentioned, who died the 13th of Edward the Confessor, seems to have been the first lord of this town; and there is a story concerning him, handed down by tradition, and firmly believed here, which we must not omit, and which is as follows: That this earl having heavily taxed the citizens, for some offence they had given him, his good lady Godiva, daughter of Thorold, a sheriff of

Lincolnshire, earnestly importuned him to remit the taxes, and to free the citizens from all servile tenures; but could not prevail with him, unless she would consent to ride naked thro' the most frequented part of the city; a condition which he was sure her modesty would never comply with: But, in compassion to the city, the tradition says, that, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be shut, upon pain of death, she rode thro' the streets on horseback, naked, with her loose hair about her, which was so long, that it covered all her body but her legs. Camden says, that nobody looked after her; yet the story goes, that a poor taylor peeped out of his window, and was thereupon struck blind. Be this as it will, his figure is put up in the same window, of the High-street, to this day. Upon Godiva's riding naked, as above, earl Leofrick remitted the taxes he had imposed on the citizens; in memory of which they set up his picture and hers in the windows of Trinity church, with this inscription:

I Lurick, for the love of thee,  
Do set Coventry toll-free.

And they have an annual procession of cavalcade, on the great fair-day, the Friday after Trinity Sunday, representing Godiva so riding thro' the town; and it is usual for the Warwickshire gentlemen, at their annual feast, to represent her in the same manner, with Guy earl of Warwick on horseback, arm'd cap-a-pee, before the cavalcade. In Edward the Confessor's time this city was in possession of the earls of Chester, who gave a great part of it to the monks; and it was afterwards annexed to the earldom (now dukedom) of Cornwall. The roads to the town are kept well paved for a mile round. Here is a free-school (with a good library) founded by John Hales, Esq; with the name of king Henry VIIIth's school, a charity-school, and an hospital. The city sends two members to parliament, who at present are William Grove and Samuel Greatheed, Esqrs. and gives title of earl to the family of Coventry, who are also viscounts Deerhurst.

#### EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

- 1 Road from Warwick. 2 New House.
- 3 Sponne Gate. 4 St. Babblake church.
- 5 Grey Friars Gate. 6 Grey Friars Church.
- 7 Coventry Cross. 8 Bedworth.
- 9 Ford's Hospital. 10 Trinity Church.
- 11 St. Michael's Church. 12 St. Mary's Hall.
- 13 Chillemeré Gate. 14 Little Port Gate. 15 New Gate. 16 The Park.

J O U R N A L

## DEBATES

p. 215.

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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 215.

*The last that spoke in the Debate begun in your last Magazine, was Servilius Priscus, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** WAS glad to hear from the noble lord who moved for adjourning, that the people are in a quiet and peaceable disposition, because he has a better opportunity to know the disposition of those who may, perhaps, incline to be otherwise, than I have: I hope they will always continue in their present disposition, because I hope they will never have occasion to alter it: During his present majesty's reign, I am sure they can never have any such occasion. But tho' the people may in general be peaceably inclined, there will always be in all countries, and in this as much as any other, some who incline to be troublesome to the government, and many who incline to be troublesome or unjust to their neighbours. Against these it is necessary that the laws should be enforced; and this sort of people have of late become so daring, and are grown so numerous, that a little severity is, I think, become absolutely necessary. I shall always be far from endeavouring to aggravate the guilt of any offender, but really I must look upon the gentleman, whose case is now under consideration, as one who has not a due respect either for the laws, or the lawgivers of his country. His contempt of the laws he plainly shewed in his behaviour towards our returning officer at the last election for the city of Westminster, which, in my opinion, was as fully proved as any fact June, 1752.

H— P—

ever was; and his contempt of this house he has shewed, I think, in a most audacious manner. One part of it we are all witnesses of: I hope no gentleman will say, that we stand in need of any proof for convincing us, that he contemptuously refused to shew us that sort of submission which has always been shewn by every offender that was ever brought before us: As little can we want any proof, that he obstinately continued in that contempt from the beginning to the end of a very long session.

These, I say, Sir, are facts which we are all witnesses of, and can therefore require no proof; and as to his triumphant exit from Newgate, it may be mentioned in this debate, as it has been very properly, because it is a fact that is notoriously known, and because it is the strongest argument that can be made use of for my noble friend's motion. That triumph, I will say, Sir, was something more than audacious, it was really seditious; and if he had any hand in composing or publishing that infamous libel, which was presently after so industriously dispersed over the whole nation, it shewed a fixt resolution to stir up, if possible, an insurrection against the established government of his country. But this I shall say no more of, because it requires, and, I hope, will receive a particular consideration; and because from what we were all witnesses of, or from what is notoriously known, I think, every man who has a regard for the honour and dignity of this house, must be convinced of its being become necessary for us to renew our order for the commitment of this gentleman, if he does not submit and beg pardon of this house for the offences he has com-

K k

anted

mitted. If we do not, every man without doors will hold our orders in contempt : No man will obey any order we make, unless he inclines to do so, but will abscond during the session, upon a presumption, that the order will not be revived at the beginning of the next session ; for that we have a power to do so, I believe, no man doubts, because, as I have been informed by gentlemen who are more conversant in these things than I am, there are instances of our having renewed orders for appearance or commitment not only in a new session, but in a new parliament, and even in a new reign. But the question is not now about our power : It is about our will to make use of it ; for if it be generally supposed without doors that we never will make use of it, the effect will be the same as our having no such power.

Sir, if we do not renew our order against such a contemptuous and obstinate offender, it will become the general opinion without doors, that whether we have such a power or no, it is a power that we never will make use of ; and upon this presumption, as I have said, no man will obey our orders, unless they be agreeable to his own inclinations. Considering all the circumstances of this gentleman's case, it is not possible for any future offender to suppose, that this house will shew a more lasting resentment against him than was shewn against this gentleman ; consequently, every one will suppose, that if he can keep out of the way, or if he can support himself comfortably in prison during that session in which he has been guilty of any contempt, or by which he has been ordered into custody, his punishment will be at an end, because the house either cannot, or will not, in a new session, revive an order for commitment made in the former ; and I leave to gentlemen to consider, whether the inconvenience of a poor man's absconding

for three or four months, or a rich man's remaining in custody for that time, will be by either thought such a dreadful punishment, as will be sufficient for enforcing our orders, or for preventing our meeting often with the most gross insults.

That the apprehension of such a punishment will not be sufficient, is, in my opinion, Sir, so evident, that I am surpris'd how any gentleman can fancy any thing more in this affair than at first view appears. Can our punishing a flagrant contempt of our authority have any concern with future elections ? Can it deter any man from being active for whomsoever he pleases, provided he keeps his activity within the bounds of law ? But, Sir, if we should allow our returning officers to be insulted with impunity, or if we should allow such transgressors to escape without any punishment but that of a few months, perhaps only a few days imprisonment, it would have a most terrible effect upon all future elections ; for it would put an end to the freedom of election. The mob would be the returning officer at every election ; at least the proper returning officer would be forced to make his return in favour of those two candidates who had got the mob of their side ; and if the mob should be pretty equally divided, there would be a battle, and perhaps a great deal of blood shed at every such election. Therefore if our own authority, if the dignity of this house were no way concerned, this consideration alone should prevail with us to revive the order of last session. It was last session proved to the satisfaction of a great majority of this house, that this gentleman had behaved in a very illegal and menacing manner towards our returning officer, because, forsooth, he would not follow his directions in making his return. This, surely, was an offence against the freedom of election, as well as against this house, and an offence

offence for which he deserved to be severely punished ; but for this offence he has not as yet undergone the least degree of punishment ; for his imprisonment last session was not a punishment for this offence, it was a punishment only for the contempt A he shewed in refusing that ceremony, which has always been observed by persons who come to receive any sentence at our bar ; and if that punishment was grievous, it was his own fault, because he brought it upon himself by his obstinacy, and might have put an end to it as soon as he pleased, by departing from his obstinacy.

I have called it obstinacy, Sir, and must still call it so, notwithstanding the favourable light in which the noble lord and the Hon. gentleman have endeavoured to represent it ; for the gentleman himself pretended neither a scruple of conscience nor a point of honour for refusing to fall upon his knees at our bar. If he had made such a pretence, it would have been some excuse for his refusal, and would have furnished us at least with an opportunity to consider, whether we should accept of that excuse or no. As to a scruple of conscience, especially if he had been known to be any way inclined to that sect which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to mention, I am persuaded, the house would have accepted of it as an excuse ; because most gentlemen here would, I believe, rather laugh at than punish such a ridiculous scruple, tho' that gentleman knows that some of his friends would be very apt to call such a scruple a perverse obstinacy, and to punish it as such in the severest manner. But as to a point of honour, I cannot comprehend how or in what manner it can acquire such a name : His putting himself in a proper posture, in a posture which has always been usual, and with which we cannot dispense : I say, his putting himself in such a posture, to receive the

sentence of this house, was no acknowledgment of the justice of that sentence, or of his own guilt. It was only a testimony of that respect, which every man ought to have, and which no man ever yet refused to pay to the commons of Great-Britain assembled by their representatives in this house. I shall grant, that during the session he could not have expected to be discharged from prison, without petitioning, and acknowledging his sorrow for having incurred the displeasure of this august assembly ; and perhaps some sort of acknowledgment of the justice of the sentence might have been insisted on ; but supposing he had refused this, and of course had continued in prison during the whole session, he would then have suffered the punishment inflicted by the house for the offence he had been guilty of towards our returning officer, and, I am persuaded, no gentleman would in this session have thought of moving for recommitting him : If any had, I am fully convinced, the motion would have been rejected by a great majority of this assembly.

But, Sir, the offence he has now been guilty of, is an offence against the house itself : It is a contemptuous refusal of that respect which is due to us, and this we can never, consistently with our dignity, forgive, until he makes a due submission, and begs pardon in the humblest manner for having been guilty of such a refusal. Therefore I cannot see how any member of this house can be against the motion my noble friend has made. But as a motion has been made for adjourning, I know that the question must be first put upon that motion ; for which reason every gentleman who is of the same opinion with me, must give his negative to that question ; because if that question be carried in the negative, the next question, of course, will be upon my noble friend's motion, which, I hope, will be carried

by a great majority in the affirmative.

*The next Debate I am to give you the Substance of, is that we had in our Club upon the Army, or rather upon the Number of Troops it should consist of; for it having been proposed, that the Number should be 18,857 men, Horatius Cocles stood up, and spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I**F I were to speak my real sentiments, or could hope for success in what I think most agreeable to our constitution, I should both speak and act upon the present occasion in a manner very different from what I intend to do. I should not trouble you with any motion, but should content myself with opposing the present motion, and should endeavour to shew you the inutility and the danger of keeping up in time of peace any number of mercenary troops at all. But as I cannot hope for getting a negative put upon the present motion, I shall touch no further upon the inutility or danger of keeping up a standing army, or more properly a mercenary army, than to shew, that it is a real evil; and if I can shew this, it must be allowed, that the less we have of it the better. As to the inutility of keeping up a standing army, I shall grant, Sir, that in a country where they have no regular militia, where the people are destitute of arms, and unacquainted with all sorts of military discipline; not only a standing army but a very numerous standing army is absolutely necessary; but this necessity is, I may say, self-created; for it is created by keeping up a standing army, and will always become the more absolute, the longer a standing army is kept up; for whilst governors are provided with a standing army, unless they have more publick spirit

Sir J—H—C—

than governors usually have, they will be so far from promoting, that they will discourage every sort of military spirit among the people; and as arms cannot be provided without expence, nor military exercises learned without trouble, the people in all countries are but too apt to save themselves this expence and trouble, if they are left at liberty to do so by their governors.

To this I must add, Sir, what is still worse: When a standing army has been long kept up in any country, it alters the very nature of the people. Let them have been in former times never so much renowned for courage and resolution, they become generally mere poltrons. All the dangerous services of the society are performed by the gentlemen of the army; and the rest of the people being thus unaccustomed to every sort of peril, they shrink, they are confounded at the approach of it, and generally imagine it much greater than it really is. So true is that observation of Horace, made near 2000 years ago, that to breed a man a soldier,

*Vitamque sub dio et trepidis agit  
In rebus.*

On the contrary, when men are from their infancy bred up in ease and security, without being ever exposed to any danger, they become naturally effeminate, and are apt to be frightened at their own shadow; and the misfortune is, that as the army must be recruited from the body of the people, it may continue to be formidable to a dastardly people, but it too becomes in a little time contemptible to a brave foreign enemy; of which we had of late years a remarkable example, when the numerous standing army of the Great Mogul was defeated and dispersed by a handful of Persian troops under the famous Kouli-Kan.

From hence, Sir, it is evident, that tho' a standing army may be at first useful



useful for the defence of a country, yet the certain consequence at last is, that it makes the country an easy prey to an invading enemy. Therefore to provide for a true and lasting defence, the only method is to be always careful to cultivate a military spirit among the people in general, and not only to encourage but even to compel them to provide themselves with proper arms for their defence, and to breed themselves up from their infancy to all sorts of military exercises. For this purpose they ought to be formed into a regular militia, and every man within such an age obliged to lift himself in some regiment either of horse or foot; but such a military power, tho' the safest and best for the country in general, few governors will be apt to approve of, because it would be ridiculous in them to expect, that a military power consisting of the whole body of the people, would support them in oppressing and plundering the people. They could not then expect to continue longer in the government than they made themselves agreeable to the people in general, and as this would to most governors be a very precarious tenure, they endeavour to provide themselves with a standing army of mercenary troops, by means whereof they may continue to govern the people in spite of the people, which becomes every day the more easy and safe, the less the people are inured to military discipline, until at last they may oppress and plunder the people as much as they will, provided they do but take care to keep their army attached to their interest, by allowing their chief leaders a share of the plunder.

This, Sir, in most countries was the true cause of a standing army's being established; and this alone may shew how dangerous it is to continue such an establishment, even in an absolute monarchy, where the people have no liberties or privileges to take

care of. In such a government, indeed, the people are not so much to be blamed, because if the monarch takes it into his head to provide himself with a standing mercenary army, the people have no legal way to prevent it; and tho' their master may by that means be made more tyrannical, they thereby become no greater, though perhaps more wretched slaves than they were before. But in a country where the people have some liberties and privileges to take care of, their danger is infinitely greater; and as no such establishment can be legally made without their consent, they are not only to blame, but they are mad, if they consent to it upon any pretence whatsoever; for it is providing their government with a power to strip them of all their liberties and privileges, and to reduce them from a state of freedom to a state of slavery, which power will certainly be made use of, as soon as the army is properly modelled for the purpose, and the warlike spirit of the people so much depressed as to render them unfit for making any resistance; and this establishment will more probably and more certainly be attended with tyranny under a limited than under an absolute monarchy; for an absolute monarch with the assistance of a standing mercenary army may be a tyrant, but a limited monarch rendering himself absolute by such assistance must, at least until his absolute power be established, and the spirit of liberty to totally extinguished among the people, that he has no longer any reason to be afraid of it.

The only other circumstance I can think of, which makes it necessary to keep up a standing army in time of peace, is when a country has an extensive frontier to defend, and a neighbour who keeps always a numerous standing army upon that frontier. As the designs of such a neighbour cannot be previously known, nor his faith depended on, and as he may

suddenly carry any ambitious design into execution, a country which has the misfortune to have an extensive frontier adjacent to his, must necessarily keep a standing army upon that frontier, at least sufficient to check the progress of the invading enemy, until the people of the interior as well as frontier provinces can assemble at the place appointed for the general rendezvous. These, I say, Sir, are the only two circumstances I can think of, which render it necessary to keep up a standing army in time of peace, consequently in a country such as this, which is under neither of these circumstances, such an army must be altogether useless for any good purpose: It can be of no use but for protecting an oppressive, rapacious administration against the resentment of the people, or for executing and supporting the arbitrary designs of a sovereign against the liberties and privileges of his people; and in this light it must be allowed to be dangerous.

I know, Sir, it will be suggested, that we are now under the first of the two circumstances I have mentioned: That our people are now quite destitute of arms, and strangers to all sorts of military discipline; and I am sorry to say there is too much truth in this suggestion. But the natural fierce, undaunted spirit of our ancestors still remains among the people in general, as evidently appeared from the behaviour of our new raised regiments in the last Spanish and French war; and the tameness of the people during the last rebellion was not owing to their want of courage: I am afraid it was owing to an indifference in many as to the support of our present establishment; for we are not to judge of the hearts of men from their expressions or their contributions at that time; because, I am persuaded, there were many that expressed themselves in a most zealous manner in favour of our present government, and even contribut-

ed with great seeming alacrity, who nevertheless would have been glad to have seen the rebels in London, and who perhaps would have joined them as soon as they had entered the city. Another reason why the rebels met with so little opposition, was the people's trusting to our army, for they thought there was no necessity for their venturing their lives, as they paid for a mercenary army, which they thought sufficient for preventing their being brought under any such necessity. These, Sir, I am confident, were the true causes of the rebels making such an interrupted progress; and both these causes proceed from our having so long kept up a standing mercenary army; for no man of common sense will chuse to risk his being killed or wounded, when he thinks there is no necessity for his exposing himself to such a risk; and this is the true reason why a gang of smugglers, a mob of rioters, or the like, meet with so little resistance from the people: They trust to the troops they hire for these purposes; but this, as I have said, produces at last a fatal effect upon the minds of the people in general, by depriving them not only of military discipline, but of all courage or resolution, and thereby exposing them to be conquered first by their domestick mercenaries, and next by some foreign invader.

Thank God! Sir, our people are not yet reduced to such a scandalous state of indolence and cowardice; but this will be the fatal consequence, if we keep such a numerous standing army much longer in pay, and so much neglect to cultivate military discipline, or to propagate a warlike spirit among the rest of the people. To me this consequence already appears to be too near at hand; and therefore, were I to regard my own way of thinking only, I should be for putting a negative upon the motion now before us, because I should be against our agreeing to any number

ber of troops, until our ministers had concurred in framing and passing some effectual law for arming, disciplining, and regimenting every man in the kingdom within such an age, who is not under some bodily infirmity; for that our ministers will ever concur in such a scheme, I very much doubt, unless we make it the condition of our consenting to keep up such a mercenary army, as may be necessary for guards and garisons properly so called. But as this consequence does not yet appear in the same light to other gentlemen, tho', I hope, it soon will, I shall not at present push my aversion to a standing army so far, but content myself with moving for a less number than is now proposed; for considering our circumstances as an island, and the superiority of our navy, I cannot conceive what reason our ministers can avow for keeping up such a numerous standing army in time of peace. We know what a large number of ships it takes to transport a small number of troops, and what a long time is necessary to prepare, fit out, and victual a fleet proper for this purpose: We know that it is hardly possible for any of our neighbours to prepare for invading us with 10 or 15,000 men, before our having had at least a month's previous notice of their design; and in that time we could recruit our army to at least double the number, besides our army in Ireland, which in that time might likewise be doubled. Therefore I must conclude, that 15,000 men, besides the 12,000 we have in Ireland, are more than sufficient for guarding us against any possible invasion; for with these we might in a month's time have 54,000 regular troops to encounter an invading enemy; and when we have such an army ready to march at an hour's warning, can we think that any power would be so mad as to invade this island with 15,000, or even with 30,000 men, when they know, that by means of our navy,

we could shut up the passage so, that their invading army could neither be reinforced nor recalled?

There can therefore be no avowable pretence, Sir, for keeping up above 15,000 men, unless it be said, that the majority of the people are so discontented that most of them would join with the invaders of their country. If this, Sir, be the true reason, it is so far from being a reason for keeping up the number now proposed, that it is an answerable argument for disbanding every regiment now in Great-Britain; for if the people be now so much and so generally discontented, they must either be satisfied by a change of measures, or enslaved by a mercenary army. But it is impossible to suppose, that the people are generally dissatisfied with the measures of our present administration, when those measures are so uniformly approved of by such a great majority of this assembly; for we cannot suppose, that a discontented people would freely and fairly chuse such contented representatives. Therefore, even this reason cannot so much as be pretended, without acknowledging what will not surely be admitted by this assembly, that very few of us have been freely and fairly chosen for the places we severally represent, or that most of us have broke all faith with our constituents, and have acted, ever since we took our seats here, in direct opposition to the professions we made to our constituents when we were chosen, and upon the faith of which they did us the honour to chuse us.

Thus, Sir, it is impossible to assign so much as a pretence for keeping up such a number of mercenary troops in time of peace; but besides the reasons which are founded upon their inutility and danger, there is a most urgent reason for lessening their number as much as possible, and that is, the impossibility we are under to defray the charge without in-

swatching upon the sinking fund, or loading the landed interest with four shillings in the pound. Even with the diminution I am to propose, we must, I believe, take something from the sinking fund for the current service; but surely the less we misapply that sacred fund, the better it will be for our publick credit, the better for the creditors of the publick; because every payment that is made out of it towards discharging the national debt will raise the price of the residue; and towards this we are, I think, in gratitude, as well as honour, bound to contribute as much as we can, as the publick creditors have so lately agreed to accept of an interest of three and a half instead of four. Therefore, Sir, for the preservation of our constitution, for the preservation of publick credit, for the preservation of our own honour, and for the benefit of the publick creditors, I shall conclude with a motion for amending the motion now before us, by putting the words, fifteen thousand, instead of the words eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

*The next that spoke was C. Mænius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*  
S I R,

Considering what happened but five or six years ago, I am surprised how any gentleman can imagine it possible for him to persuade us, that our standing army is now become useless, when it is so well known, that if it had not been for our army, and the use it was of at that time, we should now have had no constitution, liberty, or property, to contend for. Can it be said, that the people of this country are now better provided with arms, or more accustomed to military discipline, than they were at that time?

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Can it be thought that the enemies to our present happy establishment are less numerous, or less inclined to overturn it, as soon as they can find an opportunity for so doing? And do not we know from experience, that the absence of our regular troops is an opportunity which they have never failed to lay hold of? Can it then be thought, that our regular troops are now become useless? Sir, they are and always must be of use not only to the friends, but even to the enemies of our present establishment: To the friends of this establishment they will always be of use, and even necessary, for the preservation of our lives, our liberties, and our properties; and to those poor deluded people, who from education, or from other motives, are enemies to the religion and liberties of their country, our regular troops are of use, because by them they are prevented from exposing themselves to the justice, and compelled to enjoy the mildness of that government, which they have so often endeavoured to subvert, and to which they are still known to be the most inveterate enemies.

I shall admit, Sir, that if it were possible to make every man in the kingdom not only a brave but a disciplined soldier, it would add very much to the strength and security of the nation: but this I look on as an Utopian scheme, which in theory appears charming, but in practice has always been found impracticable, in a country where commerce, manufactures, and industry have been introduced. A warlike spirit is extremely useful and highly commendable; but such is the nature of mankind, that it has always been found inconsistent with the spirit of industry; and from history as well as observation we may learn, that the most warlike people have always been the most idle and slothful. For this reason it has been found necessary to establish a military force, or what is

now

now called a standing army, in all nations, as soon as the people began to turn their minds to arts, industry and manufactures, or if they did not; the consequence has been, their being conquered by some neighbouring state that kept up such a force. The Grecian republicks were each for a long time nothing but military establishments: They thought of nothing but war, and they made themselves famous by their warlike exploits; but commerce, arts, and industry were at last introduced, and as neither of them kept up any standing army, they all became very soon a prey to the standing armies of the kings of Macedon. The Romans again were for a long time a military establishment, without commerce, arts, or industry among them. Their city was rather a camp where the people subsisted chiefly by the plunder they had got in war; but before the second Punick war they had begun to be a little civilized, and by that means were near becoming a prey to the standing armies of the Carthaginians; but by the laudable obstinacy of the patricians, that war was so long continued, that the whole people became again a sort of standing army, which at last gave them a complete victory over their enemies. However, the danger they had been in taught them the necessity of having always a number of regular veteran troops in their pay, and by such troops it was that they afterwards made all their conquests; and obtained such incredible victories over the numerous armies of the fierce Gauls, Germans, and Scythians.

But to come down to more modern times, Sir; what was the cause of the French victories from the beginning of the reign of Lewis XIV. quite down to the year 1701? Was it not because they carried on their wars with standing armies of veteran troops against militia, or what was little better, new raised regiments, such as by the Romans were called

June, 1752.

*Tirones*, which in their days, as we find from their history, were always held in contempt, by their enemies as well as themselves. This was the true cause of all the French victories during the time I have mentioned; but the same thing happened to them as had before happened to the Carthaginians, they carried on war so long, and with such short interruptions, that the armies of their enemies became veterans as well as their own, which gave such a remarkable turn to the fortune of war, in that which was carried on against them in the reign of queen Anne, and which would probably have ended in their utter ruin, as the second Punick war did in that of Carthage, if it had not been for the fatal and wicked change in the councils of this nation. This remarkable change in the fortune of war is such a clear proof of the advantage of keeping up standing armies, in time of peace, as can admit of no doubt or contradiction; and we all know, what a change has of late years been brought about in Russia, by their keeping up numerous standing armies in time of peace. In short, Sir, to talk of propagating a warlike spirit and military discipline among the whole people of a trading industrious nation, so as to make them of equal use with standing armies, is, in my opinion, as chimerical a project as was ever thought of by any Utopian statesman; and the very attempt would in this country breed a more general discontent than the most numerous standing army that was ever proposed. What would a farmer say, should he be called in harvest time to attend a review or exercise of the militia at some miles distance from his farm? What would a master tradesman or manufacturer, or a rich shop-keeper say, should he be called for such a purpose from his business, when he had several bales of goods to pack up for a foreign or domestick market? If a small fine only were to be imposed

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imposed for his non-attendance at any review or exercise, he would never attend; and if an high penalty, with an arbitrary power to excuse, were established, where or how would you lodge that power, so as to prevent its becoming partial and oppressive? Should such a scheme be set on foot, I am persuaded, Sir, we should very soon have petitions from all parts of the kingdom, praying to be relieved from such oppression, and begging for the re-establishment of a standing army.

I am therefore of opinion, Sir, that the keeping up of a certain number of regular troops, even in time of peace, is now become absolutely necessary, and will continue to be so, as long as the people of this country continue to be a trading industrious people, which, I hope, will be until time shall be no more. The only question therefore is, to keep those regular troops under such regulations as not to render them dangerous to the liberties of the people, or to their own; for as to their number, it hardly deserves the name of a question, so far as relates to our liberties; because the greatest number under proper regulations can be no way dangerous to our constitution, and I am of opinion, that a less number than the Hon. gentleman has proposed, would be sufficient for overturning our constitution, if we should ever allow them to be properly modelled for that purpose; but whilst they continue to be under the annual consideration and regulation of parliament, it is not, nor ever will be possible to model them so as to make them fit for such a wicked purpose.

For this reason, I think, Sir, that with regard to the number of our standing army, the only thing we have to consider, is the expence; and in that respect I will allow, that in our present circumstances we ought not to keep up a greater number than

is absolutely necessary. But as to this question I must confess, Sir, I do not think myself qualified for being a judge; and indeed I must think, that our generals and other chief officers are the best judges; for as they all know the difficulties their country labours under at present, I am persuaded, no one of them would propose or approve of a greater number than he thought absolutely necessary; and as the Hon. gentleman who made you the first motion, consulted with most of them before he made his motion, I am convinced, that the number he moved for is the least they thought necessary for our security. But even as to my own thoughts of the matter, if I may presume to mention them, I must think the number he proposed the least that can be supposed necessary, when we consider the great number of troops which must be kept in the northern parts of this island, and the number of troops which the most inveterate enemy both of our country and religion always has within view of our coast, or not many hours sail from it; and that a considerable body of those troops may be landed suddenly upon that part of the island, which is not above three or four days march from our capital.

I shall admit, Sir, that when troops are to be several days at sea, and a great number of horse to be embarked, it requires such a number of ships, and so great preparation, that 10 or 15,000 men cannot be embarked and transported, without our having some weeks notice of it, if our ministers do their duty; but when troops are to be but a few hours at sea, and none but infantry and dismounted dragoons or hussars to be embarked, I am of opinion, that the French might land 10,000 men within three days long marches of our capital, before we had the least notice or suspicion of their design; and even with the number

propoſed by my Hon. friend, I doubt much if we can always have 10,000 men of regular troops in our capital, or within three days march of it. Beſides, Sir, what happened in the laſt rebellion ſhould be a leſſon to us, never to have our religion, liberties, and properties depending upon the fate of one battle, which by an unaccountable panick, and many other accidents, might be determined againſt us; and yet this would be the certain conſequence, ſhould we ſend the whole of our regular troops near London to engage an enemy at not above a day or two's march from it; for if they ſhould by any accident be defeated, the enemy would be in poſſeſſion of our capital before we could form another army to oppoſe them; and conſidering the great number of diſaffected, or not well affected perſons, we have even in the ſouth parts of this iſland, I am afraid, that if the enemy were once in poſſeſſion of our capital, with the Preſenter at their head, our preſent government, and conſequently our religion, liberties, and properties would be irrecoverably overturned.

This conſideration, Sir, and this alone, makes me moſt heartily wiſh to ſee a practicable ſcheme eſta bliſhed for our having a well diſci plined militia; for tho' we might even in that caſe find it neceſſary to keep up a body of regular troops, yet ſuch a militia would add very much to our ſecurity, as it would enable us to augment our ſtanding army as ſoon as neceſſity required; and tho' I think it impracticable to have our whole people armed and diſci plined, yet I do not think it impracticable to have in every county a certain number of militia armed and diſci plined; therefore, I hope, gentlemen who are more capable than I am, will turn their thoughts that way, and whenever I ſee a ſcheme for this purpoſe, which I think practicable, it ſhall have my moſt hearty concurrence.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

*A LETTER concerning CHARLES XII. King of SWEDEN, occaſioned by a new Hiſtory of that Prince, now preparing for the Preſs in that Kingdom.*

SIR, Stockholm, April 7, 1752.

I HAVE obſerved, with great concern, that even the moſt able, and the moſt judicious of modern writers, ſpeak very frequently of our late monarch Charles XII. without having any juſt ideas of the character, or of the life of that monarch. This moment, I may ſay, I have met with a proof of this in a very agreeable piece, lately publiſhed, entitled, *A Parallel between Alexander and Thamas Kouli-Kan*. "It was, ſays the author, the example of Alexander, which fortified the thirſt of conqueſt in the boſom of that very extraordinary prince, whom Europe has, in our times, beheld depopulating his own kingdom, to ravage the dominions of his neighbours, and to whom friends and foes have conſpired to attribute the ſurname of The Alexander of the North."

It is not barely with a deſign of complaining, that I have the honour to write you this letter. I very willingly admit, that the author of this piece has done no injury to the king of Sweden's character, ſuppoſing it to be ſuch as it is repreſented by the moſt celebrated hiſtorians of our age. But it is a debt due to the love of truth, to obſerve, that theſe hiſtorians, and more eſpecially one, who, by the graces of his ſtile, deſerved to be a model to the reſt, have taken great pains to give the world ſuch an opinion of Charles XII. as all Sweden, and thoſe more eſpecially, who knew that great king beſt, think themſelves bound in conſcience to diſavow.

We maintain, Sir, that it is by no means true, that Charles XII. depopulated his kingdom to ravage the dominions of his neighbours; that the thirſt of conqueſt never inflamed his boſom; and that ſuch panegyriſts, as have taken it into their heads to compare him to Alexander, are, at the bottom, very unjuſt cenſurers of his conduct. We entertain theſe notions, becauſe we know perfectly well, that this prince never began any war with a view to conqueſt. He took up arms purely from a principle of ſelf-defence; and, from the time he took them up, to that of his death, he never had any other point in view than to conclude a peace, which might put him in poſſeſſion of what was actually his before the war began. We ſee in this plan a great deal of wiſdom and juſtice, but

nothing at all of that immoderate passion for glory, to which modern historians make him, at every turn, sacrifice the repose of his people, and the true interest of his crown.

It is indeed a truth, and a truth we cannot possibly deny, that Sweden was exhausted, both in respect to men and money, at the death of her king. But what country in the world would not have been exhausted, in maintaining, without any ally, and without any succour, a war of 18 years continuance, against the united forces of all its neighbours? In order, therefore, to charge Charles XII. with the ruin of his kingdom, he must be also charged either with beginning this war without cause, or of continuing it without reason; and that neither of these charges can be maintained, we are in a condition of shewing to demonstration.

We must however acknowledge, Sir, that you are not obliged to take our words for all this; proofs are necessary to establish such an opinion; and even the strongest proofs are requisite to destroy a notion generally received. It is not therefore in my intention to undertake here the undeceiving of those who condemn Charles XII. on the credit of those historians: What might be requisite for that purpose, would much exceed the bounds of a letter. All I aim at is, only to inform such as interest themselves in the cause of truth, that we are actually composing in Sweden, *Observations on the Life of Charles XII.* which will set in a clear point of light, the views of that monarch, from records that are still extant in the archives of the kingdom, monuments which will establish a very different character of him from that which is given in those writings.

The world will find, when these Observations appear, that Charles XII. was a great statesman, as well as a great captain; that he fought only to defend his own dominions, and never to become master of those of his neighbours; that the sole principle of glory which animated his conduct, was neither to do nor to suffer wrong; that the spirit of vengeance, which has been attributed to him in so high a degree, never dictated a single action of his whole life; that justice, and the interests of his crown, were the sole motives of all his resolutions; and that his faults, for we do not dissemble his having faults, were by no means that cruelty, and contempt for the life of his subjects, for which he has been as falsely as furiously accused.

If, with all these great qualities, with

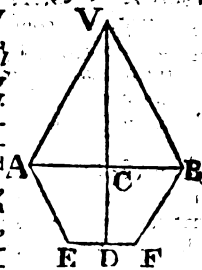
motives so pure, with projects so well concerted; he met with such disappointments, as might bring his wisdom and good conduct into dispute; we hope to prove, that these disappointments ought to be placed amongst the number of those events, which human prudence cannot foresee, or avoid. We shall also endeavour to render it as evident as it is possible, that if Providence had not been pleased to cut him off in the flower of his age, his invincible courage, joined to his wise conduct, had surmounted all obstacles, and rendered Sweden more formidable than before his time she had ever been. I have the honour to be, &c.

*An ARITHMETICAL QUESTION, by an Agricultor.*

**F**OUR persons B, C, D, E, bought lands of turneps of A; B had 16 rods by 12 yards, C had 20 rods by 10 yards, D had 41 rods by 34 yards, E had 29 rods by 10 yards, and 41 rods by 2 rods or perches. Query the true quantity of land each person had the above said turneps off, and what he ought to pay, at 3l. 17s. 6d. an acre.

*An useful PROBLEM: By JAMES HEMINGWAY, Teacher of the Mathematics, and Land-Surveyor, at Norwich.*

**L**ET  $AV = BV$   
 $L = L = 2.5$  feet,  
 and  $AE = BF = 1$   
 $= 8,544$  feet: Now if the plane DEAV make one revolution round its altitude DV, a solid will be generated, something like a circular hay-stack, whose greater circumference is  $P = 94,248$  feet, and the lissir is  $p = 75,3984$  feet. Query a theorem for its solidity.



*The following Extract from the PREFACE to Dr. HUTTON's Second Volume of Observations upon AIR, is not only curious, but may be useful to our Readers.*

**A**IR is certainly, says the doctor, of all things the most necessary for supporting life, because all other things we may be for several hours, but air we cannot be a moment without. Whether it be pure, or impure, is therefore without doubt of the utmost consequence; and a physician ought to learn exactly both its good and its bad qualities. But by the word air, I do not mean the mere element so called; I mean the earth's atmosphere, which being composed of a great



great many various particles, may be hurtful or beneficial to us in a great variety of ways. The different states of the air, either for preserving health, or repelling diseases, are therefore daily to be observed.

Examples will elucidate what is said : A very dry and cold season, during the continuance of a north or north-east wind, A contracts the whole habit of the body, strengthens the fibres, renders the vessels tighter and stronger, and the fluids thicker ; moreover, it accumulates and strongly compresses the globules of blood : In the words of Celsus, it strengthens the whole body, and renders it more nimble and active ; therefore, in the opinion of Hippocrates, the north-east wind is of all winds the most wholesome. But if such a season continues longer than usual, the solids become too much contracted, and too elastic ; and the fluids become too thick, and very glutinous, so as to be unfit for passing along the smallest vessels ; for it not only brings a clamminess upon the fluids, which endangers an inflammation, but likewise it so much condenses the red globules of the blood, as to make it difficult for them to pervade the outermost branches of the arteries ; because, by being made harder than they ought to be, they cannot easily change their round figure into an oblong one for rendering their passage the more easy ; and as the little arteries are already by the cold contracted, they strongly resist any distention. From hence arise obstructions, inflammations, pleuritis, inflammations of the lungs, quinies, rheumatisms, and in short all those diseases which proceed from a thick, viscid, and inflamed blood, drove on by a very much increased force of the heart and arteries ; for the more the vessels are contracted by the cold, the more they are compressed by the weight of the atmosphere, the fluids contained in them move with a proportionably greater velocity, which causes a greater friction, and that a greater heat ; and this at last thickens and condenses the blood to a very high degree. These effects are all certain and constant ; for during this state of the air, the blood taken even from a man in perfect health, is very thick, and for the most part glutinous, but much more so upon the approach of a fever.

This morbid clamminess does not however come all at once, nor does it happen to all, for it comes on gradually after a north-east wind and dry season has long prevailed ; and we are to observe not only what sort of days we have during this season, but what sort we had immediately preceding. But to men of a lax and slegmatick habit of body this state of the air

is so far from being hurtful, that it is extremely beneficial, by rendering them more firm and lively. Thus the winter agrees better or worse with one sort of constitution, as was observed by the best of masters \*, and the summer with another. From hence seems to be the cause, that one sort of epidemical fever is fatal to the strong and robust, but favourable to the puny ; whereas another, which is occasioned by a moist and warm air, is most cruel to the latter. Therefore from a great change in the atmosphere, an epidemical distemper is either greatly changed, or altogether suppressed ; which we often find by experience.

Now for guarding against, and even for removing the evils of a dry and cold season, we should use a great deal of diluting, emollient, and warm drink, and a soft relaxing diet ; nor should we ever venture abroad before having drank something warm, whether we be to travel a-foot or horseback, against these north-east winds. But if one begins from thence to be ill and feverish, especially if attended with a pain in the throat or side, let him be immediately bled, and if the fever increases, let it be soon repeated ; as it is a certain rule, that bleeding is never more safe or successful in acute distempers, than during a cold and dry state of the air, and when the barometer continues high ; nor does this hold only in pluries and inflammations of the lungs, but also in many other diseases, (such as the small-pox, measles, rheumatism, colick, &c. May, even in intermitting fevers, meaning the quotidian and tertian, the opening of a vein is very proper, otherwise they frequently bring on a continual burning or inflammatory fever.

On the other hand, a moist warm state of the atmosphere, relaxes the fibres too much, diminishes the force of the vessels, makes the blood slegmatick, sluggish, and thinner than it ought to be, and renders the whole body spiritless, humid, languid, and subject to slow, putrid, long intermitting fevers. Here therefore, a quite contrary sort of diet and physick is to be made use of, such a one as is proper for hardening the solid parts of the body, preserving the temperament of the fluids, and strongly compressing the globules of the blood. That is to say, a rough, cold, generous sort of drink, a strong, drying, astringent diet, the cold-bath, and other things of the same kind. As to fevers in this state of the air, blood-letting is of very little use, nay, if plentiful, it is very hurtful ; for they arise from a weakened power of the heart and arteries, from a too lax texture of the blood, and from a sluggishness.

sluggishness in the fluids; from hence arises a stagnation, and a liquid vital corruption, and from hence it is that slow, putrid, malignant, intermitting fevers, are always the consequences of such a season; in the cure of which strengthening, and not at all enfeebling remedies, are wanted. For very often, whilst such seasons prevail, quotidian and tertian agues degenerate into long continual putrid fevers, with great danger to the patients, and if they escape, they for the most part fall into the yellow jaundice, or into a dropsy. And indeed they are never sooner or more successfully restored to health, than by the air's becoming serene and clear, and the mercury's rising high in the barometer. This I have constantly observed, and the same was formerly taken notice of by the famous Fred. Hoffman, who so long continued in the practice of physick: Whereas such patients very slowly recover whilst the cloudy and rainy south-wind blows.

Moreover, a cold moist state of the atmosphere is not a little pernicious; for it hurts us in a great many ways, but chiefly by insinuating cold exhalations into the body, and highly obstructing perspiration: We are then to wrap ourselves well up in cloaths, to keep by a warm fire, and by a proper regimen to guard, as much as possible, against these chilling vapours. In fine, we are by all means to promote perspiration, amongst which that of a frequent rubbing of the whole body before the fire contributes a great deal, as well as daily exercise, and that even more violent than usual.

Thus we ought always to combat against a peculiar interperature of the air.

The doctor then enters into a more particular examination of the different sorts of air in different sorts of places, the different diseases that are consequent thereupon, and the changes that are produced by different sorts of winds; which may be useful to physicians, but is not so necessary for the generality of readers.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 176.*

**T**H O' the resolutions of both these committees were approved of both in the committee, and upon the report, yet some of them were opposed, particularly, the first resolution of Nov. 28, to which an amendment was proposed, by putting 15,000 instead of 18,857. This produced a debate, in which the principal speakers for the amendment were Sir John Hynd Cotton, Morreys Bertie, Esq; W. Beckford, Esq; T. Prowse, Esq;

M. Robinson, Esq; and the earl of Egmont; and the principal speakers against it were col. Lyttelton, Dr. Lee, col. Leighton, W. Lyttelton, Esq; and H. Pelham, Esq; And the question being put upon the amendment, it was carried in the negative by 108 to 43; after which the resolution as first proposed was agreed to without a division.

The only other resolution of the committee of supply that was strenuously opposed, was the first resolution of Jan. 23, in which debate the chief speakers in favour of the treaty and motion were Henry Pelham, Esq; Mr. Solicitor General, Thomas Potter, Esq; Sir William Yonge, Sir Thomas Robinson, the earl of Hillsborough, Henry Fox, Esq; and Henry Legge, Esq; and the chief speakers against both were William Beckford, Esq; the lord Strange, and the lord visc. Cobham, besides Horatio Walpole, sen. Esq; who spoke against the treaty, but for the motion. At last upon the question's being put in the committee on the 22d, it was carried in the affirmative by 236 to 54, and next day agreed to, upon the report, by the house without a division.

As to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, they were all agreed to without any remarkable opposition, as were the bills, or clauses in bills, which were brought in and passed in pursuance of them, except the bill brought in, in pursuance of the two resolutions of Jan. 27, which was intitled, *A bill for licensing, upon a duty to be paid, and for regulating pawnbrokers, within the bills of mortality, and for more effectually preventing the receiving of stolen goods*, and passed by the commons, March 12, but was rejected by the lords.

But the bill brought in and passed, in pursuance of the resolution of Feb. 25, requires some explanation; therefore we shall observe, that, Jan. 17, there was presented to the house a petition from several master printers of silk, &c. setting forth the great advantages of that trade; the use of gum senega therein; the rise of the price of that commodity, from 30s. to 12l. per hundred weight, by the decay of the African trade; and praying for leave to bring in a bill for the importation of that commodity in British bottoms from any European ports.

Upon this the reader must recollect, that by the navigation act passed in king Charles the 1st's reign, no goods of foreign growth or manufacture can be imported from other places, than those of their growth or manufacture, or from those ports where they can only, or usually have been shipped for transportation; therefore

therefore this gum could before be imported only from the coast of Africa; and as the African company has no exclusive trade, the reader will, perhaps, be surprised, how the separate traders came to neglect the importation of this gum, when it was become so scarce and dear in this country; but we must observe, that for many years the French have pretended an exclusive right to that part of Africa called Senega, or the Gum Coast, which lies about and to the north of the river Senegal, being the northernmost of the four branches into which the Niger divides itself, about 300 miles up from its mouth; and they have not only pretended to, but have exercised this right, by seizing and confiscating the ships of other nations which they found trading upon this coast: How we came to submit to, or suffer such an incroachment, is not known; but this is the true reason why gum senega became so scarce in this nation; and if we allow them to continue this exclusive right, we must for the future have the whole of this useful commodity from France, if they should be so good as to let us have any.

If we continue therefore to submit to this exclusive right pretended to by the French, and if this gum can be had no where else, the duty of 10s. per hundred weight imposed by this act upon such gum brought from any port in Europe, will be a discouragement to the manufacture of printed silks, calicoes, linens, and cottons, and can be no encouragement to the importation of it from the place of its growth, which the French will render impossible; but as we have a sort in an island, called James Island, within the mouth of the river Gambia, another branch of the Niger, it is to be hoped, we may prevail with the natives to bring us large quantities of this gum down that river, even tho' the French should continue in possession of their pretended exclusive right to the northward; for it is to be hoped, that this gum may be found up the country as well as upon the coast. If it should not, the French will certainly be able to undersell us at foreign markets, with respect to all printed silks, calicoes, linens, and cottons; and if they should, we hope it will not be imputed to the extravagance or luxury of our people, but to our allowing them to get a monopoly of the material so necessary in that sort of manufacture.

As to the malt and land-tax acts we need only take notice, that there was in each a clause of credit, as usual, for borrowing 750,000l. upon the malt-act, and 2,500,000l. upon the land-tax act, both

at 3l. per cent. either by tallies of loan, or Exchequer bills, or both, as the treasury should find most convenient; and to agree with contractors for circulating those bills; but we cannot see why the growing produce of the sinking fund might not be made use of for circulating those bills, as well as to let it lie dead in the Exchequer until disposed of by the next session; because in that case the bills might, perhaps, be circulated at 1d. per cent. per diem. However, no such thing could this year be attempted, as Exchequer bills to the amount of 1,400,000l. were to be issued by virtue of the *Act for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money therein mentioned, out of the sinking fund; and for enabling his majesty to raise a further sum, &c.* which act was brought in and passed, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of Jan. 27, and Feb. 3, but seems to be a little obscure; for by the second clause, the Bank, conform to their proposal delivered to the house, Jan. 23, is to advance 1,400,000l. for the uses therein mentioned, on condition of having Exchequer bills of that value issued to them; and yet by the 8th clause these bills are to be placed as cash in the respective offices of the tellers of the Exchequer. The meaning of this probably is, that the bills, so soon as issued, were to be placed as so much money in the hands of the tellers, who, as they wanted money, were to send them from time to time to the Bank, and receive the value in money, till which time the bills were not to bear any interest; and thus the publick would be prevented from being obliged to pay interest for any sum, until it had immediate occasion for the money.

These are all the bills which were passed last session, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means; and as to the other bills which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first was the mutiny bill, which was ordered to be brought in, Dec. 3, and as it had nothing new in it, was carried thro' both houses without any opposition, and received the royal assent, Dec. 19, together with the land and malt-tax acts.

The next we shall take notice of is the *Act for the application of a sum of money therein mentioned, granted to his majesty, for making compensation and satisfaction to the royal African company of England, for their charter, &c.* This bill was a consequence of the *act for extending and improving the trade to Africa*, passed two years since; and the first step towards this bill was Jan. 9, when the company was ordered to lay before

before the house an account of such of their proprietors as were possessed of the stock they then stood possessed of on Dec. 31, 1748, and of what had been purchased since, and by whom. On the 13th, the house received a further report from the commissioners appointed to inquire into the claims of the said company's creditors; and next day they received from the present company of merchants trading to Africa, their account, together with the instructions they had sent to their agents at Cape Coast-Castle, and at James-Fort, in the river Gambia. On the 15th, a petition was presented to the house from the committee-men of the said company, praying the house to grant such a sum, for building, repairing and supporting, the forts on the said coast, for the ensuing year, as to the house should seem meet; which petition was referred to the committee of supply, and was the foundation of the first resolution of that committee of Jan. 28. On the 17th, a petition was presented from the old company, setting forth, that they had delivered all their forts and settlements into the hands of the new company, in consideration of a reasonable satisfaction which they were to have for the same, in order to enable them to satisfy their creditors and proprietors, and that being still obliged to act as a company, put them to an expence which they were not able to support, and therefore praying relief; which petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and a committee was appointed for examining the said further report from the said commissioners. The 20th, the accounts before mentioned of the proprietors of African stock were presented, and ordered to lie on the table; and on the 24th, William Dowdeswell, Esq; made the report from the said committee appointed on the 17th, which was likewise ordered to lie on the table. All necessary matters being thus prepared, when the order of the day was read on the 27th, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the supply granted to his majesty, the said petition of the royal African company was referred to the same, as also the resolutions of the house relating to this affair, which were agreed to, May 28, in the preceding session, and the said report and accounts; upon all which the 2d resolution of Jan. 28 was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Charlson, Mr. Dowdeswell, Sir William Yonge, and the lord Duplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; to whom an instruction was ordered, Feb. 7, that they should make provision in the said bill,

for vesting in the new company the lands, forts, castles, settlements, slaves, military stores, books, papers, and all other the effects of the royal African company of England; and for empowering the said new company, or their committee, by and with the consent and approbation of the commissioners of trade and plantations, to raise forces, and to make regulations for defence of the said forts and settlements, and for the punishment of offences therein committed, and to establish a court of judicature for determining disputes, the matter whereof should arise among the persons resident on the said coast. This bill was accordingly presented by Mr. Dowdeswell, Feb. 22, passed thro' both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

The next bill in course, is the bill intitled, *An act for the better preventing thefts and robberies, &c.* of which we gave an abstract in our Mag. for April. This bill, after reading the resolutions of the house of April 23, in the preceding session, was ordered to be brought in, Jan. 10, and Mr. Bathurst, the master of the Rolls, and Sir Richard Lloyd, were ordered to bring in the same. Accordingly it was presented, Jan. 17, by Mr. Bathurst, and passed thro' both houses without opposition, but was in some danger of being lost by an amendment made to it in the house of lords; for the bill, as it passed the house of commons, was confined to London and Westminster, and within 20 miles thereof, with respect to places for dancing, musick, or other entertainments of the like kind, which, unless licensed, were prohibited, and thus made disorderly houses; but this clause was by the lords made to extend all over England. Now it is a settled maxim in the house of commons, that they have the sole right of taxing the subject; and that the lords can neither extend nor increase, confine nor diminish, any tax they impose; but as the subject was by this bill to be taxed for the prosecution of bawdy-houses, gaming-houses, and other disorderly houses, the lords having made the bill general, was an extension of the tax, because the subject was now to be taxed for the prosecution of unlicensed places for dancing, or musick, which were not disorderly houses before this act; therefore, after the bill was returned from the lords with amendments, the commons, on March 18, ordered the amendments to be taken into consideration on the 20th, and this with another such amendment was disagreed to *nemine contradicente*, and also some of the other amendments were disagreed to.

and one amended; and a committee was appointed to draw up reasons to be offered to the lords at a conference, for disagreeing to these amendments; which reasons being drawn up and approved of by the house, were delivered to the lords at a conference on the 23d; but as the lords have never yet submitted to this sole privilege pretended by the commons, to prevent any dispute between the two houses, care was taken to offer different reasons from that which was the true one, such as its being unnecessary to extend this regulation all over England, and the like. By this means the lords, upon the report of the conference, agreed not to insist upon the amendments which the commons had disagreed to, and having agreed to the amendment made by the commons to one of their amendments, a message was sent on the 24th to acquaint the commons therewith, and the bill, thus confined to the cities of London and Westminster, and within 20 miles thereof, received the royal assent on the 26th.

As every thing relating to the woollen manufacture deserves our attention, we shall observe, that on Jan. 16, a petition from the town and port of Lancaster was presented, setting forth, That it would be a further improvement to the woollen manufacture in the northern parts of this kingdom, and of the utmost consequence to the increase thereof, to open new ports for the importation of Irish wool; and particularly, that the port of Lancaster was commodiously situated for such importation, and for a more ready and less expensive land carriage of the same, when imported, not only to several manufacturing towns in that county, and the county of Westmoreland, but also to the very seat and center of the woollen manufacture in Yorkshire; and that the traders in the said port of Lancaster constantly employed great numbers of ships in carrying goods and merchandize to Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, which frequently returned back empty, because of the restraint on the importation of Irish wool at that port; therefore praying for liberty to import Irish wool and yarn from Ireland at that port.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table, and was taken no notice of until Feb. 11, when petitions were presented from several places in Westmoreland and Yorkshire, representing the same advantages, and concluding with the same prayer as that from Lancaster; whereupon that petition was again read, and a bill ordered to be prepared and brought in by Mr. Reynolds, the lord Strange, Mr. Bold, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wil-

kinson, and Mr. Fazakerly, to open the port of Lancaster, for the importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland; presently after which a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill to open the port of Great-Yarmouth for the same purpose; and Mr. Horatio-Walpole, sen. Mr. Charles Townshend, the lord Duplin, and Mr. Bacon, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly both bills were brought in, passed both houses without much opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session. But why all the ports in the kingdom, where there are proper custom-houses established, should not by a general bill have been opened for this purpose, no very good reason can be given, except that the people of Ireland are not subject to the same taxes as the people in Britain are, which is rather a reason for altering our method of raising the publick revenue, than a reason against such a general bill.

The next bill we think necessary to take any particular notice of, was intitled, *A bill for annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown unalienably, and for making satisfaction to the lawful creditors thereupon, and to establish a method of leasing the same, and applying the rents and profits thereof, for the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of Scotland, and preventing future disorders there.*

Feb. 17, the lord advocate of Scotland moved for leave to bring in this bill; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, having acquainted the house, that his majesty being informed of the subject matter of this motion, recommended it to the consideration of the house, the same was agreed to, and the said lord advocate, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Solicitor-General, and the lord Duplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. On the 24th, the bill was presented to the house by the lord advocate, the substance whereof was, to annex unalienably to the crown the estates of the duke of Perth, the earl of Cromarty, the lord Lovat, M'donald of Barrisdale, Cameron of Lochiel, Stuart of Ardsheil, M'donald of Kenlock Moydart, M'pherson of Clunie, Buchannan of Arnprior, M'donald of Lochgary, Cameron of Callart, Farquharson of Monality, M'donald of Keppock, and Robertson of Strowan, in order that the yearly income of the same might be applied, as his majesty and his successors by their sign manual should direct, to the purposes of civilizing the inhabitants upon the said estates, and other parts of the Highlands and Islands

of Scotland, and the promoting among them the protestant religion, good government, industry, and manufactures, and the principles of duty and loyalty; for which purpose his majesty was empowered to appoint commissioners for managing the said estates, who were to have no salaries, but to appoint stewards under them, with an allowance not exceeding 5l. per cent. of the rental, and also clerks and other officers with reasonable salaries; and to grant leases for any term not exceeding 21 years, upon a reserved rent of not less than three fourths of the real annual value, and not above 20l. a year to any one person; all of which lessees were to take the oaths to the government, to reside upon and cultivate the premises, and not to assign or let the same to any other person, nor to pay any gratuity whatsoever to any other person for holding the same.

Then with respect to the creditors or claimants upon the said estates, we must observe, that by an act of the 20th year of his majesty's reign, all the late forfeited estates in Scotland were directed to be disposed of by publick sale, in case the crown should not take care to pay and satisfy all the claims upon the same, within 12 months after the same should be decreed to be just and lawful; and as most of these forfeited estates, especially those above-mentioned, had more claims upon them than they were worth, therefore they were all by the said act to be disposed of by publick sale; but as the estates above-mentioned all lay in the most disaffected parts of the Highlands, it was judged necessary that they should remain in the possession of the crown, because if they should be exposed to publick sale, they would probably be purchased in trust for the families of the forfeiting persons, and so the people would continue as much disaffected as ever. To prevent this consequence was the intention of this new bill, and in order that the just claimants, that is to say, such against whom no good objection could be made, might be satisfied as far as the true value of the estate could go, a valuation of the same was by this bill directed to be made by the court of session in Scotland, at the joint suit of the crown and the creditors; and upon their certificate of the value, the claimants were, to the amount of that value, to be paid out of the next aids to be granted by parliament, according to the order of preference to be settled by the said court. This was the substance of the bill, and as soon as presented it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; where-

upon a motion was made for its being printed, but after debate the question was carried in the negative.

Feb. 26, it was resolved to address for the following papers, or accounts to be laid before the house, viz. 1. A copy of the authentick copy of the register of the forfeited estates in Scotland, by the late rebellion, directed to be transmitted by the barons of Exchequer there, to the commissioners of the treasury, or lord high treasurer for the time being, by an act of the 20th of his present majesty's reign. 2. An account of all such sums of money as have been remitted unto the Exchequer at Westminster, from the receiver-general of his majesty's land rents and casualties in Scotland, on account of the issues and profits of real estates, forfeited by the late rebellion. 3. An account of all salaries in Scotland, appointed by the barons of Exchequer there, according to the directions of the commissioners of treasury, by virtue of the said act. Which papers were presented on the 28th, the first of the three being intitled, *An account transmitted by the barons of Exchequer in Scotland to the commissioners of the treasury, containing the yearly rents of the forfeited estates, the amount of the personal estates, and the nearest computation of the debts claimed, affecting those estates, as also what estates are totally claimed.* And the same day the bill was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, whereupon there ensued a debate, and after some time a motion was made for adjourning the debate to that day six weeks, but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; and then the bill was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house for the Monday following, being March 2, which it accordingly was, and the report ordered on the Wednesday following.

On that day the report being made by the lord Duplin, a motion was made for resolving, that the bill with the amendments should be ingrossed, on which there was a new debate; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the affirmative by 171 to 34. And on the 9th it was read a third time, and passed, but not without opposition, tho' the question for passing the bill was carried by another great majority of 134 to 29; whereupon the lord advocate was ordered to carry the bill to the lords.

In the house of lords this bill likewise met with opposition; for being read a second time, March 17, and the question for committing moved, there ensued a long debate, in which the duke of Bedford and the earl of Bath spoke against the bill,

bill, and the lord Chancellor, the marquis of Rockingham, the duke of Argyll, the marquis of Tweeddale, and the duke of Newcastle for it; after which the question was carried in the affirmative by 80 to 12; so that the bill passed that house with very little more-opposition, and without any amendment; and at the end of the session received the royal assent.

The last of the fortunate bills we think necessary to take notice of, was that intitled, *A bill for converting the several annuities therein mentioned, into several joint stocks of annuities, transferable at the Bank of England, to be charged on the sinking fund, and for other purposes therein mentioned.* For explaining the cause of this bill, we must observe, that there were then subsisting a great number of different funds for annuities, established at different times, and by different acts, which made it necessary to keep many different accounts, and consequently was both troublesome and expensive; therefore to prevent this for the future, the house, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, resolved to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the Friday following, to consider of the state of the national debt; and the account of the national debt \* being referred to the said committee, they came to eleven several resolutions, which were the next day reported, and agreed to by the house; and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. George Lyttelton, Mr. Campbell of Calder, Mr. Greenville, Mr. Vane, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. West, and Sir John Barnard, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to these resolutions.

Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Charlton presented to the house the said bill, which was intitled as above-mentioned, and by which eight different stocks of annuities, amounting in the whole to 9,137,821l. 5s. 10d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . principal money, at 3l. per cent. were by subscription to be erected into one joint stock from the 24th inst. and the annuities made payable out of the sinking fund, and transferable at the Bank. And moreover by the said bill six other different stocks of annuities, amounting to 17,701,321l. 18s. 9d. principal money, at 3l. 10s. per cent. until Jan. 5, 1756, or Jan. 5, 1758, and 3l. per cent. afterwards, were by subscription to be erected into two joint stocks of annuities from Oct. 10, 1752, and the annuities made payable out of the sinking fund, and transferable at the Bank; which two joint stocks last men-

tioned were after April 5, 1758, to be consolidated into one, and the annuities to be payable and transferable as before. And for answering the said annuities, all the taxes or funds formerly appropriated to their payment, were, from the said 25th of June instant, and 10th of October ensuing, appropriated to and made part of the sinking fund, after reserving sufficient to pay the annuities for lives at the Exchequer, and other charges and incumbrances charged on these funds. And by two clauses at the end of this bill it was provided, that the first and last subscribed old South-Sea annuities should, after the said 5th of April, 1758, be consolidated into one joint stock; and that after the said day the first and last subscribed new South-Sea annuities should be consolidated into another joint stock.

This was the substance of the bill, which was so reasonable, that it passed both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; so that from henceforth the house will not be so much troubled with providing for deficiencies of old funds; and it is to be hoped, this will be a foundation for uniting all the taxes appropriated to the payment of our debts, or to the civil list, into one fund, and directing the several payments to be made out of the same, which would render the business of the Exchequer much less expensive, and less mysterious, and consequently less liable to frauds or mistakes; but this cannot be expected, whilst the crown has the surplus of the duties appropriated to the civil list, over and above 800,000l. per ann. because that surplus would then go towards paying off so much of our publick debts yearly.

[To be continued in our next.]

#### A Brief Account of the BRACHMANES, or BRAMINS.

I THINK the first account that we have of the Brachmanes, by that name, in any history now extant, is in Strabo. What he copies from Megasthenes † amounts in general to this, That the Brachmanes are the most excellent of all the Indian philosophers: That they take singular care of their children from their very birth, or even before, by inculcating precepts of continency to the mothers during their pregnancy: That they live commonly in some grove near to a city: That their diet is sparing: That they lie upon skins, abstaining from the flesh of animals, and from venery, till they be 37 years of age, and then they

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\* See our Magazine for April, 1752, p. 152.

India about 300 years before the birth of Christ, but it is not now extant.

† Megasthenes writ a history of

they are permitted to wear fine linnen, and put bracelets upon their arms, and rings in their ears, and may marry several wives, and eat of the flesh of such creatures as are not used in tillage: That they are very grave in their discourses, and communicative to such as apply to them. With regard to their opinions, they held, that this world had a beginning, and must have an end, and that it was created, and is governed by God, whose presence is every where; and they agreed with Plato concerning the immortality of the soul, and a future retribution.

What we find recorded of the Brachmanes in other ancient writers, does not much contradict this account, tho' there are several variations and additions. Clemens Alexandrinus, Eusebius, Jerom, and Philostratus, all agree in their being a wife, religious, and self-denying people. It is no wonder if they be misrepresented by some authors in particular articles, considering what little communication the Greeks and Romans had with the Inhabitants of India. It is difficult to trace out their first rise; some think they are the descendants of Abraham by Keturah; he having sent away his children by her with gifts, they might retire eastward, and settle at last in India.

But the modern Brachmanes say, that they take their name and origin from one Bramma, so that they ought properly to be called Brammans. Many of our modern writers indeed call them Bramines, and particularly Abraham Rogers, a Dutchman, who resided several years on the coasts of Coromandel \* about the middle of the last century, and who is the most circumstantial in the history of that people, of any modern traveller that I have read. And, indeed, he had great opportunities of informing himself concerning their lives, manners, and customs, having contracted a friendship and familiarity with one of those Bramines, whose name was Padmanaba, by whom he was instructed in their way of living, and religious mysteries. He tells us, that they are divided into several sects, and in particular there are six sorts of them; and that they enjoy many peculiar privileges, specified in their Vedam. This Vedam is the book of these Pagans law, which comprehends all the articles of their belief, and teaches what ceremonies they are to practise: It is written in the Sanscortani language, and is divided into four parts. The first part treats of the first Cause; the first matter; of angels; of the soul; of the rewards of the virtuous, and punishments of the wicked; of generation, and corruption of creatures; what sin is, how it may be for-

given, by whom, and why. The second part treats of governors, to whom they attribute the superintendence of all things. The third part treats of morality, with precepts for the encouragement of virtue, and hatred of vice. The fourth part contained the ceremonies relating to their temples, sacrifices, and feasts; but the Bramine Padmanaba told him, that that part had been lost a great while, which he seemed to regret. He also tells us, that they abstain from feeding upon any thing that has animal life, believing the transmigration of souls. They live very sparingly upon rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, and drink only water, or sometimes a little milk.

When a Bramine dies, it is usual for his wife to be burned, or buried alive with him. As to their religious opinions, they believe in one sovereign God, whom they call Wistnou: That the world was created by one Bramma, under the direction of Wistnou: That the soul is immortal, and that there are places of rewards and punishments after death.

By comparing the relation given of these Bramines by Strabo, with this of Abraham Rogers, we find they agree pretty nearly in several articles of their religious principles, and in their manner of living; so that if their Vedam could be proved to have been written, and in use among them, before the coming of Christ, it might, perhaps, be looked upon as the most compleat system of religion of any in the Pagan world; but as I suppose that this cannot be proved, it rather seems a piece of patchwork, like the Alcoran, made up of part Pagan, part Jewish, and part Christian doctrines.

Rogers recites many excellent moral precepts taken from their Vedam, expressed in short sentences, after the manner of the Eastern writers, like Solomon's proverbs: But in some other respects he describes these Bramines as monstrously superstitious, and fond of frivolous usages; and, indeed, it is no wonder they should be so, for that may be said too justly of many in the largest christian societies.

Wandsworth,  
June 1, 1752.

WM. MAISEY.

*As Curiosity or Business may induce some of our Readers to pay a Visit to Paris, the capital City of FRANCE, we shall for their Direction in their Journey, give them the following Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, A Five Weeks Tour to Paris, &c.*

WHEN you land at Calais, you will meet with men-waiters, who can speak English, and make it their business to ply there, on our English vessels coming



ing in, and who will conduct and attend you in Calais till you have done your business there, and are got into your post-chaise for Paris; one of them you will pitch upon, no matter which, and then a soldier from the guard, which is always mounted upon the quay, or landing-place, immediately will come and take you into a searching-office just by, in the outer room, where you must give in your name and quality, and the purpose of your coming over, and intended tour; thence you are shewn into a small inner room, and there very civilly searched by the proper officer, who only just presses upon your coat pockets, or outer garment; afterwards the soldier conducts you to the governor's house (which is not much out of the way to your inn) where you are shewn to the governor, or if his excellency is out, or engaged, then are you shewn to one of his domesticks; and some say, they have been actually shewn to an old woman, his cook, in the absence of the rest: However, this farce being over, you are at liberty to proceed to your inn (the Silver-Lion) attended by the person or servant whom you pitched upon at the water-side, and who, as I said before, sticks by you, attending, &c. as if he actually belogged to you until you leave Calais; your portmanteau and things are immediately carried by porters from the ship to the Custom-house, without any orders of yours, and there they lie very safe, till you go or send your servants thither with your keys to have them searched, and what they there call plumbed with a leaden stamp for Paris; after which you must not open the Custom-house cordage and plumbing till you get to Paris; for on going out of Calais, and at several other garison town-gates, both your Calais Custom-house pass, (which they give you in writing, and which you must take care of) and also the plumbing of your trunks are examined; therefore you had best take out at the Custom-house at Calais what necessaries you may want on the road, which cannot be many, as you will not be more than two days, or two and a half, in performing your journey, and this too without travelling by night. The fees at the Custom-house for the pass, for your clothes and necessaries, which they call Hardres, and for the plumbing your trunks, are very trifling; but if they are civil in their searching, and do not tumble about your clothes, each traveller generally gives the officer half a crown, which he receives with congees, &c. in satisfaction for both the fees and his gratuity; and indeed half a crown for two single gentlemen, with

only each a trunk, may be enough for both.

The porters who carry your goods from the ship to the Custom-house, and from the Custom-house to the inn, will impose upon you, if they can, nor will your honest attendant protect you; these porters are just as our watermen, never satisfied, and your attendant, perhaps, goes snacks with them; about a livre, or ten pence, for carrying each trunk will pay them, unless they cheat you, and three livres, which is half a crown, when you get into your post-chaise, will handsomely pay your attendant, who is himself too proud to carry any thing bigger than a small hand-basket, or your great-coat, but is always in readiness, and goes with you to the Custom-house, &c. and assists you in getting change or small money, and taking care that you pay right, &c. all which, for a day or two at the first, you will be a little uneasy about. You have the privilege, if occasion, of carrying a great weight of portmanteaus and trunks, &c. behind your post-chaise, so that to see the packing or first outset of some, who have much to carry, would incline one to think that the French had able horses to draw post-chaises thus loaded; but in truth they have not: For you will find one, and sometimes two, of your three horses not to be much bigger or stronger than a large grey-hound; however, the middle one is generally pretty stout, and whether they add two more or barely one for the position to ride, object not, you will go the faster with two; for the third horse, if you insist on having him, is often poor and lame, and retards, rather than helps you on; but the roads are good, and you will go with any horses very near a post an hour, which is six miles. A good deal of strong cordage will be wanted to fasten your trunks behind the chaise, if they are anything large; and it were well if, in that case, you took the cordage with you, for you will else be to pay a price for it there that will make you amazed, perhaps five or six livres for what will cord on a couple of middling trunks. If you are alone, and so chuse to ride post a-horseback, it is only stopping till some company or gentlemen from Calais go thence in post-chaises, and you may with their leave, and it is scarce ever denied, have a horse as part of the retinue, at only ten pence a post stage, which will be a considerable saving to you.

But before I set you out from the inn, I must give you directions how to hire your chaise, and an account of the coins in use, and how to pay the post stages on the road, and where to bait, &c.

I have presumed you to arrive at Calais, just before dinner-time, and to be at the Silver-Lion there; and although my landlord Mr. Grandfire's visage or countenance has in it more of the old than new testament, and his house has sometimes been complained of as extravagant, &c. yet I protest, and I speak it from the experience of several times being there, it is as good and as reasonable an inn, as can in general be met with in any of the southern parts of England. His provisions, lodgings, liquors, &c. are good and cheap enough; indeed his present price for the hire of your post-chaise, you will think, and in my judgment is, more than it ought to be. The post-houses only find you horses; you must hire your own chaise to Paris, and Mr. Grandfire, who has the best choice in Calais, will have three guineas for the hire of one to Paris, or you will have one that is dirty and uneasy to ride in, and even for such a shabby one, you must, now-a-days, pay two guineas and a half, and the saving of half a guinea in this article is not worth while; for three guineas, and civil speaking to Grandfire, he will look you out one that is hung upon springs, with good glassess, &c. and roomy, and which will carry you as pleasant and easy as a well hung chariot here. You agree all this with Mr. Grandfire, whilst your dinner is dressing; and pray observe not to be too free with their small wines, which, like the water in Paris, will certainly flux you, if you drink them in draughts. After you have dined, you go to the Custom-house with your keys, as before-mentioned, and at your return with your trunks, &c. to the inn, they will be tied to the chaise whilst you are paying the porters and your inn bill, and you may go that evening to Boulogne, which is three posts and a half, or twenty-one miles, and there you will find the Red-Lion as good a house as Grandfire's, or as any English inn, and I recommend you to stay all night there, because there is no tolerable lodging-place afterwards for several progressive posts. After you pass Boulogne, you will not find the beds like ours in England, they raise them very high with several thick mattresses, and whoever is fearful of lying so lofty, must take care and order the maid, in time, to throw off several mattresses before the sheets the bed; and as their linen is ill washed and worse dried, you yourself must take particular care to see the sheets aired, after you pass Boulogne, or you will be forced to get out of your bed again to have it done; this is bad sometimes in England, but in France it is superlatively worse; so that one would think French-

men, who can bear this kind of wet linen (as they are said all to do) need never fear taking cold by any accident or means whatever; as to an Englishman, scarce any thing is more terrible to him than damp or wet sheets, and yet I have actually caught them in France about to sheet a bed with linen almost what we call wringing wet. I drive you thus quickly thro' Calais, because nothing there is much worth staying to observe; and I have been more prolix in my detail of this your business in, and setting out from, Calais, because it will be a new scene to you, and the place where you will most want minute hints; for being well set out thence; and thus instructed, the difficulties of your journey are three parts over.

With respect to their conduct at Paris, and the places worth seeing in and about that city, we must refer our readers to the pamphlet, as it would take up too much room to insert here; but shall add an account of the current coins in France, after observing, that a livre French, like a pound English, is only a term in computation, there being no current coin of that denomination, and according to the course of exchange is now valued from 10d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11d. English. And a livre is by the French divided into 20 sous, and a sou into 4 liards. But observe, that no coins are current in France except those of the present king.

A louis-d'or is their only gold coin now current, and passes for 24 livres.

Their silver coins are,

1. An ecu passes for six livres, and four make a louis-d'or.
2. A demi, or petit-ecu, passes for three livres, 8 to a louis-d'or.
3. A vingt-quatre-sous passes for 24 sous, 20 to a louis-d'or.
4. A douze-sous passes for 12 sous, 40 to a louis-d'or.
5. A six-sous passes for 6 sous, 80 to a louis-d'or.

Coins of copper mixt with silver.

1. A deux-sous passes for two sous, 240 to a louis-d'or.
2. A sou et demi passes for one sou and a half, 320 to a louis-d'or.

Copper coins.

1. A sou piece, 480 to a louis-d'or.
2. A deux-liards, 960 to a louis-d'or.
3. A liard, 1920 to a louis-d'or.

And from the same author we shall add

as follows, viz.

"I proceed now to write you down the post road from Calais to Paris, with the sums you are to pay at each place, beginning at Haut Briffon, for the horses and post-boy included; The post charge





# 1752. Post Road and Expences from Calais to Paris. 275

for a single post, or six miles, is four livres and a half, and the boy twelve sous French, or six-pence English, makes five livres two sols, as you will see in the margin: And I also mark with a [\*] where

you may best bait or lodge; and if the post-house be not the best inn the town affords, then I write you down the inn or sign you must drive to."

## POST ROAD from CALAIS to PARIS.

Pay thus.

Liv. Sol.

To

5	2	{ Which gives } 12 sous, or 6d. to the boy.	Haut Brillon, 1 Post.	
5	2		Boulogne a Marquis, Post.	
7	10	{ Which gives } the boy 15 sous, or 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ .	* Boulogne	{ Post and half } Red-Lion, good English eating and beds.
7	10		Samers	Post and half.
5	2		Cormont	Post
7	10		Montruil	Post and half.
7	10		Nampont	Post and half.
5	2		Bernay	Post
5	2		Novion	Post
7	10		* Abbe Ville	{ Post and half } Bull's-Head, good champaign.
7	10		Ailly	Post and half.
5	2		Flixcourt	Post
5	2		Pequigny	Post
7	10		* Amiens	{ Post and half } Good champaign, and a merry landlady.
5	2		Habercourt	Post
5	2		Flers	Post
7	10		* Breteuil	Post and half.
5	2		Wavigny	Post
5	2		St. Just	Post
7	10		* Clermont	Post and half
5	2		Longueville	Post
7	10		* Chantilly	Post and half
5	2		* Luzarche	Post { Good things, and a handsome landlady.
7	10		* Econen	Post and half.
5	2		St. Dennis	Post
10	4		Paris	Two Posts, or Post Royal †.
			l. s. d.	
164	2	Which is about	6 16 9	32 Posts and half.

*An Account of the Isles of ZETLAND or SHETLAND, so famous for the Herring-Fishery: With a correct MAP annexed.*

THESE islands lie on the north of Scotland, and west of Norway, which is the nearest part of the continent, in the latitude of 59,50 to that of 60,48, and between 1,50 west longitude from London and 50 east. The distance from Sandes, one of the most northern of the Orkney islands, to Swinburgh-head, the most

southern point of Shetland, is 20 or 21 leagues.

Of these islands, which are 46 in number, there are only 26 inhabited (the rest being only used to feed cattle,) and of these there are only 3 or 4 of note, whose principal towns are no other than villages, frequented by the many strangers employed in the fishery. Besides these there are 40 Holms, or lesser islands, left only for pasturage, and 30 rocks frequented only by fowl. Here storms and tempests are very frequent, and dreadful: But no sooner does

† From St. Dennis to Paris is not more than six miles, but as the post-boy is to drive you to any part of the city or suburbs of Paris, which you please to go to, they take of you as for two posts, and call it, The Post Royal: And in your return, they also take a double post for carrying you from your lodgings back to St. Dennis.

does the fishing season come on, than there are seen at least 2000 sail crouding into their ports, covering the sea, and spreading their nets in all the sounds and channels both among the islands and in the high sea. The coast towns of Shetland are enriched by this confluence of foreigners, who go continually on shore both to buy and sell; and several Dutch families have settled there.

'Tis this concourse of foreigners, and this alone, that makes all the trade of Shetland; for as to the islands themselves, they produce little else besides corn and cattle, and these the Dutch buy in great quantities, in exchange for goods, which they bring along with them for that purpose, in which they drive so great a trade, that they set up booths on the shore as in a fair, in which they sell wines, brandy, and spices; and receive in return, beer, bread, flesh, and plants; and during this fair, as it may properly be called, the islanders enrich themselves by selling several sorts of Scots manufactures to the Dutch seamen; and also by taking fish on their own accounts, which the Dutch buy of them.

As these are the most northern, so they are the most considerable of all the Scots islands for commerce, particularly occasioned by the Dutch fishery for herrings, which appear here in such inconceivable shoals, that the herring-fishery may with as much propriety be called the trade of Shetland, as the whale-fishery is called the trade of Greenland. The Dutch do not always bring hither the same number of buffes; for during the late war, when their seamen were employed in their fleets, they did not send above 6, 7, or 800; but in time of peace, they often come with 1500, sometimes 2000 buffes; and Sir Walter Raleigh makes them, in his time, to bring not less than 3000. Long have they monopolized this branch of commerce, a commerce more advantageous, and more universally beneficial, on account of the numbers it employs by sea and land, than that of any other. Our seas have been to the Dutch the source of wealth and power: And from hence they have received greater treasures than the Spaniards have ever done from their mines of Mexico and Peru. And we now congratulate our countrymen, upon the promising prospect we have, by the project lately set on foot, of recovering this most useful branch of commerce, which we had so long neglected. But to return:

Tho' the air is here piercing cold, yet many of the people live to a great age. Buchanan mentions one Lawrence in his

time, who married when 100 years old, lived 40 after, went out a fishing the very day he died, and upon his return expired rather by age than any visible distemper. The inhabitants give an account of one Tairville, who lived 180 years, and never drank any stronger liquor than milk, or water mixed with it: They say that his son lived longer than he; and that his grandson lived also to a great age. The people are supposed, from the remains of their old language and customs, to be originally Goths, but they are now mixed with the Scots Lowlanders, and dress like them, talk English, and are much improved by the foreigners who come hither to fish. The inhabitants in general seem to be of a religious disposition, and, a few excepted, are all Protestants. They are a plain, simple, good-natured people, and frequently make feasts to compose quarrels. About the summer solstice, or the longest day, they have so much light, that they can read all night without candles or lamps: The sun sets betwixt 10 and 11, and rises again betwixt 1 and 2 in the morning. Their days are shorter, and the nights longer in winter, in proportion; which, together with the tempestuous seas, does for the most part cut off all foreign correspondence, and hardly suffers them to know what is doing in the world from October till April or May; as was particularly remarked after the revolution, when they knew nothing of that glorious event, which happened in Nov. 1688, till the month of May 1689; when being told of it by a fisherman, he was imprisoned, and charged with high-treason, for spreading the news; which, however, was confirmed soon enough to restore the poor man to his liberty.

They live so much upon salt fish, that they are very subject to the scurvy, against which however nature has furnished them with plenty of scurvy-grass; for they use no physicians nor surgeons. They cure the jaundice by mixing the powder of snail-shells in their drink, which is commonly whey, and which the natives barrel up, and keep in cold cellars. Some drink butter-milk mixed with water; but the richer sort have good beer and ale. Most of them live by fishing and fowling, and are very expert at their fire-arms.

They have abundance of little horses, called Skeltres, fit both for the plow and the saddle, which are very swift, and strong enough to carry double, tho' they have small legs, and are so light, that a man may lift them from the ground. They are of two sorts, the py'd and the black, but the black is the best. They are

are never housed, and when they have no grass, feed upon sea-weeds, which they can only have at low water; and their black cattle and sheep are reduced to the same food during the frost and snow. The eagles destroy many of their lambs. The inhabitants, in summer and harvest, live principally on sea-fowl, of which there are sometimes such numbers, that they darken the air; and the inhabitants of the lesser isles, maintain themselves in summer by eggs and fowl. The several tribes of sea-fowl here build and hatch apart, and each tribe keeps close together. They commonly arrive in February, sit very close together for some time till they recover the fatigue of their long flight, and after they have hatched their young, and find they can fly, go away together to some unknown place. The men are dextrous climbers, and are let down by ropes with baskets to catch the fowl. Their fuel is turf, peat, and heath. They make coarse cloth, stockings, and knit gloves for their own use, and for sale to the Norwegians; but their great business is fishing, by which they chiefly maintain their families; for, besides herrings, their coasts abound with fish of all sorts, as cod, ling, &c. and shell-fish of all kinds. In winter the common people burn fish oil instead of candles.

The Rev. Mr. Brand, in his new description of Orkney, Zetland, &c. to which he was a missionary, and which was dedicated to the late duke of Hamilton, says, "That the gentry are as neat in their houses, and as fashionable in apparel, as in the south of Scotland; and, when he was there, wore the best of linen from Holland, Hamburg, &c. and he commends the people in general, from the highest to the lowest, for their humanity and hospitality: That the English is the common language, yet many of the people, especially in the more northern isles, speak the Norse or corrupt Danish, which, in some places, is the first language their children speak; and that, by reason of their being so conversant with the English and Dutch, there are many that have something of all the three languages."

The chief island, called the Main-land, is about 60 miles in length, and 20 where broadest; but is for the most part covered with bogs and mountains, except on the shores; so that it is fitter for pasturage than corn, with which they are chiefly supplied from Orkney; but they have barley and oats of their own. The principal town is Lerwick, on the east side of the island, which the fishing trade has increased to about 300 families. There is another

ther, called Scalloway, on the west side, which is but small, it not having much above 120 inhabitants; but this is the ordinary place for administering justice, and is defended by a castle.

The other islands of most note, are, first, Brassa, or Bressa, to the east of the Main-land, which is 5 miles long and 2 broad, has some arable ground and two churches. This is very famous for the great herring-fishery carried on in its sound. The Hamburgers, and people of Bremen, come hither about the middle of May, set up shops, and sell linen, muslin, brandy, bread, &c. for fish, stockings, mutton, hens, &c. but if the inhabitants ask money for their goods, they readily pay them in specie. The landowners are considerable gainers by letting out their houses and ground to the seamen for shops.

The Skerries, which lie 16 miles and a half N. E. from the Main-land, are two little islands, on which ships are frequently cast away. In one of them there is a church.

Burray, which lies 25 miles west, is 3 miles long, has good pasturage, abounds with fish, and has a large church and steeple. The inhabitants say no mice will live in it, and that they forsake the place wherever the earth of this island is brought; but the island of Whalley, which lies 7 miles and a half to the east, and is about 3 miles long and the same in breadth, is much infested with rats, which destroy the corn.

Vuist, or Unst, lies 27 miles north-east, and is one of the pleasantest of the Shetland isles. 'Tis eight miles long, and reckoned the most northern of the British dominions; it has 3 churches, and as many harbours. The natives say, that no cat will live in this isle.

Yell lies one mile and a half north-west of Vuist, and is 16 miles in length, and as to breadth it is indented like the figure of 3; it lies north-east from the Main-land, and has 3 churches and several little chapels. This is such a mossy moorish country, that the minister is obliged to go almost 8 miles to the church, wading up to the knees in the sloughs.

Fellar, or Fetlor, lies 5 miles north-east, is 5 miles long and 4 broad, has a church, and some of the Picts' houses are entire to this day. The inhabitants say, that when a vessel sails on the west side of this island, the needle of the compass is always disordered.

Faula is six leagues west of the Main-land, and is three miles long, and has a harbour, and a rock so high that it is seen in Orkney.

Papa-flaur is said to be the pleasantest little island of them all, is well furnished with fuel, corn, grass, rabbits, &c. and has 4 good harbours, tho' but 4 miles long.

*A curious Dissertation on the Use of SEA-WATER in the Diseases of the Glands, particularly, the Scurvy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, Leprosy, and the Glandular Consumption, wrote by Dr. RUSSEL, having been lately published in English, we shall give our Readers a few of the Aphorisms communicated by that eminent Physician, that those who are troubled with any of those Distempers may have Recourse to such an easy and cheap Remedy before it is too late.*

6. **T**HOSE glands, which do not adhere strongly to any part, nor are painful, nor are grown hard with often repeated inflammations, and have again subsided, are chiefly curable by sea-water.

7. If a morbid gland, either of the lungs, or of any other part, hath proceeded to maturation, then sea-water is of no use, till the retained matter is discharged.

8. In tumefied glands, when the parts have cohered so long and so firmly, that no force either of the heart, or of medicines, can open their compressed tubes; then the hand of the surgeon is the only remedy.

9. But every tumour, which has not proceeded thus far, nor has broke any vessels, is curable by a due treatment of the glandular secretions.

10. When, upon making a revulsion, the fluxion passes from one gland to another, then sea-water is always to be used, till the superfluous humours are discharged by the intestinal glands.

11. When the glands are no longer burthened, and hence the tumours decrease; then cold friction of the part with the fucus, and sea-water to confirm the tone of the weak parts, produce great effects.

12. Towards the end of the cure, gall guts, Peruvian bark, and cold bathing in the sea, may be properly prescribed.

13. Those women who have not the menses, are often cured by the use of vegetable æthiops and sea-water; when they are thin and of a hot constitution, which does not permit the use of gums and chalybeat medicines.

14. In those cases; which are attended with a very great acrimony, I think, the sea-water does sometimes irritate too much; but this may be rectified by a milk diet, with absorbents; and then, even these diseases are curable by sea-water.

15. Sea-water is good against putre-

faction, and restrains the ruptures of the vessels.

23. The cure of tumours in the internal glands, is safest by sea-water; and no outward application is to be used till the habit is changed, and the inward glands relieved.

24. Sea-water keeps the body from being bound; and thereby affords an easier passage to the small stones and gravel, out of the gall bladder.

25. Sea-water is a very safe purge with soap, in a curable jaundice, because it dissolves and diffuses the tumours of the glands of the liver.

26. Deafness, that proceeds from a scorbutick fluxion upon the glands of the external parts of the ear, is curable by sea-water.

29. Sailors, by sea-water, are freed from the returning fits of bilious colicks, after the inflammation is removed by bleeding and lenitive purges.

30. When a gland continues in a state of inflammation, bleeding, nitre, lenitive purges, and whatever may prevent abscesses, are to be used.

31. When the inflammation is removed, sea-water is proper; as it disperses tumours, and strengthens the tone of the weak parts.

35. The glands, by reason of their lax tone, are more subject to the injuries arising from plenitude than any other parts of the body; therefore, the diseases of the glands generally return, unless the use of sea-water, and bathing in the sea are continued, till the parts have recovered their due tone. Hither may be refer'd the aphorism of Hippocrates, which is also mentioned by Celsus, That if a woman has milk without being pregnant, or having had a child, the menses are deficient.

44. In promoting and augmenting the glandular secretions, either by the glands of the mouth and fauces with the help of mercury, or by the glands of the intestines, by the help of sea-water, regard must always be had to the strength of the patient.

46. But if in the use of either of these remedies, the pulse grows quicker than it should be, or the appetite is lessened, or the body wastes by degrees, these signs shew, that the evacuation is greater than the strength of the patient will permit; then it is to be suspended for a time, and assa milk; and absorbing medicines are to be used in its stead, which yet very rarely is necessary after taking sea-water.

49. Sea-water is endued with many and great virtues; but the unskilful may easily use it to no purpose.



To these we shall add an observation of the doctor's upon the *Quercus Marina*, commonly called Sea-Wreck.

I also used the Ethiops of the same plant for a dentifrice, to help the looseness of the gums, and to clean foul teeth; this happily answered my expectation, and gave me, in this instance, a great and fresh proof of its deterring quality.

*Another entertaining Letter from a LADY.*

(See p. 213.)

*Fern-Hill, Nov. 28, 1738.*

I'M so very nice in my pleasures at present, that out of 10 books upon my table, I can't pick out one that pleases me; and out of as many correspondents that I ought to write to, can't fix upon one that I chuse to write to, except yourself. Which I think is the best reason I can give for troubling you at present; except that Miss Clayton will be no more for this half hour. In the mean time, *Je fais tout à vous*; as indeed you have been the subject of all our *lôte à l'été* hitherto.

Your letter, before you left Windsor, gave me a wonderful complacency, as indeed every new discovery you make of yourself has that effect. You are like those prospects, which improve upon the eye, the more we view 'em; and I, like those travellers, who, at first setting out, only wish'd to get to the top of such a hill, or such a mountain; but, having reach'd that, see so many fresh pictures, and beautiful landscapes before 'em, that, at last, nothing but the whole horizon will satisfy them. I set out first with a view only to your correspondence and acquaintance; but those eminences gain'd, my ambition (the only raving fit upon me of late) was, at length, to be satisfy'd with nothing less than your esteem and friendship; an altitude, which terminates my prospects, and finishes my travels.

What a marvellous change do we find in this part of the globe, since you left it! I went with our friends here to Windsor t'other day, in a broad laugh from Forest-gate; but when we approach'd the castle, and I beheld its turrets, and your tower! there was no longer any spirit left in me. And I said in my heart, (what the queen of Sheba said to king Solomon) It was a true report which I heard in mine own land, of thine acts, and of thy wisdom. Howbeit, I believed not their words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it. And behold the one half of the greatness of thy wisdom was not told unto me.

These were the cogitations of my heart at that time; but since this, I hear you've had a consultation of tire-women, those

toes to fine ideas, who not only curl, but turn young ladies heads aside from sound philosophy. In short, I hear you've been at court again, and dash'd it at which I shiver! When I go to town, I expect to find you quite a new creature; all be-drest, and all be-powder'd, and much too fine to be good for any thing.—Alas I trust a friend, (or if you curt'sie above an inch lower, a foe) that you can put on no courtly ornaments, either of body or mind, that will become you half so well as your open heart, and your old grey gown: That token of respect you still wear (I'm sorry 'tis so near worn out) for your royal mistress. As well as I love Mrs. Gordon, I hope she'll inherit all your virtues, and all your graces, (transplanting 'em one by one into her mind, and into her wardrobe) but that grey gown. 'Tis a little whimsical, but Mr. Locke, I think, accounts for it, in his chapter of the association of ideas; 'tis a little whimsical, I say, but one is apt to take a particular liking to such a walk, or such a room, where one has been very happy, tho' never so long ago. But fashions will alter, and pink and silver be the mode again; it may chancethat ruffs and farthingals may succeed to hoops and tippets; but for my part, I shall never have any other idea of you 50 years hence, at least, not a higher, than I have now, in your grey gown, at Windsor-castle; with queen Elizabeth's walk in the connection; and your elbow upon the table.

You gave me free liberty of speech, and thus you have my present sentiments freely as they flow. Whenever I know any thing worse of you, you shall certainly hear of it—if you please: If not, I shall conclude you're too proud; and that will save you the trouble.—And now I've indulg'd myself in the liberty you deny'd me to, I shou'd be glad if you'd use a little kind severity with me; and shew me the greatest stranger imaginable, myself. This will still be adding to those favours, which a large portion of my future conduct must be accountable to you for. In short, never spare me, never forgive me a single fault, till you're convinc'd I mean you ill. After that, perhaps, you'll find me too proud—I was going to say—however, too well satisfied with our mutual proceedings, to be any longer ambitious of the honour of being,

Yours, &c.

I'll allow you to be a little astonish'd at my present vivacities; but I never treat any body with this kind of respect, but those I've a real regard for; as mad folks have a spite to none, and their best friends.

N A 2

Tb

Come, gentle god of soft repose, And lull my soul to rest; In  
thy embraces let me lose The pangs that rack my breast. Arise,  
ye dear deceits, arise, And dress in Damon's form, My  
long expecting wishing eyes With his resem - blance  
charm; With his re - sem - blance charm.

2.  
Those melting sounds still let me hear,  
Which did his flame impart;  
Which blest'd with love my list'ning ear,  
And pierc'd my yielding heart.  
Why rove my thoughts on pleasing cares,  
Which only dreams bestow?  
For oh! when e'er the morn appears,  
I wake to endless woe.

*On the DEATH of a most excellent and ingenious LADY, who died at more than sixty Years of Age, in a poor Retirement.*

O F ev'ry virtue of her sex possess'd,  
And ev'ry charm and personal  
grace beside; [blest'd  
With the best talents too of ours tho'  
She liv'd neglected, and obscurely dy'd.

3.  
The envious light from my sad eyes,  
Drives ev'ry joy away;  
With night the lovely phantom flies,  
And leaves me lost in day.  
Since waking thus I am distress'd,  
And pleasure's fled with him;  
If sleeping I can still be blest'd,  
Let life be all a dream.

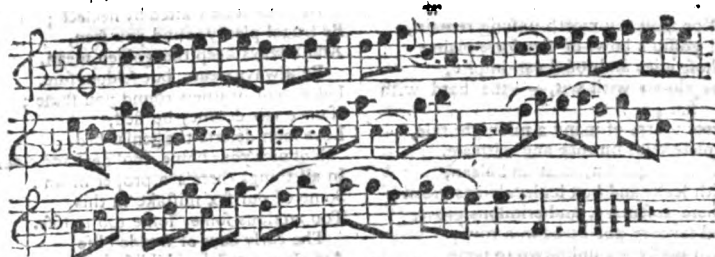
What hopes for worth in either sex,  
henceforth, [in both!  
When such her lot, with all that's good

*On seeing the Subscription for the same LADY's (Mrs. C— n's) Writings.*

B EHOLD the suffrage of the great  
For Mira in her grave,  
Whom matchless merit, when alive,  
Could scarce from pen'ry save.

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

AMELIA.



First and second couple foot it quite round to the right hand all single, the first man change place with the second woman —, then all four foot it round to the left single, and the first woman change place with the second man —, right hands and left quite round —, the first man hand a-crofs second couple, the first woman do the same with third couple till in the second place —.

## Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1752.

*A Description of a COTTAGE, lately rebuilt by the Right Hon. the Earl of OXFORD, in his Garden at Marlton, in Memory of the Rev. Mr. ASKERY, who lived there in 1649.*

*Parperis & Tuguti congestum cespite culmen.*  
VIRG.

(Inscribed to his LORDSHIP.)

LET others praise in pompous rhyme,  
Villas, and palaces sublime;  
Chatsworth, magnificently great,  
Blenheim, or Stowe's romantick seat;  
My humble Muse shall not disdain  
To sing the cottage, or the swain;  
Where you, my lord, not uninspir'd,  
Vouchsafe sometimes to live retir'd,  
Amidst the shade bid merit bloom,  
And raise old Asberry from the tomb.

In days of pious persecution,  
When saints usurp'd the constitution,  
That learn'd divine this cottage chose,  
A safe asylum from his foes:  
Where, free from sacrilegious rage,  
He liv'd in peaceful hermitage;  
Furnish'd with books, and rustick spade,  
Alternately to dig, or read.

But death, long since, as records tell,  
Destroy'd the hermit, and the cell;  
Till you, my lord, whose candid spirit  
Still prompts you to distinguish merit,  
Pleas'd suff'ring virtue to requite,  
And bring obscurity to light,  
Have now the mansion rais'd once more,  
In pristine plainness as before;  
Adorn'd with antiquated tools,  
Grave chairs, and venerable stools.

The door appears like coat of mail,  
Emboss'd with many a massy nail,  
To exorcise the habitation,  
From wicked spells, and fascination.

A horse-shoe at the threshold lies,  
And all unhallow'd feet defies.  
Around the reverend walls we see  
Wainscot of ancient pedigree;  
Oak shelves, oak coffers, black as jet,  
Mock the bureau, and the beaufet;  
Joint-stools, and shining cupboards vie  
With ebony, or mahogany.

Hail! venerable British oak,  
Beneath whose shades the Druids spoke;  
Divine, and all prolific tree  
Of misletoe, and prophecy.

Bright porringers, a numerous band,  
Aloft in glittering order stand;  
And maple trenchers, decent sight,  
In old-carv'd cupboards smile in white.  
A looking-glass, adorn'd with red,  
Hangs ever at the window-head;  
And not far off, a-kin together,  
The razor, hone, and strap of leather;  
For things by sympathy ally'd,  
Associate near each other's side:  
Close by a painted hour-glass stands,  
Where time the moments rolls in sands.  
On high the hanging rack behold,  
With furniture three ages old;  
Where clubs, and rusty swords for-  
saken,

With angry look guard rusty bacon.

Here ropes of onions please the view,  
Hung high—the anchorite's ragout;  
Rich roots; the nectar of old age,  
And honour of the hermitage:  
Plant of immortal pungent taste,  
The countryman's divine repast;  
Thy vigorous juice, in former days,  
Egyptian pyramids could raise.

Nor shall the andirons of old size,  
Or pots, escape the muse's eyes;  
Whose brazen heads, for ever bright,  
Like Pallas' shield reflect the light;

A tinder-box, of look demure,  
With all its household furniture,  
Hangs near the rush-light candles ty'd,  
Eternal neighbours, side by side.

Nor shall thy worth unsung remain,  
O! gossip's bowl of structure plain;  
Whose juice ambrosial can inspire,  
The clown with wit,—the bard with  
—fire;

Sweet source of many a midnight tale,  
Replete with nutmeg and with ale.

A little garden, neat and clean,  
With leeks and box looks always green;  
Where rosemary, and crimson grow,  
And savoury pot-herbs in a row;  
With partly not unknown to fame,  
Gay garland at th' Olympick game,  
The well (a reservoir) contains,  
Like eastern troughs, celestial rains:  
Fix'd lake, which never foaks away,  
Ram'd with impenetrable clay.

Here you, my lord, oft condescend,  
At vacant hours, to treat a friend;  
Here lay aside the forms of state,  
The splendid harness of the great;  
Read, or converse with whom you please,  
And live in philosophick ease.  
Great Dioclesian thus withdrew,  
Scipio and Cincinnatus too;  
Here triumph'd o'er mankind much more,  
Than all their conquests did before.

Life's a vain farce,—and he's most blest,  
Who finds some peaceful port of rest,  
Some safe linternum of retreat,  
Or mossy cell, or rural seat;  
And, happy in his hermitage,  
Smiles at the follies of the age.

Frome, April 30, 1752.

*This we had not Room for the following  
in our last, we doubt not but it will now be  
acceptable to our Readers.*

*A young Lady's Advice to one lately married.*

DEAR Peggy! since the single state  
You've left, and chose yourself a  
mate;  
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,  
And blifs or woe's infur'd for life,  
A friendly muse the way would show  
To gain the blifs, and miss the woe.  
But first of all, I must suppose  
You've with mature reflection chose;  
And, this premis'd, I think you may  
Here find to marry'd blifs the way.

Small is the province of a wife,  
And narrow is her sphere in life;  
Within that sphere to move aright  
Should be her principal delight:  
To guide the house with prudent care,  
And properly to spend and spare;  
To make her husband blest the day  
He gave his liberty away;  
To form the tender infant mind;  
These are the tasks to wives assign'd:

Then never think domestick care  
Beneath the notice of the fair;  
But matters ev'ry day inspect,  
That nought be wasted by neglect;  
Be frugal plenty round you seen,  
And always keep the golden mean.

Be always clean, but seldom fine,  
Let decent neatness round you shine;  
If once fair decency be fled,  
Love soon defects the genial bed.

Not nice your house, tho' neat and clean;  
In all things there's a proper mean:  
Some of our sex mistake in this,  
Too anxious some, some too remiss.

The early days of wedded life  
Are oft o'ercast by childish strife;  
Then be it your peculiar care,  
To keep that season bright and fair;  
For then's the time by gentle art  
To fix your empire in his heart.  
With kind, obliging carriage strive  
To keep the lamp of love alive;

For should it through neglect expire,  
No art again can light the fire.  
To charm his reason dress your mind,  
Till love shall be with friendship join'd;  
Rais'd on that basis, 'twill endure,  
From time, and death itself secure.

Be sure you ne'er for pow'r contend,  
Nor try by tears to gain your end;  
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes  
From pride and obstinacy rise.  
Heav'n gave to man superior sway,  
Then heav'n and him at once obey.  
Let sullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;  
Be always cheerful, never loud;  
Let trifles never discompose  
Your features, temper, or repose.

Abroad for happiness ne'er roam;  
True happiness resides at home;  
Still make your partner easy there,  
(Man finds abroad sufficient care.)  
If ev'ry thing at home be right,  
He'll always enter with delight;  
Your converse he'll prefer to all  
Those cheats the world does pleasure call:  
With cheerful chat his cares beguile,  
And always meet him with a smile.

Should passion e'er his soul deform,  
Serenely meet the bursting storm;  
Never in wordy war engage,  
Nor ever meet his rage with rage.  
With all our sex's softning art  
Recal lost reason to his heart;  
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,  
And sweetly sooth his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense;  
Few husbands pardon that offence:  
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,  
And hatred certainly succeeds.  
Then stum, O stum that fatal self,  
Still think him wiser than yourself;  
And if you otherwise believe,  
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.

Which

When cares invade your partner's heart,  
 Bear you a sympathizing part,  
 And kindly claim your share of pain,  
 And half his troubles still sustain ;  
 From morn to noon, from noon to night,  
 To see him pleas'd your chief delight.

But now, methinks, I hear you cry,  
 Shall she pretend, O vanity !  
 To lay down rules for wedded life,  
 Who never was herself a wife ?

I own you've ample cause to chide,  
 And blushing throw the pen aside.

Holt, May 15, 1752.

*Conclusion of the POEM, called CONTEMPT  
 EXPLANATION. (See p. 233.)*

**N**OW see ! the spreading gates unfold,  
 Display'd the sacred leaves of gold.  
 Let me with holy awe repair

To the solemn house of pray'r ;  
 And as I go, O thou ! my heart,  
 Forget each low and earthly part.

Religion enter in my breast,  
 A mild and venerable guest !

Put off, in contemplation drown'd,  
 Each thought impure, in holy ground,  
 And cautious tread with awful fear  
 The courts of heav'n ;—for God is here.

Now my grateful voice I raise,  
 Ye angels, swell a mortal's praise,  
 To charm with your own harmony  
 The ear of him who sits on high.

Grant me, propitious heav'nly pow'r,  
 Whose love benign we feel each hour,  
 An equal lot on earth to share,  
 Nor rich, nor poor, my humble pray'r,

Left I forget, exalted proud,  
 The hand supreme that gave the good ;  
 Left want o'er virtue should prevail,  
 And I put forth my hand and steal :

But if thy sovereign will shall grant  
 The wealth I neither ask nor want ;  
 May I the widow's need supply,  
 And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye ;

May the weary wand'ers rest,  
 From me a blest reception meet !  
 But if contempt and low estate  
 Be the assignment of my fate,

O ! may no hope of gain entice  
 To tread the green broad path of vice.  
 And bounteous, O ! vouchsafe to clear  
 The errors of a mind sincere.

Illumine thou my searching mind,  
 Cropping after truth and blind.  
 With stores of science be it fraught,  
 That bards have dream'd, or sages taught ;

And chief the heav'n-born strain impart,  
 A muse according to thy heart ;  
 That, rap'd in sacred ecstasy,  
 I may sing, and sing of thee ;

Mankind instructing in thy laws,  
 Blest poet ! unfair victim's cause,  
 Her former merit to restore,  
 And shake mankind again adore,

As, when conversant with the great,  
 She fixt in palaces her seat.

Before her all-revealing ray,  
 Each sordid passion should decay ;  
 Ambition shuns the dreaded dame,  
 And pale his ineffectual flame ;

Wealth sighs her triumphs to behold,  
 And offers all his sums of gold ;  
 † She in her chariot seem to ride,  
 A noble train attend her side ;

A cherub first, in prime of years,  
 The champion solitude appears ;  
 Next temperance sober mistress seen,  
 With look compos'd and cheerful mien ;

Calm patience still victorious found,  
 With never-fading glories crown'd ;  
 Firm justice last the balance rears,  
 The good man's praise, the bad man's fears ;

While chief in beauty as in place  
 She charms with dear Monimia's grace.  
 Monimia still ! here once again !  
 O ! fatal name ! Oh dubious strain !

Say, heav'n-born virtue, pow'r divine,  
 Are all these various movements thine ?  
 Was it thy triumph, sole inspir'd  
 My soul to holy transports fir'd ?

Or say, do springs less sacred move ?  
 Ah ! much I fear, it's human love.  
 Alas ! the noble strife is o'er,  
 The blissful vision charms no more ;

Far off the glorious rapture flows,  
 Monimia rages here alone.  
 In vain, love's fugitive, I try  
 From the commanding pow'r to fly ;

Tho' grace was dawning on my soul,  
 Possess'd by heav'n sincere and whole,  
 Yet still in fancy's painted cells  
 The soul-inflaming image dwells.

Why didst thou, cruel love, again  
 Thus drag me back, to earth and pain ?  
 Well hop'd I, love, thou would'st retire  
 Before the blest Jessean lyre,

Devotion's harp would charm to rest,  
 The evil spirit in my breast ;  
 But the deaf adder still disdains,  
 Unlistning to the chanter's strains.

Contemplation, baffled maid,  
 Remains there yet no other aid ?  
 Helpless and weary must thou yield  
 To love supreme in ev'ry field ?

Let melancholy last engage,  
 Rev'rend hoary-mantled sage.  
 Sure, at his sable flag's display  
 Love's idle troops will flit away ;

And bring with him his due compeer,  
 Silence, sad, forlorn, and dear.  
 Haste thee silence, haste and go,  
 To search the gloomy world below,

My trembling steps, O Sybil, lead,  
 Thro' the dominions of the dead ;  
 Where care, enjoying fast repose,  
 Lays down the burden of his woes ;

Where meritorious want no more  
 Shivering begs at grandeur's door ;

Unconscious grandeur, seal'd his eyes,  
On the mould'ring purple lies.  
In the dim and dreary round,  
Speech in eternal chains lies bound.  
And see a tomb, its gates display'd,  
Expands an everlasting shade.  
O ye, inhabitants, that dwell  
Each forgotten in your cell,  
O say, for whom of human race  
Has fate decreed this hiding place?  
And hark! methinks a spirit calls,  
Low winds the whisper round the  
walls,

A voice, the sluggish air that breaks,  
Solemn amid the silence speaks:  
Mistaken man, thou seek'st to know,  
What known will but afflict with woe;  
There thy Monimia shall abide,  
With the pale bridegroom rest a bride;  
The wan assistants there shall lay,  
In weeds of death, her beauteous clay.

O words of woe! what do I hear?  
What sounds invade a lover's ear?  
Must then thy charms, my anxious care,  
The fate of vulgar beauty share?  
Good heav'n retard (for thine the pow'r)  
The wheels of time, that roll the hour—  
Yet ah! why swells my breast with  
fears?

Why start the interdicted tears?  
Love, dost thou tempt again? depart  
Thou devil, cast out from my heart.  
Sad I forsook the feast, the ball,  
The sunny bow'r and lofty hall,  
And sought the dungeon of despair;  
Yet thou overtak'st me there.  
How little dream'd I, thee to find,  
In this lone state of human kind?  
Nor melancholy can prevail,  
The direful deed, nor dismal tale:  
Hop'd I for these thou would'st remove?  
How near akin is grief to love?  
Then no more I strive to shun  
Love's chains: O heav'n! thy will be  
done.

The best physician here I find,  
To cure a fore diseased mind;  
For soon this venerable gloom  
Will yield a weary sufferer room;  
No more a slave to love decreed,  
At ease and free among the dead.  
Come then ye tears, ne'er cease to flow,  
In full satiety of woe:  
Tho' now the maid my heart alarms,  
Severe and mighty in her charms,  
Doan'd to obey, in bondage prest,  
The tyrant love's commands unbless'd;  
Past but some fleeting moments o'er,  
This rebel heart shall beat no more;  
Then from my dark and closing eye,  
The form belov'd shall ever fly.  
The tyranny of love shall cease,  
Both laid down to sleep in peace;

To share alike our mortal lot,  
Her beauties and my cares forgot.

*Ad Amicum Philippum Fuscum, Anglice  
Sermone Brown dictum, Virum Merum In-  
tegritate et Doctrina insignem.*

*In Laudem rû Negus, quod ille primus merum  
communicavit.*

INtegro vitæ, venerande Fusce,  
Per mare et terras tibi non timendum  
est,  
Ne Jovi charum quis iniquus ente  
Vulneret hostis.

Iste te mecum locus et beatæ  
Postulant sedes, ubi te reponas,  
Et Negus potes; procul omnis esto  
Cura, venisto.

Quid negas? certè Negus est bibendum,  
Est recurfantis medicina curæ,  
Ne meum vexet pituita, ut olim,  
Pectus anhelum.

Dat laboranti stomacho levamen,  
Quale non liquor dabit Anglicanus \*;  
Amovet tussis, requiemque præbet  
Nocte sub alta;

Lesbidem si quis studet æmulari,  
Non sacros musæ petat ille fontes;  
Sed Negus læto bibat ore, Fusci  
Munus amœnum.

Pone me silvæ borealis oris,  
Sive Nunvellis, ubi † vir celebris  
Stirpe prognatus veteri hospitalet  
Incolit ædes;

Pone Medenæ placidis viretis,  
Vel jugis sanctæ Catharinæ apricis,  
Aut ubi Astræam Charitesq; adorat  
Dius Aristeus;

Sive quâ rivus sinuavit arcum,  
Defluens sanctæ Mariæ inter ædem ‡  
Et pii notam Caroli nefando  
Carcere turrem;

Fusce, te grato celebrabo cantu,  
Qui Negus primus mihi comparasti,  
Dulce laudantem Stagiritæ acumen,  
Dulce sacrum.

Thomas Troughbear, Vedicensis.

*Wrote at the End of Dr. BUTLER's Analogy,  
just after Perusal.*

WOULD every sceptick of the age,  
Unprejudic'd, peruse this page;  
Could desists too be hither led;  
And as you write, with candour read;  
So just the reasoning, and so strong;  
They must confess their own was wrong;  
Or we might count them, in the close,  
Rank atheists these, and ideots those.

THE

\* i. e. Hordeaceus. † Dom. Joan. Oglander de Negrull in insula Velle, baronetus.  
‡ Rensham sanctæ Mariæ de Carisbrook.

# Monthly Chronologer.



FROM Boston, in New-England, we were informed, That in April last a schooner from Halifax, for that place, Daniel Smith commander, with 14 people on board, was blown off that coast in severe weather, and were reduced to extreme hardships for want of provisions; so that they fed upon the flesh of a cat, and gnawing a pair of leather breeches, for 16 days, and were about casting lots who should be killed first to suffice their hunger, when the mate luckily discovered land, which proved to be the island of Nevis, where they arrived in a few hours after.

In May, a fine marble statue of Duncan Forbes, Esq; late lord president of the court of session, was set up in the outer parliament-house at Edinburgh: He is represented as sitting in his robes, his left hand with papers in it, leaning upon the chair, and the other extended. It is reckoned a very grand and curious performance, and is said to have cost 800l. sterling. The following inscription is placed below it in gilt letters:

DUNCANO FORBES DE CYLLODEN  
SUPREME IN CIVILIBUS CAUSIS PRÆSIDI  
JUDICI INTEGRIMO  
CIVI OPTIMO  
PRISÆ VIRTUTIS VIRO  
FACULTAS JURIDICA LIENS POSUIT.  
ANNO POST OBITUM QUINTO  
C. N. MDCCCLII.

On May 30, the anniversary of the birth of their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline was celebrated, when the former entered into the 42d, and the latter into the 40th year of her age.

MONDAY, June 1.

James Brown, alias Thomas Thomson, and Morris Salisbury, who were condemned the last sessions at the Old-Bailey for returning from transportation, (see p. 238.) were this day executed at Tyburn.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

His grace the duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland, with his dutchess, arrived in town from that kingdom.

*An EPILOGUE, spoke by Mrs. Wor-  
INGTON, before their Graces the Duke  
and Dutcheß of DORSET, on their leaving  
Ireland.*

THE brave, the fair, whose bosoms  
oft have known [own,  
Fictitious griefs, and sorrows not their  
June, 1752.

Shall now, alas! at real woes repine,  
Britain reclaims her loan,—we must re-  
sign. [applause,

Yet deck'd he goes with honour's fair  
And crown'd with laurels reap'd in vir-  
tue's cause. [veys,

Blest ruler, who returning home con-  
The richest prize, a happy people's praise.  
The virtues which adorn his publick  
fame, [proclaim;

Sense, firmness, truth, ye wife, you now  
Whilst all inspir'd with gratitude com-  
mend

Dorset the good, the affable, the friend;  
Skill'd to direct high councils—yet retire  
To gentler cares, the muses, graces quire;  
As the same sun, that bids the diamond  
blaze,

In milder radiance the soft flow'r arrays.  
Nor thou disdain my humble praise—thy  
smile

Has oft encourag'd and a torn'd my toil;  
From thence my first, my fairest hopes I  
drew. [you.

Nor shad'st success, when patroniz'd by  
Thro' all the realms of wit, his sacred  
name

Creates desert, and consecrates to fame.  
The nymph, when rigid honour calls her  
swain,

Certain to lose, yet willing to detain,  
In tender fondness, each soft scene renews,  
Hangs on him, sighs, repeats, more last  
adieu.

Erne thus thy ready sails surveys,  
And with fond prayers thy parting steps  
delays; [last sojourn,

More crown'd, more priz'd, dearer each  
Much honour'd, lov'd—depart—and oft  
return.

THURSDAY, 4.

Both houses of parliament met at West-  
minster, pursuant to their last prerogati-  
on, and were, by virtue of a commission  
from the lords of the regency, farther  
prorogued to the 16th of July next.

The five new knights of the most no-  
ble order of the garter were this day in-  
stalled at Windsor with the usual cere-  
monies, viz. his royal highness prince  
Edward by his proxy Sir John Ligonier  
knight of the Bath, his royal highness the  
prince of Orange by his proxy Sir Clement  
Cotterell Dormer, master of the ceremo-  
nies; and the earls of Winchelsea, Car-  
digan, and Lincoln, in person. (See an  
account of the whole solemnity, in our  
Magazine for 1750, p. 243.)

O 9

SATUR-

SATURDAY, 6.

The rule was made absolute in the court of King's bench in Westminster-hall, for granting to Simons, the Polish jew, a new trial at the ensuing assizes at Chelmsford, on payment of costs to the prosecutor. (See p. 237, 238.)

This day came on at Guildhall the election for a lord-mayor of this city, for the remainder of the year, in the room of Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; who died in his mayoralty on the 4th instant, (see deaths in this month) when Robert Alfop, Esq; alderman of Coleman-street ward, and Crisp Gascoyne, Esq; alderman of Vintry ward, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elected Robert Alfop, Esq; into that high office. After which, several of the aldermen, sheriffs, &c. accompanied the lord-mayor to Ironmongers-hall, where a very grand entertainment was provided. After dinner his lordship was presented to the lord-chancellor, at his house in Ormond-street, and about eight o'clock in the evening he was sworn into his office at Guildhall, and the city regalia were presented to him according to custom.

MONDAY, 8.

This morning the Hon. Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red, and member of parliament for the city of Westminster, was made free of the company of goldsmiths of this city; after which, at a previous meeting of the deputy, common-council, and electors of the ward of Billingsgate, he was unanimously put in nomination for alderman of the said ward, in the room of the late lord-mayor.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Alfop, Esq; the new lord-mayor, with the aldermen, &c. went in the city barge to Westminster, attended by some of the livery companies, and was sworn in before the barons of the Exchequer.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The Right Honourable the lord-mayor held a wardmote at Butchers-hall, in Eastcheap, for the election of an alderman for Billingsgate ward, in the room of the late lord-mayor. The gentlemen put in nomination were the Hon. Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, William Alexander, Esq; late one of the sheriffs of this city, and John Toriano, Esq; and on holding up of hands, the majority fell on Sir Peter Warren; on which a poll was demanded in favour of William Alexander, Esq; which was granted, but was immediately declined; on which Sir Peter Warren was declared duly elected; tho' the night before he had, by letter, in answer to one from the deputy and common-

council of the ward, declined accepting it (as he had also done before) at which time he sent them 200 guineas, half for the poor of the said ward, and the rest to be at the disposal of the inhabitants.

The letters above mentioned are as follows.

*Billingsgate-Ward, June 9, 1752.*

Honoured Sir,

You have given us the utmost concern in telling us, that it is inconsistent with your duty and other avocations, to honour us in being our alderman; ourselves in particular, and the inhabitants in general, of the whole ward, are so truly sensible of the greatness of your character and true worth, that unanimity in your election would have expressed how highly we thought ourselves honoured by your acceptance of our choice; and it is with the greatest reluctance that this disappointment should occasion us so early as to day to return you our sincerest thanks for the great civilities you have already shewn us, and for the further assurances you have been pleased to give us of the honour of your friendship; on which reliance we once more beg leave to renew our application to you, most earnestly desiring you to reconsider this matter, hoping some lucky incident may still induce your acceptance, that we may have a more joyful cause for our expression of the zeal we have for your high abilities and distinguished merit, and to assure you that we shall ever retain the highest sense of the obligation you will thereby confer on,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

Signed by

The Deputy and Common-council men.

*To the Deputy and Common-Council Men of the Ward of Billingsgate.**Coventry-Square, June 9, 1752.*

Gentlemen,

I am extremely obliged to my worthy friends, the inhabitants of your ward, for the distinguished mark of your favour, and to you for the warm expressions of regard contained in your letter of this date; but as the acceptance of a civil office would interfere with the military one that I have the honour to hold, in which I shall ever be ready to serve my king and country, I hope I shall stand excused in declining the singular honour so unanimously and obligingly offered to,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most obliged

humble servant,

P. WARREN.

TUA-



THURSDAY, 11.

The first stone was laid for the foundation of the New London Hospital, at Whitechapel, at which were present his grace the duke of Bedford, Sir Peter Warren, and divers other persons of distinction.

SATURDAY, 13.

The deputy and common-council of the ward of Billingsgate waited on Sir Peter Warren at his house in Cavandish-square, to acquaint him of his having been chosen alderman of that ward, and again to request his acceptance of that office; when, after receiving them very politely, he was pleased to express his refusal in the most obliging manner, as it would be incompatible with the duty he owed to his king and country, as a military officer; at the same time assuring them, that he would ever retain the most grateful sense of the honour their ward had done him, and should take all occasions to convince them, how ready and desirous he was to do any service to his fellow citizens of London.

TUESDAY, 16.

This day John Holmes, Esq; and the next day John Waters and Thomas Brookes, Esqrs. paid their fines into the chamber of London, to excuse them from serving the office of sheriff. Joseph Dath, Esq; paid his fine some time before.

THURSDAY, 18.

A remarkable cause was tried, upon an action brought by the company of poulterers against a poulterer at Kensington, upon stat. 5. Eliz. for exercising the trade, not having served 7 years apprenticeship; and after a trial of near 3 hours, neither the court nor jury could find it at all necessary to be obliged to serve 7 years to learn the mystery or skill of plucking a goose, or skinning a rabbit; so that the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

TUESDAY, 23.

Sir Peter Warren sent a message to the court of aldermen, desiring to be excused from serving the office of alderman, and paid his fine of 500l. for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Charles Asgill, Esq; alderman and Skinner, and Richard Glynn, Esq; alderman and falter, were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

THURSDAY, 25.

William Beckford, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant, and member of parliament for Shaftsbury, was unanimously elected alderman of Billingsgate-ward, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, who declined serving that office. Mr. Beckford took up his freedom of the ironmongers company on the Monday preceding, and that of the city the next day.

SATURDAY, 27.

About one o'clock this morning a terrible fire broke out in Lincoln's-inn New-

square, which in a short time entirely consumed No. 10 and 11. The rage of the flames defeated the assistance of what little water could be got, which was extremely scarce. The gentlemen whose chambers fell in this dreadful scene, are, R. Wilbraham, Esq; the Hon. Edw. Harley, Esq; the Hon. Cha. Yorke, Esq; E. Hoskyns, Esq; — Cholmley, Esq; Edmund Sawyer, Esq; master in chancery, and — Ansell, Esq; all in No. 10. Mr. Yorke and Mr. Hoskyns, who lay up one pair of stairs, were both asleep, and escaped in their breeches and shirts only, at the most imminent hazard of their lives. All the papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing-apparel of the above gentlemen were destroyed, and not an article saved. The gentlemen in the next stair-case (No. 11.) viz. John Sharpe, Esq; solicitor to the treasury, Edward Booth, Esq; Mr. Ambler, Mr. Fazakerly, Mr. Fellers, and Mr. Wilmot, had just time to save most things of consequence from the flames. Mr. Wilbraham had lately purchased an estate of great value, the title deeds to which, besides numberless other deeds, mortgages, &c. fell a sacrifice to the devouring flames. Mr. Pickering, clerk to Mr. Wilbraham, has lost upwards of 1100l. in money and bank notes of his own and other persons, and securities for 30,000l. more; and also all the title-deeds to lord Leigh's estates.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 25th, the 8 following malefactors were capitally convicted, viz. George Gibbon, for a burglary; William Signal and William Ward, for robbing George Darby in Ratcliff highway; James Holt, for smuggling; Peter de Bree, for stealing 70 guineas in a dwelling house; Daniel Macquin, for robbing Daniel Wint near Islington; Thomas Scot, for forging and publishing a bill of sale, with intent to defraud; and Robert Winrow, for a crime of the same nature. [*The remainder of the sessions in our next.*]

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 31. WILLIAM Edgar, Esq, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, to Miss Charlton, only daughter to Mr. Charlton, an eminent brewer in Holbourn.

James Campbell of Arkinglaffs, Esq; member of parliament for the shire of Stirling, to Miss Katie Campbell.

Capt. Boyle Walsingham, second son to his excellency Henry Boyle, Esq; one of the lords justices of Ireland, and speaker of the house of commons there, to Miss Martin, daughter to Col. Martin of Drumcondra.

June 3. Rt. Hon. the lord Fortescue, to Miss Anne Campbell, second daughter to John Campbell, Esq; one of the lords of the treasury.

10. James Morgan, of Peckham, Esq; to Miss Judith Andrews, of St. Margaret's hill.

13. Charles Petley, of Riverhead, in Kent, Esq; to Miss Paul, of Hatten-garden.

16. Charles Aggill, Esq; alderman of Candlewick ward, to Miss Vanderfeyen, second daughter to Henry Vanderfeyen, Esq; a merchant of this city.

17. George Selby, of Hunton-hall, Esq; to Miss Anne Marshall.

George Hatley, Esq; of a considerable fortune in Hertfordshire, to Miss Alice Goodwin, of Hatten-Garden.

18. Dr. Wilbraham, of Westminster, an eminent physician, to Miss Plumptre, daughter to the late John Plumptre, Esq; treasurer of the ordinance.

20. John Lethicullier, of Sutton-Place, in Kent, Esq; to Miss Garret, of Southampton-Row, Bloomsbury.

25. Edmund Squire, of Widdington-hall, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Cater, of Broxton in the same county.

May 21. The lady of Sir Charles Lorraine, Bart. delivered of a son.

June 4. The lady of Richard Adams, Esq; recorder of London, of a son.

Lady Henrietta Conyers, of a daughter.

8. The lady of capt. Egerton, of a daughter.

12. The lady of — Vernon, Esq; of a daughter.

13. Hon. lady Rachel Walpole, daughter to the duke of Devonshire, and wife to Horatio Walpole, jun. Esq; member for Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, of a son.

19. The lady of the Hon. counsellor Talbot, brother to the lord Talbot, of a son and heir.

Marchioness of Hartington, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

**R**T. Hon. James Bulkeley, lord viscount Bulkeley of Cashel in the kingdom of Ireland, at his seat at Baronhill, in Anglesea, North-Wales. He represented the borough of Beaumaris in Anglesea in three parliaments.

May 31. Rev. Mr. Moses Lowman, who had been minister of a dissenting congregation at Clapham in Surrey about 40 years. His death was occasioned by his cutting a corn, which festering was soon followed with a mortification.

Dr. John Smith, a young but very promising physician at Durham, and heir to a great estate.

June 1. Rev. George Drake, M. A. fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, and an eminent tutor there. He died of an abscess in his liver.

William B. Lion, Esq; a near relation of the earl of Strathmore of North-Britain.

4. Right Hon. Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; lord mayor of London, of a violent

fever, at his country house at Camberwell. He was elected alderman of Billingsgate ward in March, 1742, in the room of Sir Edward Bellamy, (who accepted of the ward of Bridge-without,) served the office of sheriff with Robert Alfop, Esq; in 1747, and about two months ago was appointed one of the commissioners of the Vintualling-office. (See p. 147.)

On this occasion we hope it will not be disagreeable to our readers, if we give them a short account of those lord-mayors who died in their mayoralty, from its first institution in the year 1189, when the title of lord-mayor was first conferred on Henry Fitz-Alwin, or Allen, who continued in that high office 23 years. No succeeding lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till Jacob Alderman, Esq; in the year 1216; nor after that, till William Brown, Esq; in the year 1513, which was 297 years from the death of Jacob Alderman, Esq; Sir William Bowyer died in 1543, Sir Cuthbert Buck in 1593, and Sir Thomas Skinner in 1596; since which period no lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till 1740, which is 144 years from the death of Sir Thomas Skinner, when Humphrey Parsons, Esq; died in his mayoralty. It being the second time of his being elected into that high office; and since him have died Sir Robert Godschall, Sir Samuel Pennant, and Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; It is worthy observation, that since the first institution of this office in the year 1189 to 1740, which is 551 years, have died in their mayoralty only five lord-mayors; and from the year 1740 to 1752, which is but 12 years, have died four.

7. Capt. Bartholomew Shorey, an eminent insurance office keeper in Cornhill.

9. Rev. Dr. Samuel Haynes, one of the canons of Windsor, who died possessed of the livings of Hatfield and Clothall in Hertfordshire, the former worth upwards of 800l. per annum.

13. Lady Humble, aged 76, widow of Sir William Humble, Bart.

15. Rev. Caleb Rotherham, D. D. who had been pastor to the congregation of Protestant dissenters at Kendal in Westmoreland between 30 and 40 years.

16. Aleyn Bonnell, Esq; gentleman commoner of Queen's-college, Oxford, and son and heir of John Bonnell, of Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordshire, Esq; He died of the small-pox, aged 18.

The lady of Sir John Barrington, Bart. member of parliament for Newton in the Isle of Wight.

Rt. Rev. Joseph Butler, L. L. D. bishop of Durham, clerk of the closet to his majesty, and lord lieutenant of the county

ty Palatine, or bishoprick, of Durham. His lordship was translated from the see of Bristol to that of Durham, Aug. 1750, on the death of Dr. Chandler. He held a prebendary in the church of Rochester and the rectory of Stanhope in the bishoprick of Durham, in commendam, together with the bishoprick of Bristol, from Oct. 1738, to May 1750, when he was made dean of St. Paul's. He was a prelate of an exceeding good character, and died a bachelor.

17. Hon. Sir Philip Honeywood, Knt. of the Bath, the eldest general of horse, colonel of his majesty's royal regiment of horse guards blue, and governor of Portsmouth.

Thomas Fargiter, Esq; one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, at his chambers in Coney court. Gray's-Inn. It is remarkable, that he barred and bolted the door of his chambers for 7 years past, made his own bed, and would suffer no person to come near him.

20. Mr. Grosvenor, sen. an eminent stationer in Leadenhall-street.

23. Francis Hutchinson, Esq; Chester herald, one of the clerks in the duke of Newcastle's office, and a justice of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Sparrow, presented by George Port, Esq; to the living of Ham, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Wicksted, vicar of Audlam in Cheshire, by lady Comyns, to the rectory of Beauchamp Roothing, in Essex.—Joshua Simpson, M. A. to the vicarage of Retford, in Nottinghamshire.—Adam Bankes, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Thorniswey, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Keete, by the earl of Salisbury, to the rectory of Hatfield-bishop's, together with Totteridge chapel, in Hertfordshire, worth 800l. a year, vacant by the death of Dr. Haynes, late canon of Windsor.—Mr. Neale, rector of Chessunt, in Hertfordshire, by the same nobleman, to the rectory of Clothall in that county, vacant also by the death of the said Dr. Haynes.—Mr. Hare, by ditto, to the rectory of Beachampton, in Buckinghamshire, void by the resignation of the above Mr. Keete.—James Hervey, A. B. late of Lincoln college, Oxford, author of the *Meditations on the tombs, flower-garden, &c.* to the rectory of Weston-Flavel, near Northampton, in the room of his father, deceased.—Rowland Lewis, L. L. B. by Dr. Fletcher, dean of Kildare in Ireland, to the rectory of Little Greenford, in Middlesex.—John Newcome, D. D. master of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented by the fellows of that college, to the rectory of Moreton, in Essex.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, June, 13. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. George earl of Cardigan, the office of governor and captain of his majesty's castle of Windsor, and of the forts and fortifications thereunto belonging, in the room of Charles duke of St. Albans, deceased.

And to grant unto the Rt. Hon. John lord Delawar, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, the office of governor of his majesty's island of Guernsey, castle of Cornet, and the islands and territories thereunto belonging, (the island of Alderney only excepted.)

And to constitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles lord Cadogan, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, to be governor of the fort and blockhouse of West Tilbury in Essex, with the intrenchment and fortifications thereof, and also of the town of Gravesend in Kent, and of the blockhouse and forts there.

And to constitute and appoint Sir John Mordaunt, knight of the bath, major general of his majesty's forces, to be governor of the fort of Sheerness in the isle of Shepey in Kent, in the room of lord Cadogan.

Whitehall, June 16. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir John Evelyn, baronet, Warder George Westby, Richard Cavendish, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwyn Vaughan, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, and Thomas Tash, Esqrs. (the last in the room of Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. deceased) to be his majesty's commissioners of the customs within that part of Great-Britain called England.

*From other PAPERS.*

Gilbert West, Esq; made one of the clerks of his majesty's most Hon. privy council in ordinary.—George Fletcher, Esq; made York herald, in the room of Charles Townley, Esq; promoted to the office of norroy king of arms.—Jeafrson Miles Esq; appointed by the board of ordnance, proof-master-general of all England, in the room of Isaac Wolferman, Esq; deceased.—Richard Cope Hoptoun, Esq; made his majesty's attorney general for the counties of Glamorgan, Radnor, and Brecknock in Wales.—Thomas Thorp, Esq; of Cavendish-square, made coffer-bearer to his majesty.—Dr. Hawys, chosen physician to the Charter-House, in the room of Dr. Hall, deceased, by a majority of one of the governors, against Dr. Akinade, the other candidate.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

PRICES

# PRICES OF STOCKS IN JUNE, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

Bill of Mortality from									
May 26, to June 23.									
Chrific. { Males 658 } 1254 { Females 596 } { Males 844 } 1666 { Females 824 }									
Died under 2 Years old 644 Between 2 and 5 22 5 and 10 8 10 and 20 7 20 and 30 14 30 and 40 11 40 and 50 12 50 and 60 9 60 and 70 7 70 and 80 5 80 and 90 2 90 and 100 1									
Within the Walls 1666 Without the Walls 122 In Mid. and Surrey 799 City & Sub. West. 399									
Weekly June 2 45 9 41 16 42 23 38 30 1666									
Wheaten Peck Loaf 15. 11d. Peaten 2os. to 24s. per Quar. Rye 47s. to 19s. per Q.									

Bank		India		South Sea		South Sea		South Sea		B. Annu.		B. Annu.		3 p. Cent.		S. S. An.		Ind. Bonds		Ch. p.		Wind at		Weather	
Stock.		Stock.		Stock.		Ann. old		Ann. new		1746.		1747-8-9		1751.		prem.		1. s. d.		Deal.		London.			
1	146 1	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	147 146	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	147 146	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	148 148	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	148 148	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	148 148	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	148 148	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	149 148	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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16	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	147 147	1901891	120 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	107 7	108 1	61. 17s	3 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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**H**AGUE, June 6, N. S. The installation of our serene prince Stadtholder, as knight of the garter, was performed yesterday at the house in the wood, with great splendour: The garter, ribbon, and George, were delivered by the king at arms to col. York, who placed them upon his serene highness; but the mantle, collar, and other ensigns of the order, being too heavy for a prince of his tender age, were placed before him by the herald upon a cushion of crimson velvet provided for that purpose. Col. York then made an elegant speech, to his serene highness; and upon this occasion her royal highness the princess governante made the colonel a present of a most superb brilliant ring; after which the day was concluded with a most magnificent entertainment; and next day col. York gave a grand entertainment to the lords of the regency, foreign ministers, &c. with a ball to the ladies, which continued till five o'clock in the morning.

Paris, June 16, N. S. Our court has been a good deal surpris'd to see the accounts published in the English and other papers, of the meeting between the king's ships under Monsi. de Salvert, and the English men of war under commodore Buckle, upon the coast of Guinea. That the respective pretensions of the two nations, with regard to the trade carried on upon that coast, was talk'd of, at a visit which the English commodore made to Monsi. de Salvert, is true, but it was only in general terms, and by way of conversation; and so far from any menaces having pass'd on either side, that they behaved to each other with the greatest politeness, and perfectly consistent with the strict union that subsists between the two crowns. Some days after Monsi. de Salvert sail'd from Anamaboa, after having received on board the deputies sent by the nation of the Fantins to the India company, and upon whose account he had prolonged his stay in that road.

Paris, June 19. The petition which was lately presented to the king by the deputies of the clergy, consist'd principally of three points: The first was to beseech his majesty, that he would not admit into the commission which was going to be established, any lay judge: The second, that no parliament should be allowed to take cognizance of affairs which concern religion: And the third, that the parliament should be oblig'd to make the archbishop of Paris reparation for having treated him, in their last remonstrances to his majesty, as a promoter of a schism, which was ready to inflame the church.

From Lisbon we have, since our last, an account as follows: Our ships which are

sent to the coast of Mozambique, to protect our settlements on the east side of Africa, have 1300 regular troops on board, besides a great number of engineers, and materials for building the forts which are design'd to be erected there: As our ministry flatters itself with receiving great advantages from this colony, the defence of it is look'd upon as a matter of importance. By an express from Rome there is advice, that the pope, at the intercession of his majesty, has consented to suppress the annual procession of the inquisition, entitled, The act of faith, in which such unhappy persons as were accus'd of witchcraft or Judaism, used to be made a publick spectacle. His holiness has also mitigated several other proceedings of the inquisition, which were look'd upon to be too severe.

Genoa, June 10, N. S. In consequence of the resignation of the chavalier Lomellino, the marquis Grimaldi has been elected doge of this republick.

Naples, May 12. The queen was this morning happily deliver'd of a prince, which was made known to the publick by the discharge of the cannon upon the ramparts.

The corsairs of Barbary have taken upon this coast twenty of our ships, most of them laden with oil and corn, fifteen of which belong to our merchants, whose loss, by this means, is computed at 100,000 scudis.

Venice, May 23. The subjects of this republick are under great concern about their trade, 1st. Upon account of the increase of that of Trieste and Fiume; and 2dly. Upon account of their losses, by having their ships taken by the corsairs of Barbary. The merchants have apply'd to the government for protection, upon which the affair has been debated in the senate, but nothing has hitherto been resolv'd on.

Peterburgh, May 30, N. S. By an express just arriv'd from Moscow, we have an account of a dreadful fire in that great city, wherein upwards of 5000 houses, besides many churches, convents, and slabodes, have been reduced to ashes, and a great number of people perished in the flames; upon the receipt of which melancholy news, her Imperial majesty dispatched orders for giving relief to all such as had been thereby reduced to a state of immediate want.

Ratisbon, June 18, N. S. Mr. Pollman, the king of Prussia's minister at the Diet, has deliver'd to the other ministers a memorial tending to refute the pretensions of his Britannick majesty as elector of Hanover, to East-Friesland.

Copenhagen, June 17, N. S. His Danish majesty's marriage with the princess Juliana Maria of Brunswick is absolutely concluded, and her court already formed, most of whom are set out for Holstein, in order to meet the princess on the frontier, and to conduct her hither.

Cassel, June 20. Baron Lentulus, one of the king of Prussia's aids-de-camp, some days since, arrived here to assist at the celebration of the marriage of the princess Guillemina with prince Henry of Prussia. On the 17th the marriage was celebrated, the 18th there was a grand entertainment and a ball, and next day

the princess set out for Berlin.

Dresden, June 9, N. S. The Heyducks have lately appeared again upon the frontiers of Poland, and have plundered and massacred best part of the inhabitants of a large village, from whence they proceeded further into the country; but the governor of Kiow, now belonging to Russia, being informed of the road they had taken, he ordered a considerable detachment of his troops to be sent after them, who marched with so much diligence and secrecy, that they surprised a large body of them, whom they directly attacked, and cut to pieces.

*An Account of the Act for the more effectual Preservation of the TURNPIKE-ROADS, &c.*

**T**HIS act was passed in the last session but one, and most of the clauses in it have already taken place; but as one remarkable clause begins to be in force on the 1st day of July this year, we shall give our readers a brief account of the act in the order of time the several clauses were to take place, tho' the last mentioned clause stands the first in the act.

The clause which took place on June 24, 1751, relates to carters, draymen, carmen, waggoners, &c. riding on their respective carriages, in the city of London, or within 10 miles thereof, not having some other person on foot to guide or conduct the same: In which case the penalty is 10s. if the driver be not the owner, and if he be, any sum not exceeding 20s. And any person hindering the apprehending, or endeavouring to rescue such offender, incurs the penalty of 20s.

By the clause which took place on Sept. 1, 1751, no waggon, cart, &c. travelling for hire upon the turnpike roads, is to be drove or turned out of the same into any of the roads adjacent, not being turnpike roads, in order to avoid paying the tolls, upon pain of forfeiting any one of the horses (not being the thill horse) with all his geers, to the sole use and benefit of any person or persons, who shall seize and detain the same.

For a further encouragement to informers, all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this or any former acts relating to the roads, from and after Sept. 10, 1751, to be wholly given to and vested in the informer, or person who shall sue for the same.

Another clause, for rendering a former act about cranes, machines, or engines weighing carriages, more effectual, that on or before March 25,

1752, all commissioners or trustees for the repairs of any high-ways, or any five or more of them, shall, at one or more gate or gates, bar or bars, or at some other convenient place, within their district, order and cause to be erected, a crane, machine, or engine, for weighing carts, waggons, &c. for the carrying any goods or merchandize, and cause every such cart or waggon to be weighed together with the loading thereof; and shall take such toll and additional duty of 20s. the hundred, as is by the said act directed. But the trustees for roads beyond 30 miles distance from London, or where the tolls and duties do not amount to the yearly sum of 150l. within that distance, are not obliged to erect any such engine or machine.

As to the clause which was last to take place, tho' it stands first in the act, the following is the purport of it: That from and after July 1, 1752, all trustees or commissioners for the repair of the high-ways in England, in their respective districts, or any 5 of them, or any persons empowered by them, or any 5 of them, may, and are required to demand and take the sum of 20s. for every waggon or other carriage drawn by 6 horses, before they shall be permitted to pass thro' any toll-gate or toll-bar, over and above the other tolls and duties.—And if any shall take off any horse or horses, at or before the waggon or carriage shall come to any of the said gates or turnpikes, in order to avoid paying the said additional toll, every person so offending, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay to the informer the sum of 5l.—And every person driving upon any part of any turnpike road, with more horses than his waggon, &c. shall, on the same day, pass thro' any turnpike-bar or gate with, shall be deemed to have taken off the said horses, with intent to avoid paying the said additional duty.

[Catalogue of Books in our room.]

# The LONDON MAGAZINE



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For JULY, 1742.

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# T H E

# L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

## J U L Y , 1 7 5 2 .

*In our Magazine for last Year, p. 150. 151, we gave an Account of the Life of that famous dramatick Writer, Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR, with a curious Print of the Monument erected to his Memory in Westminster-Abbey. And as we have here presented our Readers with a beautiful HEAD of that great Poet, we thought proper to entertain them with some Account of, and Extracts from, his celebrated Play of ROMEO and JULIET.*



THE play of Romeo and Juliet has ever been accounted among the best of this great author's works ; the fable of it is built on a real tragedy, that happened about the beginning of the 14th century. The story, with all its circumstances, is given us by the Italian novelist Bandoello, as also by Girolome da Corte in his history of Verona : The young lover, as this historian relates, was called Romeo Montecchi, and the lady, Juliet Capello. Capt. Breval, in his travels, tells us, that, when he was at Verona, he was shewn an old building (converted into an house for orphans) in which the tomb of these unhappy lovers had formerly been broken up, and that he was informed by his guide in all the particulars of their story ; and that the castle of Montecchio, situate between Vicenza and Verona, antiently belong'd to the illustrious house of that name, that was the head of a faction against the Capello's. Our Shakespear has made that quarrel the subject of his excellent and affecting tragedy ; and as his story is founded in truth, it will ever have an effect upon the mind, that no fiction, be it ever so highly wrought, can ; this will more amply appear in reading Mr. Otway's alteration of this fine July, 1752.

\* *Fairies, &c.* It is more than probable that this is Shakespear's reading ; what the critics say to the contrary is not conclusive, for it is, surely, a much worthier office to act as a midwife than for the same Mab to plait the manes of horses, and cake foul sluttish bairs.

and true story, into a fiction about Marius and Sylla. The singular elegance and simplicity of almost every scene of this play, especially in the many places where the passion of love with its attendant difficulties are most inimitably painted, must render the following scenes, extracted from it, agreeable to every reader, and above all to those who have felt the force of these animating, tender and delicate affections.

### A C T I. S C E N E II.

#### L O V E.

LOVE is a smok rais'd with the fume of sighs, [eyes,  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers  
Being vex'd, a sea nourish'd with lovers  
tears ;  
What is it else ? a madness most discreet,  
A choaking gall, and a preserving sweet !

#### S C E N E V. On Dreams.

O then I see queen Mab hath been with you. [comes  
She is the \* fairies midwife, and she  
In shape no bigger than an agat-stone  
On the fore-finger of an alderman,  
Drawn with a team of little atomies,  
Athwart mens noses as they lie asleep ;  
Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs ;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers ;  
The traces, of the smallest spider's web ;  
The collars, of the moonshine watry beams ; [film ;  
Her whip, of cricket's bone ; the lash, of  
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat,  
Not half so big as a round little worm,  
Prickt from the lazy finger of a maid.  
Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,  
Made by the joyner squirrel, or old grub,  
Time out of mind the fairies coach-makers : [night,  
And in this state she gallops night by  
P p 2 Thro'

Thro' lovers' brains, and then they dream  
of love : [strait :

Do courtiers' knees, that dream on curties  
O'er lawyers' fingers, who strait dream on  
fees : [dream,

O'er ladies' lips, who strait on kisses  
Which oft the angry Mab with blisters  
plagues, [tainted are.

Because their breaths with sweet-meats  
Sometimes the galleys o'er a courtier's  
nose, [suit :

And then dreams he of smelling out a  
And sometimes comes she with a tithe-  
pig's tail,

Tickling the parson as he lies asleep ;

Then dreams he of another benefice—  
Sometimes the driveth o'er a soldier's  
neck, [throats,

And then dreams he of cutting foreign  
Of breaches, ambuscadoes, Spanish blades,  
Of healths five fathom deep ; and then  
anon [wakes,

Drums in his ears, at which he starts and  
And being thus frightened, swears a prayer  
or two,

And sleeps again. This is that very Mab  
That plats the manes of horses in the  
night, [hairs,

And cakes the elf-locks in foul sluttish  
Which once untangled, much misfortune  
bodes. [backs,

This is the hag, when maids lie on their  
That presses them, and learns them first  
to bear,

Making them women of good carriage :  
This is she —

*Rom.* Peace, peace, Mercutio, peace :  
Thou talk'st of nothing.

*Mer.* True, I talk of dreams ;  
Which are the children of an idle brain,  
Beget of nothing but vain phantasy,  
Which is as thin of substance as the air,  
And more inconstant than the wind ;  
who woos

Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north,  
And being anger'd, puffs away from  
thence, [south,

Turning his face to the dew-dropping

SCENE VI. *A Beauty described.*

O she doth teach the torches to burn  
bright—

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,  
Like a rich jewel in an *Aethiop's* ear :  
Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear !  
So shows a snowy dove trooping with  
crows,

As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.

ACT II, SCENE II.

*The Courtship between Romeo and Juliet, in  
the Garden.*

*Enter Romeo.*

*Rom.* He jests at scars that never felt a  
wound —

But soft, what light through yonder win-  
dow breaks ?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun !

[*Juliet appears above at a window.*

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,  
Who is already sick and pale with grief,  
That thou, her maid, art far more fair  
than she,

Be not her maid, since she is envious :  
Her vestal livery is but sick and green,  
And none but fools do wear it, cast it  
off— [of that ?

She speaks, yet she says nothing ; what  
Her eye discourses, I will answer it—

I am too bold, 'tis not to me she speaks :  
Two of the fairest stars of all the heav'n,  
Having some business, do entreat her eyes  
To twinkle in their spheres till they re-  
turn. [head ?

What if her eyes were there, they in her  
The brightness of her cheek would shame  
those stars, [in heav'n,

As day-light doth a lamp ; her eyes in  
Would thro' the airy region stream so  
bright, [not night ;

That birds would sing, and think it were  
See how she leans her cheek upon her  
hand !

O, that I were a glove upon that hand,  
That I might touch that cheek !

*Jul.* Ah me !

*Rom.* She speaks.

Oh speak again, bright angel, for thou art  
As glorious to this night, being o'er my  
head,

As is a winged messenger from heav'n,  
Unto the white up-turned wandering eyes  
Of mortals, that fall back to gaze on him,  
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,  
And sails upon the bosom of the air.

*Jul.* O Romeo, Romeo, — wherefore  
art thou Romeo ?

Deny thy father, and refuse thy name :  
Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,  
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

*Rom.* Shall I hear more, or shall I speak  
at this ? [aside.

*Jul.* 'Tis but thy name that is my  
enemy : —

What's in a name ? that which we call a  
rose,

By any other name would smell as sweet.  
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo  
call'd,

Retain that dear perfection which he owes,  
Without that title ; Romeo, quit thy name,  
And for thy name, which is no part of thee,  
Take all myself.

*Rom.* I take thee at thy word :  
Call me but love, and I'll be new baptiz'd,  
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

*Jul.* What man art thou, that thus be-  
scream'd is night

So

So stumbled on my counsel ?

*Rom.* By a name

I know not how to tell thee who I am :  
My name, dear saint, is hateful to myself,  
Because it is an enemy to thee.

Had I it written, I would tear the word,  
*Jul.* My ears have yet not drunk a  
hundred words [she found.

Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know  
Art thou not Romeo, and a Mountague ?

*Rom.* Neither, fair saint, if either thee  
displease. [and wherefore ?

*Jul.* How canst thou bither, tell me,  
The orchard walls are high, and hard to  
climb, [thou art,

And the place death, considering who  
If any of my kinsmen find thee here.

*Rom.* With love's light wings did I o'er-  
perch these walls ;

For stony limits cannot hold love out,  
And what love can do, that dares love at-  
tempt : [me.

Therefore thy kinsmen are no stop to  
*Jul.* If they do see thee, they will murder  
thee. [thine eye,

*Rom.* Alack, there lies more peril in  
Than twenty of their swords ; look thou  
but sweet,

And I am proof against their enmity.

*Jul.* I would not for the world they saw  
thee here. [from their eye.

*Rom.* I have sight's cloak to hide me  
And but thou love me, let them find me  
here ;

My life were better ended by their hate,  
Than death prorogued, wanting of thy  
love. [out this place ?

*Jul.* By whose direction found'st thou  
*Rom.* By love, that first did prompt me  
to enquire,

He lent me counsel, and I lent him eyes :  
I am no pilot, yet wert thou as far  
As that vast shore, wash'd with the far-  
thest sea,

I would adventure for such merchandize.

*Jul.* Thou know'st the mask of night  
is on my face, [cheek,

Else would a maiden blush bepaint my  
For that which thou hast heard me speak  
to-night ; [deny

Fain would I dwell on form ; fain, fain  
What I have spoke—but farewell compliment :

Dost thou love me ? I know thou wilt say,  
And I will take thy word—yet if thou  
swear'st, [perjuries

Thou may'st prove false ; at lovers  
They say Jove laughs. Oh gentle Romeo,  
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,  
Or if thou think I am too quickly won,  
I'll frown, and be perverse, and say thee  
nay, [world.

So thou wilt woo, but else not for the  
In truth, fair Mountague, I am too fond ;

And therefore thou may'st think my ha-  
vour light : [true

But trust me, gentleman, I'll prove more  
Than those that have more cunning to be  
strange. [confess,

I should have been more strange, I must  
But that thou over-heard'st, ere I was  
swart, [me

My true love's passion ; therefore pardon  
And not impute this yielding to light love,  
Which the dark night has so discovered.

*Rom.* Lady, by yonder blessed moon I  
vow, [tops—

That tips with silver all these fruit-tree  
*Jul.* O swear not by the moon, th'in-  
constant moon,

That monthly changes in her circled orb,  
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

*Rom.* What shall I swear by ?  
*Jul.* Do not swear at all.

Or if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious self,  
Which is the god of my idolatry,  
And I'll believe thee.

*Rom.* If my true heart's love—  
*Jul.* Well, do not swear—althe' I joy  
in thee,

I have no joy of this contract to-night ;  
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,  
Too like the lightning which doth cease  
to be, [night,

Ere one can say, It lightens—sweet, good  
This bud of love, by summer's ripening  
breath, [we meet :

May prove a beauteous flower when next  
Good night, good night—as sweet repose  
and rest [breast.

Come to thy heart, as that within my  
*Rom.* O wilt thou leave me so unsatis-  
fied ? [to-night ?

*Jul.* What satisfaction canst thou have  
*Rom.* Th' exchange of thy love's faith-  
ful vow for mine. [request it :

*Jul.* I gave thee mine before thou didst  
And yet I would it were to give again.

*Rom.* Wouldst thou withdraw it ? For  
what purpose, love ? [again.

*Jul.* But to be frank, and give it thee  
And yet I wish but for the thing I have :

My bounty is as boundless as the sea,  
My love as deep ; the more I give to thee,  
The more I have, for both are infinite.

I hear some noise within, dear love,  
adieu. [Nurse calls within.

Anon, good nurse—sweet Mountague be  
true :

Stay but a little, I will come again.

[Exit.

*Rom.* O blessed, blessed night. I am  
afraid

All this is but a dream I hear and see ;  
Too flattering sweet to be substantial.

Re-enter Juliet above.

*Jul.* Three words, dear Romeo, and  
good night indeed :

If that thy bent of love be honourable,  
Thy purpose marriage, send the word to-morrow,  
By one that I'll procure to come to thee,  
Where and what time thou wilt perform the rite;  
And all my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay,  
And follow thee, my love, throughout the world.

SCENE V. *Love's Herald.*

Love's heralds should be thoughts,  
Which ten times faster glide than the sun-beams,  
Driving back shadows over lowering hills.  
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love,  
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid  
[*To be continued in our next.*]

More Extracts from VOLTAIRE. (See p. 253.)

VOLTAIRE, in enumerating the darkness, ignorance, and superstition that prevailed before the enlightened age of Lewis XIV. takes notice, that the people were much addicted to judicial astrology, and believed in witchcraft, and the power of magick. Cardinal Richelieu, says he, must always suffer a diminution of his reputation, when we consider, that by his means, and contrary to his better knowledge, Urban Grandier, curate of St. London, was burnt as a magician; and posterity must reflect with indignation on Madame d'Ancre, wife of the marshal of that name being burnt at the Greve for a sorceress. When she was examined by counsellor Courtin, he asked her what sort of sorcery she had practised against Mary de Medicis, who, it seems, was entirely directed by that lady's advice: She boldly answered, that kind of sorcery which great souls always maintain over weak minds. He further adds, in the same place, that in the year 1601, a man who had a fine horse, brought it to market, decked out almost in the manner that horses are now exposed to sale at our fairs; and the low people having never been accustomed to see any thing of that sort before, it struck their minds, that he who could thus decorate his horse, must be a magician; and it was with the utmost difficulty the poor man could escape being torn to pieces by the mob. In another part of his book he gives but a disadvantageous idea of cardinal Mazarine; when Charles II. was an exile at the court of France, and Oliver Cromwell flourishing in usurpation, that unfortunate prince solicited the cardinal's daughter in marriage; but as he was then in distress, the queneing statesman refused him, and at that very time was negoti-

ating a marriage with the usurper's son, which however was not effected. As soon as Charles's affairs took a different turn, and Britain, sick of the tyranny of an usurper, and the more formidable prospect of anarchy, opened her arms to receive her natural lord, Mazarine renewed the proposal of his marriage with his daughter, which the king very justly refused, in his turn, with indignation and contempt.

TO THE AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE great inequality that we often perceive in the productions of the mind of the same man, is not, in the least, to be wondered at; for as man's body is composed of the elements, so it varies with the weather, and changes oftner than the moon: So the soul, as it is connected with, and compelled to act in and thro' those corporeal organs, which are always changing, must of necessity have its powers of acting more or less impeded, must rise or fall like the mercury in the glass, according to their degree of clearness. Hence the mind is one hour pure as ethereal air, the next, foul as the thickest fog.

Serene the day, on Seraphs wings  
we rise, [the skies,  
Like great Elijah flaming, mount  
All nature viewing thro' immortal  
eyes.]

In clouds the next, our stupid brains  
we squeeze, [these.  
To hammer out such wretched lines  
Now wit, now dunce, according to the  
weather; [together.

Then like an April day, both join'd  
Since the powers of the mind do thus depend upon the organs of the body, which vary like the wind, where is the certainty of human wit? Where the boaster of human reason? This fickleness of the mortal frame, this instability of human wisdom, should teach us humility and abate our pride. There is, surely, no passion whatsoever so universal in the human species, as pride, yet none so unreasonable; it is, indeed, the very foundation of folly, and he that has the greatest share of it, must of consequence have the least of reason.

To curb our pride, and check our unjust censures, we should all look into, and study that living and most instructive book, our own hearts; for nothing will so effectually suppress our pride, or correct our censures, as to know ourselves. He that most clearly perceives his own imperfections, will be the last to seek out  
2 and



and condemn those of others. Man's only way to true wisdom, is to know himself. He that would be esteemed truly wise, must first find out, and amend, his own faults. The best of mankind will, by a thorough and impartial inspection into themselves, by carefully viewing the mirror of their minds, find failings sufficient to abate their pride.

## BRITANNICA.

A. Description of SHROPSHIRE.  
*With a new and correct MAP.*

**S**HROPSHIRE, commonly called Salop, or the county of Salop, has part of Radnorshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire on the south; Montgomeryshire and part of Denbighshire on the west; Staffordshire on the east, and Cheshire on the north. It is about 34 miles long, from north to south; 25 miles broad, from east to west; and 134 in circumference. It contains about 890,000 acres, is divided into 15 hundreds, in which are 5 parliamentary boroughs, 30 other market-towns, and 179 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament, the knights of the shire being at present Sir John Astley, Bart. and Richard Lytfer, Esq. This county being a frontier against the Welsh, was formerly full of castles, inhabited by the lords marchers, or barons of the marches, who had the jurisdiction of palatines in their respective territories, and in their own courts administered law to the inhabitants, with divers privileges and immunities: But peaceful times, and the royal authority, by degrees abolished these private rights, and in the reign of Henry VIII. they were quite extinguished, to the great benefit and tranquillity of the Welsh nation. Shropshire is a pleasant county, the air healthful, and the soil fruitful both for tillage and pasturage. It yields abundance of wheat, barley, &c. and has many mines of pit-coal, lead, and iron. It is exceedingly well watered, having many fine springs and rivers, particularly the Severn, which yields plenty of fish. The southern and western parts, being hilly and mountainous, feed great numbers of cattle, and are well furnished with wood. The boroughs in this county are,

1. Shrewsbury, the metropolis, a fair, large town, 214 computed, and 157 measured miles N. W. from London. It sends two members to parliament, the present ones being Sir Richard Corbet, Bart. and Thomas Hill, Esq; It has markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays for corn, cattle, and provisions, and every Thursday is a market for Welsh cottons,

frees, and flannels. But having given a large and very particular account of this town so lately as in our Magazine for May last, p. 203, 204, together with a beautiful Folio View of its south-west prospect, it is needless to say any more of it here.

2. Wenlock, or Great Wenlock, about 10 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, an ancient corporation, governed by a bailiff and burgesses, who chuse the two parliament-men, their present representatives being Isaac Hawkins Browne and Brook Forrester, Esqrs. It has a very good market on Mondays, and is noted for its limestones, and tobacco-pipe clay. A burning well was discovered at Brosley, near this place, which being lighted, burns like brandy or spirit of wine.

3. Bridgenorth, 6 miles S. E. of Wenlock, a large, ancient borough, divided by the Severn into two parts, called the upper and lower towns, which are joined by a fair stone bridge of seven arches, having a gate, and gate-house, and some houses upon it. It is pleasantly situated, and commodious for trade by the navigableness of the Severn, and almost all sorts of manufactures are carried on here. It consists of several streets well paved with pebbles, and has two large parish churches, and a free-school. It is governed by two bailiffs, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who at present are the Hon. Sir Thomas Whitmore, knight of the Bath, and Arthur Weaver, Esq; It has a large market on Saturday. It was formerly very strong, having walls, and a stately castle seated on a rock, now in ruins.

4. Ludlow, 16 miles S. W. of Bridgenorth, a fine, large town, adorned with several handsome edifices, very populous, and a place of good trade. It is situated near the confluence of the Corve and the Temd, over which last it has a good bridge. It was formerly defended with a strong wall, and a castle, which are now going very fast to decay. It is governed by bailiffs and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament, its present representatives being Richard Heibert and Henry Bridgman, Esqrs. The market, which is very great, is on Monday. Here is a fair church on the highest ground in the town. Ludlow has been of chiefest note, for being the place where the court for the marches of Wales was kept, first instituted by Henry VII. for the trial of causes, for the ease of the Welsh and neighbouring inhabitants. It consisted of a lord president, several counsellors, a secretary, an attorney, solicitor, and four justices of the counties in Wales, and

was held in the castle, a large, noble and beautiful place, fit for that purpose: But this court, like that of the presidency of the North, which was at first designed for the ease and benefit of the subjects, proving in time an intolerable grievance, was dissolved and taken away by act of parliament in the first year of K. William and Q. Mary.

5. Bishop's-Castle, 14 miles N. W. of Ludlow, so called because it belonged to the bishops of Hereford, whose diocese takes in a great part of this shire. It is but a small town, yet has many privileges; is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who at present are Samuel Child and John Robinson Lytton, Esqrs. Its market is on Friday, which is very considerable, and much frequented by the Welsh.

Other market-towns are,

1. Whitchurch, 17 miles N. of Shrewsbury, on the confines of the county, near Cheshire, famous for some monuments of the Talbots. It is a pretty large and good town, but has very little trade; yet its market, which is on Fridays, for cattle and provisions, is not inconsiderable.

2. Draiton, 9 miles S. E. of Whitchurch, on the confines of Staffordshire, which, tho' but a poor town, has a very good market on Wednesdays for horses and cattle, but not much stored with provisions.—Hodnet, 5 miles S. W. is reckoned by some a market-town, tho' not so distinguished in the Maps.

3. Wem, 7 miles S. of Whitchurch, a small town, with a good market on Thursday. The cruel Sir George Jeffreys, who was lord chief justice of England, and afterwards lord chancellor, in the reign of K. James II. was by that monarch created baron of Wem, in which title he was succeeded by his only son, John lord Jeffreys, who dying without issue male, it became extinct.

4. Ellesmere, 7 miles N. W. of Wem, situate on the side of a large meer, and in a little, but rich and fertile territory so called; a small town, with a mean market on Tuesdays.

5. Oswestry, 7 miles S. W. of Ellesmere, so named from Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, who was slain here in a bloody battle, and cruelly torn to pieces by Penda, the Pagan Mercian prince. It was before called Maserfield, is seated near the spring head of a small river, and is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs and burgesses. It was once of considerable strength, being fortified with a wall, ditch and castle, and was a place of great account before the

mart for Welsh cottons, &c. was removed to Shrewsbury: Yet it is still a pretty good town, has some trade for flannels, and its market, which is on Mondays, is well frequented, and furnished with cattle and provisions.

6. Wellington, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury, has a large market on Thursdays.

7. Newport, 6 miles N. E. of Wellington, seated on a plain, a pretty good town, with a free-school and market-house, and a considerable market on Saturdays.

8. Shesnell, or Shesnal, 6 miles S. of Newport, a small town, that has a market on Tuesdays.

9. Stretton, or Church Stretton, to distinguish it from another Stretton hard by, 12 miles S. of Shrewsbury, has a good market for corn on Thursdays. These Strettons, as well as several others elsewhere, take their names from the High-road, or Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs thro' or near them, and passes into the remotest parts of Wales.

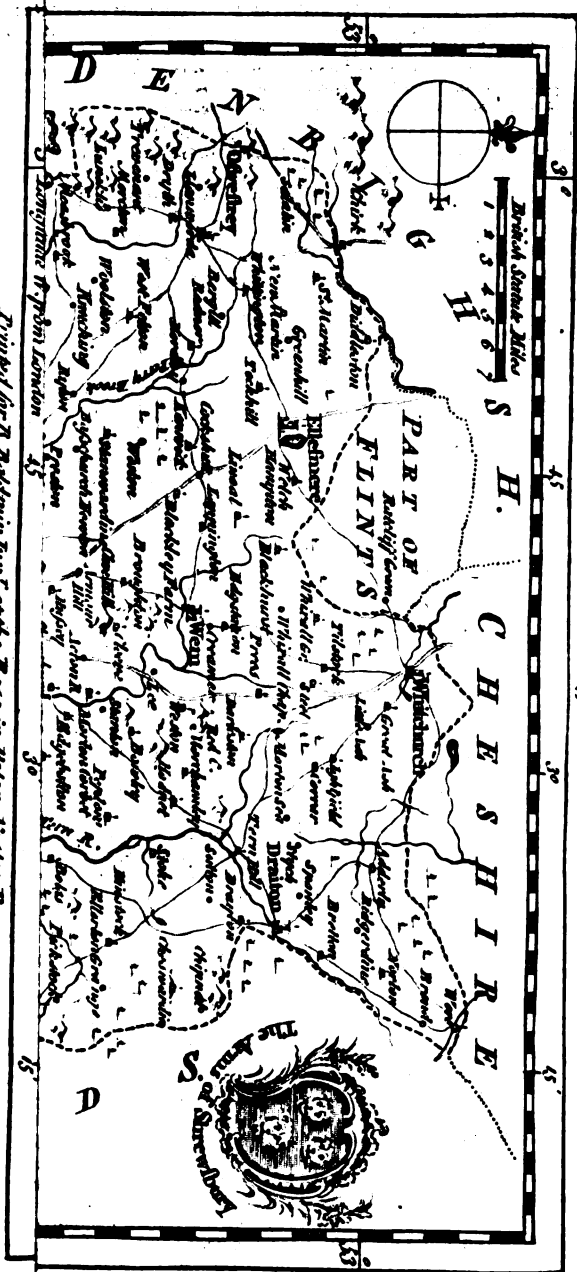
10. Clebury, 12 miles S. of Bridgenorth, a small town, with a market on Wednesdays.

A few miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, are the remains of an ancient city, called Wroxeter, the metropolis of the Cornavii, and built probably by the Romans, when they fortified the banks of the Severn, fordable here, and no where lower to its mouth. It was destroyed in the Danish wars, and is now an inconsiderable village; but they frequently plough up ancient coins here, and discover other pieces of Roman antiquity. All the remains of the ancient city is what the people call the Old Works of Wroxester, being broken walls near the midst of it, about 20 foot high, and 100 long, built of hewn stone, laid in seven rows without, and arched within, after the manner of the Britons. The plot on which the city stood is about three miles in compass, the walls being mostly upon a pebble-stone foundation, about three yards thick, with a vast trench round it, in some places exceedingly deep to this day.

Wrekin Hill, a little S. W. of Wellington, which is the highest ground of all this country, gradually falls into a pleasant level, and yields an entertaining prospect of the plains about it. It runs into a great length, and is much taken notice of by Shropshire men, both in and out of the county, whose custom is to drink a health to all their friends round the Wrekin, Breben, Brown-Clee, and Stitter-Jones, other hills in this country.



for the London Magazine.



Printed for A. Baldwin, Junr, at the House on Water, Water Room.





# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 263.

*In the Debate we had in our Club about the Number of Troops, which was begun in your last, the next that spoke was A. Bæcalonius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**I**T has often to me been matter of wonder, how such different conclusions should be drawn by different men from the same premises. From the fate of the last rebellion, the Hon. gentleman who spoke last concluded, that we must always keep up a numerous army of mercenary troops; whereas my conclusion from thence is, that whilst his majesty possesses the hearts of the people in general, and has a fleet at sea superior to his foreign enemies, he will always have time enough to raise or bring over such a number of troops, as will be sufficient for defeating any little insurrection, that can be raised against him by the disaffected; and consequently, that the keeping up such an army in time of peace, is absolutely unnecessary. The Hon. gentleman says, that a reduction or diminution of our mercenary troops is an opportunity, which the enemies to our happy establishment have never failed to lay hold of; but suppose this were true, it is, surely, a very wrong way of arguing, to say, that because they have failed in two attempts of this kind, therefore they will undertake a third. As the disaffected have been defeated in two attempts against our present establishment, both undertaken when we had but a very small number of regular troops in the island, and the last surprisingly conducted as well as sur-

July, 1752.

W ——— B ———.

prisingly made, I am either quite mistaken as to that method of reasoning called common-sense, or I must conclude, that they will never venture a third without some other encouragement; and indeed, I am

**A** of opinion, that without some other encouragement they would never have ventured either of the two last; for no man of common discretion will ever rise in rebellion against an established government, if he has nothing but the people of the country to trust to, unless he has the strongest assurances of being joined by the majority of the people; therefore I am fully convinced, that in both the last rebellions, the rebels had at first something else to trust to than that of the government's not having at the time a numerous army of regular troops in the island; and if we consider what it was they had at both times to trust to, and how they came to be disappointed, it will furnish us with the strongest argument against our keeping up a numerous army of mercenary troops.

**D** At the time of the rebellion in 1715, many of us must remember, and all of us know, Sir, that the people in general appeared to be highly discontented: The church's being in danger was an opinion that generally prevailed; and this opinion, however ill grounded, had rendered the people in most places discontented, and in some places riotous. This discontent was taken for disaffection by those that were really disaffected; and from thence they conceived hopes, that upon their appearing in arms against the government, they would be joined by the greatest part of the people; but in this they were disappointed, for tho' the people were dissatisfied, they were not as yet become disaffected: Tho'

Qq

they

they were afraid of the church's being overturned by the dissenters, they were more afraid of its being overturned by the papists; and therefore, instead of joining with the disaffected, most of them joined with the government, and thereby enabled our ministers to raise an army of regular troops, time enough for opposing and defeating those that had taken up arms in favour of the pretender.

Again, Sir, at the time of the last rebellion, it is certain that the discontents of the people were almost universal: Bribery and corruption, and the danger our constitution was from thence exposed to, had for some years been founded high in the ears of the people, and, I believe, no man will say, that this apprehension was quite groundless, or that any effectual regulation had been made for removing it. This discontent was again mistaken for disaffection, and this was what the pretender's party chiefly trusted to at the breaking out of the last rebellion; but as the people had then hopes of providing, by some new regulation, against the danger of bribery and corruption, they were not for trying such a desperate remedy as that of overturning our present establishment, and therefore they joined most heartily, and almost unanimously in its support.

At both these times, Sir, it is certain, that the rebels had some hopes of being assisted by a large body of regular troops from France; and in the last rebellion they had not only hopes, but, I believe, the most solemn promises, which would, without doubt, have been complied with, if the people had not so unanimously declared for the support of our present establishment, or if we had not been able to send a fleet to sea superior to any thing the French could send against us.

Thus, Sir, we may see, that in both the last rebellions, the disaffec-

ed had something else to trust to than merely that of our not then having a numerous army of mercenary troops on foot; and until they have more infallible hopes of one or other of the supports I have mentioned, than they ever yet had, we may be assured, they will never again venture to rebel against our established government, even supposing we should reduce our army to what is properly meant by guards and garrisons: Whereas, should they ever have certain and well grounded hopes of either of these supports, much more of both, no army we can keep up could prevent their rebelling, or secure us against their success. Let us then take care, Sir, never to give them any well-grounded hope of either of these supports; and the method to do this is not, I am sure, to keep up a numerous army of mercenary troops in time of peace. On the contrary, it is almost an infallible method to furnish them not only with the hopes, but the certainty of both; for by keeping up such an army we must continue to oppress the people with taxes, and with the quartering of soldiers, which will certainly continue their discontent, and that discontent will as certainly at last deviate into disaffection, or will become so violent as to drive them into any measure for getting rid of the present oppression. At the same time, Sir, the expence of keeping up such a number of troops, will render it necessary for us to be as saving as possible upon the head of our navy, and by this means we shall probably lose our superiority at sea. If France had a navy superior to ours, and if at the same time the majority of the people were disaffected to our present establishment, or so much discontented as to be indifferent about its support, can we suppose, that our government could subsist a moment longer than it truckled to France, in every thing relating to trade and commerce? And if this should

should ever come to be our unfortunate situation, could we expect, could any true Englishman desire, that such a government should be supported by a standing army of mercenary troops? Sir, it might by an army of French or foreign troops; but I am very A sure, it would not by an army of English soldiers; for I hope, no Englishman will ever be so mercenary as to support a government, that has brought itself under a necessary dependance upon France.

I hope, Sir, it will now appear, B that no argument can be drawn from any past rebellion that has happened, or from any future rebellion that can be apprehended, for keeping up a numerous army of mercenary troops in time of peace; and indeed, the consequence of keeping C up such an army is so fatal, and at the same time so certain, that it can be over-balanced by no other danger either real or imaginary, as must appear evident to every man, who considers the history of such armies in this or any other country. D In this country, Sir, we may from our histories be informed, that such armies were never kept up but by princes who aimed at establishing arbitrary and absolute power; and the same histories will inform us of the unlucky fate of all those princes. E King John endeavoured to grasp at despotick rule by keeping up an army of lanquenets, and of such mercenary Englishmen as were villainous enough to engage to serve his tyrannical purposes; and by this army he so oppressed his people, that he at F last forced them to resolve to submit themselves to a foreign yoke, rather than to the heavy yoke which their own sovereign was endeavouring to put upon their necks; but every one knows the fate of that unfortunate monarch, and how miraculously the G total ruin of his family, as well as his country, was prevented. Another attempt of the same kind was made by Richard II. who with 3000 men

only of mercenary troops surrounded and compelled the parliament itself to make a sacrifice of the liberties of their country; but tho' the people may for a time dissemble, they will never heartily join in such a sacrifice, and accordingly it cost that prince both his crown and his life, and laid a foundation for those depopulating and cruel wars, which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster, in all which wars the army was disbanded as soon as the war was at an end; for the prevailing party always chose to be ready to risk their own lives and fortunes in defence of the sovereign they had established, rather than to risk the liberties of their country, by providing him with a standing mercenary army for that purpose.

How different, Sir, is our way of thinking now from what it ever was before the revolution, which is said to have established our liberties upon a solid foundation? Queen Elizabeth disbanded her army the very next winter after the defeat of the Spanish armada, notwithstanding the powerful party she had to contend with, and the numberless plots that were daily hatching against her. In the beginning of Charles the First's reign the projectors of a scheme against our liberties desired a standing mercenary army but of 3000 men, to bridle, as they called it, the impertinence of parliament; and after that king's tragical death, nay, I believe, presently after he was made a prisoner, the army was reduced below the number we have now on foot, which was then thought sufficient, by the usurpers of the sovereign power, to defend them against our nobility as well as our royal family. Such an aversion had we to any sort of a standing army, that in Charles the Second's time a few guards were voted to be a nuisance, even by that parliament, which in derision was called the pensionary parliament. Before the revolution a parliamentary sanction

on could never be obtained for keeping up any number of mercenary troops in time of peace; and even after such a sanction began to be obtained, the number never exceeded 8000 men, before the accession of his late majesty; for the army allowed to king William after the peace of Ryſwick, did not amount to above that number; and after the peace of Utrecht queen Anne deſired no more for the defence of the whole united kingdom, tho' there was a moſt formidable party, who had openly in parliament declared againſt her then adminiſtration, and if ſome people are to be credited, were preparing to declare openly againſt her in the field.

Let us next look abroad, Sir, and if gentlemen can point out to me any one ſtate that has long preſerved its freedom, after allowing a ſtanding mercenary army to be kept up in time of peace, and in the heart of their country, I will agree to the keeping up of any number they pleaſe in this iſland. In Sweden, Sir, their freedom is of ſuch a modern date, that it cannot be brought as an example; and beſides, they keep the greateſt part of their army in Finland. In Venice, which is rather an abſolute ariſtocracy than a free republick, they keep all their troops in their conquered provinces, without ever admitting any into their city; and notwithstanding this, they are ſo jealous of their army's being turned againſt their liberties, that it is never put under the command of a native, and conſequently the general can never have any influence upon the civil power. And in Holland they keep their whole army in their frontier towns; it being likewiſe a rule with them, not to admit any troops into thoſe cities which have a ſhare in their civil government; and when they depart from this rule, upon any pretence whatſoever, as indeed they have a little of late, I may prophesy, that their liberties will not long ſurvive.

But gentlemen ſay, Sir, that we can be in no danger from our army, becauſe it is not numerous enough to ſubdue our liberties. This I am ſurpriſed at, conſidering what I have already ſaid about the army in Richard the ſecond's time, about the army propoſed at the beginning of Charles I. and about what was actually done by the army that brought that unhappy prince to the block. Sir, the body of Janiſſaries, by which the arbitrary power of the Turkiſh ſultans, over ſuch a great part of this globe, is preſerved and enforced; is not much more numerous than the army we have now on foot; and the Pretorian bands, which ſo long ſupported the power of the tyrannical Roman emperors, and ſo often butchered the ſovereigns they had ſworn to ſerve, were not ſo numerous as the army we now have in this ſmall iſland, which was but a very conſiderable part of that vaſt empire. How then can it be ſaid, that our preſent army is not ſufficient for ſubduing our liberties, ſhould it be ever made uſe of for that purpoſe? With regard to the number, it is already but too ſufficient; and the longer it is kept up, the more ſufficient it will be, becauſe the people will every day become more cowardly, and more ignorant of every ſort of military diſcipline.

We have now, Sir, nothing to depend on, but the honour and generoſity of thoſe who are employed as officers in our army; and indeed, I have ſo good an opinion of them, that I do not think our liberties can ever be in danger, whiſt they continue in command; but they are all mortal, and may be ſucceeded by men of very different principles; for that of our officers being men of family and fortune, is no ſecurity for their principles: Such men may be governed by their ambition or their avarice, as well as men who have neither family nor fortune; and our ſovereign will always have it in his power

power to flatter both these passions. The French armies have always been, and still are commanded by gentlemen of family and fortune, gentlemen who in other respects have always shewn themselves to be men of honour, and who upon every occasion have shewn that they are men of true courage; yet those armies have not only subdued the liberties of their country, but now support the sole and absolute power of their *Grand Monarque*; in so much that passive obedience and non resistance, which was formerly attempted to be made a point of religion in this country, is now in France made a point of honour; and as there is a fashion in principles as well as every thing else, I am much afraid, this fashion may at last be introduced into this country; for the behaviour of some gentlemen amongst us has lately brought patriotism into contempt, and when the principles of liberty become ridiculous, those of passive obedience will of course become fashionable: Whether this revolution in our principles can contribute to the security of our present happy establishment, or whether it may not usher in a revolution of government, I shall leave to the wisdom of our wise ministers to determine.

I know it may be said, Sir, that as the army comes annually under the consideration of parliament, and depends upon the annual sanction of parliament, if it should ever appear, that the officers of our army are such as have a greater regard for their pay and preferment in the army than for the liberties of their country, the parliament would certainly refuse its consent for the continuance of the army. But I have two reasons for not depending upon this security: The first is, that mens principles are never to be judged of from their professions: They can never be known until they come to be tried; and therefore, tho' the parliament may suppose all the officers of the army to be men of true honour, and

a sincere regard for the constitution, they may find themselves mistaken, should they ever come to a rupture with their sovereign, or his favourite minister, so as to oblige him to dissolve or prorogue them before passing the mutiny bill; for they might, perhaps, find the officers of the army not only continuing in their command, but raising the land and malt taxes without their authority: Do we not know, that the army which was raised by the parliament in king Charles the First's time, for the preservation of our liberties, and which could not but be supposed to have a great regard for both, yet that very army turned this house out of doors, as soon as it began to disoblige their general, and not only established the absolute power of that general, but kept him in the possession of it as long as he lived. Another reason is, that as our sovereign may dismiss and prefer the officers of our army at pleasure, it may in a few months be so garbled and modelled as to be fit for any purpose he designs. That this may be done is likewise confirmed by experience; for general Monk in a few months so modelled the army under his command, as to make that army which had beheaded the father, instrumental in restoring the son to the throne of these kingdoms; and whatever high opinion we may have of those who are at present the officers of our army, it is certain, that the common soldiers are generally the idlest, the meanest and the lowest of the people; therefore we cannot suppose, that any of them would run the risk of what would be called mutiny, if the sovereign and most of his officers should resolve to keep the army on foot without the consent of parliament.

There is therefore, I think, nothing more certain than that the substance of liberty will be in a few years annihilated, if a standing army of mercenary troops be kept up in this island for some years to come, in

the same manner as it has been for several years past. In order to amuse the people, the shadow may perhaps be preserved in this kingdom by our arbitrary and tyrannical rulers, as it was at Rome by their imperial tyrants : We may have parliaments, A we may have popular elections : They had both at Rome after the extinction of liberty as well as before ; but here as there, they will serve only as instruments of oppression, and to render that oppression the more grievous, the more provoking ; for no man of worth or honour will attempt to get himself chosen into this house, or to appear in the other, after it becomes certain, that he may thereby expose himself to the resentment of a revengeful minister, but cannot expect to be able to serve or save his country. But it now seems to be the opinion of some gentlemen amongst us, that we must submit to be the slaves of our own sovereign and his army, in order to prevent our being made the slaves of some foreign power, or at least, that we D must submit to be the slaves of the royal family now upon our throne, in order to prevent our becoming the slaves of that which is now in exile. As to our being made the slaves of some foreign power, it is very strange that we should, for so many ages, have been able to preserve ourselves without any standing army of mercenary troops, and even when we had no fleet, or at least, not a superior one, to defend us, and should now be unable to preserve ourselves without such an army, when we have, and may always have a fleet superior to that of any one of our neighbours. To justify this paradoxical opinion two doctrines have been advanced, neither of which I can subscribe to. In the first place, it has been advanced, that among a trading industrious people it is impossible to preserve military discipline, or to cultivate an universal warlike spirit. And in the next place, it is said, that we may be invaded by a foreign army, before

we can have time to raise an army for our defence.

As to the first, I shall grant, Sir, that such a punctilious military discipline as may be necessary for a modern review, cannot be preserved among an industrious trading people ; but I will insist upon it, that all that military discipline, which is necessary or useful for action, may be preserved among any sort of people, and in this I am justified by the behaviour of those we called B banditti in the late rebellion, as well as by the history of the Swiss cantons ever since the establishment of their commonwealth ; and we know, that in the beginning of the Dutch commonwealth, their militia defeated the regular troops of Spain, C and at the same time they introduced and established that commerce, and those manufactures, which have since made them such a mighty people. Mankind, Sir, are naturally brave and warlike : It requires art to render them cowardly and effeminate, and this is the art which has always been practised by absolute governments, where the utmost care is taken, that no man shall have either arms or courage, but such as are in the pay of the government ; therefore, if we should resolve to cultivate an universal warlike spirit among the people, E there would be no occasion for penalties ; let it but appear, that no man could acquire any character in our country, or any share in our civil government, without being a brave and disciplined soldier, and I will undertake, that every man would attend our stated military exercises, without any penalty upon his non-attendance ; for there would be no occasion for making those exercises so frequent as to interfere with his other business ; and I must be of opinion, that a part of every Sunday would be better spent in a man's learning to defend his country, than in sitting at the ale-house, or sauntering in the fields, as most of our people do at present.

Then



Then as to any sudden invasion, Sir, can it be supposed that, even in the state we are in at present, any foreign prince or state would think of conquering this island with 10 or 20,000 foot soldiers, and without expecting assistance from any part of A our own people? Suppose 20,000 regular infantry were landed at Dover, or near that place, there are so many defiles and passes between it and this city, that many of them might be cut off, and their march very much retarded, by the militia B of the country; and before they could reach this city, we might have 100,000 men regimented, armed, and ready to receive them. I must therefore conclude, that while we are masters at sea, no foreign power will attempt to invade us, unless it be C with a very numerous army both of horse and foot, provided with artillery, and every thing proper for an army; and for the transporting such an army, so great preparations must be made, that it would be impossible to prevent our being informed of it some months before it could put to sea. Our histories inform us, that the famous Spanish armada, which consisted of such a vast number of ships large and small, and was above three years in preparing, had but 22,000 men of land forces on board, D and that king William had above 600 ships for transporting no more than 14,000 men. These examples ought to convince us, that we may depend upon that which is our natural security: I mean, our being surrounded by the sea, and protected by F a powerful navy. This was our protection in the last war, even when a successful rebellion had by our misconduct got possession of a great part of the island; and it at last procured us a peace, such as it was, when by the misconduct either of us or our allies, our enemies were every where at land triumphant. By our navy we destroyed the French commerce, which lay bleeding at every vein,

and thereby dried up all the resources by which they could propose to carry on the war; and by our New-England militia we made that conquest in America, which made them glad to restore all the conquests they had made in Europe. When I reflect, Sir, upon our conquest of Cape Breton, and the intrepidity our common militia shewed upon that occasion, I am really surprised how any gentleman can be so fanciful as to apprehend our being conquered by a foreign power, unless we keep a numerous army of mercenary troops continually in pay.

This, Sir, I am so little afraid of, that if the question were for disbanding the whole army we have now on foot, I should give my vote for it; and therefore I cannot in the least hesitate with respect to the small reduction now proposed.

*Upon this C. Livius Salinator stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

I Must confess, Sir, that the Hon. Gentleman has said as much as can possibly be suggested against our keeping up any number of regular troops in time of peace; but tho' I am of opinion, that all he has said may be easily answered, yet as this is not the question now before us, I shall not take up your time with making a particular answer to every argument he was pleased to make use of; for I think it is granted, upon all hands, that some certain number of regular troops is not only convenient but necessary for us, even in time of peace; and whilst our army consists of none but natives, commanded by gentlemen of the best families amongst us, and under the annual controul of G parliament, I shall never be under the least apprehension for our constitution, or for any of our just and legal

legal liberties ; for by such an army the liberties of no country were ever destroyed, nor was any tyrannical power ever supported ; but factions among the people, or mutinies among the troops, have often furnished princes with a pretence for calling foreign mercenaries to their assistance, and establishing chambers of Janissaries ; and by such I shall grant, that tyranny may not only be introduced, but supported.

This I could shew, Sir, from the histories of all countries, where despotick rule and arbitrary will has been, or is now established ; but as the only question now is about the greater or lesser number of regular troops, which we are to keep up for the ensuing year, I think, I have no occasion to enter minutely into this argument. A hint of it I think sufficient, because every gentleman's own reading may furnish him with a proof of what I have thus in general advanced. Now, Sir, with regard to the question, whether we should keep up 15,000, or near 19,000 men, for the ensuing year, it is certain, that the number of men to be kept up for any ensuing year, must always depend upon the state of security, or danger, we happen to be in when this question comes to be determined. Last year I was for no more than 15,000 men, and if we were now in the same state of security we were in at that time, I should now be for no more ; but the death of that great and amiable prince, whom I shall always bemoan, and in which I am confident I shall be joined by every British subject, who has any regard for the religion or liberties of his country : I say, Sir, the untimely and unfortunate death of that beloved prince has thrown us into a state of danger, against which we ought to provide, and against which we cannot, in my opinion, provide, by keeping on foot a less number of regular troops than the highest now proposed.

When I talk, Sir, of the dangerous state we are now in, I believe every gentleman will suppose, I mean the danger of our falling under a minority. Thank God ! his present majesty is at present in perfect health, but to our misfortune he has but one life to lose ; and as that hopeful young prince, his grandson and successor, is but an infant, we have consequently but one life between us and a minority. In this kingdom, in all kingdoms, Sir, a minority is a time fraught with faction, and often involved in confusion. Should such a mischance befall us, what tumults or invasions might we not be exposed to, if at such a dangerous time we had not a sufficient number of regular, well-disciplined, and veteran troops on foot ? We know, that we have at home a numerous body of men, who are by principle enemies to our present establishment : We know, that we have abroad a powerful people, who have been the perpetual enemies of our nation : Can we hope, that neither would take advantage of such a favourable conjuncture for involving us in war and bloodshed ? Sir, I do not in the least question, but that both have already laid the scheme, perhaps in conjunction, and are now preparing to carry it into execution the very moment the opportunity offers. Providence will, I hope, be so kind to us, as to preserve his majesty's life until his next successor comes of age ; for upon this alone our tranquillity now depends ; but we should deserve to be deserted by Providence, should we, in the mean time, neglect to provide, in the best method we can, for our own security ; and this we can no way do but by keeping on foot a sufficient standing army.

Our circumstances being thus, Sir, very different now from what they were last year, I cannot justly be accused of any inconsistency, on account of my being now against that reduction of our land forces, which I voted

voted for last year. But it is not only with respect to our domestick concerns, that our circumstances are very different: Two events have since happened abroad; which add considerably to our danger: The death of the prince of Orange is an A event of the utmost consequence to this nation: Our best and most natural allies, the Dutch, are thereby brought under that misfortune, which we have so much reason to apprehend: They are brought under a minority; and if this unlucky event B should occasion any disturbances in that country, can we continue in quiet? Are we not in honour, in interest, and even from natural affection, obliged to assist that wise prince, who has now the government thereof, in the name of her C infant son? For this purpose, we must have a body of regular troops, always ready to embark; for should we be altogether unprovided, she might be undone, and all our friends there destroyed, before we could raise a regiment for their assistance. D

As our circumstances with regard to foreign affairs are thus altered, Sir, by the death of the prince of Orange, so they are very much altered by the birth of the duke of Burgundy, which is the other foreign event I have mentioned; for this adds greatly to the strength of France, and when the strength of that kingdom is increased, we ought not, surely, to diminish the strength of this. As this event, Sir, has effectually secured the domestick tranquillity of that kingdom, and added weight and influence to the government thereof, it may probably set them upon forming ambitious projects, which they would never otherwise have thought of; and as they can form no ambitious project but what must be of the most dangerous consequence to this nation, I must look upon the birth of this young prince as a strong argument for our continuing much the same number

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of troops in our pay, which we had last year, and indeed, for increasing the number, if we could possibly spare the expence; therefore, I hope, those gentlemen with whom I joined last year in such a motion as this now before us, will excuse my not joining with them upon this occasion.

*The next that spoke was C. Licinius Nerva, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*  
*S I R.*

**T**HE Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, has given such convincing reasons for not reducing our army for the next ensuing year at least, that I rise up rather to testify my approbation, in the most open manner, of what he said, than with any design to add weight to his arguments. However, as I am up, and as I have been for many years conversant in the military, I shall observe, that it is amongst soldiers a maxim, that as you enlarge the works of any fortified place, you ought in proportion to increase the garrison; and therefore those gentlemen, who were last year for our keeping up but 15,000 men, ought this year to be for our keeping up a greater number, because we are about enlarging our works, by the new military road we have begun to make between Carlisle and Newcastle; for that road will be of no signification, unless you keep a body of troops always upon it. On the contrary, it will rather be of advantage to the rebels, should they ever again attempt to invade England: Whereas, if you keep one regiment of foot at Newcastle, another at Carlisle, a third at Berwick, and a regiment, or a few troops of dragoons upon the road, I will undertake, that no Scotchman shall ever again enter England, as an enemy to our established

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blished government. This, Sir, is a consequence of such advantage, as will fully justify the expence of keeping up a few more troops than might otherwise be necessary; and without this, I should be against our reducing our army, until we see what alterations may be produced in the affairs of Europe, by the three great events taken notice of by my Hon. and learned friend.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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A LETTER from PHALARIS, the famous Tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, to POLYCLETUS a Physician, admiring his Honour in curing a Tyrant, &c.

I AM at a stand, Polycletus, what I ought most to admire, your skill or your honour; your skill gave you a power over the health and safety of a tyrant's life, and your honour vanquished the rewards of the murder; your justice examining both these things at once, delivered Phalaris from two dangers, the force of an incurable disease, and the rewards of my enemies. You only had it in your power to have turned my death to an advantage, if I had fallen in my distemper, by assuming the merit of killing me; and if my disease had failed, while I willingly made use of what even you preferred for the restoring of my health, with as much ease might you have given me my bane; which would have been of unspeakable advantage in reaping the rewards of such a deed. But you could not be prevailed on to prefer an unjust reward, to a just praise; for there was no just cause to conspire my death with my distemper. But I am at a loss how to proportion my thanks to the kindness to me, when I was in your power. I only can affirm, that your skill in physic is worthy that god who first invented that art. But with my praises of your virtue and your skill, I have sent some testimonies of my love and value for you; 4 phials of pure gold, a silver bowl of antique work, 10 pair of goblets, 20 untouched virgins, and 50,000 Attick crowns. And I have order'd Tucca, that out of my revenue he pay you the salary of a captain of my galleys, of my guard, and other officers in my army, a return too mean for so great a benefit; but let this gratitude make some amends, since I am myself too poor to be able to pay what the obligation deserves. Farewel.

This LETTER we have inserted for the Sake of the following ANSWER of POLY-

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CLETUS, being a Defence of Liberty against Tyranny, and remembering PHALARIS that a Prince ought to have no Favourite: Likewise persuading him to quit Tyranny.

THE gratitude of your temper proves you not only worthy the dignity you enjoy, but likewise the benefit I bestowed, by my art, in restoring you to your health. Real services to princes, are what are most commonly least regarded; while the officious flatterer's venom is received as zeal, and the faithfulest adviser is sure of neglect. Else it is the nature of tyrants to love those most who deserve least, as the least dangerous dependants. But, Sir, I confess, I am as great a lover of liberty, as any of the Messenians, whom my cure of you has made so loud against me, and would do as much for the freeing Sicily from that invidious dominion; but then I would not destroy one of them to purchase the name of villain. I owe all things to my country but my honour; my life I would lay down to serve it, and venture as far as any man in the publick cause, but I find no rational obligation to betray my trust. I own it is my opinion, that the power you possess, is against the right of mankind; for certainly nature made all men free, and tho' necessity brought them to chuse some forms of government for their mutual security, yet, whatever it was, it was the effect of their choice; so that the magistrates they elected had their power from them, and were by consequence accountable to them. Jupiter and Fate, to whom all mankind are equally dear, could not make a multitude for one, but rather one for a multitude. The good, ease, liberty and safety of the multitude, therefore, ought to be the magistrate's chief aim; and when he deviates from that, to usurp a false grandeur, he becomes a publick enemy, and liable to be so treated by all that have any power to do themselves justice. The not observing those regards is what has made monarchy so odious to all the Greeks, who are a spiritous and wise people, not to be used as the barbarous nations are by their tyrants; and that prince in any of the Greek settlements, who shall be fond of despotick power, may exercise it a while, yet must not expect to escape always their resentment. His very guards will in time do his work, and deliver those people by his death, whom they oppressed by his command when living. For that power, which is with the consent of the people, is more glorious and more lasting. For is it not more glorious to command over men than beasts?

And

And can any government of violence, that sets all hands and heads to work to pull it down, be so lasting and firm, as that which every one is concerned to defend even for their own sakes. I know tyrants are often excused for their male-administration, by throwing their ill actions on their favourites. But, O Phalaris! believe me, that prince that will have any favourite, will never be popular, nor ever attain the true end of government; for he will lean to the infigations of the favourite, tho' to the ruin of his people; the favourite having always private ends to drive on, too distinct from the publick good: But a prince ought to be the common father of his people; and he that is not so, is answerable for the transgressions of his favourites, since he transgresses the end of his government, by having any favourite at all. Tho' this be my principle, yet can I never do an ill thing to promote it; and to have murdered you on your trusting me with your life, might have pleased some, but must justly have gained me infamy enough among the wise and the good. And again, what advantage to Agrigentum should I have done? By removing you, made way for another, who might have had less moderation and goodness. For Agrigentum, that could suffer any tyrant to reign over her, will never be without one; and if she must have one, it is happier for her to have Phalaris, than any other. Your presents are truly royal; your Thericlean goblets very useful, and the antique work of your bowls worthy admiration; your 20 virgins very beautiful; and your salary exceeding magnificent; the Attick crowns I have divided among the virgins in marriage; and the salary I must not meddle with, lest taking pay from a tyrant, I should justly bring my principles into question: Your phials and bowls are monuments enough of your gratitude, which, when we sacrifice to Bacchus, will always bring you in our minds. I wish I could as well cure your mind of the distemper that debilitates it, as I did your body of that which brought you so low. You have a soul, you have wisdom, you have reason; and how can all these be satisfied with oppressing mankind, and living in perpetual apprehensions of the assassinator's stab? Is it not more noble, more worthy a great soul, to be a benefactor, than an oppressor of men? The gods that made us, prove this: Is there, or can there be any thing more excellent, more wonderful, or more wise than Jupiter? And yet he it is that has made all the delights and benefits of the universe for the happiness of man. He chuses to be our

benefactor, and rules not us without regard to the rules of reason. Imitate the gods, consult your wisdom, follow your reason, set Agrigentum free, and doubt not your own safety; for should you die, you had better die beloved by men than hated by them, doing rather good than ill; and in a word, delivering your country rather than oppressing it. Your country, I say; for tho' you are no native of Agrigentum, yet, while you govern it, it is peculiarly yours. You praise my honour in not betraying my trust; imitate what you praise; you are intrusted with the liberty and happiness of Agrigentum, destroy her not for the rewards of tyranny, the foolish witchery of a despotick command; betray not the publick trust for a private gain, for had I betrayed a private trust for a publick gain, Phalaris had been now forgot. But this is a distemper no herbs can cure, the gods alone can heal a distempered mind, which, in return for your presents, I wish they may. Farewel.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have lately seen advertised a book with this title, *An Essay on Spirit; wherein the Doctrine of the Trinity is considered in the Light of Nature and Reason, as well as in the Light in which it was held by the ancient Hebrews; compared also with the Doctrine of the Old and New Testament. With some Remarks on the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds.*

From this title I presume the author's design is to include the Deity under the word *Spirit*, and to consider in what manner he exists, by consulting *Nature, Reason*, the opinion of the *Ancient Hebrews*, and *lastly Scripture*. Now, if the Scriptures are allowed to be a divine revelation, methinks, we had better consult them in the first place, to save time; for if God be infinite, finite creatures cannot comprehend him; so I doubt the only way to know any thing of him is to believe what he hath told us of himself. But setting this aside, let us consider those helps this author calls in; and, first, nature.

We talk of the works of nature, and say that nature always acts in such and such a manner; but I presume nobody means by this any thing but the God of nature, tho' I think this way of speaking is often made a bad use of, to talk more familiarly of the ways of God than men would dare to do, if they were expressly to name him. For my part, I cannot otherwise define nature, than by saying it is that order of things which God Almighty

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has

has settled in his works. When it snows in summer, or thunders in winter, we say the seasons are unnatural; when a woman murders her own child, or a child forsakes his parents, we call them unnatural; so in every instance, when things act or happen contrary to the regular course established in the universe, we say they are unnatural. If any body can help me to another definition of nature, I shall be obliged to him for it; but if nature be only the order settled by God in his works, shall this be the rule by which to judge of the manner of his existence? It will be said, perhaps, we know God by his works; true, what we know of God is revealed to us by his word and his works; but do we therefore by them know him even so as to define the manner of his existence? If I see a watch, I say a man made it, and if there is any thing uncommonly ingenious in it, I say he is an ingenious man; but do I therefore know his temper or make? How much less can we be judges of the infinite perfections of God by that small part of his works which we see? We know so much of bodies, that we can say three bodies cannot be one, but God is granted by all not to be corporeal; yet this idea, gross as it is, would be found to be the first cause of most mens disbelief of the Trinity, if the truth were fairly owned. But it may be said, it is not the nature of bodies, but that of spirits, whereby we are to judge of the existence of the Deity. And do we then really know the nature of a spirit? 'Tis true, some catechisms teach children to say that God is a spirit; but when they have said so, what is the child or its teacher the wiser, unless they understand that they only assert this negative proposition, that God is not corporeal? We are conscious there is something in us which is not matter, and we suppose (for we cannot actually be said to know it) that there is a like immaterial being in every other man, which we call spirit; but it is impossible to point out any operation, even of our own souls, which we can say is wholly independent of matter; or to form to ourselves any idea of the existence of a separate spirit. Let us consider thought, memory, reflection, recollection, in short all that we can call operations of the mind, we shall find them all to be joint acts of the soul and body, or rather of the soul acting by the body. Did not divine revelation assure us, that the soul does live in a separate state, reason would have more right to pronounce that it cannot exist without a fit instrument whereby to act, than that the Deity cannot exist in three persons. In short, we know nothing even of our

own soul, but that it is; how then can we from its nature, or from any thing in nature, pretend to pronounce concerning the nature of God? We talk of spirit, and fancy we know the nature of it, when in truth we do not: We fix the idea of an human soul to every immaterial being, and while we do so, we shall find it as impossible to account for a polypos, when divided, to become two separate living creatures, as for the existence of God in three persons: I appeal to the conscience of many now living, whether their reason did not pronounce the first of these absolutely impossible in the nature of things, when the experiment was first talked of a few years ago. But enough of nature, let us consider his next assistant, reason.

I pretended to define nature, but I cannot do so much by reason; the best way I can find to form an idea of it, is by comparing it with the faculty of sight, which is clear and strong when objects are plainly set before the eye, and a proper light given to view them by; but take away the objects, or take away the light, and what is the faculty of seeing? Divine revelation is to the mind exactly what light is to the eye; were one born with ever so good a sight, and objects placed at ever so proper a distance, yet if he were kept without light, he could have no idea of any thing unless by feeling. Even so, tho' God be ever so visible in the works of creation, and the reason of man be ever so capable of perceiving his power and goodness in them, yet had not God enlightened the first man, and by him all his posterity, they could never have had any knowledge of God at all. I am persuaded every man, who is conversant with children, and will be at the pains of considering and watching them in every stage, will be convinced, that reason advances only in proportion to instruction, as objects are more clear in proportion as the light approaches; they will see that every thing is new and strange to them, and that every thing which does not fall within their own little sphere seems impossible. Just such are we, when grown up; but the mischief is, those who pretend to write most of human nature, are such as know it least; who never beheld it in its native simplicity, never considered a child but as a play-thing for half an hour, and who take all their notions of reason and nature only from their own foolish selves, the picture their own vanity has drawn. But be reason what it will, how can it be a proper judge of the existence of the Deity, when every body must own it to be so fallible in the things of this world, and so different in every man?

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My reason tells me the world goes round the sun, and that men may walk with their feet opposite to each other; but if I were to say so to the maid that lights my fire, she would, by the light of reason, pronounce the thing impossible, and would think I talked like a fool; in short, reason and sight are both of them very useful faculties, but if the one pretends to fathom the depths of the Almighty, or the other to stare stedfastly at the sun, both will be struck blind. To illustrate what I have been saying—suppose I should publish an essay on spirit, wherein the doctrine of a personal union between soul and body should be considered in the light of reason and nature; might I not bring many wise arguments from both to prove it impossible? And could any man confute me any way but from the consciousness of his own existence? Must we not then be intimately acquainted with the nature of God, before we can so positively pronounce that the arguments against the Trinity are unanswerable? For my part, I think the arguments from reason, and the nature of things, to be much stronger against the union of soul and body, than against the existence of God in three persons.

I come now to this author's third means of enquiry, the ancient Hebrews. The Hebrew nation is, indeed, the most ancient, if not the only ancient people in the world, of whom we know any thing certain or even probable; for tho' other nations have pretended to great antiquity, it is without any proof. The oldest of all historians, Herodotus, wrote after the last of the inspired penmen of the Hebrews, and what he gives us for history is only a traditionary account of things, and filled with the most monstrous fables. The Grecian sages, of whom little remains but their names, lived but about the time of the Jewish captivity. All their famous philosophers, warriors, and poets (except Homer and Hesiod) were yet more modern; and all the accounts they give of the preceding times shew the Heathen nations to have been, till then, plunged in shameful ignorance and barbarity; yet the Greeks, and Romans who learned from them, are what we now call ancients, and to whom we are indebted for all the human learning so much boasted of. How much older are the Hebrews, who had subsisted near a thousand years a civilized, a wise, a powerful people, and the destruction of whose glory gave rise to that of all other nations? Could we consult their truly ancient philosophers, their opinions might be of great weight; but the misfortune is, that as of the Heathen we have no book but Ho-

mer, so of the Hebrews we have none but the sacred scriptures, pretended to be wrote till after, nay long after, the return of the captivity; an event, which tho' ancient in one sense, as being pretty much of the same antiquity with the beginning of the republics of Athens and Rome, yet brings us down within 536 years of our Saviour's time. In this period then we must seek for our ancient Hebrews, and I doubt we must come very near the year of the incarnation, to find any of them; and then, in what state shall we find them? Tho' the Jews at their dispersion carried knowledge through the rest of the world, they did not thereby encrease their own. The severe punishment they had undergone cured them, indeed, for ever of idolatry, but they still went a whoring, like their fore-fathers, not after the idols, but after the philosophy of the Heathens: Inasmuch, that at the time when these our ancients lived, they were grown so wise, that one considerable sect among them was so well acquainted with the nature of spirits, as to be positive there was no such thing in nature; and all of them were so enamoured with spiritual objects, that they crucified the Redeemer they had so long waited for, only for not appearing as an earthly prince, to give them dominion over the kingdoms of this world. And are not the opinions of such men most excellent helps, whereby to judge of the nature of God, and the truth of scripture?

As for the scriptures of the old and new testament, I grant it is from them, and from them only, that we can learn the nature of God, or of any spiritual being; but it is needless for me to enquire whether the doctrine of a Trinity is contained in them. Such as have laid aside false notions of nature and reason, and know that all the learning of the world is but 500 years older than the days of our Saviour, and at least 1000 years younger than the books of Moses, and therefore hope to know God only by his revelation, will easily see the doctrine of the Trinity in both old and new testament.

Having such strong objections against the title of this book, it is hoped the author will be pleased to amend that at least, before he expects any serious christian should read the performance itself.

N. B. Any remarks on this letter, either by the author of the Essay, or any other candid and judicious person, will be acceptable.

Miscellaneous Observations, by GEORGE SAVILE, Marquis of HALIFAX.

TO love, and to be in love with any thing, are things as differing, as good

good sense and impertinence. When we once go beyond bare liking, we are in danger of parting with good sense; and it is not easy for good sense to get so far as liking.

When by habit a man cometh to have a bargaining soul, its wings are cut, so that it can never soar. It bindeth reason an apprentice to gain, and instead of a director, maketh it a drudge.

The being kind to a liar, is abetting a treason against mankind. A man is to inform the first magistrate, that he may be clap'd up. Lies are embroidered with promises and excuses. A known liar should be outlawed in a well-ordered government. A man that renounceth truth, runneth away from his trial in the world. The use of talking is almost lost in the world by the habit of lying. A man that doth not tell all the truth, ought to be hanged for a clipper. Half the truth is often as arrant a lye, as can be made. It is the more dexterous, but not the less criminal kind of lying.

Names to men of sense are no more than fig-leaves; to the generality they are thick coverings that hide the nature of things from them. Fools turn good sense upon its head, they take names for things, and things only for names.

A man who is master of patience, is master of every thing else. He that can tell how to bear in the right place, is master of every body he dealeth with.

*Positive* is the perfection of a coxcomb, he is then come to his full growth.

It sheweth mens nature, that when they are pampered in any kind, they are very apt to play jadish tricks. One of the tricks of any creature that is wanton, is to kick what is next them.

Every thing that doth us good is so apt to do us hurt too, that it is a strong argument for men to be quiet. If men would think more, they would act less. The greatest part of the business of the world, is the effect of not thinking.

Most men put their reason out to service to their will. The master and the man are perpetually falling out. A third man will hazard a beating, if he goes about to part them. Nothing hath an uglier look to us than reason, when it is not of our side. We quarrel so often with it, that it maketh us afraid to come near it. A man that doth not use his reason, is a tame beast; a man that abuses it, is a wild one.

It is a self-flattering contradiction, that wise men despise the opinion of fools, and yet are proud of having their esteem.

Self love, rightly defined, is far from being a fault. A man that loveth himself

right, will do every thing else right.

A man who doth not think he is punished when he is blamed, is too much hardened to be ever reformed. The court of shame hath of late lost much of its jurisdiction. It ought by right both to judge in the first instance, and to exclude all appeals from it. Shame is a disease of the last age, this seemeth to be cured of it.

Singularity may be good sense at home, but it must not go much abroad. It is a commendation to be that which a crowd of mistaken fools call singular. There can hardly be a severer thing said to a man in this age, than that he is like the rest of the world.

Slander would not stick, if it had not always something to lay hold of. A man who can allow himself the liberty to slander, hath the world too much at his mercy. But the man that despiseth slander, deserveth it.

Speakers in publick should take more pains to hold in their invention than to raise it. Invention is apt to make such sallies, that it cannot secure its retreat. A patient hearer is a sure speaker. Men are angry when others do not hear them, yet they have more reason to be afraid when they do.

Mispending a man's time is a kind of self-homicide, it is making life to be of no use.

Truth is not only stifled by ignorance, but concealed out of caution or interest; so if it had not a root of immortality, it must have been long since extinguished.

The most useful part of wisdom is for a man to give a good guess, what others think of him. It is a dangerous thing to guess partially, and a melancholy thing to guess right. Nothing would more contribute to make a man wise, than to have always an enemy in his view. A wise man may have more enemies than a weak one, but he will not so much feel the weight of them. Indeed the being wise doth either make men our friends, or discourage them from being our enemies. Wisdom is only a comparative quality, it will not bear a single definition.

A man hath too little heat, or wit, or courage, if he hath not sometimes more than he should. Just enough of a good thing is always too little. Long life giveth more marks to shoot at, and therefore old men are less well thought of, than those who have not been so long upon the stage. Other mens memories retain the ill, whilst the good things done by an old man, easily slip out of them. Old men have in some degree their reprisals upon younger, by making nicer observations upon them, by virtue of their experience.



*A Pamphlet having been lately published, entitled, Reflections concerning innate moral Principles, written in French by the late Lord BOLINGBROKE, we shall give our Readers the following Abstract of it.*

**H**IS lordship begins with saying, that after considering what he feels within himself at the sight of any one in distress, he is fully convinced of the truth of the opinion he had before maintained, that what we call compassion does not proceed from any instinct or innate impression, essentially distinct from the sole and only one he knows, which inclines us to seek pleasure and avoid pain, and which is the chief spring of all human actions. The very doubt, says his lordship, in which we were yesterday, and in which I no longer remain, is alone sufficient to convince us of the falshood of the proposition, by which it is affirmed, that compassion is an innate principle, or an instinct common to the whole human species; for were it true, how comes it, that the truth thereof is not as evident as the truth of that proposition by which it is affirmed, that the love of what gives us pleasure, and aversion to what gives us pain, is a principle born with every man, and inseparable from the human nature?

After pursuing this argument a little further, he enters into a comparison between compassion and the love children have for their parents; as to both which, he says, our error proceeds from our not sufficiently considering what we mean by an innate idea, impression, or principle; and from our supposing, that it was communicated to us at the same time, and by the same power and wisdom, to which we owe our existence, only because we cannot recollect how it was at first formed. Let us therefore, says he, enter into an inquiry, what we mean by compassion, and by the love of children for their parents. Do we mean then, that its being the duty of children to love their parents, and of mankind to pity and assist one another, are truths implanted by God Almighty in the minds of all men, when he gives them their existence? This would be too absurd, because the ideas of relation, and the other ideas of which these propositions are compounded, are not innate, and consequently the truths resulting from those ideas cannot be innate. Do we mean, that these propositions are principles of action, and as it were springs,

placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, for exciting them to fulfil certain duties, and for directing their conduct? The absurdity of this is not so glaring as the other; yet, nevertheless, it will be found at the bottom to have as little truth; for if those principles of action are placed in all men, why do we not find in all men their effects? From hence he concludes, that those principles were not originally and uniformly implanted by God in the human mind, but that they proceed from the operations of those faculties which he has given us, and which are infinitely varied according to the different dispositions of individuals, the different manners of nations, and the different regulations of governments.

He then brings several examples of people, who were in some instances entirely destitute either of compassion, or of love for parents, or children. Several nations in America, says he, castrated and fattened their own children, in order to feed the more voluptuously upon them; and according to the report of Garcilasso de la Vega, in the 12th chapter of his first book, there were in that part of the world, some nations who killed the mothers as soon as they left off, by child-bearing, to furnish them with a more delicate sort of meal than their own. And it is not necessary to add, that as they eat their own children, so they made their prisoners heget children, whom they carefully nursed up to a certain age, in order then to cut their throats\*. But it is proper to observe, that among these nations who piqued themselves upon civilizing others, this principle of compassion no way appeared. Figure to yourself, says his lordship, the Roman people assembled in an amphitheatre, to see the gladiators fight; men, women, and children, looking wishfully to see the blood of those wretches spilt, giving shouts of joy at the sight of a sword, gracefully, and according to the rules of art, plunged by a gladiator into the heart of his companion, and treating with extreme rigour even the man who escaped. Figure to yourself those very Romans, and also the Grecians, exposing their children in forests, or on mountains, and deaf to their cries, as well as their innocence, leaving them there to perish for want, or to be devoured by wild beasts. Among christians themselves, those enlightened, sanctified, elect, happy people, who alone know

\* All such accounts given by the Spanish writers, of the barbarity of the natives in South-America, are presumed to be false, and invented only to excuse the cruelties of their countrymen in that part of the world; because we never heard of any such barbarities among the natives of North-America, whither many of the southern nations fled from the monstrous cruelties of the Spaniards.

know the name by which only mankind can be saved; how many examples of cruelty, how few of compassion, do we find? Figure to yourself a christian army engaged in battle, not with Turks, nor with Pagans, but with Christians, not in a civil war, nor in any revengeful dispute, but in a war undertaken thro' mere wantonness, a war in which there is no hatred between the adverse troops, but on the contrary, a friendship subsisting between individuals of the one side and the other, and that friendship sometimes cemented by proximity of blood; yet what carnage ensues, not only in the heat of action, in that delirium to which creatures, who pique themselves upon being reasonable, glory in being subject, but in cold blood, and without any other motive than their appetite, and that licentiousness which the opportunity presents. Consider the Mingrelians, who without scruple, without remorse, bury their children alive: Consider the magnificent establishments which have been provided at Paris, at Rome, and in other places, for preventing, at least in some degree, the tragical effects of the cruelty of fathers and mothers, who, to save themselves a little shame or inconvenience, expose their own children to be crushed by wheel carriages, suffocated in the kennel, and eaten up by dogs \*.

From these examples he concludes, that compassion can neither be an innate principle, nor a principle of action planted in mankind by the Author of nature. But, says he, it may be objected, that we may discover the universality of this principle by observing what passes in children, all of whom are subject to it, because they have not blunted its edge, nor corrupted their nature by contrary habits. This, he says, is the last intrenchment, and tho' it cannot be defended, it will furnish an opportunity for discovering the cause of the vulgar error, and for shewing the true source of what we call compassion.

He then explains at large what he had before called the only innate principle, and the main spring of all our motions, namely our desire of pleasure and aversion to pain. This, he says, is very evidently the only principle of action in a child: If the father fondles him, and the mother gives him suck, he will love them both extremely. Without this no filial love: On the contrary he will fix his love upon his nurse, and upon the footman that dandles him; and will hate both father and mother, if they vex him.

\* It is surprising, the author did not observe, that the burying of children alive, or the exposing them in forests, mountains, or the streets, proceed from compassion, because the parents could not bear to murder them with their own hands; and in general, compassion will always have an effect, when it is not overpowered by habit, or by some contrary passion or affection.

His lordship then observes, that nature has in children, as well as other animals, attached certain external signs to the inward sensations of pleasure and pain. When one laughs, dances, and sings before a child, it rejoices; when one cries, groans, and laments, it is sorrowful; Why? Because its ideas of pleasure are revived in the one case, and in the other its ideas of pain. These are effects which are always produced when the signs are such as are properly adapted for the purpose, as we may experience in other animals. I may cry my eyes out, says he, yet Crony will remain unconcerned; but let any stranger begin to howl by him, and exactly imitate that noise which he himself makes when he is in pain, he will begin to answer in the same tone, and shew that he actually suffers. No one will say, my dog has compassion, yet he shews all the signs of it, and is excited to shew those signs, in the same manner, as the child is, that is to say, the idea of pain is renewed in the one as in the other.

His lordship pursues this comparison a little further, and then proceeds to examine the appearances of compassion in a more advanced age, after our reason is formed, and education has had its effect. He observes, that the habit of making a proper use of our reason and education which trains us up in true morality, will never fail to inspire us with sentiments of benevolence for mankind in general, and of gratitude for such particular persons as have given us pleasure. For fixing those sentiments in our minds, our reason and education even make use of that principle which is the chief spring of all our actions, our self-love. They shew us, that this principle will at last more surely find its account in pursuing those sentiments, and performing our duty accordingly, than by any other method: They make us perceive the beauty of virtue and the deformity of vice. In a word, those sentiments are sometimes so riveted, that they become habitual and appear to be natural, as indeed they are in the sense of those who defined wisdom to be the art of living according to nature. And it would be easy to shew, how from those sentiments we come to appropriate, as it were, the misfortunes of others, and in short, how the moral character, which is but a graft upon the natural, comes in many cases to be mistaken for the natural, which it indeed corrects, but never entirely.

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He then considers the case of those who make a bad use of their reason, and who have not had the same advantages of education. In them the sentiments of nature are not stifled, for such sentiments never can be stifled; but the sentiments which by reason and education are formed in others, are in them never formed at all. The ancient Nerucians, spoken of by Garcil de la Vega, and many christians, who, without being man-eaters, are as barbarous as they, do not stifle that innate principle of seeking pleasure and avoiding pain, and even of purchasing the greater pleasure at the expence of the lesser pain; but this principle being cultivated in some by a good education and good habits, inclines them to acts of humanity and charity, and remaining uncultivated in others, or being seduced by a bad education, and corrupted by bad habits, it inclines them to the most cruel and sanguinary actions. The principle never changes, because it is founded in the nature of mankind, but mens imagination and appetites furnish it with objects not only different but contrary; from whence it happens, that he who assists a stranger in distress, acts upon the same general and innate principle, with him who butchers and eats his child.

There have been, and there are now, whole nations who practise the most horrible cruelties: If compassion were a natural instinct, as well as self-love, we might here and there find ideots destroying their relations and children out of compassion, as we find some putting an end to themselves from self-love; but we could never find whole nations cutting the throats of their relations and children, no more than we find whole nations cutting their own. From all which he concludes, that cruelty may among the Charibbians pass for an innate principle, with as much probability as compassion passes for such among the most civilized Europeans.

It is education therefore, says he, it is general and constant custom, which decides as to the character of nations for compassion or cruelty; which could not be, if either compassion or cruelty were an instinct of the human nature. Nature may bend, but it will not break. From self-love one man cuts the throat of his child, from self-love another man cherisheth his child; but he whom self-love determineth to cherish it, cannot cut its throat; and he whom self-love determines to cut its throat, cannot cherish it. Self-love is then the principle of human-nature. It acts continually: Although it acts in

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different manners, it is essentially the same: Its effects vary, according to the different lights in which the objects are presented to it by education and habit: Compassion is one of its effects, cruelty is another. It is nevertheless true, that among individuals there are some who more easily learn to be compassionate, and others who more easily learn to be cruel: This inconsiderable difference flows from the difference of dispositions, and can no more serve for proving that compassion is innate, than that cruelty is so. Can the delicacy of some constitutions, or the accidental vivacity of the imagination of others be a foundation for a general system? If it were so, I could prove that cruelty is an instinct of the human nature; for among us there are people who, with a dry eye, and without the least emotion, behold, and even commit barbarous actions; because they can resist with firmness the immediate impressions of pain, and consequently the renewal of their ideas of pain is not so troublesome to them as to others.

His lordship then shews, that the sentiment of compassion communicated to us by suffering innocence cannot be innate, because our ideas of innocence are not innate; and he concludes with observing, that if we should admit that God has given us instincts for inclining us to the practice of some sorts of virtues, it would give rash fools a pretence to attack his wisdom, by asking, why has he not given us instincts for inclining us to the practice of all sorts of virtue?

*This essay seems calculated rather to puzzle mankind, than to do them any real service; and we insert it only with a view that some of our correspondents may favour us with an answer, in order to obviate any ill impressions it may make on the publick.*

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT, continued from p. 271.*

HAVING thus given a short account of the most important bills, which had last session the good fortune to be passed into laws, we shall next give an account of some of those that were brought in, but had not that good fortune; and the first of these we think necessary to take notice of, was intitled, *A bill for regulating pawnbrokers and brokers, within the bills of mortality, and for the more effectually preventing the receiving of stolen goods*; which bill was occasioned by the resolutions of the former session relating to thefts and robberies, which were this last session read on the 10th of January, and one

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of them being, that the general licence of pawnbrokers (whose number increases to a dangerous height) in taking in all sorts of pawns, without knowing or enquiring about the pawners, is a great cause of security and encouragement to thieves; therefore a committee was then appointed to consider of heads of a bill for the more easy conviction of receivers of stolen goods, and for the regulation of pawnbrokers within the bills of mortality. On the 17th, Sir William Yonge reported their resolutions, which were agreed to by the house, and the chief of them were as follows: 1. That any person keeping a shop or room for the loan of money, or making a trade of lending money upon pawns or pledges, in any less sum than — shall be deemed a pawnbroker. 2. That any person who makes a trade of buying and selling second-hand goods, shall be deemed a broker, with a proviso that no person who shall take second-hand goods in the way of his own trade only, shall be deemed a broker. 3. That every person exercising the trade of a pawnbroker or broker, within the bills of mortality, shall take out a licence for that purpose, and pay for the same — per annum. 4. That no person be intitled to take out such licence, unless he is an house-keeper, and pays to church and poor. 5. That a broker or pawn-broker buying or taking lost or stolen goods to pawn, which have been advertised and sufficiently described in a publick paper to be specified for that purpose, shall be deemed guilty of — 6. That if such thing be bought or taken to pawn, and within — days advertised and sufficiently described in such paper, the pawnbroker or broker shall forthwith give notice of the same to the person so advertising. 7. That any pawnbroker or broker may stop any suspicious person offering goods to sell or pawn, until a constable be sent for; and that if the justice shall upon examination suspect such person not to have come honestly by them, he may commit him for — days, and in the mean time order the goods to be advertised and described in the said paper, for inserting of which advertisement no fee or reward shall be taken nor any duty paid. 8. Regulates the rate of interest to be taken by the pawnbroker per week or month, in three different cases, according to the amount of the sum lent. 9. Obliges the pawnbroker, if the money lent exceeded — to give the pawnor a receipt, containing the day of the month, a description of the thing pawned, the sum lent, and the names of the borrower and lender. 10. Obliges

pawners to give their true name, and the true name of the owner. 11. Regulates the time when the pawnbroker may sell the goods if not redeemed, in three different cases, according to the amount of the sum lent; giving notice to the owner or pawnor, at least — preceding such sale.

As soon as these resolutions were agreed to, the report, with respect to the licences to pawnbrokers and brokers, was referred to the committee of ways and means, and was the foundation of the two resolutions of that committee of Jan. 27, when a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in by Sir William Yonge, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Charlton, and Sir Richard Lloyd; which bill, intitled as before mentioned, was presented to the house by Sir William Yonge, Feb. 18. read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; but a motion for its being printed was upon the question carried in the negative. Feb. 20, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 24th; before which day, that is to say, on the 22d, a motion was made for an instruction to the said committee, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses, for the subjecting of such pawnbrokers as are commonly denoted by the name of post-obit-men, to the like regulations and penalties provided in the said bill for other pawnbrokers; but upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative; and the commitment of the bill being put off until the 25th, a petition of several pawnbrokers was that day presented to the house, representing their being thoroughly convinced, that there was no possibility of carrying on business upon the terms of that bill, and therefore hoping, that the house would be pleased to insert some clause or clauses, for enabling them to dispose of their stocks, in order to pay their just debts, and to go into some other business for the support of their families; and that they might have liberty to be heard by their counsel in support of their petition.

This extraordinary petition was read, but the house, without taking any notice of it, resolved itself into the said committee, as it did next day; and having gone through, and made several amendments to the bill, it was reported, March 6, and read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, March 12; but was there rejected; for as it was a money-bill, it would have been lost labour for their lordships to amend it, which they thought it required.

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The next bill of the same kind which we shall take notice of, was intitled, *A bill to give power to change the punishment of felony in certain cases, to confinement and hard labour in his majesty's dock-yards*, which bill was likewise ordered, January 10. to be brought in, in pursuance of the resolutions above mentioned, relating to thefts and robberies; one of which was, that it would be reasonable to exchange the punishment of death, which is now inflicted in some sorts of offences, into some other adequate punishment; and the lord Barrington, Mr. Burrell, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Beckford, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; but before it was brought in, an instruction was ordered by the house to the said gentlemen, to make provision in the said bill, to give power for punishing in the like manner, such other offences (not being felony) as were then punishable by transportation to his majesty's colonies in America. Accordingly, the bill was presented to the house the same day by the lord Barrington, being then intitled, *A bill to give power to change the punishment of felony in certain cases, and of certain other offences, to confinement and hard labour in his majesty's dock-yards*; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. The bill, after this, past through the usual forms in the house of commons, without opposition, and was read a third time, Feb. 13. when, its first title being restored, it was passed and sent to the lords; but was there dropt, for several reasons, one of which was the danger of its bringing discredit upon his majesty's dock-yards, and giving the people an opinion of its being scandalous to be employed in them.

January 27, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to make the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, more useful, and that Mr. Thornton, and Sir Walter Blackett, do prepare and bring in the same; after which general Oglethorpe, Mr. Fazakerly, and Mr. Townshend were added; and the bill was presented by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 6. when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was not until March 18, when it was committed to a committee of the whole house for the Friday following, being the 20th, which order was adjourned until the 23d, and then the house resolved itself into a committee on the said bill, went through the same with several amendments, and ordered the report next day; but this order was adjourned until the 26th, when an end was put to the session, and the bill thereby dropt; from whence we may conclude, that it was not a favourite bill;

for if ever the militia should be made tolerably useful, there would be no occasion for a numerous mercenary army.

These were the most remarkable of the bills brought in last session, which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws; and now we shall give an account of some of those affairs brought before parliament last session, wherein bills seem to have been designed, but no bill was actually brought in. The first of these we shall take notice of, was an affair of very great importance, and was first introduced by a petition from several persons, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on the behalf of themselves, and other merchants, wool-staplers, clothiers, makers and manufacturers of worsted, yarn, broad-cloth, camblets, callamancoes, stuffs, and other woollen goods, in the town and parish of Leeds, which was presented to the house, Dec. 10, 1751; setting forth, that for several years past, a pernicious practice had prevailed among the wool-growers, of laying upon the fleece excessive quantities of pitch, tar, and other marking stuff, and a deceitful method of wrapping up, and winding within several of the fleeces of wool, sold to the petitioners, not only pieces of coarse and unmerchantable wool, but also cots, dirt, and other refuse, greatly tending to the manifest loss of the wool-buyers and manufacturers, the disreputation and debasement of the manufactures, and prejudice of the trade of this kingdom; and that although several laws and statutes had formerly been made for the true winding of wool, yet as some of them were become obsolete, and the rest of them, by reason of the smallness of the penalties thereby inflicted, were ineffectual to prevent the fraudulent winding and pernicious practices before mentioned, the petitioners therefore prayed the house to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for amending and rendering more effectual the laws then in being, for the due winding of wool, and for preventing the pernicious practice of laying on the fleece excessive quantities of marking stuff, or to give such relief to the petitioners in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

At the same time a petition of the like nature was presented from the town and parish of Halifax; and both being read, were referred to the consideration of a committee, at which all that came were to have voices; after which there was a great number of petitions to the same purpose from the merchants and manufacturers of many other parts of the kingdom, all which were referred to the

same committee, or ordered to lie on the table in case presented after the committee had made their report, and in these it was further represented, that the growers often artfully divided their fleeces in half, and bound them up in two bundles, and sold them as so many distinct fleeces, thereby insinuating to the buyer, that their wool was of less growth, and finer staple, and consequently of greater value than it really was, or would appear to be, if fairly made up in one; that the redding of sheep was of very little use or advantage to their owner, but to the manufacturer was greatly injurious, he being put to a great expence in washing and scouring such wool, and notwithstanding all his expence and care, the redding being mixed with tar, oil, and other binding qualities, often so adhered to the staple of the wool, as prevented its taking the dye, whereby the beauty and lustre of the colour of the goods of the petitioners was defaced; that by the wool growers excessive pitching and tarring their sheep, and at unseasonable times in the year, the pitch as far as the sheep were pitched, run through the wool, by which means it was wholly spoiled, and could not be used in making any cloth whatsoever; and that the said deceptions and frauds, which daily increased, were so prejudicial to the woollen manufacturers, that many of them had been forced to leave off business.

On the other hand, there were a great many petitions presented in favour of the wool-growers, the most remarkable of which was from the justices of peace and gentlemen of the grand jury, at the general quarter sessions of the peace held at Beverley, in and for the East-Riding of the county of York, Jan. 14. 1752, and others whose names were thereunto subscribed, growers of wool within the said Riding; and set forth in substance, that if a further law should be made in the manner prayed by the aforesaid petitions, the same might be highly prejudicial to the growers of wool, and a great discouragement to persons keeping sheep; for that if every grower of wool might be punished for his servant's small omission in winding, or other neglect complained of, tho' not wilfully done, and it be in the power of every vexatious person to sue for the penalty in one of the courts at law, whereby it might cost him 40 or 50*l.* which might be a means greatly to impoverish, if not intirely ruin him, it would deter growers from selling their wool; and that if the growers should be distressed by prosecutions at law, they would be unable to pay their rents, by which the landlords would suffer, and the manufacturers likewise;

that many sheep had very fine wool upon the shoulders and fore-parts of the body, whilst that on the hind-quarters was very coarse, and little better than what by some was called cots, and could not be separated from the fleece without breaking thereof, yet by some persons might be deemed part of the offences complained of, and that few of the growers knew how to distinguish the same, but that the staplers, when they got the wool from the growers, usually divided every fleece into seven or eight sorts, or more, before they delivered it to the manufacturer, and if any manufacturer complained, it was generally charged on the grower, tho' unjustly; that sworn wool-winders had never been appointed in the said Riding, and if any such should, the same would be attended with great charge and inconvenience to the growers, as some thousands of sheep in the said Riding were often clipped on one and the same day, and some at 20 or 30 miles distance, so that a hundred wool-winders would not be sufficient for that Riding alone; that wool-growers were obliged to mark their sheep, as those of many different persons often intermixed together, on large commons or contiguous sheep-walks; that it was usual for those who had right of common, to buy sheep from other places in the spring time, to be put upon the common, which the buyers were obliged to mark with their own respective marks, beside the mark of the seller they had upon them before; that pitch and tar was the only lasting mark that could be used, but could not greatly increase the weight of the wool, as seven pounds thereof would sufficiently mark 70 or 80 sheep, or more, which by the sheeps rubbing, the washing and the weather, would be, before sheering, reduced to so many ounces; that this tar mark was easily taken out after clipping and winding, but could not before without breaking the fleece; that the growers allowed to the buyer a quarter of a pound in every stone for waste by marking; that the greasing of sheep at proper seasons of the year was found by experience to preserve them, and to increase their wool; therefore praying that the laws for branding and marking sheep, and winding wool, might stand unaltered; or if pains and penalties should be increased, that they should extend only to wilful and designed frauds, and that all complaints should be heard and determined in a summary way.

In some of the petitions presented from the wool growers, it was allowed, that sheep might be sufficiently marked without pitch and tar, or with only a small quantity, and that laid on at clipping time only.

only, which being fixed upon the end of the staple, rose therewith, or might be clipt off with more ease, and less danger of mixing with the wool, before sheering than after. In others it was insisted, that buyers might easily discover whether any frauds had been committed in the washing and winding of wool, as all wool was weighed in parcels not exceeding a tod, or 28 pounds, at one weight, and that in every such parcel the buyer had usually half a pound, and in some places a pound over weight; that the buyer examined every single fleece, as the same came to the scale to be weighed, in order to see whether it was or was not a cot; that in case the buyer had reason to suspect fraud in the winding of any fleece, he might insist upon opening and examining it, or otherwise refuse to take it; that part of the best fleeces were often broken, torn, or cut from the sheeps backs, before the general clipping, in which case it was necessary that such part of the fleece as remained, should be put into and wrapt up with a fleece of equal quality; for were such broken fleeces to be deemed refuse, a much greater loss would attend the grower, than the manufacturer by accepting it; and that this whole matter might be regulated, by obliging all wool-growers to employ licensed and sworn wool-winders, at least in places where such officers had been usually employed: And in some, complaints were made of the insufficiency of the law for obliging wool-buyers to perform their contracts, which generally were verbal only.

These petitions likewise were all referred to the said committee, or ordered to lie on the table in case presented after Feb. 3, when the lord Downe reported from the said committee the resolutions they had come to, which were as followeth, viz.

That it appears to this committee,

1. That the marking of sheep with pitch and tar, and not clipping the mark off, before the fleece is wound up and exposed to sale, occasions a great waste of wool, and is very detrimental to the woollen manufactures of this kingdom.

2. That great abuses are committed in the winding up of wool for sale, by wrapping in a fleece of good wool several other fleeces, or parts of fleeces, of different and inferior qualities, and exposing them to sale for the same price, as if the whole quantity was of the same quality, and of equal goodness; and by winding in the fleeces for sale, several sorts of damaged wool, such as clag-locks, mort-wool, and unwashed-wool, to the great deceit and loss of the buyer, and to the detri-

ment of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom.

3. That great abuses are practised in the winding up of wool for sale, by wrapping up in the fleeces, dirt, dung, sand, and other rubbish, to increase the weight, which abuses are a great deceit and loss to the buyer, and prejudicial to the woollen trade of this kingdom.

4. That all sellers of wool shall be obliged to clip off from every fleece, before the sheering or winding thereof, the brand or mark thereon made with pitch and tar.

5. That no seller of wool shall wind or put into one fleece, more than grows on, or is clipped off from, one sheep at one clipping.

6. That more effectual provision be made by law, for preventing all sellers of wool from winding or wrapping in any fleece for sale, any damaged wool, tails, cots, clag-locks, mort-wool, lambs-wool, or unwashed wool, or any dirt, dung, stones, sand, or other rubbish, to the deceit and loss of the buyer.

7. That the brands or marks put upon lambs with pitch and tar, shall be clipped off before such lambs are shorn.

8. That all fell-mongers and skimmers shall, before they pull off the wool from the skins of any sheep or lambs, be obliged to clip off the brands or marks made thereon with pitch and tar.

9. That all sellers of wool be restrained from dividing one fleece into two or more parcels, and selling the same as distinct fleeces.

10. That all sellers of wool be at liberty to make up and sell clag-locks, mort-wool, unwashed wool, cots, tails, or other damaged wool, in one or more parcel or parcels, separate and distinct from the fleeces.

11. That no restraint be laid upon the using of tar for salving of sheep, or other medicinal purpose whatsoever.

After these resolutions were read, it was ordered, that the said report should be taken into further consideration on the Friday following, being the 7th, and that such a number of copies thereof should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members of the house; but on the 7th the further consideration of the said report was adjourned to the 12th, and on the 10th it was ordered, that a copy of a memorial of the wool-winders, drawn up by desire of, and for the commissioners of trade and plantations, in or about the year 1712, should be laid before the house; and next day the said copy was ordered to be laid before the house by Mr. Troughton, clerk to the company of wool-winders; and at the same time he

was

was ordered to lay before the house, a certain book of ordinances, as allowed and approved by Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, and the two chief justices at that time.

On the 12th, the said Mr. Troughton, at the bar, presented to the house, pursuant to the said orders, a book, part of which was intitled, *Ordinances allowed and confirmed to the company of wool-men of London by the lord chancellor and two chief justices, in the year, according to the course and computation of the church of England, 1537*; and also a paper intitled, *The proposals of the wool-mens company*; as to both which he was examined, and as to the said paper, one Mr. Coleman was likewise then examined. And the same day the report of the said committee was referred to a committee of the whole house, for the Friday following, being the 14th, on which day the house resolved itself into the said committee, and spent some time therein, but it was judged to be an affair of so great importance, and the facts were so much contested, that it was not thought proper to proceed further upon it during last session, therefore Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and the affair was for that session entirely dropt.

We shall conclude this affair with observing, that it seems to have been a very antient custom in this country, to employ persons who made it their particular business to wind up the wool-fleeces; for in the statute of the staple, 27 Edward III. they are mentioned, and it is thereby enacted, that a certain number of them shall be ordained for the staple, and sworn before the mayor, duly to execute their office; but there never was as yet any law for obliging people to employ them; tho' the false winding up of wool appears to have been a very old complaint; for in the 8th of Henry VI. a law was made against putting any locks, pelt-wool, tar, sand, earth, glass, or dirt into any fleece; and this law was revived and extended in the 23d of Henry VIII. and a penalty of 6d. per fleece imposed, besides the action of trespass and deceit granted by the former act. And indeed, if people were obliged to employ sworn officers for winding up their fleeces, it might become as troublesome to the farmers, as custom-house and excise-officers are now to our merchants and retailers.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND you the underwritten inscription to be inserted in your next Ma-

gazine. The beginning of it, I confess, is somewhat too ludicrous for so melancholy a subject; but I presume this will be atoned for by the conclusion, which is serious enough, even for a monument. And therefore, *Nec lussisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.*

A June 15,  
1752.

I am yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Dis manibus  
Celeberrimæ puellæ,

Quam,

Muliebribus ovantem spoliis,

Splendor galæ: fescellit,

Nutansque à vertice crista.

B \* Præbuit itaque ad humanitatem milicie  
invitantis

Victam manum.

Matronam attamen Ephesiænam

Longo præcedebat intervallo;

Vidua enim maritum jam morte sopitum

In crucem fixit;

Nympha verò parentem crudâ gavisum

senectâ

C

Veneno confecit:

In uno scilicet mirò concordēs;

Utraque etenim formæ simplex

Militi consuevit.

At

Siste, O viator, et lege,

Si tibi mentem mortalia tangant,

Misererrimam virginem

Immature interemptam fato;

Parricidam enim capitis damnari

Postulat justitia.

Postulat equidem—sed adhuc lis est,

An parricida nominari possit

Pietate insignis, vel in ipsâ morte, fida.

Nobis interea dicere sufficiat,

Hauftum lethalem,

P

Seu conscia ministrarit, sive inscia manu,

Composuisse jussu amoris.

Hinc igitur discite, virgines,

Quæis indoles est cerea secti,

Quanto tandem ebulliat vester

Mollis flamma,

Ni naturæ impetum comescat ratio.

Hinc discite, milites,

Tam Veneris, quam Martis famuli,

Quantum re amatoriâ emeritum

Sequitur infamiæ,

Nisi inter militandum proponatur

To malis.

Hinc denique discite, academici,  
Quibus in promptu sunt mille nocendâ  
artes,

Quali periclo

Quotidianæ pateant formæ,

Si ægide Palladis neglectâ

Cupidinis utamini sagittis.

\* Vide Petronium, &c.

Fab



*For our Readers Amusement, we shall give them the following remarkable Story of a Gentleman walking in his Sleep, as related by a Foreigner.*

**P**AYING a visit to a friend in the country, I met there an Italian gentleman, called Monsignor Agostino Fossari, who was, it seems, a night-walker, or a person, who, whilst asleep, does all the actions of one awake. He did not seem to exceed the age of 30; was lean, black, and of an extrem melancholy complexion; had a sedate understanding, a great penetration, and a capacity for the most abstracted sciences: His extraordinary fits used generally to seize him in the wane of the moon, but with greater violence in the autumn and the winter, than in the spring and summer. I had a strange curiosity to be an eyewitness of what was told me; and had prevailed with his valet de chambre to give me notice when his master was likely to renew his vagary. One night, about the end of October, after supper, the company amused themselves with little plays, and Signior Agostino made one amongst the rest: He afterwards retired, and went to bed about eleven; his valet came soon after, and told us, that his master would that night have a walking fit, and desired us, if we pleased, to come and observe him. I came to his bed-side with a light in my hand, and saw him lying upon his back, with his eyes open, but fixed, and without the least motion, which was a sure sign, it seems, of his approaching disorder. I took him by the hands, and found them very cold; I felt his pulse, and found it so slow, that his blood seem'd to have no circulation. We played at trick-track till the scene of action opened. At or about midnight, Signior Agostino drew the curtains briskly, rose, and dressed himself well enough; I approached him with the candle at his very nose, found him insensible, with his eyes still wide open and immovable. Before he put on his hat, he took his belt, out of which the sword had been removed for fear of accidents; for some of these night-walkers will deal their blows like madmen, without reserve. In this équipage did Signior Agostino walk several times backwards and forwards in his chamber; he came to the fire-side, sat down in an elbow-chair, and went some little time after into a closet, where was his portmanteau; he fumbled in it a long time, turned every thing topsy-turvy, and after putting all again in order, he shut the portmanteau, and put the key in his pocket, whence he

drew a letter, and put it over the chimney; he went to the chamber-door, opened it, and proceeded down stairs: When he was come to the bottom, one of the company getting a great fall, Signior Agostino seemed frightened at the noise, and mended his pace: His valet bid us walk softly, and not to speak, because when any noise was made near him, and intermixed with his dreams, he became furious, and ran with the greatest precipitancy, as if pursued: He traversed the whole court, which was very spacious, and proceeded directly to the stable; he went in, stroaked, and caressed his horse, bridled him, and was going to saddle him, but not finding the saddle in the place where it used to hang, he seemed very uneasy, like a man disappointed; he mounted, however, his horse, and galloped to the house door, which was shut: He dismounted, and taking up a cabbage-stalk, he knocked furiously against the door; after a great deal of labour lost, he remounted his horse, guided him to the pond, which was at the other end of the court, let him drink, went afterwards and tied him to his manger, and then returned to the house with great agility: At the noise some servants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, came near the door, and clapped his ear to the key-hole; but passing all on a sudden to the other side, he entered a low parlour, where was a billiard-table; he walked backwards and forwards, and used the same postures as if he had been playing effectually: He proceeded thence to a pair of virginals, upon which he could play pretty well, and made some jangling; at last, after two hours exercise, he returned up stairs to his chamber, and threw himself, in his cloaths, upon the bed, where we found him next morning at nine in the same posture that we had left him; for upon these occasions he slept ever eight or ten hours together. His valet told us, there were but two ways to recover him out of one of these fits: One was to tickle him strongly upon the soles of his feet; the other, to sound a horn, or trumpet, at his ears.

REMARKS upon the late ESSAYS on the CHARACTERISTICS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

**S I R,**  
**A**MONG the many ways taken by those who are ambitious of being authors, to recommend themselves to the notice of mankind, there is one which is very common, and yet very unfair: They

pick out some author, whose writings have the rare good luck to survive himself, and wisely judging that a dead author can make no reply, they make his writings say what he never intended, in order that they may render themselves famous by writing an answer. This, I think, was never more remarkable than in a late piece intitled, *Essays on the Characteristicks*. The late earl of Shaftsbury, among his other ingenious treatises, has left us one upon the freedom of wit and humour, in which he endeavours to recommend wit and humour as proper to be sometimes made use of in conversing or treating, even upon the most serious subjects; because, says he, "Nothing is ridiculous, except what is deformed: Nor is any thing proof against railery, except what is handsome and just."

As his lordship has in many places made free, perhaps a little too free, with that part of religion which, in the modern phrase, is called *Priestcraft*, it has ever since raised him many enemies among those who have a greater regard for that, than for any other part of religion; but as we have now few such amongst us, I little thought that any one would in this age have ventured to attack the established character of the noble lord's writings; therefore my curiosity led me to peruse those essays as soon as I had leisure; for when I saw M. A. tacked to the author's name, I presently judged what I was to expect, and the very first essay convinced me, that I was not mistaken; tho' I must do the author the justice to own, that he has treated his fancied antagonist with more decency than usual. I say, fancied, because I shall shew that, with regard to wit and humour, lord Shaftsbury and he are in the main of the same opinion; but he had resolved to set him up as his antagonist, and therefore he supposes his lordship's meaning to be, that ridicule was a test of truth superior to, and without any assistance from reason.

This is really surprising, after the author himself had, in his second section, informed us of its being one of lord Shaftsbury's allowed maxims, "that a jest which will not bear a serious examination, is certainly false wit." How is a jest to be brought under a serious examination? Can we examine it seriously any way but by our reason? Has not his lordship then plainly set reason above ridicule as a test of truth? Since he expressly says, that even the ridicule itself must be examined by our reason, in order to determine whether it be true or false wit.

His lordship's opinion is then very evi-

dent, however difficult it was for this author to find it. His opinion is, that when we hear any thing ridiculed, we ought to examine the ridicule in the most serious manner by our reason; because if upon such an examination we find the ridicule to be just, whatever is so ridiculed must be false. And this rule is not only true, but of great use with regard to our forming right opinions, or getting rid of false ones; for a man may be induced to examine the ridicule of, or a jest upon, an opinion he has early imbibed, tho' nothing, perhaps, could induce him to examine the opinion itself. And by examining the ridicule, he may, perhaps, be insensibly led into a discovery, that the opinion which he had all his life-time held too sacred to be doubted of, is really in itself ridiculous.

Again, as to his lordship's opinion, that nothing is ridiculous, except what is deformed; no one but this author will suppose his meaning to be, that an attempt may not be made by false wit, to render ridiculous what is in itself really beautiful; but then if we examine the ridicule seriously by our reason, we shall find it to be false wit. We shall find that what is thus ridiculed, is not the beautiful object we at first fancied, but some hideous phantom dressed up in its form: Thus when our modern wits endeavour to ridicule religion, we shall find, that the whole of their wit is aimed at fanaticism, superstition, or priestcraft, but does not in the least affect true religion; and when any one attempts to turn bravery or generosity into ridicule, if we examine it, we shall find, that he means Don-Quixotism, or extravagance. Thus when Aristophanes endeavoured to ridicule Socrates, he dressed up a phantom, which, upon examination, would have been found to be very unlike the true Socrates, tho at first view it had some resemblance; and it was this resemblance that pleased the vulgar, who are very seldom at the pains to examine any thing seriously by their reason; therefore lord Shaftsbury does not say, that nothing appears to be ridiculous, except what is deformed, but that nothing is ridiculous except what is deformed.

Having thus clearly stated lord Shaftsbury's opinions, I need be at no great pains to shew, that they are the same with this author's, with regard to the use of our reason in determining what is true wit and humour, and with regard to what is ridiculous; but I must first examine a little that curious system of metaphysics, the author has given us in his 3d section, which he begins with a new discovery in these

these words: *As the senses are the fountains whence we derive all our ideas; so these are infinitely combined and associated by the imagination.* Now, I have learned from common sense, as well as from Mr. Locke, that our senses are not the fountains whence we derive all our ideas, but that many of our simple ideas, as Mr. Locke calls them, or our natural ideas as they are called by a late author\*, are derived from reflection; and I should be glad this author would inform us, which of our senses it is that communicates to us any of our ideas either of religion or morality.

From the same fountain I have likewise learned, that it is not the *imagination* which combines and associates our ideas, but that faculty of the soul which Mr. Locke calls the *compounding faculty*: When I see and converse with *John Brown*, and from thence form the compound or complex idea to which I give the name *John Brown*, could I properly say, that I had combined all those ideas of which this my complex idea consists, by means of my *imagination*? Or could this my complex idea be called *imaginary*? I have always hitherto been taught, that no ideas are combined or associated by my *imagination* but such as, with respect to me at least, have no combination in nature. For example, if I should recollect my complex idea of *John Brown*, and combine it with my idea of feeling him this moment before me, this would be a combination made by my imagination, because no such combination at this instant exists in nature, and yet this combination may be so lively and strong as to lead me into a conceit of its being real, if I do not make use of my reason, which will of course direct me to make use of my sense of feeling for discovering the error of my sense of feeling; and if both should be deceived, I could no way discover my error, unless I had before been very well assured of *John Brown's* being as certainly dead, as the essays I have now under consideration will be in a very few years.

But as lord Shaftsbury is so far from excluding, that he expressly recommends the use of our reason, as the touch-stone of wit and humour, this whole metaphysical section seems to be nothing to the purpose; for all that his lordship means is, that wit and humour may sometimes lead us to the use of our reason, when serious argument would only confirm us in our obstinacy; and therefore with him, as well as this author, we may conclude, *that reason alone is the detector of falsehood and the test of truth.*

The author concludes his fourth section with these words: *Therefore, every repre-*  
July, 1752.

*sentation of ridicule, which only applies to the fancy and affections, must finally be examined and decided upon, must be tried, rejected, or received, as the reasoning faculty shall determine.* What is this but saying in a more verbose manner, *that a jest which will not bear a serious examination, must be false wit?*

A The author's whole 5th section is only a proof, that mankind very seldom make use of lord Shaftsbury's allowed maxim of subjecting ridicule to a serious examination, in order to see whether it be true or false wit; and operates as much against reason's being a detector of falsehood, or test of truth, as it does against ridicule's being so.

B The 6th section I have in a great measure answered already, and what I have said from lord Shaftsbury is confirmed by this author, in these words: *For, says he, by fictitious images impressed on the fancy, what is really handsome and just, is often rendered apparently false and deformed; and thus becomes actually contemptible and ridiculous.*

C For to give any truth to this proposition, we must add, *to those who do not seriously examine the jest.* Because to those that do, it is not what is really handsome and just, but the fictitious image of it only, that will appear to be, and will really be false and deformed, contemptible and ridiculous; consequently, the jest will be found to be false wit; and will be a proof of that rule recommended by Aristotle and approved by lord Shaftsbury, *To confound your adversary's argument by railery, and his railery by serious argument.*

I think, I need not pursue this author through any more of his critical sections; for in every part it will be found, that he either mistakes or misstates the noble writer's meaning: For example, in his 7th section, his words are these: *But the noble writer asks us, "How can any one of the least justness of thought endure a ridicule wrong placed?" — I answer, by being mislead or mistaken; and then men are ready to bear any thing.* Now, by way of reply, I must ask this author, whether he thinks, that a man who is misled or mistaken is a man of the least justness of thought? In other things he may, but surely he is not in that wherein he is misled or mistaken.

I shall therefore conclude this letter, which is already too long for your *Magazine*, with observing, that the author of these *Essays on the Characteristics*, does not answer or criticize lord Shaftsbury, but a phantom raised up by his own imagination; as may easily be discovered by any one who has perused his lordship's writings with attention.

I am,  
Sir, &c.

T t

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The INSPECTOR. No. 432.

*Here love his golden shafts employs, here lights  
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;  
Here reigns and revels. — MILTON.*

THE system of our religion is so adapted to the rank we hold as rational and as social creatures; to our immediate concerns, and to our connections with others, that whatsoever is our duty is also our interest. There is nothing expected from us in obedience to Heaven, that our unprejudiced reason would not exact of us in kindness to ourselves.

The most powerful, the most unconquerable and irresistible of all our passions, directs, compels us into an attention to the other sex: Our sense of friendship is intimately connected with the warmth of that passion: A vitiated taste may prevail so far, as to divide the affection, which can be of no worth to the person who possesses it, unless single and entire; but he who has reflection, will see, that in giving up the name of friend, he forfeits the most valuable part of his mistress; and he will know, that to preserve this consummation, he must have but one.

He who looks into the economy of the world, and sees the sexes equal every where in number, will perceive from this also, that he can have but one: When he devotes his heart entirely to her, he will wish to possess her entire for the return. To secure so desirable a good, religion lends its favouring hand, and makes the union sacred. Marriage, prized beyond all estates by those who have considerately entered into its union; reviled by those who have not wisdom; or who have not virtue to be constant; secures to us all, that would make us wretched if precarious; and while it requires of us nothing but what we should find the highest pleasure in doing without the obligation, renders it the duty, renders it the interest of her whom we have chosen, to observe that conduct, on which our happiness entirely depends.

This is marriage; this is the hugbear to fright weak and disordered minds; these are the chains that rattle in the ears of those, who never knew what was true liberty; this is the promised land of peace, of joy, of plenty; the country which the timorous spies, who view it from a distance, misrepresent; but in which those who have the resolution to enter, see no wars, no giants; but every man under his own vine, and every man under his own fig-tree, reaches with easy hands the unresisting, the complying sweets; scasts upon the mellow fruit, or presses the rich cluster, and when he has lain down in peace, rises in security.

This we owe to religion; but this is not all we owe to it: Religion stops not here; the benefits which it bestows, it also perpetuates: The same law, which required of us as a duty to make ourselves happy, exacts of us the means of continuing so. Love is the bond of union in this state: The source and the security of all its transports: Love, a word used by all, but understood by few; a passion boasted by multitudes, possessed by hardly one in a million! We are not to mistake for this glorious enthusiasm of the mind, that flight of fondness, that irregular and unregulated desire, which we feel for some new and some agreeable object; which grows but from our wants, which dies upon possession. This is the frailty of a child, the passion whose honourable name it unjustly assumes, the highest glory of the man; this is too violent to continue, that too steady to waver; this cannot remain at its height, that cannot decay. It has been said, that love, understanding it in its better sense, must be mutual to render marriage happy; those who have started the difficulty, have not considered, that where it is genuine and real on the one side, it will of course be so. Gratitude is a first principle in our nature; a tender, a disinterested love on the one part, will, on that very principle, revive the passion, if decaying; will create it, if it did not before exist, in the other. Religion, that first dictated marriage, continues to dictate that conduct, which will, which he who knew the secrets of those hearts that he had formed, knew must render that union happy. Love to the wife is inculcated as the first law in marriage; content, joy, transport in her form and her affection, have not only the sanction and authority, but the immediate voice of heaven to command them. *Rejoice with the wife of thy youth; let her be as the loving kind and as the pleasant roe; let her breast suffice thee at all times, and be thou always ravished with her love.* So speaks the scriptures, and so counsels reason; so urges that affection, which is eager to meet with its return; so inspires that sacred warmth of heart, that never shall be deceived in its expectations.

It were too much to expect from human nature, that a possession of mind, the offspring of the happiest love, could be so perpetual as to exclude all alienation, all attention to the other regards of the world, or even to conquer all pettishness, or all frailties of disposition: Men must be men, and while they plead this in excuse of their own failings, let them remember, women must be women. Let either set some little foible of their own temper,

semper, against the little fault that would rouse their anger at the other; let this poise the balance, and let affection then be thrown into the scale that wants its weight to fall. Love will thus remedy the ill, that even love could not obviate; and the reconciliation shall endear more than the dispute had estranged. Love shall soften every reproach; love shall throw the gay mantle of its joy over the rugged path, and both shall pass the burning ordeal with unhurt feet; love shall diffuse its sweetness and complacency about each word that tends to the reconciliation; love shall forbid to sleep in anger, nor let the sun go down upon their wrath.

Shame upon that philosophy, which calls the monster jealousy a proof of love, or ranks it with its offspring! Constancy to one another, is the first principle of happiness in love, and from that constancy will grow a confidence above distrust. A fondness that had no more than charms of face to give it birth, that has no more than riot and excess to keep it in its being, may be awakened from a drowsy satiety, or may be recalled from some new object, or some fresh pursuit, by the threat of losing that which was never more than the object of its empty admiration; but that passion, which deserves the honourable name of love, which is founded in reason, and secured by virtue, neglects the person whom it can no longer esteem, and where it has reason to suspect, has resolution to despise.

He, than whom none has better known the secret workings of the human heart, the springs of all its passions; he who had tasted all the pleasures, as men have called them, of variety; and who, when he had tasted, had despised them, Solomon, in the most serious of his determinations, places virtue in the seat of happiness, under the direction of this passion, and makes that serenity of mind, that absolute content of heart which it inspires, the first and last consideration, the sum of transport, and the full of rapture. *Who will find a virtuous woman? her price is above rubies; the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.*

It is under the influence of such, and of only such a passion, that the thoughts of happiness in one another will be carried farther than the grave. Love will in this situation, repay to religion that which it borrowed for its own enjoyment; and as the duty regulated, conducted, and ascertained the passion, the passion will in its turn enforce the duty. True love extends beyond the gratifications of sense; it comprehends the soul no part, and as the most material part of

its object; it will direct and guide the wanderer in the path to eternal happiness; and, above all meaner considerations, while under the influence of such a pursuit, it will carry up with it all that it admires, all that it esteems and values, into those regions, where, tho' we shall be above all that we have here called pleasures, we shall find an additional transport in seeing those whom we have loved on earth, happy with us to all eternity.

*Further Remarks and Experiments in relation to Lightning and Electricity. (See p. 249.)*

**P**ARIS, June 30. Upon the steeple of the church of Plauzat, in Auvergne, is a cross of iron, not painted or gilt. The extremities of this cross form sorts of fleurs-de-lis with sharp points. Whenever there happens any great storm, accompanied with thick clouds and flashes of lightning, a luminous body is perceived upon every one of the extremities of this cross. According to an immemorial tradition, there very rarely happens to be any thunder at Plauzat, or in the neighbourhood, when this phenomenon appears. As soon as it is seen, people are certain that the storm is no more to be feared. The luminous bodies are of different colours like the rainbow, and the figure is conical. Sometimes they continue an hour and an half, if it rains ever so plentifully.

Brussels, July 3. The Sieur Torre having caused a pointed iron rod to be erected upon the top of his house, on the 24<sup>th</sup> ult. at night, tho' there was but a slight appearance of a storm, shining sparks were drawn from that rod; on the 26<sup>th</sup> at night a dark cloud covered the sky, and a heavy rain, mixed with hail, fell, when people were surprized to feel and to see, that a finger held at the distance of two inches from the rod, excited very strong sparks. These phenomena greatly increased upon a clap of thunder being heard.

Paris, July 7. M. le Noine, the king's physician, has made a new experiment in electricity, at St. Germain en Laye, which confirms the analogy of the effect it has to that of thunder; the weather being very cloudy, he caused a cake of rosin to be brought to the place, upon which he mounted, and without any other instrument he extended his hand above his head, as a thicker cloud than ordinary passed over him, and one of those who were with him having touched him to make him remark something, he instantly received a most violent shock, of which fact he has made report to the Royal Academy of Sciences.

To the Right Hon. JOHN Earl of ORRERY.

My Lord,

WHILST BOWDEN's flowing quill,  
in learned lays, [ways;  
Describes your lordship's *Coe*, I mend the  
And 'tis a grateful task, if, whilst I toil,  
I but contribute to delight a BOYLE.  
Sure of this motive, with what joy I'd  
spring [sing.  
My hands to labour, and my tongue to  
But O! a sudden gloom my soul o'er-  
spreads, [heads.  
All drop a tear, all hang their drooping  
Disease! malignant pow'r, fierce shakes  
her wand, [sand.  
And sooths old Time to force your latest  
But BOYLE's the care of heav'n! I disperse  
in vain [train;  
Makes the bold effort with her ghastly  
The baffled fiend, reluctant, scours away,  
As sprites and goblins fly the god of day.  
My fears are fled; wing'd Seraphs inter-  
pose,  
And timely ev'ry latent ill disclose;  
Bid smiling health, with her blithe train  
return, [burn.  
And life's bright lamp again distinguish'd  
A rosy lustre o'er your features glow,  
Your eye to sparkle, and your wit to flow;  
To cheer illustrious relatives, and raise  
To heav'n, in ev'ry soul, a monument of  
praise: [joy,  
The pleasing news dilates each breast with  
And grateful songs the neighb'ring towns  
employ;  
My raptur'd Muse feels energy divine,  
And hymning angels in the chorus join.  
Oft have I wish'd for instances to prove,  
How much I rev'rence you, how much  
I love: [stead, and see.  
All hail, my Lord! now mount your  
The roads new model'd for their ORRERY.  
Where hurtful *Hills*, and branching *Brakes*  
arose, [his foes;  
I dealt with them, as BROOKHILL with  
Cut thro' the thickest, till I form'd a way,  
For you with safety, and delight to stray,  
From road to road with fearless steps to  
rove, [alcove.  
Wide of your lonesome *Coe*, and gay  
Rocks, long conceal'd, now sudden start  
to view, [for you.  
Thick croud around, and form a track  
The intervening strata yield them room,  
And men and ways invite your steps to  
Frame; [see  
Where virtue's happy sons still long to  
Their joy, their ornament, their ORRERY:  
In whom wit, science, ev'ry virtue join,  
Exalt the *PRIZE*, and stamp the man di-  
vine;  
In whom fine sense, each excellence unite,  
Whose social passions all mankind delight,

How different men! You all mankind del-  
light,

Whilst cruel *Stentor's* odious to their sight,  
Whose all-controlling Pride's a nauseous  
foil,

To ev'ry grace that recommends a BOYLE.  
But hold, my Muse, let no black scenes  
annoy

Thy rising rapture, and thy swelling joy;  
Thy ORRERY still lives! to him return,  
And sing thy transports, whilst thy spirits  
burn. [LEASE,

Just as your lordship quits the rural  
And *Frome* or *Bristol* chances best to please;  
On either hand a spacious road you view,  
Substantial, rising, regular, and new;  
Where on your steed securely you may  
stray, [away.

Breathe the balmy gales, and chase disease  
Or when, in future times, the shades you  
chuse,

And *Vallis* walks indulge your happy Muse;  
Thro' various lawns insensibly convey'd,  
By close attention to the heav'nly maid;  
Till domes and spires promiscuously ap-  
pear, [near.

And softly seem to say, My Lord, draw  
A CAUSEY's form'd, tho' narrow, firm  
and fair, [there:

Proud to direct your lordship's progress  
By sweating hinds were massive hammers  
borne,

And *Vallis* quarries into fragments torn;  
Glad of the task, their chiming blows  
descend, [end:

An ORRERY their pleasure, theme, and  
With sounding strokes the tawny cyclops  
toil,

Pleas'd to prepare a path to bear a BOYLE;  
Woods, hills, and valleys, to the echo's  
round, [groans the ground.

Loud roar the mountains, and deep  
All things for you a smiling aspect wear,  
Ways, walls, and walks, assume a softer  
air, [seen,

Their rude, 'ungrateful forms no more are  
But art and beauty fill the laughing scene;  
Woods, vallies, lawns, hills, rivulets de-  
light,

*Ciris* by day, and *Philemel* by night;  
But 'tis the human aspect crowns the  
scene, [within;

Mens smiles without, bespeak their joys  
You charm each sex, you gladden each  
degree,

And ev'ry bosom glows with ORRERY.  
So when your noble *sire* comply'd to  
trace

Fierce *Phalaris's* doubtful works and race,  
The dry, insipid subject is no more  
In dusky clouds envelop'd, as before;  
But what in mists of jargon long had  
lain, [plain;

Sudden grows pleasing, probable, and  
Ev'g

*Boyle's* criticisms prove a foil,  
To the clear sterling sense "we owe a  
"BOYLE."

A BOYLE! who feels not what that NAME  
That loves, or learning, piety or arts?  
Who, that BOYLEAN *iraclutus* e'er hath  
read,

But loves the living, and reveres the dead?  
LOVES CHARLES'S *wit*, and venerates the  
fame,

That thro' all *Europe* sounds the chymist's  
But he who seeks the quintessence of  
sense,

Adorn'd with more than ROMAN clo-  
In tracts profane, or in strains divine,  
The immediate *impress* of the tuneful nine;

And reads your lordship's SWIFT and  
PLINY o'er,

Admires, reveres, improves, and asks no  
Owns *wit* and *science* have their acme  
gain'd,

And your vast GENIUS wisdom's sources  
Had I but *Swift's* smooth diction, *Pope's*  
sweet muse,

Your *fire's* whole armour, and your skill  
I'd sing the faultless *plan of conduct* giv'n,  
By YOU to HAMILTON, to YOU by *bea'v'n*.

But stay, adventurous *muse*, such flights  
require,

Nor *Swift's*, nor *Pope's*, but some still no-  
Ev'n GABRIEL, when on themes immense  
he sings,

Reclines his head beneath his radiant  
Conscious, the task exceeds all finite skill,  
In place of pow'r he substitutes the will.  
Then timely, muse, beware, unbend thy  
wing,

His lordship's pardon crave and cease to  
Fear to offend with thy unpolish'd odes,  
Blush! drop thy lyre, and leave me to the  
roads.

Frome, July 6, 1752.

SIMONIDES.

The following Lines were addressed to the Right  
Hon. Sir PETER WARREN, Knt. of the  
Bath, on his Arrival in Ireland, by John  
Cartaret Pilkington, Son to the late cele-  
brated Mrs. Letitia Pilkington.

As the glad sun dispels the dusky ray,  
And brings to frozen climes return-  
ing day;

So does thy presence bid each sorrow fly,  
Glad ev'ry heart, and brighten ev'ry eye:  
So great a blessing from us to detain,  
Britannia's sons found all enticements vain;  
Content, each glittering proffer you deny'd,  
And on thy matchless worth for *fame* rely'd.

Hail! patriot, statesman, warrior, all  
combin'd,

To form one noble, one exalted mind!  
Hail! truly just, beneficent, and brave,  
No party's agent, nor no passion's slave;  
In-representing whom, great nature can,  
To all the world declare, THIS IS A MAN.

The MISS and the BUTTERFLY;  
A FABLE, in the Manner of the late Mrs.  
GAY.

A Tander Miss, whom mother's care  
Bred up in wholesome country air,  
Far from the follies of the town,  
Alike untaught to smile or frown;  
Her ear unus'd to flattery's praise,  
Unknown in woman's wicked ways;  
Her tongue from modish tattle free,  
Undipp'd in scandal and bohea;  
Her genuine form and native grace  
Was virgin of a looking-glass:  
Nor cards she dealt, nor flirted fan,  
A stranger to quadrille and man;  
But simple liv'd, just as you know  
Miss Chloe did — some weeks ago.

As now the pretty innocent  
Walk'd forth to taste the early scent,  
She tripp'd about the murmuring stream,  
That oft had lull'd her thoughtless dream.  
The morning sweet, the air serene,  
A thousand flow'rs adorn'd the scene;  
The birds rejoicing round appear  
To chuse their comforts for the year;  
Her heart was light, and full of play,  
And, like herself, all nature gay.

On such a day, as fages sing,  
A Butterfly was on the wing;  
From bank to bank, from bloom to bloom,  
He stretch'd the gold-bespangled plume:  
Now skims along, and now alights,  
As smell allures, or grace invites;  
Now the violet's freshness sips;  
Now kiss'd the rose's scarlet lips;  
Becomes anon the daisy's guest;  
Then press'd the lily's showy breast;  
Nor long to one vouchsafes a stay,  
But just salutes, and flies away.

The virgin saw, with rapture fir'd;  
She saw, and what she saw desir'd,  
The shining wings, and starry eyes,  
And burns to seize the living prize:  
Her beating breast and glowing face  
Betray her native love of dress,  
And all the woman full express  
First flutters in her little breast:  
Ensnar'd by empty outward show,  
She swift pursues the insect-beau;  
O'er gay parterres she runs in haste,  
Nor heeds the garden's flow'ry waste.

Long as the sun, with genial pow'r  
Increasing, warm'd the sultry hour,  
The nymph o'er every border flew,  
And kept the shining game in view:  
But when, soft-breathing thro' the trees,  
With coolness came the evening-breeze;  
As hov'ring o'er the tulip's pride  
He hung with wing diversify'd,  
Caught in the hollow of her hand,  
She held the captive at command.

Flutt'ring in vain to be releas'd,  
He thus the gentle girl address'd:

Loose,

Loose, gen'rous virgin, loose my chain ;  
 From me what glory can'st thou gain ?  
 A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring thing,  
 My only boast a gorgeoüs wing ;  
 From flow'r to flow'r I idly stray,  
 The trifler of a summer's day :  
 Then let me not in vain implore,  
 But leave me free again to soar.

His words the little charmer mov'd,  
 She the poor trembler's suit approv'd.  
 His gaudy wings he then extends,  
 And flutters on her fingers ends :  
 From thence he spoke, as you shall hear,  
 In strains well worth a woman's ear.

When now thy young and tender age  
 Is pure, and heedless to engage ;  
 When in thy free and open mein  
 No self-important air is seen ;  
 Unknowing all, to all unknown,  
 Thou liv'st, or prais'd, or blam'd by none.  
 But when, unfolding by degrees  
 The woman's fond desire to please,  
 Studious to heave the artful sigh,  
 And, expert of the tongue and eye,  
 Thou sett'st thy little charms to show,  
 And sports familiar with the beau ;  
 Forfaking then the simple plain,  
 To mingle with the courtly train,  
 Thou in the midnight-ball shalt see  
 Things apparell'd just like me ;  
 Who round and round, without design,  
 Tinsel'd in empty lustre shine :  
 As dancing thro' the spacious dome,  
 From fair to fair the friskers roam,  
 If charm'd with the embroider'd pride,  
 The victim of a gay outside,  
 From place to place, as me just now,  
 The glitt'ring gewgaw you pursue,  
 What mighty prize shall crown thy pains ?  
 A Butterfly is all thy gains !

*On the DEATH of a FRIEND.*

**A**ND art thou gone, and left me here  
 behind,  
 The gloomy passage by myself to find ?  
 Why did not I, with thee, the stroke re-  
 ceive, [grave ?  
 And both go down in friendship to the  
 There mingle dusts, in silent realms of  
 death, [ous breath ;  
 No more to be disturb'd by envy's noxi-  
 No more alarm'd with jealousy and fears,  
 No more express affection with our tears :  
 Say, why was a request so small deny'd,  
 To one who wish'd the knot of life  
 unt'y'd, [dy'd ?  
 For with my friend all human comforts  
 No more, thou Spring, thy charms or  
 beauties boast,  
 Since the dear object of my soul is lost ;  
 And you, ye little feather'd tribes, for-  
 bear [fair,  
 With soft melodious tunes to rend the  
 Or swell your pretty throats to sooth  
 my anxious care,

Or, if you'll sing,—the doleful tale re-  
 hearse,

In moving accents, and pathetic verse ;  
 And let the echoing dale the notes rebound,  
 And deepest sighs from hill to hill rebound.

In vain united charms conspire t'erase  
 The dear remembrance of our former days,  
 When in the softest language he'd impart,  
 The inward workings of his gen'rous  
 heart :

But now, alas ! no more,—he's gone,—  
 Lost for a while, and number'd with the  
 dead :

But there's a day, when I shall meet  
 my friend, [spend  
 Meet him, O transport ! and together  
 Eternity itself, whose pleasures cannot  
 end.

*On a favourite Dog, supposed to be poisoned.  
 To a young Lady. Written by Mrs. Jones.*

**O** ALL ye spotted brutes that guard  
 the fair, [chair ;  
 Lie on their laps, or wait upon their  
 Ye Cupids, Chloes, Phillis's, or Shocks ;  
 Ye who defend the household, or the stocks :  
 But chiefly ye in ladies' chambers nurs'd,  
 Who leap at sweetmeats, sniffing at a  
 crust, [son'd dust.

Come and bemoan poor Sparky's poi-  
 Hither your little whimp'ring off-spring  
 lead, [dead.

And join the dismal howl, to wail him  
 Shame on the wretch, who dealt the  
 deadly draught ! [a blot.

Thou human brute ! whose very name's  
 O that kind fate would poison all thy life  
 With some smart vixen, very much a wife !  
 And when the end of thy chastisement's  
 near, [poison her.

May'st thou want ratsbane then — to  
 Whilst the cold drug was struggling  
 hard with life, [strife ;

And sense awhile maintain'd the doubtful  
 With much of gratitude and sorrow mix'd,  
 On me his scarce-perceiving eyes he fix'd :  
 Then to these arms with stagg'ring steps  
 did haste, [last.

There, where he oft had slept, to sleep his  
 The tear was vain ; nor will I blush to  
 own

A heart of softer workmanship than stones :  
 Yet lest the wise my weakness should re-  
 prove,

The tear I dropt to gratitude, and love.

Now die, O Tabby ! all ye fav'rites  
 fall !

Dogs, parrots, squirrels, monkeys, bears,  
 and all ! [one ;

For thou wert all those tender names in  
 That thou could'st yet survive !—but thou  
 art gone. [trace !

Ah ! what avails thy honours now to  
 Thy high descent, thy ancient royal race !  
 Thy



Thy length of ears proclaim'd the gen-  
rous feed,  
Hereditary heir of Charles's breed ;  
And had not William chang'd the face of  
things, [throne of kings.

Might'st. still have bark'd beneath the  
No more shalt thou, with each revol-  
ving day, [tea ;

Expect the warm repast of milk and  
Nor when the balmy slumber I prolong,  
Ascend the stairs, and wake me with thy  
tongue :

No more shall thy discerning nose descry  
The sav'ry steams, that speak the dinner  
nigh. [tail,

Soon didst thou wake, and ev'ry cat as-  
Then, strutting, shake the honours of thy  
tail. [face,

With look importunate, and begging  
Scarce could he wait the tediousness of  
grace : [round ;

But that perform'd, he barks exulting  
The cats are scar'd, the neighb'ring roofs  
resound.

Whether by instinct, or by reason  
taught, [thought.

His just conclusions spoke the use of  
When smart coupée exhal'd the soft per-  
fume,

He smelt a beau, and sudden left the room.  
Or when the ruddy 'squire grew loud and  
vain,

And practis'd all the noises of the plain ;  
With sneaking step, at distance he'd retire,  
Then mount his tail, and ev'n out-bark  
the well-mouth'd 'squire.

But most the fool was his invet'rate foe,  
That thing all over talk, all over beau :  
Well he distinguish'd 'twixt brocade and  
fence [fold fence,

And growl'd contempt beneath the sev'n-  
O ever-watchful ! ever-suspicious guard !  
No more shall I thy gratitude reward.

That cream, that bread and butter soak'd  
in tea,

Is now lapp'd up as pufs's lawful fee :  
While she, proud vixen ! often seems to  
say, [“ have his day.”

“ Peace to his shade ! — each dog must  
Yet show, his mistress once, and late  
his friend,

Awhile the softly-falling tear suspend :  
And think, when'er your lawk shall be  
no more, [before.

Now vain are tears, since Spark was wept  
Or rather, how uncertain life's short  
date,

Since ev'n a your fav'rites must submit to  
fate. [to all,

But could your smile, which sure gives life  
Back from the grave his much-lov'd form  
recall ; [since pay,

Then should these hands the welcome of-  
To wipe the dust from his reviving clay :

With pleasure guard him from a world of  
ill, [heel—  
And aid his vengeance at the pois'n'er's  
Ah ! smile then ; try, exert your saving  
pow'r ! [fore.  
Be Spark your present now, as once be-

To Mrs. CLAYTON, with a HARE,  
By the Same.

A 'Squire who long had fed on ale,  
(Or thick or clear, or mild or stale,  
Concerns us not,) a hunting goes,  
Last Thursday morn', ere Phoebus rose,  
Headlong he rides full many a mile,  
O'er many a hedge, and many a stile ;  
Dire horror spread, where'er he came,  
And frighten'd all his lordship's game :  
Nay hares and foxes yet unborn  
May rue the hunting of that morn'.

A luckless hare at length pass'd by ;  
The dogs take scent, away they fly ;  
Tears and intreaties come too late,  
Poor pufs, alas ! submits to fate.

One boon she begs before she dies,  
“ And pray what's that ? ” the 'squire  
replies.

Only when this my house of clay,  
Shall to the hounds become a prey,  
(As soon, ah cruel hounds ! it must.)  
And these sad eyes return to dust ;  
May this my last request be heard,  
And decently my corps interr'd  
Within a concave basket's womb,  
With this inscription on my tomb ;

To Mrs. Clayton, Poland Street —  
Bear me, ye porters ! while I'm sweet.

And now farewell what once was  
mine !

With pleasure I these fields resign :  
Happy, if that good lady owns  
My flesh was good, and picks my bones.

EPITAPH on Dr. JOHN SMITH,  
late Physician at Durham. (See p. 288.)

WOULDST thou be told, O reader,  
whose remains [tains ;  
This peaceful grave in sacred trust con-  
Know, it is one, whose inoffensive plan  
The good approv'd, and dignify'd the  
man ; [mov'd.

Thro' whose just ways one gentle spirit  
In all respected, and in all belov'd.  
So in those lights that vary human life  
His duty pleas'd, to parent, sister, wife ;  
To these a friend, to no man else a foe,  
His humble mind ev'n merit blush'd to  
show—

Thus lov'd enough, tho' not enough en-  
joy'd, [employ'd.  
He hail'd those mansions, oft his thoughts  
In life's gay spring bid the vain world  
adieu,

And left its cares and fleeting joys for you.

*Advice to K. C. on a late melancholy Occasion.*

**W**HAT means this sad and gloomy  
scene of woe ? [flow ?  
What floods of tears from eyes distilling  
Conscious, alas ! my muse, with grief sincere [tear.  
Deplores the loss, and drops a tender  
But, oh ! can I the loss by grief repair ?  
Can I restore her to th' enchanting fair ?  
Oh ! had I pow'r, like Orpheus' shall to  
please, [ease.  
Then would I set thy troubled mind at  
But why dost thou in private thus complain,  
Despise all prayers, and encrease the pain ?  
Are not we all this path condemn'd to tread ? [led ?  
And why art thou by cunning wiles mis-  
Oh may'st thou see the errors of thy mind,  
And bear that fate to all on earth assign'd !  
Oh ! why dost thou thy mother's death  
deplore, [before ?  
And not pursue those steps the trod  
Was not her life with ev'ry virtue blest,  
Belov'd by all, by all mankind carest ?  
Consider this, and comfort thou wilt find,  
To sooth thy troubled and afflicted mind.  
Oh ! may those virtues still in you com-  
bine, [shine !  
And more conspicuous with new lustre  
Then may'st thou calmly view thy destin'd  
fate, [regret.  
And not the loss with too much grief  
Could I my grief in humble verse im-  
part,  
And paint the real sorrows of my heart ;  
Could I do justice to the heav'nly theme,  
And consecrate it to eternal fame ;  
My muse this noble task wou'd dare pur-  
sue,  
Belov'd by all, if, oh ! belov'd by you.

### O D E.

**B**E gone, pursuits so vain and light ;  
Knowledge, fruitless of delight ;  
Lean study, fire of fallow doubt,  
I put thy musing taper out :  
Fahstlick all, a long adieu ;  
For what has love to do with you ?  
For, lo, I go where beauty fires,  
To satisfy my soul's desires ;  
For, lo, I seek the sacred walls  
Where love and gentle beauty calls :  
For me she has adorn'd the room,  
For me has shed a rich perfume :  
Has she not prepar'd the tea ?  
The kettle boils — she waits for me.  
I come, nor single, but along  
Youthful sports, a jolly throng !  
Thoughtless joke, and infant-wiles ;  
Harmless wit, and virgin-smiles ;

Tender words, and kind intent ;  
Languish fond, and blandishment ;  
Yielding curtsy, whisper low ;  
Silken blush, with cheeks that glow ;  
Chaste desires, and wishes meet ;  
Thin-clad hope, a footman fleet ;  
Modesty, that turns aside,  
And backward strives her form to hide ;  
Healthful mirth, still gay and young,  
And meekness with a maiden's tongue ;  
Satire, by good-humour dress'd  
In a many-colour'd vest :  
Now come then boy of kind delight,  
Attendant on the lover's night,  
Fair his ivory shuttle flies  
Thro' the bright threads of mingling dies,  
As swift his rosy fingers move  
To knit the silken cords of love ;  
And stop, who softly-stealing goes,  
Occasion, high on her tiptoes,  
Whom youth with watchful look espies,  
To seize the forelock ere she flies,  
Ere he her bald-pate shall survey,  
And well-ply'd heels to run away.  
But, anxious care, be far from hence ;  
Vain surmise, and alter'd sense ;  
Mishapen doubts, the woes they bring ;  
And jealousy, of fiercest sting ;  
Despair, that solitary stands,  
And wrings a halter in his hands ;  
Flatt'ry false and hollow sound,  
And dread, with eye still looking round ;  
Avarice, bending under self ;  
Conceit, still gazing on herself :  
O love ! exclude high-crested pride,  
Nymph of Amazonian stride :  
Nor in these walls, like waking-maid,  
Be curiosity survey'd,  
That to the key-hole lays her ear,  
List'ning at the door to hear ;  
Nor father Time, unless he's found  
In triumph led by beauty bound,  
Forc'd to yield to vigour's stroke,  
His blunted scythe and hour-glass broken  
But come, all ye who know to please ;  
Inviting glance, and downy ease ;  
The heart-born joy, the gentle care ;  
Soft-breath'd wish, and power of prayer ;  
The single vow, that means no ill ;  
Believing quiet, submissive will ;  
Constancy of meekest mind,  
That suffers long, and still is kind ;  
All ye who put our woes to flight ;  
All ye who minister delight ;  
Nods, and wreaths, and beck, and tips ;  
Meaning winks, and roguish trips ;  
Fond deceits, and kind surprises ;  
Sudden sinks, and sudden rises ;  
Laughs, and toys, and gamefome fights ;  
Jolly dance, and gieds, and flights :  
Then, to make me wholly blest,  
Let me be there a welcome guest.

T H

\* She was kept from church by an old woman.

# Monthly Chronologer.



**T**H O' the barbarous custom among the Pagans, of burying the living wives with their dead husbands, in the East-Indies, has been for many years, under severe penalties, prohibited by the great Mogul and other Mahometan princes in that quarter of the globe; yet they have not been able to suppress it entirely, and the following is an instance which lately happened. The writer of the letter from which the account is extracted, was an eye-witness of the whole affair at Collicutta, in Bengal. "The naked body of a dead Jungew man was laid on a pile of wood, made up in a regular form; and his wife, not above 15 or 16 years of age, walked to the pile, conducted by her friends and parents, her father on one side, and her mother on the other. After a great number of previous ceremonies were performed, she walked round the pile 7 or 8 times in a melancholy and devout manner, conducted, as before, by her father and mother; she then stepped upon the pile, and quietly laid herself down by the corpse of her husband, about whose neck her hands were fastened, and her legs tied to his; then both their bodies were anointed with a sort of unguent, called ghee; over them was strewed a sort of yellow dust, and they were covered with a cloth, which was kept down by some pieces of wood. At last the father of the deceased husband set fire to the pile, which run thro' it like lightning, by means of the yellow powder. And the fire was so fierce, that the spectators were obliged to draw backward from the heat. The whole was consumed to ashes in about an hour's time." The above letter came home with one of the last ships from the East-Indies, was dated from Inglee, in Bengal, Dec. 30, 1751, and the horrid deed of cruelty was committed about 15 days before the date of the letter.

On June 27, Moses Moravia, John Manowrie, and Solomon Carolina, were tried at the Old-Bailey, upon an indictment for being concerned with Samuel Whifson, who lately died in Newgate, in a conspiracy to procure the ship Elizabeth and Martha, Capt. Mifson, bound from London to Cork and Gibraltar, to be sunk at sea, with an intention of defraud-

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ing the insurers. During the course of the trial, which lasted ten hours, a surprising scene of iniquity was laid open. Moravia and Manowrie were brought in guilty, and Carolina was honourably acquitted. The council for the crown were Mr. Serjeant Prime, Mr. Serjeant Poole, and Mr. Williams; for the prisoners, Mr. Benney, Mr. Lawton, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Vaughan. They were sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, in the mean time to stand twice in the pillory, once upon Tower-hill, and once at the Royal-Exchange; to pay a fine of 20l. apiece, and to give security for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in 200l. apiece, and each of their sureties in 100l.

On the 29th, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, was a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail at Bristol and places adjacent. The lightning seem'd as if rolling upon the earth, the claps of thunder were astonishingly loud, and in several places the roads were like rivers. The workmen and boys employed in building the new church in Kingwood, were all obliged to quit their work, and retire into the body of the church; when six of them who stood facing one of the church doors, viz. 4 men and 2 boys, were all struck in a moment upon the ground, but recovered in a short time, having received no hurt, except one of the boys, who bled both at the nose and ears, but likely to do well. Near the said church, and at the same instant, six horses and the driver, belonging to one Mr. Norman's waggons, going for Bath and London, were struck down upon the road by the thunder and lightning; the man recovered, as did three of the horses, tho' one of them lost his sight; the other 3 were all killed on the spot.

On the 30th, the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when, besides the eight mentioned in our last to have been capitally convicted (see p. 287.) were also the following, viz. William Belcher, for a highway robbery near Knightsbridge; Jonathan Burgen and Richard Lane, for a burglary; Joseph Joyce, for a forgery; and Thomas Wilford, for the murder of his wife, (see p. 238.) They all received sentence of death accordingly, except Thomas Scott, for forgery, whose judgment was respited. Wilford received his sentence separately, immediately upon

conviction, according to the late act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder, (see p. 177.) in words to the following effect, viz. "That he must go from the bar to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on the second day after, there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, his body not to be buried, but dissected and anatomized." After sentence, he was taken from the bar weeping, and in great agonies, lamenting his sad fate, and carried up to his cell, where he was kept, as the act further directs, upon bread and water, close locked up, without having any body admitted to see him; nor was ever let out, but to prayers, till the day he suffered. He continued to confess the fact in all its horrid and barbarous circumstances, and said, he longed to die for it, forfeiting his life willingly, to make what satisfaction he could here; and hoping that his penitential tears, flowing from remorse of conscience, together with his sincere prayers to God for forgiveness, might render him an object of divine compassion, when he came to appear before the great judge of himself and all mankind.

The several trustees for his majesty's colony of Georgia in America have surrendered up to his majesty and his successors, the charter granted to them in the year 1719, whereby they were incorporated into a body politic; and a grant has passed the great seal to invest his majesty, his heirs and successors, with the said charter.

#### THURSDAY, July 2.

The above-mentioned Thomas Wilford was this morning, between 7 and 8, carried from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed pursuant to his sentence, after which his body was delivered by the sheriff to the surgeons. He seemed extremely penitent, cried bitterly, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and was wholly resigned to his fate. This unhappy young man was the first example of that necessary and salutary law for better preventing the horrid crime of murder.

#### MONDAY, 6.

Came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Lee, the trial of Mr. Owen, bookfeller, upon an information for publishing a pamphlet, entitled, *The Case of the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq;* when, after a hearing of six hours, the jury withdrew, and in about an hour and a half brought in their verdict Not Guilty. The names of the jury were, Richard Barwell, Bread-street, merchant; John Horton, Old Fish-street, sugar-baker;

Thomas Smith, Watling-street, linen-draper; Godfrey Lowe, Friday-street, draper; Edward Berwick, ditto, draper; Richard Bristow, Bread-street, grocer; William Woolley, Cheap-side, hofier; Richard Bridgeman, Aldgate High-street, grocer; Philip Grafton, ditto, oilman; Samuel Lloyd, Devonshire-square, merchant; Henry Hall, St. Helen's, cyder-merchant; John Tuff, Esq; Bishopsgate-street, grocer. The council for the crown were, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Solicitor-general, Sir Richard Lloyd, and the Hon. Mr. Yorke: For the defendant, Mr. Ford, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Gascoyne.

Their excellencies the lords justices issued a proclamation for continuing all persons in their respective offices in the colony of Georgia until his majesty's pleasure be further known, or other provisions be made for the due government and ordering of his majesty's said colony.

They also, upon information that the plague was lately broke out within the state of Algiers, have order'd the necessary quarantine.

#### THURSDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. John earl of Breadalbane was unanimously chosen by the peers of Scotland, met at the palace of Holy-Rood house, Edinburgh, to be one of the 16 peers to sit and vote in this present parliament of Great-Britain, in the room of the late earl of Dunmore. At this election, Dr. Charles Ross Fleming, physician in Dublin, took his seat, voted as earl of Wigtoun, and was received accordingly.

#### FRIDAY, 10.

Came on to be tried at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Lee, by a special jury, a cause wherein Mr. Henry Simons, the Polish Jew merchant, was plaintiff, and Mr. James Ashley, brandy merchant, Isaac Hubbard, constable of Witham, and others, defendants: The action was for an assault and false imprisonment. The ill treatment he received being fully proved, the jury, after withdrawing about 10 minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him 200*l.* damages. The constable only was acquitted.

#### MONDAY, 13.

Wilford being already executed, and Scott having his judgment respited, the other 11 malefactors who were capitally convicted at the Old-Bailey, and under sentence of death, were this day executed at Tyburn. They all behaved with more decency and seeming concern, than is usual when a number of felons are executed together. It is remarkable, that 7 of them ascribed their

their ruin to the affocation of lewd women, who drove them to unlawful courses, in order to support their extravagancies. James Holt the smuggler behaved very penitently, but did not seem convinced that his sentence was just, or that smuggling merited death. Amongst his last words, were, It is very hard to be hanged for smuggling.

The same day were sold, at the Royal-Exchange coffee-house, in Threadneedle-street, 96 whole barrels, 3 half-barrels, and 49 kegs of the society's Shetland pickled herrings. The first lot (one whole barrel) was purchased for 12l. 12s. by the master of Vauxhall-Gardens. The rest of the whole barrels sold from 5l. 3s. to 2l. 9s. each; the half-barrels at 1l. 6s. each; and the kegs from 9s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

Came on, at Dulwich College, the election of a warden of the said College, the ceremony of which was as follows: At half an hour after ten in the morning the master and wardens of the college, accompanied by the churchwardens of St. Luke's, Middlesex, Bishopsgate, and St. Mary Overy's (who by the statutes of the College are appointed co-electors with the master and fellows) went to the chapel, where divine service was performed, and a sermon suitable to the occasion preached by the Rev. Mr. Swan, one of the fellows; after which the electors retired into the parlour, where the candidates, in number nine, and all of the name of Allen, were summoned by proclamation to put down their respective names, ages, occupations, and places of abode; that done, the electors and candidates returned into the chapel, where the Rev. Mr. Hillary, senior fellow, standing by the communion table, read aloud such parts of the statutes as related to the election of warden: Two inspectors were then appointed, who being by the table, were to see and take care that no fraud or deceit was practised by the electors, in pricking down or marking the names of such candidates they gave their votes to. This marking was done on the communion table, to which the electors came severally and in order: First the churchwardens of St. Luke's, then those of Bishopsgate and St. Mary Overy's, then the fellows of the college, and lastly, the master; all these have two votes a-piece; and the master, in case of an equality, has the casting vote. After all had marked or voted, the master took up the paper, and declared Mr. Allen, of Cock-Lane, founder, had nine votes; Mr. Allen, of Aldgate, linen-draper, nine

votes; Mr. Allen, of —, near Salters-Hall, schoolmaster, two votes; and Mr. Allen, of —, peruke-maker, two votes; the other five candidates had not a vote; so the candidates were by this means reduced to two, namely, Mr. Allen, the founder, and Mr. Allen, the linen-draper: Then the master taking two pieces of paper rolled up alike, on one of which were wrote these words, God's GIFT, and the other being a blank, put them into a long tin canister, which he held up high in the sight of every one, and turned it three times; then Mr. Allen, the founder, being the eldest of the two, put his hand into the box, and unluckily for him drew out the blank; upon which Mr. Allen, the linen-draper, was declared duly elected.

THURSDAY, 16.

Both houses of parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation (see p. 285.) and, by virtue of his majesty's commission, were further prorogued to Sept. 28.

FRIDAY, 17.

The remarkable cause between Ashley and Simons, relating to the three ducats, mentioned to be put into Mr. Ashley's pocket by Mr. Simons, in order to charge him with a robbery, was tried a second time at the assizes at Chelmsford by a jury of gentlemen of that county: The trial lasted near 13 hours, and the jury, after retiring about eight minutes, acquitted Simons of the crime laid to his charge. (See p. 237, 238, 286, 334.)

The city of Dublin resolved to present Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, (now in Ireland) with the freedom of the said city in a gold box, for the great service he had done to trade in general during the late war. The guild of merchants also voted him the freedom of their corporation. (See p. 329.)

WEDNESDAY, 22.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made by Mr. Benjamin Gafcoyne and Mr. Robert Henshaw, that the Mansion-house of this city should be furnished forthwith for the reception of a lord mayor; and after some debates the same was agreed to, and referred to the committee of the Mansion-house; and they were empowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any sum not exceeding 4000l.

THURSDAY, 23.

At a general court of the South-Sea company, a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year's interest due at Midsummer, on their capital stock, was declared payable on Aug. 12.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**J**OH<sup>n</sup> Gray, of Southampton-street, Esq; to Mrs. Carlisle, of Woodford-bridge.

June 28. — Congreve, Esq; son of the late col. Congreve, governor of Gibraltar, to Miss Hassel, of St. James's-street.

Mr. Henry Stubbs, adjutant to the reg. of blue guards, to Miss Holburne, daughter of Sir James Holburne.

30. Joseph Holton, of Ongar, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Thorpe, of Stratford.

Thomas Byrd, Esq; of Gaybrook near Leicester, to Miss Pickering, of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire, a 30,000l. fortune.

Rev. Mr. Cooksey, rector of St. Antholin's London, and minister of Wimbleson in Surrey, to Mrs. Winnington, relict of Edward Winnington, Esq;

July 2. — Baker, Esq; of Wandsworth, to Miss Applebee, of Peckham, a 10,000l. fortune.

6. Joshua Robinson, Esq; of a plentiful fortune in Cornwall, to Miss Chandler, of Mount-street.

8. William Thorne, Esq; of Hinton, in Surrey, to Miss Maria Mullins.

9. Mr. Edmund Hassell, of Cambridge, to Miss Lydia Coggs, of Chichester.

Capt. Henry Bradley, in the East-India company's service, to Miss Bailie, a 10,000l. fortune.

Capt. Mogg, in the sea service, to Mrs. Reede, widow of the late consul Reede.

10. Capt. Alexander Stanton, formerly a commander in the West-India trade, to Mrs. Jackson, of Great Russell-street.

Mr. James Cave, surgeon, at Chigwell, in Essex, to Mrs. Hart, a young widow lady of the same county.

Stephen Lawson, Esq; of the Temple, to Miss Brooksbury of Park-place.

19. Mr. Isaac Cawson, attorney at law, to Miss Shapleigh, of Stratford.

21. William Pitman, Esq; of Goodman's-fields, to Mrs. Walton, of Mile-end.

John Gale, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Willson, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Willson, of Bradsey-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq; a 20,000l. fortune.

Mr. Finchley, an eminent sugar-merchant near Moor-fields, to Miss Braithwaite, of Broad-street, a 12,000l. fortune.

June 28. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Penn, Esq; proprietor of Pennsylvania, delivered of a son.

July 2. Countess of Lincoln, of a son. The lady of Nathaniel Brassey, Esq; member of parliament for Hertford, of a son and heir.

6. Hon. Mrs. Frederick, lady of Charles Frederick, Esq; surveyor-general of the ordnance, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

June 23. **L**IEUT. gen. Alexander Ireland, win, colonel of a regiment of foot, and major-general upon the Irish establishment.

24. Dame Magdalene Scott, relict of Sir William Bruce, of Kinross in Scotland.

27. Lady Balchen, relict of the late admiral Balchen.

Rt. Hon. Henry lord viscount Ashbrook, and baron of Castle-Durrow in Ireland.

29. The lady of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. alderman of Farringdon ward without.

Rt. Hon. Lady Jane Drummond, wife of George Drummond, Esq; and sister to the present earl of Stamford.

July 2. John Bacon, Esq; one of the fellows of the Royal Society, and that of the Antiquaries, and governor of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

George Short, of East-Kee, in Lincolnshire, Esq; He was interred at St. James's, Clerkenwell.

3. Lady Anne Stroud, wife of William Stroud, of Pontbourn, in Hertfordshire, Esq; and sister to the present earl of Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. William Lane, M. A. canon residentiary and prebendary of the cathedral church of Hereford, prebendary of the cathedral church of Sarum, rector of Hampton-Bishop, and vicar of Fanhope, in the county and diocese of Hereford.

Adam Oakley, Esq; register of the diocese of St. David's.

5. Sir James Campbell, of Ardakinleys, in Scotland, Bart.

11. The worshipful justice Frazer, the oldest commissioner of the peace in Westminster.

14. Lieut. col. Demarr, of col. Holmes's late reg. of marines. He had served in the wars many years, during the reigns of Q. Anne and his present majesty.

15. Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq; at Enfield, member in the first parliament of his present majesty for the town of Stafford.

16. The lady of Sir Lister Holte, Bart.

17. Dr. Arthur Price, lord archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland.

18. Robert Pauncefort, Esq; one of the king's council, solicitor general to his late royal highness the prince of Wales, and one of the benchers of the Inner-Temple.

20. Dr. Pepusch, organist to the Charterhouse, celebrated for his fine compositions, aged upwards of 100. His corpse was interred in the chapel belonging to the

the Charterhouse, and was attended by the gentlemen and children of the academy of ancient musick (of which he was the chief) together with some of the choiristers of St. Paul's, who all sung an anthem, as well as great part of the funeral service. This gentleman was born at Berlin, and began so early to have extensive knowledge in musick, that at the age of fourteen, he was by the queen appointed to instruct the then prince of Prussia (father to the present king) in that noble science, and lived at that court for some years. He came into England, just after the peace of Ryfwick, with king William; and by the great encouragement he met with, remained here, instead of making the tour of Germany, France, &c. as he first designed.

22. Capt. David Cheap, who was commander of the *Wager* store-ship of 20 guns, which sailed from Spithead with commodore Anson on his expedition to the South Seas, and was lost on an island in 47° 8' of southern latitude. (See our *Mag.* for 1745, p. 194. As also the abstract of a Voyage to the South Seas, in our *Mag.* for 1743, and 1744.) After innumerable hardships and dangers, he arrived at London in 1746, was tried by a court martial and acquitted, was some time after promoted to the command of a 40 gun ship, and behaved with great bravery and success towards the end of the war.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**ICHARD Haydon, M. A. presented by the bishop of Exeter, to the rectory of Zeal, otherwise Zeal Monachorum, in Devonshire. — Edward Hughes, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Ratley, in Warwickshire. — John Branfoot, M. A. to the rectory of Holtham, in Yorkshire. — Edmund Brewer, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Puttenham, in Surrey. — Mr. John Clarke, rector of Great Tey, in Essex, and late fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, admitted to the degree of Dr. in divinity at that university. — Joshua Taylor, M. A. presented by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Avenbury, in Herefordshire. — Mr. Robert Rook, to the vicarage of St. Michael, in Hampshire. — Mr. Turner, M. A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul, vacant by the death of Dr. Martin. — Thomas Lee, L. L. B. to the rectory of Rowham, in Oxfordshire. — Dr. Browne, made a canon residentiary in the cathedral church of Hereford. — John Davis, M. A. presented to the rectory of Hamsey, in Sussex.

It was the Rev. Mr. Salisbury, who was presented to the living of Moreton, in Essex, and not the Rev. Dr. Newcome, as mentioned in our last by mistake.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**S**IR Roger Burgoigne, Bart. made a commissioner of the Victualling-office, in the room of Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; late lord-mayor, deceased. — Master Leake, a youth of 13 years of age, son of Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; Clarenceux king at arms, appointed by the earl of Effingham, deputy earl-marshal; to be Chester herald at arms, in the room of Francis Hutchinson, Esq; deceased. — Rt. Hon. John lord visc. Castlecomer, made colonel of the regiment of militia dragoons, in the county of Kilkenney, in the room of the Rt. Hon. the lord visc. Althbrook, deceased, and likewise captain of a troop in the said regiment.

#### Persons declared BANKRUPT.

**H**ENRY Nelson, late of St. Alban's, Wood-street, broker and dealer. — Edward Turner, late of Miththorp, Westmoreland, weaver. — John Greenaway the younger, late of Farringdon in Berks, innholder and dealer. — John Eden, now or late of Gosport, mercer and linen-draper. — John Barnham, now or late of Gosport, brewer and maltster. — William Lazenby, of Whitby in Yorkshire, dealer. — John Hutchings the younger, of Seavington St. Mary, in Somersetshire, maltster. — Robert Green, late of Ave-Mary-lane, merchant and dealer. — Thomas Keil, of Bridewell precinct, weaver. — William Steele, of Norwich, linen-draper. — James Goldfrap, of Dover, merchant. — John de Fries, of Holywell-street, Shoreditch, hofier. — Henry Wagner the younger, of Basingstoke, in Hampshire, grocer. — James Bannbury, of Bath, upholder. — James Flower, of Shoreditch, cheest-monger, dealer, chapman, and merchant. — Francis Wyatt, now or late of Oxford, vintner. — Renold Carruthers, late of Bow, in Middlesex, maltster. — John Dell, of Charterhouse-lane, baker. — Wm. Wells, of Hockham, in Norfolk, grocer. — Francis Cogan, of Fleet-street, bookseller. — Abraham Lestourgeon, of London, merchant and broker. — Abel Bierr, late of T. streets, in Norfolk, chapman. — Ruth Abraham, of Monmouth street, saleswoman. — Thomas Rawlins, of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in Gloucestershire, felt-maker and haberdasher of hats. — Abraham Le Bourgeon and Joseph Coysgarne, late of London, merchants and partners. — Pearson Pettit, of London, merchant.





SINCE our last we have from Paris the following accounts relating to their religious disputes, viz. Towards the end of last month, the curate of St. John Greve went to the attorney-general to inform him, that he was desirous to justify himself to the parliament, and to give an account of the motives for his behaviour; of which the archbishop of Paris being advised, he obtained a letter of cachet, and carried off the curate, who has not been heard of since. By this it would seem, that the court was then inclinable to the clergy; and this, perhaps, encouraged them to present a petition to the king soon after, which was signed by 22 prelates, exclaiming against the proceedings of the parliament, and vindicating the conduct of the archbishop.

But this has had an effect quite contrary to what was intended, for the archbishop of Paris has been banished to his country-house at Conflans; and the king has not only approved of the proceedings of the parliament, but signified to them, that they may continue their pursuits. And the old curate of Stephen du Mont, having, in a letter to the pope, applied to himself that passage in scripture, which says, that the Jews shall wander about, and be dispersed over the face of the earth, the king resolved to fix this troublesome priest's habitation, by ordering him to be confined in the dungeon of the castle of Vincennes.

M. Dalibard, who frequently exhibits electrical experiments, got a bar of iron, or rather several joined together, to the length of 50 or 60 feet, erected at a village 7 or 8 miles from Paris, on the road

to Compeigne: It was suspended by silken cords, and rested on glass bottles; so that supposing it could be electrified, it would not part with its virtue. One day a cloud passed over and discharged a clap of thunder, at which time M. Dalibard could draw sparks of fire from the bar, even at the distance of several inches. The flashes and sparks produced the pricking sensations as those from the conductor in the usual experiments. The diverging lucid stream was seen to issue from the pointed end of the bar; and every thing concurred to prove indisputably, that the bar was strongly electrified by the cloud. A gentleman, who assisted at the experiment, upon slightly touching the rod unawares, received a violent stroke on his arm, and his clothes *saelt* all over of sulphur. The whole academy was entirely satisfied with the account, which clearly proved, that the matter of thunder and electricity is one and the same thing; and that it was practicable to extract thunder from a cloud, and direct it which way we please. (See p. 326.)

June 26, died at Placentia, in Italy, the famous cardinal Alberoni, in the 80th year of his age; who from being the son of a poor gardener in the suburbs of that city, raised himself to be prime minister in Spain, and contributed to the awakening of that kingdom out of the lethargy it had been in for more than a century before. He has left his estates in Lombardy to the college of St. Lazarus, and the revenues of those in Romagna to his nephew during life, and after his death they likewise go to the same college.

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*We return thanks to our correspondents for several ingenious pieces received, some of which we are obliged to omit for want of room, but shall be carefully inserted in our next.—Another answer to the remarks upon the essay on spirit is come to hand, which shall be considered. Mr. John received another letter from the remarker, but think he had better have said till he had seen the answers, and then if he shall offer any thing by way of reply, it will be time to consider it, tho' we do not care to enter much further into the controversy.*



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE. AUGUST, 1752.

*As we have given a particular Account of that famous Ancient Monument, in Wiltshire, called STONEHENGE\*; and as we find by the History of the Island of MINORCA, that there is in that Island a Monument of a similar Nature, we shall give our Readers, together with a CUT of it, the Account which the Author of that History has presented to the Publick. His Words are as follow:*



**F** these [the antiquities of the island] the first place is certainly due to what the natives call *Altars de los Gentils* (the *Altars of the Gentiles*;) and we *Heathen Altars*.

To enable you to form a right judgment of these works, I shall first describe a remarkable one, which I lately visited, and which stands about two miles to the eastward of Alaior, and then acquaint you, with my thoughts on the subject.

It is seated on an eminence, and is enclosed by a fence of large flat stones, set on their ends close together, and forming a circular plan of about 200 yards diameter.

In the center of this inclosure is a huge mass of great rough stones piled on each other, without mortar, in the figure of a cone, being about 30 yards in diameter, and very near as many in height.

It has a cavity at the base, the entrance of which is to the south, and easily admits of a man to enter it, though not without stooping; but as I was assured before-hand, that nothing curious was to be discovered there, I did not provide myself with lights to enable me to view it.

There is a way near three feet broad, contrived on the outside of the pile, by which we ascended with a great deal of ease in a spiral line to the top, where was a flat area, capable of receiving our

August, 1752.

whole company, being six in number, at the same time. From hence we had a noble prospect of the sea to the southward, and an extensive view over the country, which way soever we turned ourselves.

**A** Within the inclosure, at some distance from the massy pile I have just described, are two stones, the one set on edge in the ground, and the other placed horizontally, and resting on the upper edge of the first.

I measured the upper stone, and found it to be 16 feet long, 7 broad, and 20 inches thick: The dimensions of the other differed but little from this, I mean the breadth and thickness; for I could not come to measure the height, as great part of it was buried in the earth.

**B** They were both corroded by the salts, with which the air of this country is impregnated, into a good deal of irregularity; and no traces of the chisel remained on either, to give me room to think that they had ever had any inscription, or other sculpture, bestowed on them.

From the description I have given you, I know you will conclude, that these two stones together compose what was properly the *Heathen Altar*, to which use their figure and situation were perfectly well adapted.

**D** The flat stone was proper for offering the sacrifice on, only, as it stood between 11 and 12 feet above the level of the ground; it was of an inconvenient height for the priest to attend on the circumstances of the holy ceremony: Wherefore, I suppose, he made use of something to exalt himself on, as a ladder, scaffold, or the like; for the regular position of the stones at the foot of the great stone that supports the altar, evinces that part to have remained as it was at first finished.

You may then reasonably ask, to what purpose were those stupendous piles of

X x 2

\* See our Magazine for 1751, p. 392, 464, &c.

great stones raised, and why are they constantly found in the neighbourhood of the *Altars*?

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that the Balearians heaped stones over the graves of their dead: But as we have no great numbers of their monuments in the island, I suppose we are to understand that this honour was done to the remains of some eminent personages among the natives, and not that they were ever the common burying places; for his words plainly signify, that the bodies were first interred, and the stones piled up afterwards. So that I make no doubt, but if these places were opened, and carefully searched, we might find human bones in all of them, as they are occasionally discovered in all the barrows all over England.

And thus, these heaps served as a kind of histories, before letters were invented, to perpetuate the memory of eminent persons; and the songs of the people, that were transmitted from father to son, may be considered as so many comments on them.

But though I think it is plain, that these piles were erected as monuments over the graves of such of their countrymen, as the ancient inhabitants of Minorca were desirous of distinguishing, on account of the services they had rendered to the publick; yet it is obvious, from several circumstances, that they had a secondary view in the labour and expence, which they bestowed on them.

They are ever seated on an eminence, and so dispersed, that from each, many others are discerned at proper distances throughout the country; from whence I have been apt to suspect, that the stories of the illustrious dead were made to contribute to the safety and preservation of the living, and that they were used by the old inhabitants as *specula*, or *anti-humans*, to discover the approaches of an enemy at a distance, and by proper signals to warn the natives of their impending danger; by which means they had leisure to consider, whether they were strong enough to encounter the invader in the field, or to provide for their safety by retiring with their families into the *crissae*, or caves, cut every where in the solid rock, in great numbers, all over the island.

One circumstance gives force to this opinion; the natives at this day calling them *Atalalai*, a name that can only belong to them, on account of their serving as *specula*.

If you reflect on the situation of this island, and the different nations whose

yoke it wore at different periods of time, you will make no difficulty to allow, that the inhabitants lived in continual terrors and alarms; and what was more natural for a people so exposed, who were jealous of their liberty from having been often conquered, and who lived among warring neighbours (who retained no other notion of their subjection) than to think of the most probable means of gaining safety, is to deliberate how they were to repulse, or how they were to avoid the attacks, to which they were continually exposed.

This was the use of the old inhabitants of Minorca, and these structures were of the utmost advantage to them, in propagating the alarm, on every occasion, all over the inland parts of the country.

The commodious way by which they were so easily ascended on the outside, is a strong argument in favour of this opinion, and the cavity below might serve to shelter the persons who were destined to look out, on every sudden change of weather, to which this climate is subject.

There was a great deal of propriety in placing the *altars* near these *specula*, as I take the liberty to call them; for the holy persons who were set apart for appeasing the wrath of the offended deity by sacrifices and oblations, could pitch upon no spot so suitable to their purpose as that from whence their danger was discovered; and their incense was wafted to heaven, with pious vows, and their prayers preferred with unusual fervency, whilst the enemy was in sight.

As I suppose the whole area to have been set apart for religious uses, the fence of upright stones served to secure it from the unhallowed tread of man and beast.

Having satisfied myself, at least, however it may fare with you, concerning the design of erecting these monuments of antiquity, I now proceed to give you the best lights I am capable of furnishing, to enable you to judge who were their founders.

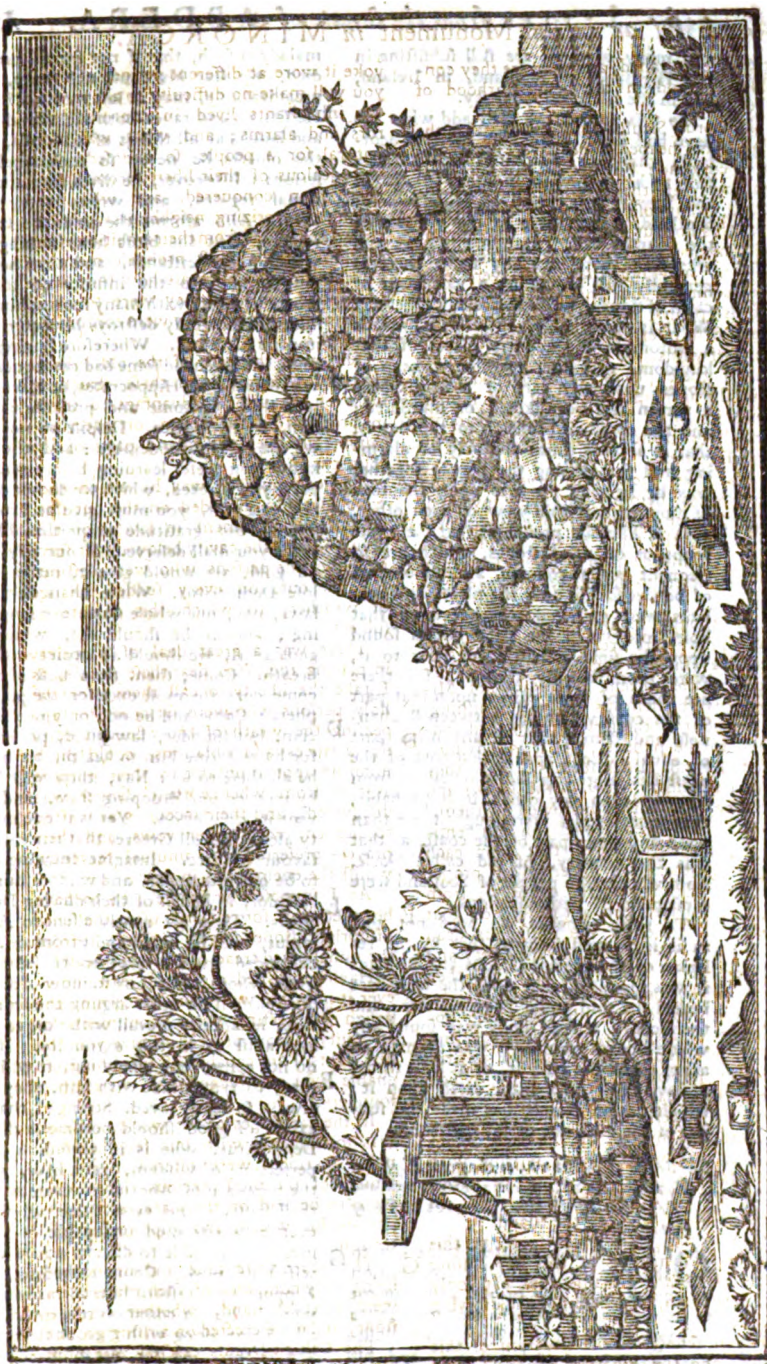
In the early ages of the world, religion was incumbered with but few ceremonies; sacrifices were offered to the Divinity, of the most precious things that were to be had on the place, and to deprecate his wrath, and implore his protection.

The *altars* were rude and unadorned, being only composed of such materials as were next at hand, whether earth or stone, and were erected on a rising ground.

The Celtic Druids erected vast numbers of these *altars* wherever they came; and



*A VIEW of a CAIRN, and of an HEATHEN ALTAR.*



and many of them are still subsisting in the Highlands of Scotland, in Ireland, and in the island of Anglesey.

To this account we shall add what we have had from several gentlemen of Scotland, that such antiquities as these are, still to be met with in many places in the Lowlands as well as Highlands of Scotland, being there in many parts of the country called, standing stones; and wherever there are any such, there is generally still remaining a vast heap or cairn of stones, thrown carelessly together: What is remarkable, there still prevails a custom in the country places of that kingdom, to gather together a heap of stones upon any part of a field where a person has been killed or murdered; and the common tradition to this day is, that in ancient times the way of alarming and summoning the people together was by lighting up fires upon the tops of mountains within view of each other.

It is likewise probable, that these vast heaps or cairns of stones, which are so frequent in that country, are monuments of battles fought near the place, and perhaps were gathered together upon that hole, into which the dead bodies found upon the field of battle, or near to it, were promiscuously thrown; for there are more of these cairns upon that part of the coast which lies between Buchanan's and Bamf, than in any other part of equal extent; and as that part of the coast lies more exposed to invasions from Norway than any other, it is probable, that more battles were fought there than upon any other part of the coast, as that was the country, of old called Norf, from whence the people of Scotland were most pestered with invasions.

To these remarks we need not add, as it is so well known, that by the religion of the ancient Greeks and Romans it was supposed, that until the body was buried the soul could have no rest; and therefore if a dead body was found any where above ground, it was deemed an act of charity to bury it, or at least throw a few stones or a little earth upon it; which notion Horace has made the subject of the 28th ode of his first book.

*The Senate of ABDERA, to the great Physician HIPPOCRATES, entreating him to come and cure their Philosopher DEMOCRITUS of Madness.*

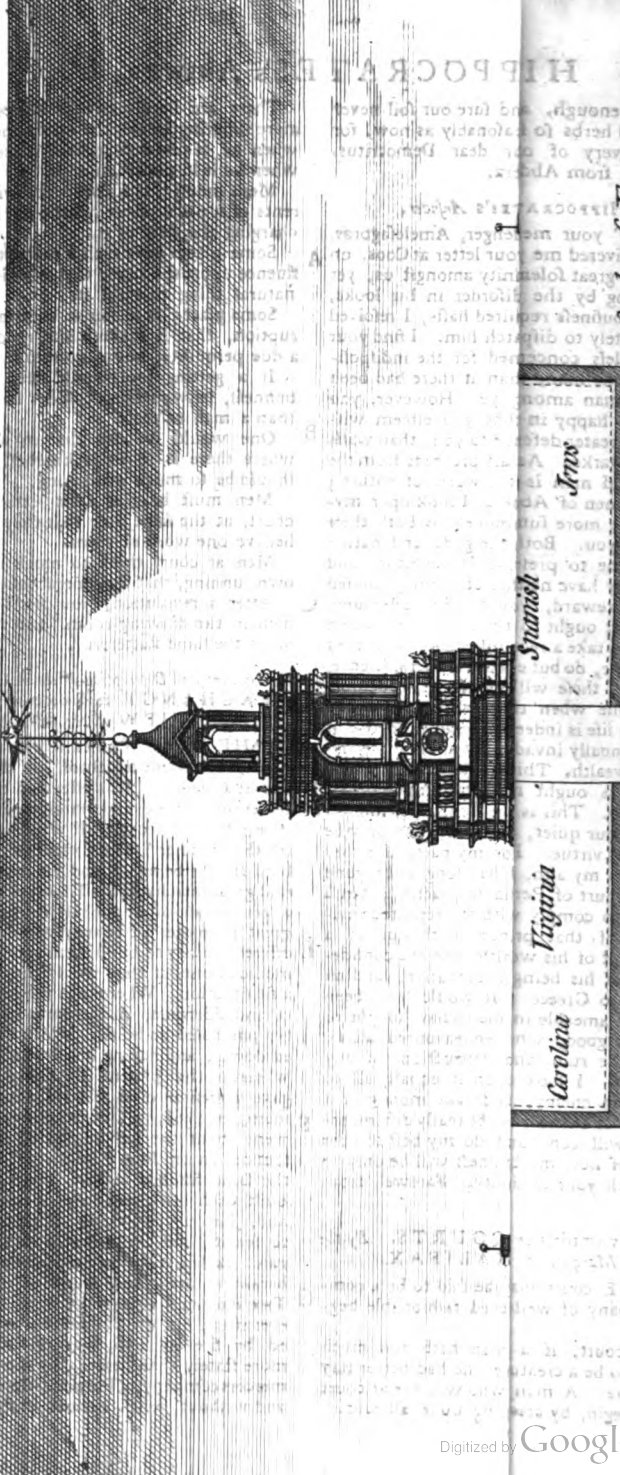
OUR city, Hippocrates, being like to become desolate by the indisposition of one who has long proved an ornament to it, we cannot but have recourse to thee and thy art for relief. Our great philosopher Democritus is fallen sick, and his

malady is such, that if not speedily remedied, we fear his continual study, and great learning, may at last turn his brain. He sits up and raves both night and day, and laughs at all things of all kinds, tho' the objects be never so melancholy or serious: Moreover, he dives into the infernal regions, and writes concerning them: Also affirms the air to be full of images, that the birds have a language which he understands, and that he often travels into the infinity of things, where he meets with many such as himself. Thus he not only destroys his body, but impairs his mind. Wherefore having just cause to apprehend some bad consequences, we entreat thee, Hippocrates, nay, we conjure thee, to come and preserve us and him, by thy advice. Despise us not, for we are not inconsiderable; and tho' we know you prefer learning before wealth, yet if you succeed, which we do not doubt but you will, you must give us leave to express our gratitude proportionably to what you shall deserve. If our city were all gold, we would give it, rather than lose Democritus. While he is sick, our laws, nay, our whole state, are languishing; and if he should die, which the gods avert, we should all expire with his breath. Come, then, thou best of men, come cure the most excellent of philosophers: Come and be not only our physician, but founder, law-giver, preserver; for by restoring him to health, thou wilt be all these to us: Nay, thou wilt hereby recover our drooping state, and prevent its dissolution. Yet is it not our city alone, but all Greece, that entreats this favour of thee. Imagine learning itself to be our intercessor, and wisdom our ambassador, in behalf of their darling Democritus. Thou art nearly allied to Æsculapius, both by blood and profession. He descended from a brother of Hercules, from whom came our founder Abderus. Therefore if no other argument can move thee, let affinity prevail with thee to come and assist us in this extremity. If you do not come, our whole nation will run mad, to sympathize with him, they have always so dearly loved. Strange! that the excess of good should become a disease. Democritus, who is in possession of the perfection of wisdom, runs mad, whilst the populace of Abdera continue to enjoy their senses; and even those who have ever been esteemed incapable of thinking, are now able to discern errors in the wisest of men. Come therefore, great Hippocrates, restore him to his intellect, who has been a common preceptor to us all. Bring along with thee all thy recipe's and drugs. As for botanick remedies,





Front View of the ROYAL EXCHANGE of London, with a new & exact Plan of the same, showing the several Walks or Places for the transacting of Business by the different Merchants Traders &c.



Carolina  
Virginia

Spanish  
Jmo

Sorvil  
Cornhill

Scale of Feet  
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Printed for R. Baldwin Jun<sup>r</sup> at the Rose in Peter Noster Row

For the London Magazine.

we have enough, and sure our soil never produced herbs so seasonably as now, for the recovery of our dear Democritus. Farewel, from Abdera.

*HIPPOCRATES'S Answer.*

**T**HOU' your messenger, Amelesagoras, delivered me your letter at Coos, on a day of great solemnity amongst us, yet perceiving by the disorder in his looks, that his business required haste, I resolved immediately to dispatch him. I find your city no less concerned for the indisposition of one man, than if there had been but one man among ye. However, you are truly happy in that you esteem wisdom of greater defence to you, than walls and bulwarks, As art proceeds from the gods, and man is the work of nature; so, you men of Abdera, I look upon myself to be more summoned by both these than by you. Both the gods and nature require me to preserve Democritus, and since they have neither of them promised me any reward, you do ill to offer one. A free art ought to be always free, when they who take a recompence for what they have done, do but enslave a liberal science, Such as these will refuse when desired, and come when they are not sent for. Human life is indeed miserable, in that it is continually invaded by an insatiate desire of wealth. This is the madness which physicians ought most to employ their art upon. This is the frenzy which most molests our quiet, and which can only be cured by virtue. For my part, if riches had been my aim, I had long since gone to the court of Persia to practise; but I refused to comply with the repeated invitations of that prince, both out of a contempt of his wealth, and the consideration of his being a barbarian, and an enemy to Greece. It would have been highly blameable in me to have sought to do him good, who endeavoured all he could the ruin and destruction of my country. I look upon it equally ill to oblige an enemy, and take money of a friend. If Democritus be really distemper'd, I will come and do my best to cure him; if not, my business will be only to reproach your credulity. Farewel, from Coos.

*OBSERVATIONS on COURTS. By the Marquis of HALIFAX.*

**T**HE court may be said to be a company of well-bred fashionable beggars.

At court, if a man hath too much pride to be a creature, he had better stay at home: A man who will rise at court must begin, by creeping upon all-four.

There are hardly two creatures of a more differing species than the same man, when he is pretending to a place, and when he is in possession of it.

Mens industry is spent in receiving the rents of a place, there is little left for discharging the duty of it.

Some places have such a corrupting influence upon the man, that it is a supernatural thing to resist it.

Some places lie so fair to entertain corruption, that it looketh like renouncing a due perquisite, not to go into it.

If a getting fool would keep out of business, he would grow richer in a court than a man of sense.

One would wonder that in a court where there is so little kindness, there should be so much whispering.

Men must brag of kind letters from court, at the same time that they do not believe one word of them.

Men at court think so much of their own cunning, that they forget other mens.

After a revolution, you see the same men in the drawing-room, and within a week the same flatterers.

*An Account and Description of the ROYAL EXCHANGE in LONDON. With an elegant VIEW of the same, &c.*

**T**HE ROYAL EXCHANGE is a most magnificent structure, on the north side of Cornhill. It is esteemed the most beautiful, strong and stately building of its kind in the world. It was erected after this manner: The Exchange in Lombard-street being found inconvenient, that great merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, a gentleman of a publick spirit, and a great promoter of charity and learning, offered the city to build them a more commodious one, if they would provide him a fit situation. Whereupon the lord mayor and aldermen, in the name of the city, purchased 80 houses, which they pulled down; and having levelled the ground whereon the present Exchange stands, gave possession of it to Sir Thomas Gresham, in 1566, 7 Eliz. who immediately went about the building of it, laid the foundation on June 7 following, and had the same finished in Nov. 1567. It was built with brick and covered with slate; and, Jan. 27, 1570, Q. Elizabeth came to see it, and, entering in at the south gate, caused it to be proclaimed, by an herald at arms and sound of trumpet, THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, to be its name everafter; but this building being destroyed by fire in 1666, was re-built much more stately than before, by the city and mercers company, of Portland-stone, within and without, with curious architecture,

at the expence of 50,000*l*. K. Charles II. laid the first stone, and it was finished Anno 1669.

This noble fabrick is thus contrived and adorned: Above stairs are walks round it, with near 200 shops, some years ago full of choice commodities for men and women's apparel; but the trade here is so mightily abated, that all the shops are empty. Below stairs also are several shops along the cloisters, and portico's on both sides; and underneath are large vaulted cellars, of all which the annual rents not long since amounted to near 3000*l*. Within the quadrangle, which is a parallelogram 144 feet long and 117 broad, are cloisters all round for the merchants to meet in to shelter them from the weather. On the sides of the buildings above the cloisters are 24 niches, 18 of which are furnished with the statues of our kings and queens, beginning at Edward I. and ending with his present majesty king George II. vacancies being left for such as are passed by in the succession, viz. king Henry IV. Edward II. Richard II. &c. Sir Thomas Gresham's effigy also is set up in a nich under the piazza, as was a few years ago the effigy of Sir John Barnard, who has represented the city of London in five parliaments. The area of the court is paved with fine pebble; and in the center, upon a marble pedestal, is a statue of K. Charles II. pourtrayed in a Roman habit, by the hand of the ingenious Mr. Gibson, erected at the charge of the merchant adventurers, anno 1684. The roof without is fenced with rails and banisters, and within is adorned with dragons and demi-virgins, the supporters of the city-arms and mercers company. The tower, and turret or lanthorn, is 178 feet high, having within it 12 tuneable bells, and a clock with chimes, which beat on them every day at nine, twelve, three, and six o'clock; and on the outside are four clock-dials, fronting the four cardinal points of the heavens, east, west, north, and south.

The outside of the Exchange is thus more particularly described. There are 20 pillars on the south front, which support the south side of the shops on that side of the Exchange, and as many on the north side for the same use; by which are made two large piazza's, one on the north, the other on the south side: which south front is adorned with demi-columns and pilasters of the composite order, and the portico there with four spacious columns, entablature and two compass pediments of the Corinthian order, whose inter-columns are two niches filled with the figures of King Charles I. and his son king

Charles II. boldly carved; and over the aperture in the cornice between the pediments are the king's arms.

The north-side of the Exchange is adorned with pilasters, entablature, and a triangular pediment of the said-composite order, and with columns of that order, and an acroteria; and the upper part, or lanthorn, with columns of the Ionick order, with architrave, frieze, cornice, and four triangular pediments, fronting the four cardinal points. Over the south-entrance, on the inside of the quadrangle of the Royal-Exchange, is cut in stone the following inscription.

**B** EXCAMBIUM HOC ANNO MDCLXVI. IN CINERES REDACTUM: IN PLUS QUAM ANTICUM SPLENDOREM, PRÆTOR WILHELMO TURNERO EQUITI, ANNO MDCLXIX. RESTITUTUM FUIT.

To this we shall add what is said by the author of the *New Critical Review of the Public Buildings, &c.* in London and Westminster.

**C** The Royal-Exchange, says he, is the next structure of any consequence which demands our attention; and here, as in most costly fabricks, there is something to blame, and something to admire: A building of that extent, grandeur, and elevation, ought, without question, to have had an ample area before it, that we might comprehend the whole, and every part at once: This is a requisite which ought to be allowed to all buildings, but particularly all of this sort; that is to say, such as are formed of very large parts; for in such a case the eye is forced to travel with pain and difficulty from one object to another, nay, sometimes obliged to divide one into many parts; whereby the judgment is confused, and 'tis with great uncertainty, we come to any conclusion at all. Upon the whole, the entrance into this building is very grand and august; the two statues which adorn it are, in a particular manner, beautiful and admirable: But then the tower which arises over it, is a weight to the whole building, and is, at the same time, broken into so many parts, that it rather hurts, than pleases, and, if reduced to one half of its present height, would harmonize abundantly better with the whole. The inside is light and airy, laid out in a very good stile, and finished with great propriety of decoration: I could wish tho', that either the statues were executed in a better manner, or that the city would condescend to excuse the setting up any more; for nothing can be more ridiculous than to hurt the eye with a fault, in the assertion of a beauty.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 310.

*The next that spoke in the Debate continued in your last, was T. Sempronius Gracchus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** MUST beg leave to differ from my Hon. and learned friend, for I hope he will always allow me to call him so. No man can have a more lively sense than I have of the loss the nation must sustain by the death of that amiable prince, whom my learned friend most justly bemoans: No man can more sincerely join with him in bemoaning that loss. The nation will certainly be thereby deprived of many blessings, but I cannot think that we are thereby thrown into such a danger, as cannot be provided against but by keeping up a more numerous army than we should otherwise have occasion for. The danger of our falling under a minority is, I shall grant, more possible than it was before that melancholy event; but thank God it is not in the least more probable; for his majesty has now as good a chance for living five years, as he had last year for living six; and supposing this danger to be more probable as well as more possible, I cannot think, that our keeping up a numerous standing army of mercenary troops is the proper way to provide against it. The most proper way certainly is, to establish such regulations of government, as may prevent any confusion, in case such a fatal accident should happen; and this we have already done in the most effectual manner that was thought possible, by those who now appear to be the advocates for the largest

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number of troops. Whether it was the wisest regulation that could have been established, I shall not now dispute; but this I will say, that the greater our army is, the less wise that regulation must appear to every one, who maturely considers all circumstances; and this rather confirms than weakens the opinion I was of last session, with regard to the number of troops we ought to keep up in time of peace.

This, Sir, is my way of thinking, and yet I shall not accuse my learned friend of any inconsistency of conduct; for with regard to any point in politics, a gentleman may alter his opinion without the least inconsistency: The publick good is the point that every one ought to steer by; and upon an alteration of circumstances a gentleman may think that to be for the publick good, which he formerly thought inconsistent with it; therefore the inconsistency would be, not in altering his opinion, but in obstinately adhering to it; but in my way of thinking no such alteration of circumstances has happened as can warrant an alteration of my opinion, with respect to our army. The danger of a minority I have the pleasure to think highly improbable; and were it to happen, I must think that 15,000 men is sufficient to guard against any domestick disturbance that might from thence ensue. More than that number will rather increase our danger than guard against it; because it will alienate the affections of the people from our present happy establishment. And as to any foreign danger, let us consider, that our army, tho' reduced as now proposed, would in its present form be a stock, on which four-score thousand men might soon be ingrafted: We have officers enough

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for that number, and private men would in a short time be found, if the government possessed the hearts of the people; therefore neither of the foreign circumstances mentioned by my learned friend can be made use of as an argument for our keeping up above 15,000 men. The birth of a duke of Burgundy is so far from being an argument for our increasing our army, that it should rather induce us to diminish our army, in order to increase our marine. As to naval power and a number of seamen, we may contend with France: I hope, we shall always take care to be superior; but as to our land armies we cannot pretend to contend with that kingdom. Such a contest would be like the frog in the fable swelling itself till it bursts; for by such a contest we should soon burst our constitution, but we should never be able to come up to the size of our rival.

Then, Sir, as to the unfortunate death of the prince of Orange, it has not in the least weakened the government of that republick. The royal princess who has now the government in her hands, has shewn so much wisdom, that it has rather gathered new strength; and has furnished us with a recent proof, that a minority is not always such a dangerous circumstance as it has been represented by some gentlemen in this debate. But suppose she had not behaved, or should not continue to behave in such a prudent manner, are we to defend the Dutch government against the Dutch themselves? Are we to keep 4 or 5000 additional troops on foot for that purpose? Sir, if such a thing should happen as a civil war, or a revolution of government in Holland, I doubt if it would be wise in us to send any of our troops thither; for if we did so for the support of one side, we might depend on it, that France would send double the number for the support of the other. We know what was the

consequence of our taking the Danish troops into our pay, and ordering them to be in readiness for a march, upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. We know that from thence France took occasion to form a pretence for marching her numerous armies into Germany\*. Therefore I doubt much, whether it would be prudent in us to send any troops to Holland, even supposing a civil war should happen in that country, which the wise and steady conduct of the princess governess will probably prevent; but admitting the contrary, does not every one know, that in four or five days time we can add 4 or 5000 men to our army, which is the shortest time that can be supposed necessary for providing transports? And out of 19 or 20,000 men, could we not spare to send 9 or 10,000 to Holland, in case it should be thought prudent and necessary for us to do so? Therefore, as such an event would probably involve Europe in a general war, we should, in the mean time, by a reduction of our army, save as much money as possible, that we might engage in that war with the greater vigour, and with the greater ability to assist our allies and to defend ourselves.

Thus, Sir, in my way of thinking, every alteration of circumstances that has happened since last session, is rather an argument for my continuing, than for my altering the opinion I was of last session, with regard to the number of troops that ought to be kept up in this kingdom in time of peace; and I was surprised to hear the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, mention the new road from Newcastle to Carlisle, as a reason for keeping up a greater number of troops than would otherwise be necessary. As the Hon. gentleman has had great experience, he certainly understands the military as well as any gentleman in this house; and if he reflects never so little,

little, he must admit, that by that road we shall rather contract than extend our works, because we shall render the southern part of this island less liable to a surprise from the north, and consequently can have no occasion for keeping up such a number of troops in the interior parts either of England or Scotland, as we had formerly. Will that gentleman say: Will any man that understands the military say, that a well fortified place requires as numerous a garrison to defend it, as a place that has few or no fortifications; or that the repairing or strengthening the interior fortifications, is an enlargement of the works of a place? It may as well be said, that the Carlisle road has added to the extent of the island of Great-Britain, as to say, that it has enlarged the works which we are to defend; for the whole island we are to defend, consequently nothing within the island can be called an enlargement of our works; and the chief inducement for our being at the expence of making that road is, that we may not be obliged to keep up such a number of regular troops in Scotland, as may at last render the whole country disaffected; for if it were, I believe, the Hon. gentleman would find it difficult, with his three regiments of foot, and a few troops of dragoons, to undertake, that no Scotchman should ever again enter England in a hostile manner. That road may contribute towards preventing our being again surprised, as we were lately, by a sudden insurrection of the disaffected in that country, and consequently will very much contribute towards preventing any such insurrection, because they can hope for no success, unless it be by surprise; therefore we may safely diminish the number of regular troops kept up in Scotland; and the more we diminish them, I am confident the number of the disaffected will every day be

the more diminished. Whereas, if we think on y of bridling the disaffected by keeping a great number of troops in the country, we may render the whole disaffected, and in that case, as they will always have a great many friends in England, a rebel army from Scotland may, perhaps, hereafter enter England, with the same success they did in the reign of the unfortunate king Charles I.

I think, Sir, I have now answered all the arguments made use of by those gentlemen who last session agreed with me in opinion, but have since altered their opinion; and now I must add a few words by way of answer to those who were last session, as well as this, for our keeping up a more numerous army than I think we have any occasion for in time peace. Some of these gentlemen really seem to think, that no army can be of any dangerous consequence to our liberties; and in support of their opinion they have ransacked almost all histories both ancient and modern; but all to no purpose; for all histories are against them, and every example they have brought from hence proves the contrary of what they intended; for a civil government must always be chiefly supported by the civil power, otherwise it soon ceases to be a civil government: A small military force may be brought in aid of the civil power, and may continue subservient to the civil power; but if you increase that military force so as to make it a superior, or even but an equal match for the civil power, it will not long continue subservient: It will no longer continue so than until it happens to get a general, or commander in chief, who has ambition enough to make himself master of the civil power; and as soon as he has done so, he may continue the forms or the shadow of a civil government, as Julius Cæsar did at Rome; but from that moment the

government will be a military government, which is always absolute and often tyrannical. This we seem to be in danger of from a prevailing opinion, that every branch of our civil government must, as to the executive part, be supported by a military force; and for this purpose we have increased the latter so as to make it, I fear, an overmatch for the civil power, in case any contention should unfortunately happen between them. Our military force, I know, cannot legally be kept up without the consent of the civil power, that is to say, without the consent of parliament; but if the parliament should refuse its consent, and the military should at the same time think itself an overmatch for the civil power, are we sure, that it would not resolve to keep itself up without any such consent? Are we sure, that a majority of the officers would throw up their commands and their pay, when solicited to the contrary by a favourite general and an ambitious sovereign? This, I confess, I am far from thinking myself sure of, and therefore I shall never be for keeping up any greater number of troops than just sufficient to guard us against any sudden, unexpected invasion, and to support the civil power upon some extraordinary occasions.

But, Sir, the danger our constitution may be exposed to, is not my only reason for being against our keeping up any greater number of troops: Economy is another reason, and a reason which ought to have great weight in our present circumstances: In my opinion, it is a reason of such weight, that I shall be willing to come to a compromise with the Hon. gentleman over against me. At this proposal I see he is surprised; and I do not wonder at it; for he has been very little accustomed to public negotiations. But in this there is to be no secret article; for in

short, it is this: If he will agree to reduce the expence, I will agree to the proposed number of troops. It is astonishing, but it is true, that our army, small as it is said to be, and as indeed it comparatively is, costs us near as much as the whole expence of the numerous armies of France, or of those of our chief ally the house of Austria; therefore it is certain, we may very much reduce the expence without reducing the number of our army; and I think, we should begin with those troops that are the most expensive. I know, it is said, that the grandeur of the crown must be supported; but our present sovereign has shewn that he despises such grandeur as consists in nothing but expence, by disbanding two of the troops of guards, and reducing all the regiments of horse, except one, to dragoons; and I cannot see why the reduction of our expence should stop here. A much greater reduction may still be made in our guards, and the remaining regiment of horse may likewise be reduced: Several of our regiments of foot may be disbanded; and by adding private men to the rest, we may make up the number of our army to what it is at present: By these methods, and by having no staff, which is quite useless in time of peace, we may save yearly above 140,000*l.* which is a saving that in our present circumstances highly deserves our attention.

Upon these terms, Sir, I propose to negotiate; but I expect as little success in my negotiation, as our ministers have had in most of their late negotiations; and my expectations are the same from any opposition I have made to the measure now under our consideration. I know that all opposition is at present in vain; and for my own part, I believe, I shall not trouble you with much more of it. But upon the present question, I thought myself



self bound to speak my sentiments openly, in order to prevent a wrong construction's being put upon my silence. Therefore if I should be hereafter silent, I hope it will not be supposed to proceed from my having altered any of the opinions I have before declared in this house, but from my unwillingness to disturb that unanimity which I see so constantly prevail; and if the unanimity within doors proceeds from the unanimity of the people without, I am sure, we can have no occasion for a numerous standing army to guard against the danger of any domestick disturbance: As little can we, I think, have occasion for such an army to defend us against any foreign invasion; for we can never be in danger of any such, whilst we continue in the present humour of negotiating; and as we are like to remain for some time in this humour, I cannot but think, that 15,000 men will be fully sufficient for the service of the ensuing year.

*The next and the last that spoke in this Debate, was Servilius Priscus, whose Speech was to this Effect:*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** Never rose up to speak upon any subject with more concern than upon that now under consideration. The keeping up of a standing army in time of peace, has always in this country been a very unpopular measure, because of the expence necessarily attending it, because of the inconveniences many of our people are thereby subjected to, and because many plausible arguments may be suggested, for shewing it to be of dangerous consequence to our liberties; which arguments have always great weight amongst the vulgar, who cannot easily distinguish betwixt an army kept up against law, and one kept up according to law. As to the former, I shall grant, that it

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has always been, and always must be of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties of a free people; but I must insist upon it, that an army, while it is kept up according to law, can never be attended with any dangerous consequence with respect to the liberties of the people; and as to the expence, it is not near so great as that which the people would be exposed to, if we had no army; for one rebellion or insurrection would in one year bring a greater expence and loss to the people, than would support such an army as we now have on foot for seven years, besides the many other misfortunes which attend a civil war; and I am persuaded, we should never be seven years at a time without some such commotion, if we had no regular troops in the kingdom.

Gentlemen may now, if they please, Sir, shew their wit in ridiculing Jacobitism, and despising the disaffected; but no one that hears me can have forgot the time, when but a handful of the disaffected spread terror throughout the kingdom, when our laughter was turned into trembling, and when the most witty amongst us generally appeared to be the most fearful. Therefore, whatever use gentlemen may make of their wit in speaking upon this subject, I hope, they will shew their judgment in voting; for it is remarkable, that no great reduction was ever made of the number of regular troops kept up in this island, but what occasioned an insurrection, or a plot towards an insurrection, among the disaffected. The great reduction of our army at the end of Q Anne's reign was, indeed, I believe, by some designed to furnish the disaffected with an opportunity to overturn our established government; and as it would have been very unpopular in his late majesty to begin his reign with an increase of our army, the consequence was a most dangerous insurrection, which broke

broke out before the end of the very first year of his reign. Again, in 1718, his late majesty, for the ease of his subjects, having reduced his army, the consequence was a plot for an invasion from Spain, and an actual insurrection of some of the disaffected in the North of Scotland. And again in 1722, tho' our army was then in number very near to what some gentlemen would now reduce it to, a plot was hatched by the disaffected, which would have been of the most dangerous consequence, if it had not been discovered before it could be carried into execution. As to the last most unnatural rebellion, I need not mention, because every gentleman must remember, that it was occasioned by our having so few troops in the island, most of them having been sent abroad to the assistance of our allies upon the continent; and the danger we were then brought into will, I hope, be a warning to us never again to expose ourselves to the like danger; for if the arrival of our troops from Flanders had been retarded by contrary winds, but for three or four weeks, the crown of these kingdoms, and together with it our liberties, properties, and religion, would have come to be contended for in a battle fought at the gates of our capital, in which we should have had but a very unequal chance, considering the many raw soldiers we had among our troops here at home, the panic then spread among them, and the numbers of papists that would probably have joined the rebels, from the two great cities of London and Westminster.

Thus, Sir, we may from experience be convinced, that the keeping up of a sufficient standing army within the island, even in time of peace, is absolutely necessary for preserving our domestick tranquillity; and what happened in 1722, is to me a proof, that 15,000 men is not fully sufficient for that purpose. Our standing

army therefore, while it is kept up according to law, is so far from being of any dangerous consequence to our liberties, that it is the only means by which they can be preserved, and for no other purpose can it be ever kept up according to law, because the parliament would certainly refuse its consent to the keeping up of an army, upon the very first suspicion of its being intended to be made use of against our liberties; and whatever the officers might do, I am persuaded, most of the common soldiers would disband themselves, the moment the mutiny bill expired, and would join with the parliament in bringing to condign punishment all such as attempted to force them to serve against law.

The true use of our army being thus set in a proper light, I am persuaded, Sir, that every gentleman who views it in this light, will cheerfully contribute his share towards maintaining it, without being under the least apprehension of its ever being in the least dangerous to our liberties; and as to the inconveniences to which some of our people are subjected by our keeping up a standing army, let us consider, that in this happy country none are thereby subjected to any the least inconvenience but our inn and publick houses; for as to all others, especially our farmers, the soldiers are often useful, by assisting them in harvest, and other seasons, when many additional hands are wanted. But if we had no standing army, what numbers of inconveniences and even dangers would all our people be exposed to; for the executive power of our government must be supported by some means or other against seditious mobs, tumults, and riots, which would be much more frequent if we had no regular troops; and as often as any such thing happened, in case we had no such troops, it would be necessary to call the people or the militia of the country to arms, and often to keep them

them under arms for several days together. Nay, we have one set of people amongst us that, I believe, it would be hardly possible to keep in awe, or to punish, without a standing army: I mean our smugglers; for as many substantial farmers and tradesmen, upon all parts of our coast, mix with such criminals, and become, if not partners, at least part-takers in their crimes, I doubt much if it would be possible to get the militia of the neighbourhood to march against them, or to assist our officers in making a seizure; and therefore I am apt to think, that it would be impossible for us to raise the publick revenue without a standing army, for in a short time we should have no such thing as a fair trader in the kingdom, with regard to any one article of consumption: Even our excise officers would be so often opposed and rioted, that it would be impossible for them to discharge their duty.

I think I may now venture to affirm, Sir, that in our present situation it is absolutely necessary for us to keep up a standing army in time of peace as well as war, and that army must be so numerous as to be sufficient for the purposes intended, otherwise we should be better without any army at all. As to the expence of it, I shall admit, that our army in proportion to its number costs the government a great deal more than the armies either of France or Austria, but the difference of the expence to the people is not near so considerable; because in both those countries their armies are quartered in private as well as publick houses, and in a great measure live at free quarters, as their exactions are generally winked at by the government; for when a regiment comes to be quartered in any city or village, the officers always first quarter themselves and their soldiers upon the richest inhabitants, who buy themselves off by paying large sums to the com-

manding officer, from whence they go to quarter upon the poorer sort of people, and if these are oppressed by their military guests, they are very little able to contest the matter, especially as the governors of provinces to whom they must make their complaint, are generally officers of the army. Thus we must see, Sir, that tho' the expence of our army be proportionally greater to the government, it may perhaps be proportionally less to the people; and granting that it is greater to both, I should think myself a very unfaithful servant to my sovereign, if I advised him to attempt to reduce the pay either of the officers or soldiers of his army; for it has been so long established by custom, that a reduction of it might probably cause a mutiny in the army: Besides, we should consider, that tho' their pay be now nominally the same it was 60 or 70 years ago, yet it is not really of equal value, because a sixpence or a shilling will not now go so far in the purchase of the necessaries or conveniences of life, as it would have done 60 or 70 years ago.

If this be considered, Sir, I believe, no gentleman will think, that the pay either of our officers or soldiers can be reduced; and as to the reform proposed in our troops, his majesty, out of his great regard for the ease of his people, has already gone as far as he can. The footguards cannot be reduced lower than they are at present; and the remaining troops of horse guards are not really sufficient for the service of the several branches of the royal family: for that service is and must often be supplied by detachments from the blue regiment of horse, which makes it impracticable to reduce that regiment to dragoons, as all the rest of the regiments of horse have already been. Then as to our marching regiments, the present establishment is at the rate of 70 men to a company, which is as many as a captain and two subal-

subalterns can possibly keep in order, and under due discipline: If you should increase the number, they would not only be unfit for service, but would become so unruly as to be very troublesome to the neighbourhood in every place where they were quartered. In short, Sir, I have heard many general schemes of economy proposed, but when they came to be particularly examined, the very gentlemen who proposed them found themselves obliged to give up first one, and then another particular article, till at last they had given up the whole. Even the saving upon our marine, which was last year agreed to, we have this year been forced to give up; because other nations are endeavouring to worm us out of our trade, and may succeed, if we do not protect it by our navy; for which purpose a squadron must be kept on the coast of Africa, and there is now another in the East-Indies.

To conclude, Sir, I have the pleasure to think, and even to be convinced, that the nation is at present in a very happy situation. Our trade increases daily, as appears from the accounts both of our imports and exports, especially the latter; and the late reduction of interest will put us in a way of paying off a considerable part of the publick debt yearly, which payment we shall of course be able to encrease every year, if not prevented by a foreign war, which is not likely to happen for several years to come; for tho' there may be some nations in Europe, that incline to disturb the present tranquillity, yet if those who can make war do not incline to do so, the others must continue to put a restraint upon their inclinations. In this situation can we wonder at the unanimity that prevails either within doors or without? Has any thing been of late attempted that can give the least colour to an opposition? Let us therefore hold ourselves well, whilst we are so, with-

out engaging in any new projects, which may be attended with consequences that no human prudence can foresee; and of this kind I reckon the proposed reduction of our army, for which reason I shall most heartily give my vote against it.

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

N. B. We shall in our next comply with the letter relating to the *Act for annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown.*

As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB are not inserted in their journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A Pamphlet upon Electricity having been lately published by Mr. Penrose, surgeon at Bicester, in which he endeavours to prove, that this terraqueous globe has no attraction, nor any solid, pulling towards it, any gravitation, but that all bodies are forced to it by the incumbent atmosphere, I shall beg leave to make the few following remarks. As a proof of what he says, he tells us, that, "Mr. Boyle found that a solid body, as ponderous as any yet known, though near the top of the water it would sink by its own weight, yet if it be placed at a greater depth than twenty times its own thickness, it will not sink, if its descent be not assisted by the weight of the incumbent water. To prove this, he gives us a curious experiment, viz. by keeping off the pressure of the water, from the top of the sinking body, and sinking it to a proper depth, he found, that the most

most ponderous body would be buoyed up, and supported by the water only. See the 2d vol. of Boulton's Epitome, page 305. This experiment shows us beyond all contradiction, that the earth has no power of attraction, nor a descending body any power of gravitation; for if it had, the farther it was sunk in the water, the nearer it must be to the center of the earth, and of consequence the attraction must be the greater; but this, we find, is contrary to experience; so that the whole power of descending is impressed upon it by the air, or by other bodies forced upon it by the incumbent air. This experiment alone is more than sufficient to destroy the fine theories of attraction and gravitation, &c.

Now this paradox is easily accounted for from the principles of Hydrostatics; for as water presses equally every way, if a heavy body be sunk in water, and the pressure of the water upon the top of it kept off, until the column of water that should be upon the top of it be exactly equal in weight to the weight of that heavy body, the pressure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then exactly equal to the pressure of that body downwards, will prevent its sinking any lower; and if it should be sunk so deep, that the column of water, which should be upon the top of it, is heavier than the body itself, the pressure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then superior to its pressure downwards, will buoy it up until it comes to an equilibrium. The reason why every column of water in a vessel is pressed upwards, is because it is so pressed by the action or pressure of all the surrounding columns upon it at the bottom of the vessel, in which the water is contained.

Indeed, I wonder how Mr. Penrose did not discover, that this experiment was neither a paradox, nor sufficient to destroy the fine theories of attraction and gravitation, since he presently adds as follows: "One reason, which seems to have led us into the mistake, that the solidity, or firmness of bodies is not caused by the air, has been, that, for the generality, we consider the air, or atmosphere as pressing only downwards; for if we had considered that it pressed equally every way, as well as downwards, (as Boerhaave in his Chym. by Shaw, vol. 1. p. 389. has shewn by the following experiment) I believe we should not have overlooked that force, or have thought it insufficient for this operation. " Fill three glass vessels, the one of a cylindrical figure, the other conical, the third bellied with a cylindrical neck; let these be fill-

August, 1752.

ed to the brim with fair water, and covered with a single piece of paper, so as to touch the surface of the water, and by pressing it down with the hand, prevent the external air insinuating between the paper and the water; if the glasses be now inverted, whilst the paper remains close with the palm of the hand, and the hand be afterwards gently withdrawn, the water will still remain in the glasses. The same holds true, though the glasses be held horizontal, or in any other position."

The cause of this phenomenon is the very same with the former; for when the glass vessel is thus inverted, the pressure of the atmosphere upon the top of the water in it, is prevented, and therefore the pressure upwards or horizontally of the column of air upon its mouth, must prevent the water's running out, unless the vessel contained such a quantity of water as exceeded in weight a column of the whole atmosphere, equal in dimension to that column of air which presses upwards upon its mouth; for if it did, it could engage that the whole water in the vessel would run out.

But now, if there were no such thing as attraction in the earth, or gravitation in the air, I should be glad Mr. Penrose would tell me, why the air or atmosphere pressed equally every way; or why a cold, gross, and dense air should press in upon a warm, fine, and rarified air; for I hope he will not say, that it has a power of self-motion, or with the old philosophers, that nature abhors a vacuum.

July 29, 1752.

I am, &c.

From the London Evening-Post, July 18, and White-Hall Evening-Post, Aug. 15.

THERE was a meeting lately at Putney Bowling-green of several landholders and proprietors of estates adjoining to Richmond New-park in Surrey, and of several inhabitants of the parishes adjacent thereto, in order to assert their rights and privileges, and to have restored to them the several roads and highways thro' the said park, and to have the step-ladders put up again at the usual places, &c. that the neighbouring villages might have communication one with another, and his majesty's subjects enjoy their rights to travel on the several highways in the park, as formerly; and after some debate, it was agreed, to lay before her royal highness the princess Amelia, by a Memorial, (in the most dutiful manner) the several rights and privileges which they laid claim to; and accordingly a Memorial was drawn up; but when their Secretary went to the

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lodge in Richmond New-park, to Mr. Shaw, the deputy-ranger, to deliver the same, he refused to accept it : on which it was debated by the gentlemen concerned in drawing up the memorial; whether, as the memorial was refused, they should proceed at law directly, to recover their rights and privileges, or use any other means, for delivering the said memorial; when it was resolved, so wait on a gentleman of family and fortune in the said county, to desire he would endeavour to deliver it in person to her royal highness; or, if that favour was refused him, to return the memorial back again: *This gentleman, finding he could have no access to her royal highness, returned the memorial, agreeable to his promise.*

The gentlemen concerned in carrying on this affair, finding they cannot present their memorial to her royal highness's person, in the private way by them proposed, have determined to try their rights by due course of law; and in justification of themselves, and to shew the publick, how they intended to have their grievances before her royal highness, have here printed the memorial.

To her Royal Highness Princess AMELIA.

*The MEMORIAL of the Proprietors of Estates in the several Parishes adjacent to Richmond New-Park, in the County of Surrey, and the Inhabitants of these Parishes, in Behalf of themselves, and all others his Majesty's Subjects,*

*Most humbly Sheweth,*

THAT at the time of making and inclosing the said park, and from thence hitherto, there were, and always have been, and still are, sundry roads and highways leading into, thro', and across the said Park, to and from one town and village to another, adjacent thereto, on which roads and highways, as well your Memorialists as all other his majesty's subjects were wont to have, and still of right ought to have, free liberty at all times to pass and repass on foot and on horseback, and with all manner of cattle and all manner of carriages, at their own free will and pleasure, in, at and through the several gates opening to such roads and highways.

That at the time of making and inclosing the said park, there also were, and for a long time continued to be, and still of right ought to be, certain stiles or ladders fixt in and to the wall of the said park in divers parts thereof, for the convenience of foot passengers to pass and repass over the same to and from one town and village to another in the se-

veral parishes adjacent to the said park.

That the said park is part of several adjacent parishes.

That your memorialists, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and of right ought still to have, free liberty, as often as occasion required, to dig up, take and carry away the gravel in the said park, for repairing the high roads of and in the said adjacent parishes.

That your memorialists, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time afterwards continued to have, and of right ought still to have, the free use and benefit of the water and watercourses in the said park.

That the poor of the said several parishes, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and of right ought still to have, free liberty to cut the furzes and gather the underwood in the said park, to and for their own use and benefit.

That at the time of making and inclosing the said park, there were, and for a long time continued to be, and of right ought still to be, convenient doors into the said park, to be opened for the entrance of the parish officers of the several parishes of which the park is a part, in order to take the bounds of their respective parishes.

That your memorialists are prepared to prove themselves clearly intitled to the rights laid claim to by this their humble memorial, not only by the being testimony of divers persons of undoubted credit and veracity, who remember the full enjoyment of them all, but also by such written evidence as they are advised will be very sufficient to the purpose.

That your memorialists most humbly conceive, that the very situation of the park is of itself a convincing indication, that high roads always have been in and through the park, and still of necessity ought to be, since otherwise the several parishes surrounding the said park, although they actually join to each other, are cut off from all convenient communication, to the great detriment of the respective inhabitants, and the interruption of trade and commerce in general.

That from the time of making and inclosing the said park, to the time that the present earl of Clarendon parted with the rangerhip, your memorialists enjoyed an uninterrupted possession of the several rights and privileges aforesaid; but soon after that period, your memorialists were by degrees deprived of most of them, and had almost despaired of ever having them restored,

restored, till their drooping hopes were at length revived, by the coming of your royal highness to the ranger's post, whose equanimity and unbounded goodness gives them the greatest reason to believe, that your royal highness wants only to know their grievances to redress them.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly beseech your royal highness to take the premises under your royal consideration, and put your memorialists into immediate possession of all and every those ancient rights and privileges, which not only your memorialists, but all others his majesty's subjects are so materially interested in, and so justly intitled unto.

And your memorialists shall pray, &c.

*Extract of a Letter from a Person of Note in NOVA-SCOTIA, communicated to the Publick by a Merchant, to supply the Defects and Errors of other Accounts.*

WHEN the fleet from England arrived here last summer, it was reported that the French governor of Canada had posted a detachment, consisting of an officer and 60 regular troops, at St. John's river on the north side of the bay of Fundy, and in the heart of this province: This was more easily credited, as the ramparts of an old fort there, with very little expence might have been repaired into a defensible fort. Upon a seeming confirmation of this report, Capt. Rous, in the Albany sloop of war, was sent thither to know the truth of it, and with orders, as is supposed, to dispossess them: On his return we found that the French had attempted nothing near the mouth of the river; but that they were about to secure themselves at some considerable distance from it, at a place the French governor claimed as a southern 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, Monsr. le Corne, an experienced French officer, at the head of 70 regular troops, and a party of Canada irregulars, was sent to take post at the isthmus of Chignecto, being about 40 leagues eastward of that river, and of the extent of a line they claim, from lake Champlain to the westward on the back of New-England, to the gulph of St. Laurence. To this place the Indians resorted to the number of 300; who fixing here their headquarters, made several incursions upon the Peninsula since, but have hitherto done any mischief.

As the Nova-Scotia French in that part of the province are the most disaffected of any, and have always behaved with contempt to the British government, tho' possessed 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 majesty, to no purpose, sent a strong party, consisting of near 500 troops and rangers (to take possession of Chignecto, and to break up the rendezvous of the French and Indians) commanded by major Lawrence of Warburton's regiment.

The Albany sloop, and several sloops and schooners, were sent round to Minas, where the forces embarked on April 20, and arriving safe, landed at Chignecto the 23d. On their approach to the town, which consisted of about 140 houses and 2 churches, the Indians, probably induced by the French commandant, reduced the whole to ashes in a few hours, and the inhabitants crossing the river, threw themselves under his protection, on what they called the French side of the line. The reason assigned for their burning the town is, that it stood on ground they pleased at present to call English.

As many of the inhabitants had taken arms, making their united force consist (as they say) of near 1500 armed men, the major sent a flag of truce (they having hoisted a French flag) to know the reason of their acting in this hostile manner, and afterwards had an interview with Monsr. le Corne; upon which our forces reembarked, and are safely returned to Minas.

What passed at this interview is not made publick, but it is probable the enemy were too well secured, and had too great a superiority, to make an attempt practicable.

This line, which the French would now extend their claim to, will range easterly from Crown-Point nearly in the latitude of 44 deg. 30 min. which will not only cut off some millions of acres, the indisputable property of the New-England colonies; but sailing into a place called Penobscut-Bay, gives the French near three quarters of Acadia, or Nova-Scotia, according to its ever known and acknowledged boundaries, and above 100 leagues of fine sea-coast, covered with innumerable islands, fine harbours and fishing banks, that will in time of war put it in their power to cut off the whole trade of the northern colonies, ruin the settlement we are making, and beggar the whole continent; besides furnishing them with a fertile country covered with an inexhaustible stock of trees and timber, for building

building and making their navy; and appears to me of much more consequence to the nation, than the scorched neutral islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Understanding by your *N. B.* that some remarks on the letter, published in your *Magazine* for July, 1752, p. 311. containing animadversions on a book, intitled, *An Essay on Spirit*, would be acceptable, I have sent you the following, and desire you would give them a place in your next.

I am, Sir, &c.

A BY-STANDER.

THE first question, in natural and revealed religion, is this; — Whether there be a God? — or, in other words, Whether there be one supreme Cause and Original of things; one simple, uncompounded, undivided, intelligent Agent, or Person; who is the alone author of all being, and the fountain of all power?

This is the proper and adequate definition of the word, *God*; nor can it otherwise be understood, with any distinct sense or meaning at all.

That there is such a Being is demonstrable by reason. I need cite no other writer for a proof of this, than Mr. John Abernethy, in his *Discourses concerning the Being and natural Perfections of God*.

And, that this is confirmed by revelation, I need cite no other writer, than Dr. Sam. Clarke, in his *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*.

Now both these the letter-writer denies, viz. "That the being of God may be proved by reason;" — and, "That God is one person, one intelligent agent only." — How consistently he does this, will appear from what follows.

"Tho' God (says he) be ever so visible in the works of creation, and the reason of man be ever so capable of perceiving his power and goodness in them; yet had not God enlightened the first man, and by him all his posterity, they would never have had any knowledge of God at all." — Again, "Be reason what it will, how can it be a proper judge of the existence of the Deity?"

He answers this himself, — "From the works of creation." — "If God be visible in the works of creation, and the reason of man is capable of perceiving his power and goodness in them;" — Is not this the same as to assert, that the being of God may be proved from the works at creation? or how can it be

said, "That God is visible in the works of creation, and that the reason of man can perceive his power and goodness in them;" and yet be true, "That had not God enlightened the first man, and by him all his posterity, they could never have had any knowledge of God at all?"

A — I confess, I cannot see how these things can be reconciled.

The next question is; — "Whether God exists in three persons, or one only?"

I readily grant, that the divine perfections are incomprehensible, or, that God is incomprehensible; that is, that tho' we have a clear and distinct idea of an absolutely perfect Being, so far that there appears no contradiction in it, and we have a satisfying proof of his existence; yet we do not fully understand his nature, and the extent of his perfections.

But tho' we do not fully understand his nature, or what his nature is; yet we certainly know, what it is *not*. We know of a certainty, that God cannot be corporeal; we know likewise of a certainty, that infinite wisdom and power cannot be in a plurality of beings, but in one original perfect mind. The idea of a Deity naturally and necessarily leads us to attribute singularity to him; to appropriate that character to One, and exclude all others, from a partnership in his perfections and prerogatives. There is no appearance of reason for a plurality. The doctrine of Theism does not require it. For the being of one God, absolutely perfect, is fully sufficient to all its purposes.

Let us hear the letter-writer upon this head. — "We know (says he) so much of bodies, that we can say, three bodies cannot be one; but God is granted by all not to be corporeal; yet this idea, gross as it is, would be found to be the first cause of most mens disbelief of the Trinity, if the truth were fairly owned."

If three bodies cannot be one, for the same reason, three spirits cannot be one; because, in both cases, they are three separate distinct substances. Let the letter-writer shew the least difference.

"God (says he) is granted by all not to be corporeal." — And in the next words, he assigns this cause for most mens disbelief of the Trinity, (or that God is three persons) that they have this gross idea of him, that he is corporeal.

The letter-writer's reasoning is this; — That, if God were corporeal, he could not be three persons, because three bodies cannot be one. — But those, who disbelieve the Trinity, or that God is three persons, must, if the truth were fairly owned, believe God to be corporeal; and for that reason deny, that he is three persons,



sons, because three bodies cannot be one.

But sure, he need not be told, that one reason, why they deny God to be three persons, is, — that three spirits cannot be one.

The letter-writer asks ; — “ Must we not be intimately acquainted with the nature of God, before we can so positively pronounce, that the arguments against the Trinity are unanswerable ; ” — or that God cannot be more persons than one ?

The nature of God is not in the least concerned in this question ; no more than the nature of body or spirit, when we pronounce, as we may with certainty, that two bodies, or two spirits, cannot be one body, or one spirit. God is a spirit, but infinitely different from, and superior to all created spirits. But in this he is the same with all other spirits, that he is, and can be but One. This is the highest perfection of the Deity.

The letter-writer adds ; — “ For my part, I think the arguments from reason, and the nature of things, to be much stronger against the union of soul and body, than against the existence of God in three persons.”

He asks this question before ; — “ Be reason what it will, how can it be a proper judge of the existence of the Deity ? ” — And here he argues from reason, and the nature of things, for the existence of God in three persons.

Besides this ; — Is not the union of soul and body a thing certain and demonstrable ? How then can the proof of the existence of God in three persons be much stronger ? To make it intelligible, he ought to have said ; — That the arguments from reason, and the nature of things, are as strong for the existence of God in three persons, as for the union of soul and body. But is not this to contradict what he insists upon throughout his letter, — “ That reason is no judge of the existence of God ; ” — and particularly in the conclusion of his letter, where he says ; — “ Such as have laid aside false notions of nature and reason, and hope to know God only by his revelation, will easily see the doctrine of the Trinity, in both Old and New Testament ? ”

Now so far I agree with the letter-writer ; — “ That whoever believes the doctrine of the Trinity, or that God exists in three persons, he must lay aside all notions of nature and reason ; ” — he must indeed believe contrary to nature and reason.

And tho' God has given man the facul-

ty of reason to judge of the sense of revelation ; and our Saviour and his apostles after him, always appeal to reason for the truth of their doctrine ; yet if we will believe the letter-writer, the only sure way to know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, is to lay aside reason, and to set up in its stead, — I know not what ; — the church of Rome will tell the rest with pleasure.

How much more agreeable to reason and scripture is the doctrine of a late eminent prelate ? — “ If (says that great and good man,) in revelation there be found any passages, the seeming meaning of which is contrary to natural religion, (or reason,) we may most certainly conclude such seeming meaning not to be the real one ”.

The truth is : In the New Testament we find the names of three divine persons, viz. the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The first is styled, the one and only true God : The second is styled his only begotten Son ; and the third is said to proceed from the Father.

To the Son are ascribed in scripture the greatest things, and the highest titles, even all communicable divine powers, that is, all powers, which include not that independency and supreme authority, by which the God and Father of all is distinguished to be the God and Father of all : — And concerning the Holy Spirit, there are greater things spoken, and higher titles ascribed to him, than to any angel, or any other being whatsoever, except the only begotten Son of God.

But I find nothing like this in the Old Testament ; no clear revelation of two such divine persons, as the Son, and Holy Spirit of God. If the letter-writer has found it out, let him produce his texts.

And what are we to conclude from these declarations in the New Testament ? — “ That God exists in three persons, or, that God is more than one person ? ” — Nothing less.

The plain and necessary conclusion is this ; — “ That the Son is the person or being, in his own comprehensible nature and essence, next in dignity to God his Father ; — and that the Holy Spirit is the person, in his own incomprehensible nature and essence, next in dignity to the Son.

Thus christianity is not a new or a farther revelation concerning God, than what natural religion, and the Old Testament teach ; but is a revelation of two divine persons, of whom there are some obscure hints, and imperfect descriptions, in the Old Testament. But the

the Jews were not required to believe in them.

This was reserved till the time of the appearance of the promised Messiah, the Son of God.

This is what distinguishes Christianity from Judaism.

The letter-writer is desired to give an answer to this.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT, continued from p. 322.*

**T**HE next affair of this kind (viz. where bills seem to have been designed, but none were actually brought in) which we shall take notice of, was likewise of great consequence, and was introduced by a petition from several merchants in the county of Norfolk, which was presented to the house, Dec. 17, 1751, setting forth the several laws in being for granting bounties upon the exportation of corn; and that the petitioners had in and since July, 1750, exported great quantities of corn intitled to the said bounties, and had duly observed all the directions in the said laws contained for intitling themselves to the said bounties, and in the most regular manner applied to the commissioners of the customs for payment of the same; but that the said commissioners had not caused payment to be made of the bounty money so become due to them, for upwards of a year then last past, nor were the petitioners able to procure payment thereof, whereby they were great sufferers, as they had, in expectation of the said bounty, given greater prices to the farmers for the said corn, than they otherwise should have done; therefore praying the house to take the premises into their consideration, and to make such provision for the payment of the petitioners, and for the payment of such bounty as should thereafter become due by virtue of the said acts, as to the house should seem meet.

At the same time another petition to the same effect was presented from the merchants of King's-Lynn in Norfolk; and at several times afterwards, there were petitions to the same effect presented from Yarmouth, Ipswich, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, Newport in the Isle of Wight, Chichester, Winchester, Shoreham, and several places in the counties of York and Durham, all which were only ordered to lie upon the table, without any further notice being taken of them; but it is to be supposed, that all these petitioners have since received payment of what was due to them, as that branch of the publick

revenue properly called the customs, seems to be chargeable in the first place with the bounties upon corn exported; and consequently, no part of the produce thereof should be paid into the exchequer, until all such bounties have been discharged. Whether this will not make a deficiency this year in the aggregate fund, is a question that cannot be determined before next session.

January 14, there was presented to the house a petition of the manufacturers of hats, setting forth, That of late years the foreign trade had much declined, which they attributed, amongst others, to the following causes, viz. 1. To the many rival manufactures of late years set up in foreign countries. 2. To the very great rise in the price of beaver in this country, which of late years has advanced upwards of 75l. per cent. owing, as they apprehended, in part to the annual import of beaver skins being of late years much decreased, and the export thereof greatly increased, by means of their having a drawback on exportation of more than half the duty paid on importation. 3. To the annual import of beaver into France by their Canada company, being much larger than all the beaver imported here, either from Hudson's-bay, or from our plantations. 4. To the French having lately prohibited under severe penalties the export of any beaver. And alledging, that the price and quantity of beaver being thus greatly in favour of the foreigners, who have also the advantage of cheaper labour, they are thereby enabled to vend their hats in foreign markets upon lower terms than the British manufacturers can do, which threatens the total loss of the said trade to the British subjects; and therefore praying the house to grant such relief and encouragement to the said manufacture, as the credit and importance thereof deserves.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine and state to the house the matter of fact contained therein; and petitions of the same nature being afterwards presented from the hat-makers at Chester, and Manchester, they were referred to the same committee, whose report was made to the house by Mr. Alexander Hume on Feb. 11, and it was resolved, that the house would on Monday then next, the 17th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said report; but this order was adjourned from time to time, and at last, March 6, entirely dropt, as it had been resolved, that an end should be put to the session as soon as possible.

Jan.

\* The duty is near 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the drawback near 3d. per piece.

Jan. 17, there was presented to the house, a petition from a great number of master tailors and stay-makers, within the bills of mortality, reciting the act of the seventh year of his late majesty, for regulating journeymen tailors; and setting forth, That the petitioners had been always willing to comply with the said act, but were then, and had been for some years past, at times, threatened and terrified, and abused by the journeymen tailors, for such their compliance, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and had been obliged at different times, to apply to his majesty in council, and to the subordinate civil power, at very great expence, for protection and redress; and particularly last summer, the petitioners applied to the quarter sessions of Middlesex, to ascertain and settle the wages of their journeymen; whereupon, after consideration, and hearing counsel, an order was made, to allow the journeymen 2s. per day during the winter half-year, and 2s. 6d. per day during the summer half-year, with which order the journeymen seemed to be satisfied till the Michaelmas following, when they rose in great numbers, and in a riotous manner demanded 2s. 6d. per day, contrary to the said order; that upon this the journeymen of the city of London, seeing what advantage their brethren at Westminster had obtained under the said order, were encouraged to apply to the general quarter sessions in London, held after Michaelmas last, to have their wages advanced, and the hours of their work lessened; whereupon the court ordered their wages to be settled at 2s. a day for three quarters of the year, and 2s. 6d. for the remaining quarter, and took off one hour in every day from the time of working; that upon this the journeymen of Westminster, observing the variance between the said orders, had last Christmas presumed to apply again to the quarter sessions for Middlesex, to advance their wages still higher, and to lessen the hours of work, which petition was then depending; that the petitioners, vexed with their proceedings, and seeing no end to these disturbances and litigations, had found it necessary to resort to the house for redress; that they had, for many reasons, found the said act of parliament insufficient for their relief, and that notwithstanding the aid of that law, they had not been able to curb the insolence, or suppress the riots, of the said journeymen tailors, or prevent them from extorting larger wages than their labour deserved, to the disquiet of the publick peace, and the evil example of all journeymen and labourers in other branches of trade and

business; and therefore praying, that the said act might be amended, that the wages and hours of work might be ascertained, and that some one court might be appointed, finally to determine any difference which might arise in both cities.

This petition was referred to a committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and on the 28th, there was presented a petition from several journeymen tailors and stay-makers within the bills of mortality, relating the above petition, and representing, that neither they, nor any other persons with their privity, knowledge, or consent, had threatened, terrified, or abused the master tailors or stay-makers, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, nor had acted in any ways as represented by the said petition, but that these petitioners hoped to prove, that they were in general honest and industrious men, who desired to get their bread in an honest way; and that they thought it would be a great oppression upon them, that the masters should get an exorbitant profit out of their honest labour; and therefore praying, that they might have leave to be heard by their counsel before the said committee; which was granted by the house, and the committee instructed to admit counsel at the same time upon the petition of the masters.

Feb. 6, it was ordered, that all such members as should attend the said committee should have voices; and, March 4, Sir Peter Warren made the report from the said committee, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the Saturday following, being the 7th; but this order being adjourned to the 12th, was then entirely dropped.

It is surprising, that the many complaints we have of the same kind with this of the tailors, have never produced a new and general law, for preventing all combinations, either of master tradesmen for lowering the price of labour, or increasing the number of working hours, or of journeymen for raising the price of labour, or diminishing the number of working hours; for all such combinations are oppressive, and not only ought, but may be prevented by a standing law; but it is ridiculous to think of fixing the price of any sort of labour by a standing law; because one man may deserve 2s. a day better than another deserves one; and one man may do more work in one hour than another can do in two: Besides, it is certain, that no good reason can be given, why a poor labouring man should not be allowed to take advantage of a

great demand for his sort of labour, as well as every other man is allowed to take advantage of a great demand for any sort of commodity he has to sell.

The same day the above-mentioned petition from the master tailors was presented, there was a petition presented from several merchants, exporters, and manufacturers of British sail-cloth, reciting the clause in the act of the 23d of his present majesty, for granting a sum out of the sinking fund, &c. by which the payment of the bounties upon the exportation of such sail-cloth was intended to be secured; and representing, that the said intention had been entirely defeated, by reason that several other bounties were charged upon the said fund (the old subsidy) and the payment of such bounties had, by a restriction in the said clause, a preference to the payment of the bounties upon British made sail-cloth; and as debentures were continually standing out upon account of such other bounties, it was impossible to obtain any allowance upon exportation of the said manufactures, and the bounties were wholly in arrear ever since the passing of the said clause; and therefore praying, that the payment of the bounties granted for the support and encouragement of this important and valuable manufacture, might be secured and paid in the same manner, as the other bounties charged upon the said fund are secured and paid, or that such other relief might be granted, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was treated in the same manner as the abovementioned corn petitions, that is to say, it was ordered to lie upon the table, and no further notice taken of it; because, we reckon, it was supposed, that the export of corn will not be so considerable in time to come as it has been for three or four years past, and then the produce of the old subsidy may perhaps answer to pay off all these debentures; but if it should not, they must soon be some way or other provided for by parliament; for it is a hardship upon the exporters of our manufactures and corn, to be kept out of their money for years without any interest.

The last affair of this kind which we shall take notice of, was a petition presented, Feb. 25, from the prisoners in the King's-Bench prison, setting forth, That the prison in which they were confined, was an old ruinous structure, exposed to all the inclemencies of weather, equally during the heats of summer and the rigours of winter; and at the same time so narrow and inconvenient, that the petitioners were sometimes crowded to the number of *seventeen* in a room, by which

many prisoners had died for want of attendance and necessaries during their sickness, which they could not obtain, were their distresses ever so great, or their diseases ever so violent. In their then miserable situation; that during the heats of summer, the petitioners, through such crowding, were liable to *pettifaring* diseases, of which great numbers of late had died, which the petitioners in some measure attributed to the great increase of prisoners of late years; by which the said prison was become utterly unfit for the purposes of a goal, and fatal to the constitutions and lives of the unhappy prisoners; that the petitioners, upon applying for relief to the marshal of the said prison, understood, that the property of the building belonged to the publick, but that the profits of the prison went to private persons, by virtue of a mortgage of the said profits, granted in the reign of king Charles II. to William Lenthal, Esq; to whom, and his heirs, the profits of the said prison were granted by the crown, and which have been secured to the assigns of the mortgages by subsequent acts of the legislature; and that, upon the whole, the petitioners were cut out from all benefit, but from parliament; that the petitioners, as being the most distressed and the most helpless part of the poor of this kingdom, flattered themselves that they became thereby the objects of the care and compassion of the house, especially at a time, when the relief of the poor was become the peculiar consideration of parliament, and therefore, under these most calamitous circumstances, they flew for relief to the compassion of the house, to save them from suffering, in a land of liberty, those miseries, which are intolerable in themselves, and inconsistent with the principles of humanity; and praying for relief in such manner, as to the house should seem proper.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; with power to send for persons, papers and records; and all that came to the committee were to have voices. The committee proceeded accordingly with great vigour in inquiring into this calamitous and shameful affair; several prisoners were by order brought before them and examined, and among the rest, the famous baron Steine, formerly King of Corsica; and, March 24, lieutenant-general Ogleshorpe made a report from the said committee, which with the appendix he delivered in at the table; but tho' all or most of the facts set forth in the petition appeared to be true, the

affair dropt here ; for such was the hurry for putting an end to the session, that it was prorogued before any thing more could be done ; and for one year more at least those unhappy prisoners, many of whom are certainly rather objects of compassion than of justice, must languish in a noisome dungeon.

[To be concluded in our next.]

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NATURE has so wisely distributed her favours, that whatever is wanting in any country, either for ornament or use, is supplied in an abundance of other things, by which they are to be purchased: Thus India has its gold and gems; Arabia its gums and spices; Persia its silks; France and Spain their wines and fruits; while Great-Britain has a land teeming with other sorts of riches, and a sea abounding with treasure, which are valuable, and sought for by all those countries; inasmuch, that though we have no mines of gold or silver, yet we have the means wherewith to purchase them; and, by a proper application to trade, may soon become rich in all those foreign commodities, which the temperature of our heavens, or the coldness of our climate, deny us at home; for trade is that whereby those things are introduced into a country, which cannot be produced therein.

Since, therefore, trade is so useful, and indeed so necessary an occupation for a people, it is greatly incumbent upon them to endeavour to obtain a proper understanding of its constitution; not only to know their own wants and superfluities, but also those of other countries, that they may be enabled the better to regulate their affairs, and send their commodities to such markets as have them in greatest esteem: But what is more particularly deserving of our application is, the art of improving those branches of trade which are advantageous, and refraining from those which are injurious, to the wealth of a country; because, notwithstanding the utility of trade, it may, however, for want of proper regulations, turn to the disadvantage of a country, and become a means to draw away all that treasure, which it before introduced: Thus want, by compelling men to industry, accumulates wealth; and wealth, by a strange reverse, reduces them to poverty again, if a prudent oeconomy is wanting; for indolence and luxury are constantly in the train of opulence, begetting a shameful neglect of industry, and an immoderate consumption

August, 1752.

of foreign commodities; by which means, our importations become more expensive, and our exportations less valuable, till at last our income falls short of our expence; and whensoever this happens, either to a private person, or to a nation in general, that minute they have past the summit of fortune, and run headlong to indigence and misery.

There is a double wealth in every country; one consisting in the simple produce of the earth, and may therefore be called the natural wealth; but the other, which is actually the greater treasure, arises from the labour of the people improving upon the former, and adding to its value: Thus a stone of flax may be worth about two shillings, as it is plucked from the earth; though, if spun into fine thread, it may sell for four pounds; but, if wove into linen, it gives a better price; and, if wrought into lace, extravagantly more; which additional wealth, whatever it amounts to, is the artificial wealth; wherefore, when the natural wealth is insufficient to defray the expence of the people, recourse must be had to art and labour, which seldom fails to retrieve affairs, when proper measures are taken to stop such drains as are occasioned by riot and luxury.

Trade may be divided into inland and foreign; inland trade is that whereby particulars lose or gain in their dealings one with the other, without increasing or diminishing the publick wealth, and consists in buying and selling amongst themselves; which, being only a commutation within the country, can neither introduce treasure, nor drain it away; though, inconsiderable as it may therefore seem, it is the principal wheel of the grand machine, carrying to the sea-ports the produce and manufactures of the country, and returning from thence the commodities and money imported, to be dispersed thro' the most interior parts of the land, as an encouragement to new labour and industry in order for other exports; which is the termination of inland trade. But foreign trade takes up the burthen where the other has laid it down, and consists in the dealings of one country with another, in the management whereof the wisdom or folly of a people are quickly discovered; for this is the great channel whereby their wealth is either received or lost, by this the superfluities of other countries are to enter, and by this their own is to issue: Here, therefore, a wise legislature carefully watches that nothing noxious should be received; and nothing issue to other countries which might turn to greater advantage at home: Here it is

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that the importation of foreign vanities is to be restrained, and the exportation of unmanufactured commodities confined: Here it is that foreign finished manufactures, which afford the people no employment, and perish amongst them, are loaded and discouraged; whilst the importation of *Præsumpt*, that furnish them with matter to work upon, is eased and promoted: Here, the manufactures of a country are made to come cheaper to the inhabitants than those of strangers, though the expence of making should be greater: And here, in short, is exercised all the mystery of growing rich by trade; whilst a prudent administration, by a discreet imposition of taxes, brings all these things about; and gives what turns it thinks convenient to the channels of trade.

Tho' Great-Britain is better situated for trade than any other European nation, no government has endeavoured more to discourage it, by loading it with excessive duties of so complicated and intricate a nature as few men, even of the very mercantile sort, are capable of properly understanding: For the customs in England are so very numerous, and so very high, perhaps beyond what any other trading nation knows, that they amount annually to 1,300,000*l.* on an average, whereof those of the port of London make a third part; and the several branches of the revenue are now scattered under no less than 35 different heads; whereby the merchant is bewildered in a labyrinth, as tedious and perplexing as was that of *Dædalus* in Crete, that of *Psamneticus* in the isle of Meroe, that of *Lemnos*, or that of *Porfenna* in Italy: so that, according to what has been lately asserted, if we consider the many exceptions, and exceptions from exceptions; the many regulations, and regulations of regulations, for collecting these customs; and for paying the drawbacks upon goods re-exported, we must conclude it impossible for any merchant in this country to be master of his business, if he is what we call a general merchant: Consequently, he must trust to those honest gentlemen called custom-house officers, both for the duties he is to pay upon importation, and the drawbacks he is intitled to upon exportation. Can we wonder at the decay of our commerce under such circumstances? should we not rather wonder that we have any left \*!

Before the revolution, there was not one stilling that could be properly called the national debt; because not contracted by authority of parliament; the debt due

to the servants of King Charles II. and what was called the bankers debt, having no provision for payment till after the revolution; but so liberal were the members of the conventionary and following parliaments to their new sovereign, that large sums were granted, which empowered the government to obtain large loans, whereby additional duties were laid upon commerce and manufactures, which entailed poverty upon future generations: They are duties that must cramp and diminish the trade of every individual; and, as the publick consists of the collective body of individuals, they must consequently cramp and diminish the trade of the nation. But this of laying such high duties upon importation, was not the only injury done to the British trade; because, by making those duties a fund for borrowing money at interest, a diminution was made on the national stock of money ready to be employed in trade, as the rich moneyed men were thereby furnished with an opportunity to get an interest for their money, without lending to merchants, or others employed in trade †.

It is computed, that every man in the kingdom, one with another, pays eight shillings in the pound, on account of our taxes upon consumption, for every twenty shillings he spends annually for the support of himself and family; so that every man is a great loser by this method of raising money for the publick service; except misers and hoarders of money ‡; which was the original design of the court, to render taxes upon consumption necessary; because, thereby, and by the method of collecting it, the people are not so sensible of the publick expence, or of what they pay towards it, especially when every tax is moragaged as soon as imposed: But, for this very reason, every honest man ought to be against it; and it must be allowed, that by this method alone it was possible for our ministers to bring the nation under such an onerous load of debts ||; the consideration of which has induced me to enter into an examination of the rise and establishment of the three great companies, to whom the nation is indebted in no less sum than 70,023,184*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* 2*q.* §; much the greatest part of which must be paid off before these monopoly companies can be redeemed; as also to trace out the times, and the occasions, when, and whereby, so enormous a burthen has been saddled upon the present generation, and which must descend to posterity,

\* See *History of our national debts and taxes*, Part III. p. 20, 21.

Part II. p. 10.

† See *ditto*, Part III. p. 31.

‡ See *ditto*, p. 34.

§ See *ditto*.

our Mag. for April last, p. 1521

terity; as likewise to give a representation of the different constitutions and policies of these three respective companies, being the East-India company, the Bank of England, and the South-Sea company. This, indeed, is an undertaking both new and difficult; but, as it must necessarily prove of great benefit to the general part of the nation, and

particularly to those who are interested in the publick funds, I am the more encouraged to lay my observations before the publick, which is intitled, to those of every person capable of contributing to its information, satisfaction, or advantage.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BEING desired to survey the piece of land BCAD, I found it impracticable to go upon any part thereof on account of bog, &c. unless along the boundary BC, which measured ten chains per Gunter exactly; then placing my theodolite upon the extrem corner A, I observed the angle  $BAC = 52^{\circ} 20'$ , and the angle  $CAD = 48^{\circ} 00'$ ; then removing my instrument to the other corner D, by observation I found the angle  $ADB = 38^{\circ} 15'$ , and the angle  $BDC = 51^{\circ} 15'$ . From the data above I beg the assistance of some surveyor to give me the other three sides, and two diagonals, together with the area in acres, &c. by a trigonometrical calculation.

Example. The two diagonals of any trapezium do divide it into four proportional triangles. In the triangle ALD all the angles are given (as also all the other angles, except the angles LBC and LCB) therefore you may suppose the side AD any number at pleasure, as ten chains; then by common trigonometry, as the angle L : AD :

$LAD : LD = 7.447$ , and as the angle L : AD :  $LDA : LA = 6.025$ ; then in the triangle ALB, as the sine of the angle LBA : LA :: LAB : BL = 7.358, and as the angle LCD in the triangle LCD : LD :: LDC : LC = 8.597; having found the two sides LB and LC in the same proportion as the supposed side AD = 10 was taken, now by the third case in plain oblique trigonometry you may find the real sides LB and LC; for as  $LB + LC : LB - LC :: \text{so is the tangent of half the sum of the two angles LCB and LBC (which are given) to the tangent of half their difference, which added to, and taken from the half sum, gives the two angles LCB and LBC separate. Having found the angles say, As the angle L : BC :: LBC : LC = 7.239, its true length, and as the angle L : BC :: LCB : LB = 6.338; then in the triangle BLA, as the angle BAL : LB :: LBA : LA = 5.297; then as the angle BAL : LB :: L : BA = 7.99; and in the triangle DLC, as the angle LDC : LC :: LCD : LD = 6.35, and as the angle LDC : LC :: L : CD = 9.377; and lastly, to find the side AD, as the angle LAD : LD :: L : AD = 8.538. Then to find the area, As radius : is to the sine of the angle ABC :  $BC \times BA = \text{double the content} = 3.9995$ ; then as radius : is to the sine of the angle ADC :  $DA \times DC = \text{double the content} =$$

$4.003 + 3.9995 = 8.0025$ , reduced is 8.004, the content.

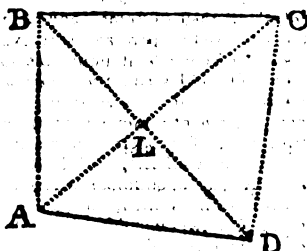
C P  
Side BC = 10.00  
Side CD = 9.377  
Side AD = 8.538  
Side AB = 7.99

Diagonal BD = 12.683  
Diagonal AC = 12.626

A R P  
Area = 8.004

Chesham, Bucks,  
July 20, 1752.

A. STONE,  
Land-Surveyor.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN an abstract of the act for regulating the calendar, &c. which you gave us in your Mag. for 1751, p. 240, we are informed, that the payments of rents, annuities, &c. are not to be accelerated or anticipated by the said act, but to be on the same natural days as they should have been if the act had not been made. Now, as by the act the alteration of the stile is to take place next month, and, as I suppose,

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great number of persons will chuse to compute their rent, interest, annuities, wages, pensions, salaries, allowance monies, &c. from New Michaelmas Day, and not from the Old, the following Table will shew what must be abated for any sum from 10s. to 500.000. (which may easily be continued to any greater sum) on account of the anticipation of 11 days made by the said act.

To be abated		To be abated	
For 10s. per ann.	For £. 300 per ann.	For 10s. per ann.	For £. 300 per ann.
1	0 0 7 1/2	400	12 1 1 1/2
2	0 0 1 1/2	500	15 1 4 1/2
3	0 1 0 1/2	600	18 1 7 1/2
4	0 2 5 0	700	21 1 11 0
5	0 3 0 1/2	800	24 2 2 1/2
6	0 3 7 1/2	900	27 2 5 1/2
7	0 4 2 1/2	1000	30 2 8 1/2
8	0 4 9 1/2	2000	60 5 5 1/2
9	0 5 5 0	3000	90 8 2 1/2
10	0 6 0 1/2	4000	120 10 11 1/2
11	0 6 7 1/2	5000	150 13 8 1/2
12	0 7 2 1/2	6000	180 16 5 1/2
13	0 7 10 0	7000	210 19 2 1/2
14	0 8 5 1/2	8000	240 1 11 0
15	0 9 0 1/2	9000	271 4 8 0
16	0 9 7 1/2	10000	301 7 4 0
17	0 10 3 0	20000	602 14 9 0
18	0 10 10 1/2	30000	904 2 2 1/2
19	0 11 5 1/2	40000	1205 9 7 0
20	0 12 0 1/2	50000	1506 16 11 1/2
30	0 18 1 0	60000	1808 4 4 1/2
40	1 4 1 1/2	70000	2109 11 9 1/2
50	1 10 1 1/2	80000	2410 19 2 1/2
60	1 16 2 0	90000	2712 6 7 0
70	2 2 2 1/2	100000	3013 13 11 1/2
80	2 8 2 1/2	200000	6027 7 11 1/2
90	2 14 3 0	300000	9041 1 11 0
100	3 0 3 1/2	400000	12054 15 10 1/2
200	6 0 6 1/2	500000	15068 9 10 1/2

August 13, 1752.

C. MORTON.

### A GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

**L**ET three radii of a sphere be continued to different lengths beyond its surface. Square, a method of determining a point in the globe's superficies equally distant from their summits.

C. MORTON.

For the Benefit of rural Squires, acade-  
mical Smarts, military Perits Maitres,  
Jemmy Cits, obsequious Courtiers, co-  
quettish old Ladies, and gallanting old  
Beaux,

*Will shortly be Published,*

### BODILY COMPLIMENTS:

A Treatise on all Kinds of Congees, Curt-  
sies, Rows, Scrapes, Conges, Claps,  
Caricels, &c. &c.

CONTAINING,

- I. Observations and criticisms on all the forms of corporal obisance, now in vogue at every Assembly, from an imperial Congress, to a rural Gossiping.
- II. Reflections on hugs, &c.
- III. A dissertation on smiles, simpers, ogles, and glances.
- IV. Animadversions on the modern use of the fan, sword, and snuff-box.

V. Remarks on the talents of some of the most debonair beaux and belles of the age.

VI. A dissertation against all obsequious formalities at church, between gentlemen and ladies, of whatever denomination, shewing them to be egregiously absurd and impertinent.

VII. Proposals for the better regulation of that ever-fashionable ceremony, the Kiss.

VIII. Rules whereby a person of a tolerable genius, may in six weeks time, without the help of a master, make himself a perfect adept in these genteel accomplishments.

IX. General directions for the graceful adjustment of the limbs upon all occasions.

With several other curious particulars.

By the Chevalier RIGADOON.

N. B.



N. B. The whole is to be illustrated with variety of copper-plates, representing the various positions, postures, and attitudes, becoming a proficient in this polite faculty.

*Conclusion of the Extracts from SHAKESPEARE'S ROMEO and JULIET.*  
(See p. 295.)

# ACT II. SCENE VI.

*Violent Delights, not lasting.*

THESE violent delights have violent ends, [powder, And in their triumph die; like fire and Whitch as they meet, consume.

*Lovers, light of Foot.*

O to light of foot

Will ne'er wear out the everlasting flint; A lover may bestride the gossamour, That idles in the wanton summer air, And yet not fall, so light is vanity.

# ACT III. SCENE IV.

*A Lover's Impatience.*

Gallop apace, you fiery footed steeds, To Phoebus' mansion; such a waggoner As Phaeton, would whip you to the west, And bring in cloudy night immediately. Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night, [Romeo That th' run-away's eyes may whik; and Leap to these arms, untalkt of, and unseen; Lovers can see to do their am'rous rites By their own beauties: or, if love be blind; It best agrees with night.

SCENE V. *Romeo, on his Banishment.*

SCENE. The monastery.

*Romeo and the Friar.*

Rom. Ha, banishment! be merciful, say death; For exile hath more terror in his look Than death itself. Do not say banishment.

Fri. Here from Verona art thou banished: [wide.

Be patient, for the world is broad and Rome. There is no world without Verona's walls,

But purgatory, torture, hell itself. Hence banished, is banish'd from the world,

And world-exil'd is death; that banished, Is death mis term'd: calling death banishment,

Thou cut'st my head-off with a golden ax, And smil'st upon the stroke that murders me.

Fri. O deadly sin! O ruthless unthankful- Thy fault our law calls death, but the kind prince

Taking thy part, hath rusted aside the law, And turn'd that black word death to banishment;

This is dear mercy, and thou seest it not.

Rom. 'Tis torture, and not mercy: heaven is here

Where Juliet lives; and every cat and dog And little mouse, every unworthy thing Lives here in heaven, and may look on her,

But Romeo may not. More validity, More honourable state, more courtship lives [seize In carrion flies, than Romeo: they may On the white wonder of dear Juliet's hand, [lips; And steal immortal blessings from her

But Romeo may not, he is banished!

O father, hadst thou no strong poison mixt, [of death,

No sharp-ground knife, no present means But banishment to torture me withal?

O fear, the damned use that word in hell; Howlings attend it: how hast thou the heart,

Being a divine, a ghostly confessor, A sin-absolver, and my friend profess,

To mangle me with that word, banishment?

Fri. Fond mad-man, hear me speak.

Rom. O thou wilt speak again of banishment.

Fri. I'll give thee armour to bear off Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy, To comfort thee, though thou art banished.

Rom. Yet banished? hang up philosophy unless philosophy can make a Juliet, Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom, It helps not, it prevails not, talk no more— [no care,

Fri. O then I see that mad-men have

Rom. How should they, when that wise men have no eyes? [estate.

Fri. Let me dispute with thee of thy

Rom. Thou canst not speak of what thou dost not feel;

Wert thou as young as I, Juliet thy love, An hour but married, Tybalt murdered, Doting like me, and like me banished;

Then might'st thou speak, then might'st thou tear thy hair,

And fall upon the ground as I do now, Taking the measure of an unmade grave.

SCENE VII. *Juliet's Chamber, looking to the Garden.*

Enter Romeo and Juliet above at a window; a ladder of ropes let.

Jul. Wilt thou be gone? it is not yet near day: [dark,

It was the nightingale, and not the That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;

Nightly

Nightly she sings on yond pomegranate tree ;

Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.

*Rom.* It was the lark, the herald of the morn,

No nightingale. Look, love, what en-Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east :

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day

Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops. I must be gone and live, or stay and die.

*Jul.* Yon light is not day-light, I know it well ;

It is some meteor which the sun exhales, To be to thee this night a torch-bearer,

And light thee on thy way to Mantua ; Then stay a while, thou shalt not go so soon.

*Rom.* Let me then stay, let me be ta'en If thou wilt have it so, I am content.

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye, 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow ;

I'll say it is the nightingale that beats The vaulty heav'n's so high above our heads,

And not the lark, the messenger of morn. Come death, and welcome ; Juliet wills it so.

*[day.]* How is't my soul ? let's talk, it is not

#### ACT IV. SCENE I.

*Juliet's absolute aversion to the marrying of Paris.*

O ! rather bid me leap, —

From off the battlements of yonder tower ;

Or chain me to some steepy mountain's Where roaring bears and savage lions roam ;

Or shut me nightly in some charnel house, O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,

With reeky shanks, and yellow chap-Or bid me go into a new-made grave,

And hide me with a dead man in his shroud ;

Things that to hear them nam'd, have And I will do it without fear or doubt,

To live an unstain'd wife to my sweet love.

SCENE III. *Juliet's Soliloquy, on drinking the Potion.*

Farewell—God knows when we shall meet again !

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my That almost freezes up the heat of life.

I'll call them back again to comfort me. Nurse—what should she do here ?

My dismal scene I needs must act alone : Come vial—what if this mixture do not work at all ?

Shall I of force be marry'd to the count ? No, no, this shall forbid it ; lie thou

There—*Pointing to a dagger.*

What if it be a poison, which the friar Subtly hath minist'ed, to have me dead,

Left in this marriage he should be dishonour'd,

Because he married me before to Romeo ? I fear, it is ; and yet, methinks, it should not,

For he hath still been tried a holy man.—How, if, when I am laid into the tomb,

I wake before the time that Romeo Comes to redeem me ? there's a fearful point !

Shall I not then be stilled in the vault, To whose foul mouth no healthsome air

breathes in, And there be strangled ere my Romeo Or, if I live, is it not very like,

The horrible conceit of death and night, Together with the terror of the place,

(As in a vault, an ancient receptacle, Where, for these many hundred years,

the bones Of all my buried ancestors are packt ; Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,

Lies festring in his shroud ; where, as they At some hours in the night, spirits re- sort—)

Alas, alas ! it is not like, that I So early waking, what with loathsome

smells, And shrieks, like mandrakes torn out of That living mortals, hearing them, run

mad.—Or, If I wake, shall I not be distraught, (Invironed with all these hideous fears,)

And madly play with my fore-father's joints, And pluck the mangled Tybalt from his

And in this rage, with some great kins- man's bone, As with a club, dash out my desperate

O look, methinks, I see my cousin's ghost Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body Upon a rapier's point.—Stay, Tybalt,

stay ! Romeo, I come ! this do I drink to thee.

*[She throws herself on the bed.]*

#### ACT V. SCENE I.

*Romeo flatters himself with joyful news.*

If I may trust the flattery of sleep, My dreams preface some joyful news at hand :

My bosom's lord sits lightly on his throne, And all this day, an unaccustom'd spirit

Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts. I dreamt my lady, came and found me

(Strange dream ! that gives a dead man leave to think) And breath'd such life with kisses in my

That I reviv'd and was an emperor.

[illegible]

1. *Pharmaceutical industry* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major contributor to the U.S. economy, with sales of over \$200 billion in 2000. The industry is highly competitive, with many companies vying for market share. The industry is also heavily regulated, with the FDA overseeing the safety and efficacy of drugs.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50 percent, and the number of people 75 years of age or older has increased by 100 percent. The number of people 85 years of age or older has increased by 200 percent. The number of people 95 years of age or older has increased by 400 percent. The number of people 100 years of age or older has increased by 1,000 percent. The number of people 105 years of age or older has increased by 2,000 percent. The number of people 110 years of age or older has increased by 4,000 percent. The number of people 115 years of age or older has increased by 8,000 percent. The number of people 120 years of age or older has increased by 16,000 percent. The number of people 125 years of age or older has increased by 32,000 percent. The number of people 130 years of age or older has increased by 64,000 percent. The number of people 135 years of age or older has increased by 128,000 percent. The number of people 140 years of age or older has increased by 256,000 percent. The number of people 145 years of age or older has increased by 512,000 percent. The number of people 150 years of age or older has increased by 1,024,000 percent. The number of people 155 years of age or older has increased by 2,048,000 percent. The number of people 160 years of age or older has increased by 4,096,000 percent. The number of people 165 years of age or older has increased by 8,192,000 percent. The number of people 170 years of age or older has increased by 16,384,000 percent. The number of people 175 years of age or older has increased by 32,768,000 percent. The number of people 180 years of age or older has increased by 65,536,000 percent. The number of people 185 years of age or older has increased by 131,072,000 percent. The number of people 190 years of age or older has increased by 262,144,000 percent. The number of people 195 years of age or older has increased by 524,288,000 percent. The number of people 200 years of age or older has increased by 1,048,576,000 percent. The number of people 205 years of age or older has increased by 2,097,152,000 percent. The number of people 210 years of age or older has increased by 4,194,304,000 percent. The number of people 215 years of age or older has increased by 8,388,608,000 percent. The number of people 220 years of age or older has increased by 16,777,216,000 percent. The number of people 225 years of age or older has increased by 33,554,432,000 percent. The number of people 230 years of age or older has increased by 67,108,864,000 percent. The number of people 235 years of age or older has increased by 134,217,728,000 percent. The number of people 240 years of age or older has increased by 268,435,456,000 percent. The number of people 245 years of age or older has increased by 536,870,912,000 percent. The number of people 250 years of age or older has increased by 1,073,741,824,000 percent. The number of people 255 years of age or older has increased by 2,147,483,648,000 percent. The number of people 260 years of age or older has increased by 4,294,967,296,000 percent. The number of people 265 years of age or older has increased by 8,589,934,592,000 percent. The number of people 270 years of age or older has increased by 17,179,869,184,000 percent. The number of people 275 years of age or older has increased by 34,359,738,368,000 percent. The number of people 280 years of age or older has increased by 68,719,476,736,000 percent. The number of people 285 years of age or older has increased by 137,438,953,472,000 percent. The number of people 290 years of age or older has increased by 274,877,906,944,000 percent. The number of people 295 years of age or older has increased by 549,755,813,888,000 percent. The number of people 300 years of age or older has increased by 1,099,511,627,776,000 percent. The number of people 305 years of age or older has increased by 2,199,023,255,552,000 percent. The number of people 310 years of age or older has increased by 4,398,046,511,104,000 percent. The number of people 315 years of age or older has increased by 8,796,093,022,208,000 percent. The number of people 320 years of age or older has increased by 17,592,186,044,416,000 percent. The number of people 325 years of age or older has increased by 35,184,372,088,832,000 percent. The number of people 330 years of age or older has increased by 70,368,744,177,664,000 percent. The number of people 335 years of age or older has increased by 140,737,488,355,328,000 percent. The number of people 340 years of age or older has increased by 281,474,976,710,656,000 percent. The number of people 345 years of age or older has increased by 562,949,953,421,312,000 percent. The number of people 350 years of age or older has increased by 1,125,899,906,842,624,000 percent. The number of people 355 years of age or older has increased by 2,251,799,813,685,248,000 percent. The number of people 360 years of age or older has increased by 4,503,599,627,370,496,000 percent. The number of people 365 years of age or older has increased by 9,007,199,254,740,992,000 percent. The number of people 370 years of age or older has increased by 18,014,398,509,481,984,000 percent. The number of people 375 years of age or older has increased by 36,028,797,018,963,968,000 percent. The number of people 380 years of age or older has increased by 72,057,594,037,927,936,000 percent. The number of people 385 years of age or older has increased by 144,115,188,075,855,872,000 percent. The number of people 390 years of age or older has increased by 288,230,376,151,711,744,000 percent. The number of people 395 years of age or older has increased by 576,460,752,303,423,488,000 percent. The number of people 400 years of age or older has increased by 1,152,921,504,606,846,976,000 percent. The number of people 405 years of age or older has increased by 2,305,843,009,213,693,952,000 percent. The number of people 410 years of age or older has increased by 4,611,686,018,427,387,904,000 percent. The number of people 415 years of age or older has increased by 9,223,372,036,854,775,808,000 percent. The number of people 420 years of age or older has increased by 18,446,744,073,709,551,616,000 percent. The number of people 425 years of age or older has increased by 36,893,488,147,419,103,232,000 percent. The number of people 430 years of age or older has increased by 73,786,976,294,838,206,464,000 percent. The number of people 435 years of age or older has increased by 147,573,952,589,676,412,928,000 percent. The number of people 440 years of age or older has increased by 295,147,905,179,352,825,856,000 percent. The number of people 445 years of age or older has increased by 590,295,810,358,705,651,712,000 percent. The number of people 450 years of age or older has increased by 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424,000 percent. The number of people 455 years of age or older has increased by 2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848,000 percent. The number of people 460 years of age or older has increased by 4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696,000 percent. The number of people 465 years of age or older has increased by 9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392,000 percent. The number of people 470 years of age or older has increased by 18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784,000 percent. The number of people 475 years of age or older has increased by 37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568,000 percent. The number of people 480 years of age or older has increased by 75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136,000 percent. The number of people 485 years of age or older has increased by 151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272,000 percent. The number of people 490 years of age or older has increased by 302,231,454,903,657,293,676,544,000 percent. The number of people 495 years of age or older has increased by 604,462,909,807,314,587,353,088,000 percent. The number of people 500 years of age or older has increased by 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176,000 percent. The number of people 505 years of age or older has increased by 2,417,851,639,229,258,349,412,352,000 percent. The number of people 510 years of age or older has increased by 4,835,703,278,458,516,698,824,704,000 percent. The number of people 515 years of age or older has increased by 9,671,406,556,917,033,397,649,408,000 percent. The number of people 520 years of age or older has increased by 19,342,813,113,834,066,795,298,816,000 percent. The number of people 525 years of age or older has increased by 38,685,626,227,668,133,590,597,632,000 percent. The number of people 530 years of age or older has increased by 77,371,252,455,336,267,181,195,264,000 percent. The number of people 535 years of age or older has increased by 154,742,504,910,672,534,362,390,528,000 percent. The number of people 540 years of age or older has increased by 309,485,009,821,345,068,724,781,056,000 percent. The number of people 545 years of age or older has increased by 618,970,019,642,690,137,449,562,112,000 percent. The number of people 550 years of age or older has increased by 1,237,940,039,285,380,274,899,124,224,000 percent. The number of people 555 years of age or older has increased by 2,475,880,078,570,760,549,798,248,448,000 percent. The number of people 560 years of age or older has increased by 4,951,760,157,141,521,099,596,496,896,000 percent. The number of people 565 years of age or older has increased by 9,903,520,314,283,042,199,193,993,792,000 percent. The number of people 570 years of age or older has increased by 19,807,040,628,566,084,398,387,987,584,000 percent. The number of people 575 years of age or older has

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

• *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

[illegible]

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1. *Pharmaceutical industry* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major source of funding for research in the field of aging. The industry has a vested interest in developing new drugs and treatments to address the needs of the aging population.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]

*[Faint handwritten notes at bottom]*

[illegible][illegible]

...the ...

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

[illegible][illegible]

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p.789-804  
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Published by R. Baldwin at the Rose in Peter Noster Row 1752.

Ah me! how sweet is love itself possess;  
When but love's shadows are so rich in-  
joy'd?

*Roméo's Description of, and Discourse with,  
the Apothecary.*

Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee to-  
night; [swift  
Let's see for means—O mischief! thou art A  
To enter in the thought of desperate men!  
I do remember an apothecary,  
And hereabouts he dwells, whom late I  
noted [brows,  
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming  
Culling of simples; meager were his  
looks,

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones; B  
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An allegator stuf, and other skins  
Of ill-shap'd fishes, and about his shelves  
A beggarly account of empty boxes;  
Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty  
feeds, [roses  
Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of  
Were thinly scatter'd to make up a  
shew;

Nothing this penury, to myself I said,  
And if a man did need a poison now,  
Whose sale is present death in Mantua,  
Here lives a catiff wretch wou'd sell it  
him. [my need,  
Oh, this same thought did but forerun  
And this same needy must sell it me.  
As I remember, this shou'd be the house. D  
Being holy-day the beggar's shop is shut,  
What, ho! apothecary!

*Enter Apothecary.*

*Ap.* Who calls so loud?

*Rom.* Come hither, man, I see that thou  
art poor,

Hold, there is forty ducats, let me have  
A dram of poison, such soon-speeding E  
geer.

As will disperse itself thro' all the veins,  
That the life-weary taker may fall dead;  
And that the trunk may be discharg'd  
of breath,

As violently, as hasty powder fir'd  
Doth hurry from the fatal cannon's womb.

*Ap.* Such mortal drugs I have, but F  
Mantua's law

Is death to any he that utters them.

*Rom.* Art thou so bare and full of  
wretchedness,

And fear'st to die? famine is in thy cheeks,  
Need and oppression stare within thine  
eyes,

Contempt and beggary hang on thy back;  
The world is not thy friend nor the world's  
law; [rich,

The world affords no law to make thee  
Then be not poor, but break it and take  
this.

*Ap.* My poverty but not my will  
consents.

*Rom.* I pay thy poverty and not thy will.  
*Ap.* Put this in any liquid thing you will,  
And drink it off, and if you had the  
strength [straight;

Of twenty men, it would dispatch you  
*Rom.* There is thy gold, worse poison to  
mens souls, [world;

Doing more murder in this loathsome  
Than these poor compounds that thou  
may'st not sell:

I sell thee poison, thou hast sold me none:  
Farewel, buy food, and get thee into flesh:  
Come cordial, and not poison, go with me  
To Juliet's grave, for there must I use thee:

*As we have here given a beautiful Hæran  
of that great Poet, MILTON, we think  
it will not be unsuitable to insert some Ac-  
count of his Life, together with a Compari-  
son between him and SHAKESPEAR,  
whose Hæran we gave last Month.*

MR. John Milton was born, Dec. 9,  
1608, about nine years before  
Shakespear died. He had a most liberal  
education, and gave several proofs of his  
poetick genius before he was 17, when  
he was sent to Christ's-College in Cam-  
bridge, where his obliging behaviour,  
added to his great learning and ingenuity,  
made him regarded with admiration and  
esteem. Having spent five years at this  
university, and taken up his degree of  
Master of Arts, he went to his father's  
house at Horton in Buckinghamshire,  
where he spent five years more in a  
learned retirement, in which he wrote  
his excellent masque of Comus, l' Allegro,  
il Penseroso, and his Lycidas, pieces alone  
sufficient to have rendered his name im-  
mortal. After which his mother dying,  
he obtained leave of his father to make  
the tour of Europe. At Paris, the lord  
Scudamore introduced him to the learned  
Grotius; at Rome, he gained the friend-  
ship of the marquiss of Villa, a noble-  
man of singular virtue and distinguished  
merit; and, in general, was every where  
received by the great and the learned,  
with the highest marks of respect. Hav-  
ing shipped off at Venice the books he  
collected in his travels, he went to Genoa,  
from whence he set sail to England.

We shall pass over the incidents of  
his publick and private life after his re-  
turn, as well as the various disputes in  
which he was engaged, as it is not our  
design to consider him as a politician and  
an excellent prose writer, but as a poet. G  
Tho' at the restoration, which happened  
some time after he had lost his sight, his  
books were burnt by the hands of the  
common hangman, Mr. Milton after a  
short confinement easily obtained his  
pardon. He then retired from the world,

and from a principle of conscience, bravely refused (tho' often solicited) to accept of the same office of Latin secretary under Charles II. which he had enjoyed under Oliver. In this retirement he wrote his *Paradise Lost* and *Regained*, and his *Samson Agonistes*. The first one of the finest poems the world has ever produced, the second a piece far from being void of merit, and the third, an admirable dramatick poem. His *Paradise Lost* and *Regained* are founded on the most important events, events in which we are all interested. The Messiah is his hero, and the Supreme with astonishing majesty is represented uttering his decrees, and sending his Son to vanquish the rebel host, and to accomplish the great works of creation and redemption. The angels are as much diversified in Milton, as the gods in Homer and Virgil: And the infernal spirits have each a separate character, which they constantly sustain. And in his smaller pieces, as his *Samson Agonistes*, *Comus*, *l'Allegro*, *il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas*, there is such strength of expression, such poetick fire, and such a noble dignity, beauty, and harmony, as render even these performances inimitable. Milton's learning and erudition was immense, he was a great historian, mathematician, logician, and divine; he was not only master of the Greek and Latin, but of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriack, as well as of the Spanish, French, and Italian. He was of strict morals, of a cheerful, facetious, and affable temper, and his conversation was at once delightful and instructive. He lived till he was sixty-six years of age, died of the gout in the year 1674, and his body was interred in the chancel of St. Giles's Cripplegate.

Shakespeare excelled in raising terror, Milton in the grand and sublime; the second act of *Macbeth*, where the king is murdered, and indeed that whole play, as well as a great part of many others, cannot even be read, without our feeling all the force of this passion, and giving us the strongest emotions. Milton no where so strongly excites this passion; even the fall of the infernal spirits, and his description of hell itself, tho' painted in the most masterly manner, cannot raise such strong emotions. But this may in a great measure proceed from two causes; 1. That we are not so capable of feeling the distresses of the apostate spirits, as we are of the abandoned part of our own species. And, 2. That we are more affected when the terror is felt by the person who raises it, as in Shakespeare, than when excited by a third person, as is generally the case in Milton.

indeed, he who is supposed to feel what he suffers, may make use of expressions that could not be used with propriety by a third person. This will plainly appear, from a comparison between that fully admired passage where Milton describes the situation of the fallen angels, and the account the ghost in *Hamlet* gives of purgatory.

*Nine times the space that measures day and night  
To mortal man, he with his horrid crew  
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf,  
Confounded tho' immortal —*

*— round he throws his baleful eyes,  
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,  
Mix'd with obdurate pride, and stiffest hate.  
At once as far as angels ken, he views  
The dismal situation waste and wild;  
A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,  
As one great furnace flamm'd: yet from those flames*

*No light, but rather darkness visible  
Sew'd only to disjoint sights of woe;  
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace  
And rest can never dwell, hope never comes  
That comes to all; but torture without end  
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed  
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd:  
O how unlike the place from whence they fell!*

Book I. 50.

This description cannot be sufficiently admired, but Shakespeare instead of describing purgatory, raises even greater terror, by mentioning what would be the effects of his revealing what he is obliged to conceal.

*— But that I am forbid  
To tell the secrets of my prison-house,  
I could a tale unfold whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,*

*Make thy eyes like stars start from their spheres,*

*Thy knave and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end  
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine:  
But this eternal silence must not be  
To ears of flesh and blood; list, list, oh list!  
If thou dost ever thy dear father love.—*

Nothing can be imagined more proper to fill the mind with terror than this speech. Nothing could more fully express the anguish of the speaker, nor the horrors of what he calls his prison house. But such language would be altogether improper in Milton, tho' it were applied to hell, since he has not a character who should utter it with propriety. Milton's description is exactly suited to an epic poem, which ought to be grand and wonderful, and Shakespeare's to a tragedy, designed to excite terror. Shakespeare,

as a protestant, was however guilty of an absurdity, in making a ghost talk of purgatory; it is evident, that while he was attentive to the idea of making his living characters of the religion of the country in which they were placed, he did not consider that an unembodied spirit was not bound by the same laws; or that when the soul leaves the body, the distinctions of religion vanish, truth strikes upon the mind, and in a case like this, error must be banished by the force of experience. Milton has no faults of this kind, except it be his unnecessary introducing heathen fables, which he sometimes mentions as facts.

Shakespear had such a power over our passions, as was never possessed by any other man. He could excite rage and pity, could melt into tears and excite laughter, at his pleasure; the most opposite passions were equally under his controul; and "his characters, says Mr. Pope, are so much nature, that it is a sort of injury to call them by so distant a name as copies of her. Every single character in Shakespear is as much an individual, as those in life itself." Milton's genius here seems to fall short of Shakespear's, and to be confined within narrower limits; at least he has not left us such an infinite variety of different tempers and humours. Nor does he seem to have been capable of entering like him into the ridiculous and idle sensations of human nature: He has, however, sufficiently distinguished the character of every being he has represented. Every angel and every devil has something peculiar to itself; and by which they may be distinguished. His characters, tho' not the same, are in their own nature as different as those of Shakespear's, as just in themselves, and as well preserved.

Shakespear's muse was not always confined within the bounds of decency, he sometimes sinks into the obscene: Milton expresses himself on the nicest circumstances with the extreme delicacy, and never offers the least offence to the *sun clad power of chastity* \*.

Shakespear has been censured for the low puns with which he has debased most of his plays; but it must be remembered, that he not only copied nature, but the folly and ridicule of every character. Milton has sometimes fallen into the same fault; tho' this is a licence he has seldom taken, even in his lighter pieces. We have however a remarkable instance of his playing upon words, in *Paradise Lost*; where the evil spirits elated with the success of their new-invented artillery, ridicule the confusion it

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causes in the heavenly host, by the following string of puns uttered by Belial.

*Leader, the terms we sent were terms of weight,  
[borne,  
Of hard contents, and full of force urg'd  
Such as we might perceive amuss'd them all,  
And stumbled many; who receives them right,  
A Had need, from head to foot, well understand;  
Not understood, this gift they have besides,  
They shew us when our feet walk not—upright.*

This passage, Mr. Addison very justly thinks the most exceptionable in the whole book. And indeed, tho' put in the mouth of an evil spirit, whose mirth Milton would render as ridiculous as it was foolish, it is much too low for the dignity of an epic poem. But some allowance ought to be made on account of the prevailing taste of the age in which Shakespear and Milton lived; when the gravest divines had such an extreme fondness for these low conceits, as to make their sermons consist of little else. A right rev. prelate, preaching against the vices of the age, says, *All houses are ale-houses—the holy state of matrimony, is become a matter of money—some mens paradise is a pair of dice; was it so in the time of No-ab—ah No.*

It would take up too much room, were we to examine the noble sentiments of these two poets, and the strength and variety of language, in which they frequently cloath their ideas; how Shakespear wins upon us by surprize, and the boldness of his images, and Milton by the dignity of his thoughts.

Shakespear's admirable excursions into the ideal world, the land of fiction, are justly admired. His mad-men, his monsters, his fairies, his witches, and his magick, have something so astonishing, so agreeable, and at the same time so extravagant, that they can neither be read nor heard without amazement, at the fruitfulness of an invention that was confined within no bounds. Here he has been generally thought to stand alone; and yet perhaps there is nothing in which Milton resembles him more, his characters, his thoughts, and language, in his masque of *Comus*, tho' different from those of Shakespear, have the same spirit, and partake of the same sportive wildness of fancy.

Mr. Addison, after enumerating the principal faults of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, very genteely adds, "I have seen in the works of a modern philosopher, a map of the spots in the sun: My paper on the faults and blemishes in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, may be considered as a piece of the same nature." The same may also be

B b b

said of Shakespear, whose blemishes serve as soils, to set off the striking beauties that every where start forth to our view.

All nature was too small a boundary for the genius of a Shakespear: "Our language," says the above admirable critic, "sinks under the genius of a Milton, and was unequal to that greatness of soul, which furnished him with such glorious conceptions." Shakespear sinks lower than Milton, but rises in sudden flashes, and before we are aware he is all flame, the thunder roars, and his thoughts live all the fire and force of lightning. Milton is also uneven, tho' in a less degree; but his fire resembles the milder glory of the sun-beams, which gild and enliven all nature; and what he wants of this piercing heat is made up by the more constant glow of his poetick fire, by a superior dignity, propriety, and harmony.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

**D**URING the last session of parliament several petitions were presented to the house of commons, complaining, that the bounty, allowed by parliament on corn exported from this kingdom, had not been regularly paid. (See p. 362.) These petitions were ordered to lie upon the table; but as the subject of them has afforded much discourse, I would offer some thoughts, relating to it, to the consideration of the publick.

Whether the petitioners have a legal claim to the bounty on all the corn they have exported, is a point with which I have no concern; but thus much I may presume to say, that if the bounty was originally granted without any restrictions and limitations, and it be equitable and just to give them relief, they may rest satisfied, that the honour of parliament will give it them, tho' the funds, from whence this bounty has been paid, may have failed. But my design is only to consider the influence of this bounty on our national wealth and trade: That it is greatly prejudicial to them may, I think, be thus demonstrated.

Should the publick employ one man a whole year in a piece of work, to be sent abroad and given away; this would plainly be to lose the value of one man's labour: But the loss would be exactly the same, if 12 men should be so employed for a month; or if one 12th part of the whole year's work should be given away. Supposing then, that the bounty makes the price of our corn abroad less by one 12th part than it would otherwise be; it

is evident, that the nation gives away one part in 12 of all the labour employed in growing this corn, and exporting it, and of the rents of the land on which it grows. To give a bounty on corn exported, is, therefore, nothing less, than to hire our people to work for foreigners; not for the beneficial purposes of selling to them goods of all kinds perfectly manufactured, and at their market-price, but to make a necessary of life the cheaper to their manufacturers, seamen, and labourers of every kind.

There are two reasons for the continuance of the bounty, which seem to be most specious: One is urged by the farmer and land-owner, and one by the trader; each of them neglects the interest of the other, and mistakes his own.

The farmer says, that, without a bounty, no corn will be exported; and that, without an exportation, he could not pay his rent. But he here neglects the interest of trade, which requires, that corn

and all provisions should be as cheap as possible; for whatever makes them dear, must make labour dear also, and must lessen the sale of our manufactures in foreign markets. And if the farmer thinks that this is of no importance to him, he mistakes his own interest: His particular trade, as well as others, requires, that labour should be cheap; and the general

trade of the nation cannot be hurt, but he must also suffer with it. For if our trade decreases, the number of our people must decrease also; and nothing can support the farmer's business in any country but a great number of inhabitants: This enables him to join together the trades of farming and grazing: His cattle improve his ground, and make it produce more corn, and at less expence than any other method of husbandry. But he will never feed cattle where he cannot sell them; and he cannot sell them where there are not people to eat them. This will explain the improvements which have been made in our lands since the revolution. As our trade,

and the number of our people have increased, the farmer has found a greater demand for beef, mutton, butter, &c. and the stock which he keeps to answer this greater demand, manures his land without expence; and, by enabling him to grow on all his lands grass and corn alternately, makes the crops of both more plentiful. Hence it is, that common fields have been inclosed, barren heaths converted to tillage, old pastures broken up, and the farmers in general enabled to pay their advanced rents. Thus all the improvements in farming, and the value of our lands, depend on the increase of trade;



trade; and the bounty on corn can never be of service to the farmer or land-owner, if it is prejudicial to the trader.

Let us see, therefore, what the trader says to it. He objects, that by taking away the bounty, and consequently making zorn cheap, the industry of the common people will be lessened. To give this objection the more force, it is said, that the traders in our manufacture towns find the greatest difficulty in carrying on their business upon every extraordinary call from abroad for our manufactures: That the workmen proportion the value of their labour to the demands for the manufactures; and, when the price of three days labour will maintain their families a week, will not work six; and, if the necessaries of life were to be had at a cheaper rate, the case would be still worse. It must be allowed, that this is true with regard to all labour in England, where a monopoly is given to almost every kind of manufacture, and the traders are not allowed to employ such hands as they think are fit and able to work for them, but are confined to such only as the law has qualified: But it is nevertheless very manifest, that in all countries, where industry is not restrained, the price of provisions must affect the price of labour. This will always be diminished when the necessities of life grow cheaper: And the objection shews not that the increase of the price of corn, by a bounty on its exportation, is beneficial to trade; but that there is another evil in our law, which we should endeavour to remove. This evil consists in the various difficulties and discouragements which are put upon industry. Many trades a man may not lawfully exercise who has not served an apprenticeship: Others he may not join together: At others he may not work within the limits of a corporation. It would be endless to enumerate all the laws of this kind: We need only observe of them, that every effect they can possibly have must be detrimental to trade: For every man, if not restrained by law, would pass from one employment to another, as the various turns in trade should require; and would always be employed in that business for which he was best fitted, or in which he was most wanted. In this case, either all trades would have a sufficient number of workmen, or would equally want them: And the consequence of such a general want would be nothing else but drawing hither great numbers of foreigners; whereas our present restraints often put it in the power of workmen to demand higher wages than their work deserves, and

thus prevent the sale of our manufactures abroad.

There is no complaint more common amongst our merchants, than, that foreigners underwork us in almost every kind of manufacture: And can we be surprised at it? when the general tendency of our laws is, to make labour dear at home and cheap abroad: When we either forbid our people to work, or oblige them to work in some disadvantageous manner: When we lay all our taxes on trade, or, which is still worse for trade, on the necessities of life: And when we contrive to feed the labourers, manufacturers, and seamen of foreign countries, with our corn at a cheaper rate than our own people can have it. To raise the price of corn at home, in whatever manner it is done, is the same thing as to lay a tax on the consumption of it: And to do this in such a manner as lessens the price of it abroad, is to apply this tax for the benefit of foreigners. If then we consider the mischiefs that the bounty on corn does to trade and farming, in their true light, we may venture to pronounce, that a general excise on all the bread we eat could not be attended with more pernicious consequences.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AS there have lately been many melancholy accounts of mischief done by the bite of mad dogs, and as the following receipt has been used in one family for upwards of 80 years with such success, as never to have been known to fail, the publishing of it may be of great benefit to mankind in general, as well as the animal creation.

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

#### RECEIPT for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take the youngest shoots of the elder tree, strip it of the outside bark, then take of the green rind two large handfuls, put it in five pints of strong ale, let it simmer together about fifteen minutes; strain off the liquor, squeeze the rind dry; when cold, put it into bottles, and drink half a pint morning and evening made warm, washing the part affected with some of the liquor. The patient should be kept warm, and the medicine to be repeated every new and full of the moon for two or three times.

The same as the above may be observed in regard to large cattle, only giving them a pint to drink instead of half a pint.

B b b 2

Tha

Sung by Miss FALKNER, at Marybon-Gardens.

The musical score is written for a single voice in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of a single melodic line with a corresponding bass line. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first four lines of the song, and the second system contains the last four lines. The lyrics are: 'When morn her sweets shall first unfold, And paint the flee-cy clouds with gold, On rus-ted green, O! let me play, And welcome up the jo-cund day. Wak'd by the gen-tle voice of love, A-rise my fair, a-rise and prove The dear delights fond lovers know, The best of blessings here be-low, The best of blessings here be-low.' The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections in the original image.

When morn her sweets shall first unfold, And paint the  
flee-cy clouds with gold, On rus-ted green, O! let me  
play, And welcome up the jo-cund day. Wak'd by the  
gen-tle voice of love, A-rise my fair, a-rise and prove The  
dear delights fond lovers know, The best of blessings  
here be-low, The best of blessings here be-low.

To some clear river's verdant side,  
Do thou my happy footsteps guide;  
In concert with the purling stream,  
We'll sing, and love shall be the theme:  
E'er night assumes her gloomy reign,  
When shadows lengthen o'er the plain;  
We'll to the myrtle grove repair,  
For peace and pleasure wait us there.

The laughing god there keeps his court,  
And little loves incessant sport;  
Around the winning graces wait,  
And calm contentment guards the seat.  
There lost in extasies of joy,  
While tenderest scenes our thoughts employ,  
We'll bless the hour our loves began,  
The happy moment made us one.

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

La ma mout.



The three first couple foot it, and turn hands; and leave your partners on contrary sides ♪, then slip on your own sides, and turn hands in your proper place ♪; the first couple gallops down, hands across with the third couple ♪, lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off ♪; the first man foot to the second woman, back to back ♪, the same to the third woman, and his partner do the same at the same time with the men ♪; lead outsidés, turn partners ♪.

## Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1752.

ODE to FANCY. By Mr. H.

**F**ANCY, bright and winged maid !  
In thy night-drawn car convey'd,  
O'er the green earth, and wide-spread  
main,  
A thousand shadows in thy train,  
A vary'd air-embodiy'd host,  
To don what shapes thou pleasest most ;  
Brandish no more thy scorpion stings  
Around the destin'd couch of kings ;  
Nor in rebellion's ghastly size  
A dire gigantic spectre rise ;  
Cease, for a while, in realms of state  
To damp the slumbers of the great ;  
In merit's lean look'd form t' appear,  
And hollow traitor in their ear :  
Or freedom's holier garb besty,  
While justice grinds her ax fast by :  
Nor o'er the miser's eye-lids pour  
The unrefreshing golden show'r ;  
Whilst, keen th' un-real bliss to feel,  
His breast bedews the ruffian-teel.

With these, (when next thou tak'st thy  
round)  
The thoughts of guilty pride confound ;  
These swell the horrors and affright  
Of conscience' keen-condemning night.  
For this (nor, gracious pow'r ! reprove)  
A gentler ministry be thine :  
Whate'er inspires the poet's theme,  
Or lover's hope-enliven'd dream.  
Monimia's mildest form assume ;  
Spread o'er thy cheeks her youthful  
bloom ;  
Unfold her eyes unblemish'd rays,  
That melt to virtue as we gaze ;

That envy's guiltiest with disarm,  
And view benign a kindred charm ;  
Call all the graces from thy store,  
Till thy creative pow'r be o'er ;  
Bid her each breathing sweet dispense,  
And robe in her own innocence.

My wish is giv'n : the spells begin ;  
Th' ideal world awakes within ;  
The lonely void of still repose  
Pregnant with some new wonder grows :  
See, by the twilight of the skies,  
The beauteous apparition rise ;  
Slow, in Monimia's form, along  
Glides to the harmony of song.

But who is he the virgin leads,  
Whom high a flaming torch preceds,  
In a gown of stainless lawn,  
O'er each manly shoulder drawn ?  
Who, clad in robe of scarlet grain,  
The boy that bears her flowing train ?  
Behind his back a quiver hung,  
A bended bow across is flung ;  
His head and heels two wings unfold,  
The azure feathers girt with gold.  
Hymen ! 'tis he who kind inspires  
Joys unfeign'd and chaste desires.  
And thou, of love deceitful child !  
With tyger-heart, yet lamb-like mild,  
Fantastic by thyself, and vain,  
But seemly seen in Hymen's train ;  
If fate be to my wishes kind,  
O ! may I find ye ever join'd ;  
But if the fates my wish deny,  
My humble roof come ye not nigh.  
The spell works on : yet stop the day  
While in the house of sleep I lay.

About

About me swells the sudden grove,  
The wov'n arbourette of love ;  
Flow'rs spring unbidden o'er the ground,  
And more than nature plants around.  
Fancy, peeling the kind repose ;  
Still, still th' enchanting vision glows ;  
And now I gaze o'er all her charms,  
Now sink transported by her arms.  
Oh sacred energy divine !  
All these enraptur'd scenes are thine.  
Hail ! copious source of pure delight ;  
All hail ! thou heaven-revealed rite ;  
Endearing truth thy train attends,  
And thou and meek-eyed peace are friends !  
Closer entwines the magic bow'r ;  
Thick rain the rose-empurpl'd show'r :  
The mystic joy impatient flies  
Th' unhallow'd gaze of vulgar eyes.  
Uneasy'd let the rich and great  
Tumult without, and parcel fate,  
Indulging here, in bliss supreme,  
Might I enjoy the golden dream :  
But, ah ! the rapture must not stay ;  
For see ! she glides, she glides away.

Oh Fancy ! why did'st thou decoy  
My thoughts into this dream of joy,  
Then to forsake me all alone,  
To mourn the fond delusion gone ?  
O ! back again, benign, restore  
The pictur'd vision as before.  
Yes, yes : once more I fold my eyes ;  
Arise, ye dear deceits, arise.  
Ideas bland ! where do ye rove ?  
Why fades my visionary grove ?  
Ye fickle troop of Morpheus' train,  
Then will you, to the proud and vain,  
From me, fantastic, wing your flight,  
T' adorn the dream of false delight ?  
But now, seen in Monimia's air,  
Can you assume a form less fair,  
Some idle beauty's wish supply,  
The mimic triumphs of her eye ?  
Grant all to me this live-long night,  
Let charms detain the rising light ;  
For this one night my liv'ries wear,  
And I absolve you for the year.

What time your poppy-crowned god  
Sends his truth-telling scouts abroad,  
Ere yet the cock to rattans rings,  
And the lark, with mounting wings,  
The simple village-swain has warn'd  
To shake off sleep by labour earn'd ;  
Or on the rose's silken hem,  
Aurora weeps her earliest gem ;  
Or, beneath the op'ning dawn,  
Smiles the fair-extended lawn ;

When in the soft-encircled shade  
Ye find reclin'd the gentle maid,  
Each busy motion laid to rest,  
And all compos'd her peaceful breast :  
Swift paint the fair internal scene,  
The phantom-labours of your reign ;  
The living imag'ry adorn  
With all the limnings of the morn,

With all the treasures nature keeps  
Conceal'd below the foaming deeps ;  
Or dress'd in the rich waving pride,  
That covers the green mountain's side,  
Or blooms beneath the am'rous gale  
In the wide-embosom'd vale.  
Let pow'rful magic too essay  
The magick of her hidden lay :  
While each harsh thought away shall  
fly

Down the full stream of harmony,  
Compassion mild shall fill their place,  
Each gentle minister of grace,  
Pity, that often melts to love  
Let weeping pity, kind improve,  
The soften'd heart, prepar'd to take  
Whatever impressions love shall make.  
Oh ! in that kind, that secret hour,  
When hate, when anger have no pow'r ;  
When sighing love, mild simple boy,  
Courtship sweet, and tender joy,  
Alone possess the fair-one's heart ;  
Let me then, Fancy, bear my part.

Oh goddess ! how I long t' appear ;  
The hour of dear success draws near :  
See where the crouding shadows wait ;  
Haste and unfold the iv'ry gate :  
Ye gracious forms, employ your aid,  
Come in my anxious look array'd,  
Come Love, come Hymen, at my pray'r,  
Led by blith hope, ye decent pair  
By mutual confidence combin'd,  
As erst in sleep I saw you join'd.  
Fill my eyes with heart-swell'd tears,  
Fill my breast with heart-born fears,  
Half-utter'd vows and half-suppress'd,  
Part look'd, and only wish'd the rest ;  
Make sighs, and speaking sorrows prove,  
Suffering much, how much I love ;  
Make the muses lyre complain,  
Strung by me in warbled strain ;  
Let the melodious numbers flow  
Pow'rful of a lovers woe,  
Till, by the tender Orphean art,  
I through her ear shall gain her heart.

Now, Fancy, now the fit is o'er ;  
I feel my sorrows vex no more :  
But when condemn'd again to mourn,  
Fancy, to my aid return.

#### *The SPIDER.*

THE sun had left the western road,  
And drove his steeds to rest ;  
When Charlot on her bed was laid,  
With downy sleep oppress.  
Full o'er her head a spider dwelt,  
Secure from brush or broom,  
By heedless Sarah undescry'd,  
Where'er she swept the room.  
This spider's citadel was large,  
And cunningly contriv'd,  
T' ensnare the heedless wand'ring fly,  
Upon whose spoils he thriv'd.

Now

Now bent on prey, one luckless night,  
This bloody-minded wretch, [passion]  
Peep'd from his battlements above, [sub]  
Nor dream'd—*Harm watch, harm catch.*  
He Charlot spy'd full fast asleep, [sub]  
Her milk-white bosom bare, [sub]  
A fresh'ning bloom o'erspread her cheek,  
And loosely fell her hair, [sub]  
Charm'd with the sight, his bowels yearn,  
From whence he spins a thread, [sub]  
On which he glides as swift as thought  
Down to the sleeping maid, [sub]  
So grandfire Jove, transported much  
By some fair mortal's charms, [sub]  
Defended on a sun-beam down, [sub]  
And sunk into her arms, [sub]  
And now he travels o'er her breast  
With wonder and delight, [sub]  
And on her tucker, in a fold, [sub]  
Repos'd his limbs all night, [sub]  
Snug was the word, and up he rolls  
His carcase full of ill; [sub]  
So round and black, the night have took  
His worship for a pill, [sub]  
But now the nymph begins to wake,  
And lift her radiant eyes; [sub]  
Nor can I here in language paint  
How great was her surprize, [sub]  
But this I will affirm, had she  
An armed man spy'd there, [sub]  
'Twould not have fear'd her half so much  
As this vile lurking spider, [sub]  
In short, she shriek'd, and Sarah ran  
Impatient to her aid; [sub]  
But when she saw the hideous thing  
She likewise was dismay'd, [sub]  
At length, with equal courage arm'd,  
They dash'd him on the floor; [sub]  
ie there, quoth Charlot, miscreant vile!  
And welter in thy gore, [sub]  
Yet, ere I take thy forfeit life,  
This full conviction gain, [sub]  
That fraud, and guile, and cobweb art,  
May flourish long in vain, [sub]  
The sage advice the spider heard, [sub]  
As on the floor he lay, [sub]  
But just as Sarah reach'd the tongue,  
He wisely march'd away.

AN EPIGRAM, on two spiteful Brothers.  
By Lawrence Nabbs, of WIGAN.

WITH sobbing voice, upon his  
death-bed sick,  
Thus to his brother spake expiring Dick:  
"Tho', during—all my life—in poverty,—  
"Thou never,—Neddy,—shew'dst—con-  
cern for me—" ["I am dead,—  
"I hope, thou wilt—take care,—when  
"To see me bury'd," ["That I will,"  
quoth Ned, ["never fear,  
"We'll lay thee deep enough, Dick,  
"Thou shalt no longer be a nuisance here;  
"And, as a fit memorial on thy grave,  
"I'll write this epitaph, *Here lies a knave.*"

This thing pierc'd deep; and keen sur-  
prising pain [again;  
Call'd Dick's departing spirits back  
Sarcasm so bitter wou'd not let him die;  
Till thus he made as bitter a reply;  
"And, when thou shalt be laid by me,  
"Dear brother, *flies another.*"  
"Some friend, I hope, will write, *Here*

On the Death of Sir PETER WARREN.

HIBERNIA! mourn, with unaffec-  
ted grief, [chief;  
Thy darling son, and Britain's fav'rite  
Whose sword protect'd, as his patriot  
aid  
In council gave new vigour to thy trade;  
The pride, the guardian of the British  
main; [drooping Spain.  
Scourge of proud France, and dread of  
See, how their fleets now scour rich  
Africa's shore;  
Already conscious, Warren is no more!  
See too, how high Cape Breton rears its  
head,  
As pleas'd to hear, its conqueror is dead.  
To joy is chang'd the fear of every foe;  
As our glad welcome, into sudden woe.  
Unaw'd he heard the seas and tempest  
roar,

Fleet overcame, subdu'd the hostile shore;  
And safe return'd from danger and from  
toil,  
With laurels laden, to his native soil.  
But, who, alas! can of an hour be sure?  
Oft there's our danger, where we're most  
secure. [defies;  
Who seas and storms, and fleets and towers  
The hand of death oft seizes by surprize:  
So seiz'd it him; when, his great labour  
done,  
He hop'd t' enjoy the honours he had won,  
So the brave lion (the extensive wood,  
To peace restor'd; its ravagers subdu'd)  
Returning glorious with the noble spoil,  
Falls unexpected in the hidden toil:  
Or, from some secret ambush, the fell dart  
Flies sure unseen, and sudden rends his  
heart.

SACRED CONTENTMENT.

Dedicated to the afflicted Mind.

GREAT source of bliss, send down a  
gracious beam, [tent his theme.  
To clear his thoughts, who makes Con-  
Content transcends a crown, 'tis wis-  
dom's mark: [ark:  
Choice manna treasur'd in religion's  
A perfect watch, whose motions firmly  
hold: [gold:  
A chymic stone which lead converts to  
An olive-branch brought in a turtle's bill:  
An anchor which at sea secures us still:

A calm in storms ; a peace where wars  
invade :

In frosts a sun-shine, and in heats a shade !  
That high-tun'd harmony for which we  
long :

A sweet prelude to an heav'nly song :  
A *Canaan* which with streams of honey  
flows :

A graft whereon the fruit of life-tree  
Th' embroid'r'y which the king's fair  
daughter wears, [appears :  
When she all-glorious in her soul  
The heart's bright ruby.—Who's with  
this endu'd

Shines like a star of the first magnitude.

But discontent the active mind with-  
draws [laws :  
From sacred duties,—crosses reason's  
Changeth to dismal night sweet comfort's  
day :

Prolongeth crosses, and doth blessings stay.  
'Tis a dry drop that consumes life's  
power :

A thorn of heav'n that doth all sweetness  
A prickly thorn that festers in the mind :  
A breach where all temptations entrance  
find.

This lies in labour of its own distress,  
Brought forth by pride, brought up by  
perverseness. [abode

That Nabal-heart in which it makes  
Like Asaphar doth couch 'twixt double  
load. [down :

For discontent, not miseries, weighs us  
Water within, not that without, doth  
drown. [we bend,

While to life's moments all our care  
We live unmindful of a deathless end.

Content, rejecting toys, minds things  
to come,

Affur'd to have enough to bring her home.  
Riches take wing and worldly pleasure's  
flight ; [shine by night.)

Glow-worms are worthless, tho' they  
She bids the worldling not for wealth  
aspire :

The greatest wealth is to contract desire :  
The treasures mereoles in a grateful heart :  
Content and thankfulness all bliss impart.

Thrice happy he who on his God relies,  
And, fighting earth, to heaven erects his  
eyes ; [is his,

Who, free from care, is pleas'd with what  
The world's whole lott'ry proves one  
blank to this.

Vexation is a sin, for that lament,  
Most discontented for thy discontent.

EPITAPH in a Church-Yard, near  
Gillingham, in Kent.

T Arewel vain world, I've had enough of  
thee, [me :  
And now am careless what thou say'st of

Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I  
fear ;

My cares are past, my head lies quiet here ;  
What fruits you saw in me, take care to  
shun ;

And look at home, enough is to be done.

A Description of a SUMMER'S MORNING.

NOW early light the purpl'd skies  
display ; [day,  
From night's short interruption, breaks the  
The sun his orient rays remotely spreads,  
And 'gaily gilds th' aerial mountain  
heads ;

His rising beams reveal the ripen'd year ;  
Lo ! all its beauty, wealth, and pomp  
appear ! [and cool,

While, checquer'd verdure, blushing fruits,  
The garden, th' orchard, and the field  
adorn : [cries,

Now the shrill cock, by his triumphant  
Warns, with the day, the lab'ring swain  
to rise ; [new ;

The waking swains their daily toils re-  
The meadows glitter with the pearly dew ;  
The cheerful birds (their nests relinquish'd)  
rove ;

The stream re-visits, re-salutes the grove ;  
With odorous wings, the zephyrs fly ;  
Joy fills each heart, and pleasure ev'ry  
eye ;

While fairest scenes are ravishingly view'd,  
Earth seems uncurs'd, and Paradise re-  
new'd.

Of a WINTER'S MORNING.

THE bleak North-east with sipping  
rigour reigns, [and plains ;  
Congeals the ponds, and crusts the fields  
The sun (in mists arising) faintly sees  
Each cottage tip with snow—the leafless  
trees [prey,

Silver'd with frost—the fowler, for his  
With stealing steps, explores the roughen'd  
way ; [spies,

The milk-maid he, resembling Daphne,  
With freshen'd vigour in her cheeks and  
eyes :

Now curling smoke from cottages ascends,  
And kindled fire his failing heat amends :  
The tender gentry, tim'rous of the cold,  
Cling to their nests—th' athletic swains,  
more bold, [hies,

To the near farm, or distant market  
His limbs infolded with defensive guise ;  
With sturdy strides he tramples o'er the  
mound, [ground ;

And beats, with iron hoof, the clatt'ring  
The household maid industriously prepares  
To regulate her necessary cares ;

While th' idle landlord, or the cottish  
squire,  
Slugs in the bed, or havers o'er the fire.

# Monthly Chronologer.

HALLIFAX, in NOVA-SCOTIA, May 28.



FEW days since was taken, within the mouth of our harbour, and brought to town, a sea-monster, a female of the kind, whose body was about the bigness of that of a large ox, and something resembling one, covered with short hair, of a brownish colour; the skin near one inch and a half thick, very loose and rough; the neck thick and short, resembling that of a bull; the head small in proportion to the body, and very like an allegator; in the upper jaw were two teeth of about nine or ten inches long, and crooked downwards; the legs very short and thick, ending with fins and claws, like those of a sea-turtle; the flesh and inwards have been opened, and resemble those of an ox or horse.

*Extract of a Letter from Boston in New-England, dated June 6.*

The small-pox has raged here for several months past, but not mortal till of late: Last week 37 whites and 8 blacks died. They have inoculated with good success; for out of 2500 only 31 have died, and those were old Negroes, or people in a bad state of health; of 4500, who took them by infection, 442 have died.

Cork, July 24. There is now in this city one Cornelius Magrath, a boy of 15 years 11 months old, of a most gigantic stature, being exactly 7 feet 9 inches three quarters high; he is clumsily made, talks boyish and simple; he came hither from Youghal, where he has been a year going into the salt water for rheumatick pains, which almost crippled him, and the physicians now say were growing pains, for he is grown to the monstrous size he is of within these twelve months. He was a month at the bishop of Cloyne's, who took great care of him; his hand is as big as a middling shoulder of mutton; the last of his shoe, which he carries about him, measures 15-inches. He was born in the county of Tipperary, within 5 miles of the silver mines.

On July 27, one Thomas Otley, a barber of Sudbury, in Suffolk, was executed at Bury, for the barbarous murder of his wife, and afterwards hung in August, 1752.

chains, being the second example since the commencement of the late act for preventing the horrid crime of murder. (See p. 334.)

On the 31st, the committee for the Mansion-house met at the said house, and settled all the affairs relative to the furnishing it, for the reception of the next lord mayor. (See p. 335.)

Surat and Tellicherry having been lately the subject of conversation, (which were said to be taken by the French, tho' that has been contradicted) the following account may not be disagreeable to our readers. They are two port towns of the hither India in Asia: Surat lies in 72 deg. 20 min. of eastern longitude; it is situate in the principality of Guzurat or Cambaya on the river Tapté, 160 miles north of Bombay; being defended only by a slight wall and some antique forts, and is about 3 miles in circumference, but very populous and vastly rich. The English, French, and Dutch had their factories here; but the Moors, Armenians, Banians, Arabs, and Jews, are much greater merchants. The English president lived in the state of a prince; had his coaches, palanquins, and led horses richly equipped, and when he went abroad, had his guards and a numerous retinue, the Europeans finding it necessary for their officers and servants to make a grand appearance among the eastern nations. The president is usually governor of Bombay, and of all the English settlements on the west coast of India. This city and the province in which it stands were both entirely subject to the Great Mogul; but the Malabar coast, on which Tellicherry is situated, is divided among a great many petty princes and states, who were all tributary to the Great Mogul, till one of them took up arms against him, and has since, with the assistance of the French, made a considerable progress in that part of his dominions. From the factory of Tellicherry we used chiefly to import pepper. Its eastern longitude amounts to 75 deg. 12 min. It is situate about 30 miles north of Calicut, which is 300 miles south of Goa, and was the first land the Portuguese discovered in India, when they found the way by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It may be proper to observe, that neither the city of Surat, nor the town

of Tellicherry, belong to our East-India company, they having only factories here.

MONDAY, Aug. 3.

This morning his royal highness the duke reviewed, in the Warren at Woolwich, five companies of the royal regiment of artillery, which performed their manual exercise, and that of the long guns, to admiration. There were present the lord Tyrawley, Sir John Ligonier, and several other persons of distinction. His royal highness ordered two guineas and a barrel of beer to each company. And after the review was over, 12 men were brought to the front to man a gun, which they charged and fired ten times in a minute.

The same day there was a meeting of the gentlemen residing about Richmond-park, at Putney bowling-green house, in order to consult the properest means to obtain free liberty to pass thro' that park to the adjacent parishes, and other privileges, which they lay claim to as their right. (See p. 357.)

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Her royal highness the princess Amelia went to Hampton-court, and the next morning set out from thence for Bath.

THURSDAY, 6.

Came on the election of an alderman for Lime-street ward, in the room of the late alderman Whitaker, (see Deaths.) The candidates were John Porter, Esq; and William Alexander, Esq; On holding up of hands the majority appeared greatly in favour of the former; but a poll was demanded in favour of Mr. Alexander, which was begun immediately, and ended at two o'clock; when on casting up the numbers there appeared, for John Porter, Esq; 67. William Alexander, Esq; 35. Whereupon Mr. Porter was declared duly elected.

FRIDAY, 7.

Where executed at Horsham in Suffex, according to their sentence, two women, for the murder of a man who was husband to one of them. The wife of the deceased was first strangled and then burnt.

About five in the afternoon, her royal highness the princess Amelia arrived at Bath, and was ushered into the city by the right worshipful the mayor, aldermen and common-council, who waited at the city gate in all their formalities for that purpose. Two troops of the Scotch greys, and one of the Oxford blues, are appointed to do duty during her royal highness's stay in that city. On the 16th, the corporation waited on her royal highness, when the mayor address'd her in

a speech, to which her royal highness returned a most gracious answer.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Was a very great hail storm in Greenwich park, and on Blackheath. Before it began, which was about a quarter after twelve, the air was excessive cold for some minutes, and the storm lasted full half an hour, during which the hail-stones, which were extremely large, and the prodigious storm of wind that accompanied them, did a deal of mischief, not only in the fields and gardens, but likewise amongst the small craft on the river.

Sir George Vandeput was put in nomination at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, as a candidate for the city and liberty of Westminster, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceased, which Sir George accepted of. (See Deaths.)

TUESDAY, 18.

Parsons the smuggler, who escaped from Newgate about two years since, by letting himself down into a court by means of a rope, was taken at Kingston, for which place Mr. Akerman the keeper of Newgate immediately set out, and brought up his prisoner at night in a post-chaise, attended by a party of the blues.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Free British Fishery was held at Mercers-hall, which was as numerous as could be expected from the present season; at which the stock forfeited by the non-payment of the last call of 30 per cent. was sold by auction to various purchasers, and at various prices.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 30. **M**R. Isaac Ximenes, an eminent merchant, to Mrs. da Costa, of Devonshire-square.

George James Williams, Esq; to Miss Bertie, one of the daughters of the late countess of Coventry.

31. Joseph Cotman, of Great Yarmouth, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Justice.

Aug. 1. Richard Downham, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Gravett, of Parliament-street, Westminster, a 10,000l. fortune.

2. John Paul, Esq; an eminent barrister at law, to Miss Elizabeth Pugh, of Devereux-Court.

4. Charles Collings, Esq; of Bromley, to Miss Anne Hawkins, of Stratford.

5. Mr. Isaac Mendez da Costa, an eminent merchant in Gold-square, to Miss Lamago, of St. Mary Axe.

Dr. Philip de la Cour, an eminent physician in St. Mary Axe, to Miss Paybas, neice of Sampson Gideon, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn Fields. Richard



Richard Barker, Esq; son and heir of the late Richard Barker, Esq; of Chiswick, to Mrs. Phillips.

Thomas Bafham, Esq; an eminent conveyancer of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Spateman, of Pallgrave-head court.

8. Ralph Afferton, Esq; of Cuddale, Lancashire, to Miss Hulls, of Cannon-street.

10. Israel Wilkes, Esq; to Miss de Ponthieu, daughter to John de Ponthieu, an eminent Hamburgh merchant.

Mr. Debroffes, of Chiswick, to Miss Rolles, of Windsor.

12. — Fettyplace, Esq; a gentleman of large estate, to the Hon. Miss Howe, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the lady Howe.

Walter Johnson, Esq; to Miss Fairfax, of Lincolnshire, Esq; a 25,000l. fortune.

Samuel Edwards, Esq; lately arrived from New-York, to Miss Sarah Matthews, of Enfield, an heiress.

18. Sir John Penehey, of West-Dean, in Suffex, bart. member of parliament for Midhurst, to Miss Fagge, of the same county.

21. Henry Gibson, Esq; of a considerable estate in Worcestershire, to Miss Sarah Williams, of Kensington.

Henry Cornish Henley, of Leigh in Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Hoste, a 30,000l. fortune.

Rev. Mr. Chafey, rector of Chalke, in Wilts, to Miss Gihorne, of Derby, a 20,000l. fortune.

The lady of lord George Manners, deceased.

Aug. 9. The lady of Sir William Maynard, bart. of a son.

17. Lady Caroline Peachey, lady of James Peachey, Esq; groom of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, of a daughter.

18. Lady viscountess Galloway, of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

REV. Mr. Ellicot Willis, M. A. rector of Blechley, near Penny Stratford, Bucks, in the gift of his father, Browne Willis, L. L. D.

Frederick Frankland, Esq; at Oporto, brother to Sir Henry Frankland, of New-England.

July 29. Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red, and member of parliament for Westminster. He died in Ireland, (whither he had lately gone over) of an inflammatory fever, and has left behind him a lady and four daughters. He was a brave and gallant commander, and had the interest of his country always in view.

Rev. Mr. Gibbon, minister of Great-Currih in Essex, a clergyman of great learning and piety, who made the tour of

Aug. 2. John Cartledge, M. D. upwards of 80 years of age, and possessed of a large fortune, the major part of which he has bequeathed to charitable uses.

*Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

THIS is the last will and testament of me John Cartledge, of the parish of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, doctor of physick: I make the same in manner following, that is to say, first, I recommend, my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, and my body I commit to the earth, to be decently, but privately interred at the discretion of my executors, herein after named. And as to my worldly estate, I dispose thereof as followeth. I give and bequeath unto Barbara Chamberlain, of Rope-maker's alley, in Moorfields, London, spinster, the sum of 500l. of lawful money of Great Britain. Also I give and bequeath to Thomas Marlton, of West-Smithfield, London, tobacconist, the sum of 100 guineas. And I also give unto Mary his wife, and to his daughter Sophia, the sum of 50l. each. And I give and bequeath unto John Turner, of Wood-street, London, sadler, the sum of 100 guineas. And I also give unto his wife, and unto each of his two daughters the sum of 50l. a-piece. Also I give and bequeath unto Francis Crump, of Fleet-street, London, goldsmith, and to my kinsman Godfrey Copley, of Brandfield, in the county of Derby, yeoman, 100l. a-piece. Also I give and bequeath unto my landlady, Martha Griffiths, all the furniture which shall remain in my room or chamber, except my books and book-cases; which said books and book-cases, I hereby give and bequeath to the Rev. Anthony Natt, clerk. And I also give and devise unto my esteemed friend, Anthony Natt, carpenter, of Bethnal-green, all and singular my freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, and hereditaments, to hold the same unto the said Anthony Natt, carpenter, his heirs and assigns for ever. Also I give and bequeath to the society or corporation for propagating of the gospel in foreign parts, the sum of 1000l. of lawful money of Great-Britain, to be paid to their treasurer for the time being. Also I give and bequeath unto the trustees or managers of the charity school of the ward of Cripplegate within, the sum of 300l. of like lawful money, to be paid to their treasurer for the time being, towards the charge of teaching and cloathing the poor children there, both boys and girls. Also I give and bequeath unto 50 poor house-keepers, such as my executors herein after named shall think to be real objects of charity, the sum of 100l. a-piece

Also I give and bequeath unto 30 poor young men, such as my said executors shall judge to be sober, honest, and industrious, the sum of *sol. 2-pieces*, to be paid them when they are out of their apprenticeships, to enable them to set up their respective trades withal. And I hereby direct and appoint, that all the said legacies hereby by me given, may be paid by my executors, herein after named, within 12 kalendar months next after my decease, or so much sooner as conveniently may be. And I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Thomas Mariton, and John Turner, joint executors of this my last will and testament. I hereby revoke and make void all former wills and codicils, by me made. And I do declare this writing to contain my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I the said John Cartledge have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 29th day of July, 1752.

I John Cartledge, of the parish of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, doctor in physick, having by my last will and testament, executed by me yesterday, omitted to dispose of the residue of my real and personal estates wherewith God hath been pleased to bless me, I do therefore, by this my codicil, which I direct may be annex to my said will, dispose of such residue as follows: I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estates, both real and personal, not already given and devised by my said will, which I hereby absolutely establish and confirm, and all the legacies and devises therein mentioned, of what nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate (after payment of all my just debts, funeral charges, and the several legacies contained in my said will) unto my two worthy and esteemed friends, Thomas Mariton of West-Smithfield, London, tobacconist, and John Turner of Wood-street, London, saddler, and their heirs, executors, and administrators, for ever, in order to be by them laid out, applied and disposed of, in such charitable purposes as they in their discretion shall esteem meet and deserving the assistance of charity. In witness whereof, I, the said John Cartledge, have to this writing set my hand and seal, this 30th day of July, 1752.

3. William Whitaker, Esq; alderman of Lime-street ward.

Sir John Bosworth, Knt. late chamberlain of London.

George Noyes, Esq; an eminent attorney at law, and receiver-general of the land-tax for Hampshire.

4. Thomas Ewen, Esq; an eminent brewer at Cambridge, said to have died worth upwards of 60,000*l*.

5. Thomas Boothby, Esq; of Tooley-park in Leicestershire, worth upwards of 7000*l*. per ann. estate, which devolves to his grandson.

6. Mr. John Bell, at his house in Aldermary church-yard, Bow-lane, an eminent broker, of an exceeding good character.

10. Sir Henry Penrice, Knt. L. L. D. chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, and official of the archdeaconry of Middlesex. He had been judge of the high-court of admiralty upwards of 30 years, which post he filled with great honour and integrity, and lately resigned it in favour of his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Salisbury, Knt.

The most noble Cosmo George Gordon, duke of Gordon, marquis and earl of Huntley, earl of Enzie, baron of Strathbogy, hereditary constable of the castle of Inverness and its superiorities, one of the 16 peers for Scotland, and knight of the most antient and noble order of St. Andrew: His grace died a few days ago of a fever in the fourth of France. He was the first of the family educated in the Protestant religion, has left three sons and two daughters, and is succeeded by his eldest son George, now duke of Gordon, who is about 8 years old.

Sir Walter Senferf, Knt. at Rotterdam, worth upwards of 600,000*l*. the greatest part of which is in our publick funds.

11. Rt. Hon. Richard Verney, lord Willoughby de Broke, descended from William de Vernai, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. about the year 1119; and the first baron Willoughby de Broke was created in 1492. His lordship is succeeded by his nephew, John Peyto Verney, Esq; a minor, only son to the Rt. Hon. John Verney, Esq; late master of the rolls, deceased.

The lord Gifford, only son of the marquis of Tweedale.

12. Robert Rich, Esq; eldest son of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. and major in the first reg. of foot-guards.

Thomas Cooke, Esq; aged upwards of 80, at his house at Stoke-Newington, formerly a Turkey merchant, three years governor, and many years a director of the Bank; a gentleman of great charity and benevolence. He formerly resided in Turkey, and was buried near Morden college on Blackheath, in a winding-sheet (without a coffin) according to the Eastern custom, and his own desire. This antient practice is also still continued in some parts of Wales and North-Britain.

13. Mr. Beardsley, sen. an eminent woollen-draper in Cornhill, and the oldest inhabitant of that ward.

Mr.

Mr. Arthur Zouch, one of the professors of the arches court of Canterbury, and of the court of chivalry.

16. Rt. Hon. the countsess of Egmont.

Capt. Stonehouse, who was on board one of the ships, that sailed with lord Anson round the world.

19. Lady Anne, wife of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. and daughter of the late earl of Bradford.

20. Lord Clinton, eldest son of the earl of Lincoln.

22. The pious and learned William Whiston, M. A. sometime professor of the mathematicks in the university of Cambridge; he was born Dec. 6, 1667, admitted a student of Clare-hall in 1686, and chosen a fellow of that college, 1693. In 1700 he was appointed by Sir Isaac Newton to read lectures for him, and in 1701, was, by the recommendation of that great philosopher, chosen mathematick professor, on his own resignation, which chair he worthily filled till 1711. To a lively genius and strong memory, he added a close application to the study of divinity, ancient history, and chronology, natural philosophy and mathematicks: The man of genius, the philosopher, and the true christian, are strongly united in many of his writings, particularly in his *New Theory of the Earths*, and his *Astronomical Principles of Religion*. Even his common conversation was entertaining and instructive. But above every other quality, shone forth his integrity and love of truth, sacrificing all worldly advantages and expectations to the professing and defending such religious sentiments, as upon the result of the most careful enquiries, appeared to him to be the truth. His private charities were beyond what a prudential care of his income seemed to admit. The friendship and esteem he was in with persons of the first distinction, even with a crowned head, he made more useful to others than himself. In a word, after near 85 years unblemishable life, he died beloved and lamented by all who value and esteem religion, virtue, sincerity, good nature, learning, and universal benevolence.

23. Gabriel Johnston, Esq; barrister at law, and clerk of the errors of the court of Common-pleas.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 25. The king has been pleased to advance Dr. John Whetcombe, bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, to the archbishoprick of Cashell, in the room of Dr. Arthur

Price, deceased.—And to translate Dr. Robert Downe, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the united bishopricks of Down and Connor.—And to promote Dr. John Garnet to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes.—And to advance the Rev. Richard Hancock to the deanery of Achonry, vacant by the death of Dr. Sutton Symes.

From other PAPERS.

Mr. Stephen Nafon, presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Willey, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Smith, chosen lecturer of St. John's, Wapping.—Mr. Turner, presented to the living of Lufson, in Somersetshire.—James Brown, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Folkenham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Edmund Warneford, unanimously chosen lecturer of St. John's, Clerkenwell, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, who had resigned.—Charles Godwyn, B. D. presented by the master, fellows and scholars of Baliol college, Oxford, to the rectory of All-Saints in Colchester.—Mr. Dobson, M. A. to the rectory of Trevillian, in Cornwall.—Rev. Mr. James Benson, M. A. made chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, in the room of the late Sir Henry Penrice.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 8. The king has been pleased to appoint Stanhope Aspinwall, Esq; to be his agent and consul general at Algiers.—To grant unto John Martin Leake, Esq; the office of Chester herald at arms, in the room of Francis Hutchenon, Esq; deceased. (See p. 337).—And to grant to Henry Hastings, Gent. the office of Rouge Croix purveyor of arms, in the room of John Pomfret, Gent. deceased.

From other PAPERS.

Mr. Abraham Brown, appointed by the duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain, one of his majesty's musicians in ordinary, in the room of Mr. Michael Christian Festing, deceased.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Holdstock, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, chapman and grocer.—Joseph Coygame, now or late of London, merchant.—William Hutchenon, late of Bristol, merchant.—John Barron, of Leeds in Yorkshire, yarnmaker.—John Dod Bonell, and John Duprie, late of London, merchants, dealers, and copartners.—John Dod Bonell, late of London, merchant, and dealer.—Robert Methuen, late of Bridgewater, gentleman &civerer.

PRICES

# PRICES OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

SINCE our last the whole kingdom of France has been in the utmost perplexity on account of the dauphin, who on the first inst. N. S. was seized with a fever, which continued with variations till the 4th, when the small-pox began to appear, and for some time he was thought to be in danger, so that prayers were put up in all the churches for his recovery, which were attended by vast crowds of people, from their attachment to that prince; but as the pustules came out favourably, the danger was soon over, and by the 17th he was almost entirely recovered, until which time the physicians took care to conceal from him his distemper, and during the whole time he was closely attended by the dauphiness, who notwithstanding the danger could never be prevailed on to leave him. As soon as he was perfectly recovered the rejoicings began, and on Sunday the 27th the king with the royal family, went in great state to the church of Notre-dame at Paris, to assist at singing *Tu Deum* for his recovery.

Verfailles, August 11. A letter from Sarlat in the principality of Perigord, and province of Guicenne, informs us, that in the night between the 10th and 11th of last month, the parishes of St. Front, Bourmigucl, and Pontour, lying upon the left of the Dordogne in that province, were entirely ruined by a hurricane and hail-storm, the like whereof was never heard of, some of the hail-stones which were found the next morning weighing four or five pounds, notwithstanding their having certainly wasted a good deal before they were taken up and weighed: That the houses were all unroofed, and many entirely demolished: That neither grain nor chaff were left in their corn-fields; and that almost all the trees were torn up by the roots. An account of this terrible disaster has been drawn up by order of the court, and the intendant of the province is employed in finding means for subsisting the people. This shews, that tho' the government of France be absolute, it is particularly careful of the poor.

From Turin we hear, that the king of Sardinia has acceded to the treaty of Madrid, upon getting an article added for guarantying to him the island of Sardinia, as well as his dominions upon the continent, in consideration whereof he has renounced all right he has to the island of Sicily, in favour of the king of the two Sicilies.

Letters from Rome are full of a dispute that has happened between the pretender and his youngest son the cardinal

of York, on account of an abbe named Lercari, who was, it is said, a favourite of the latter, and who had so far disoblighd the father, that he got himself ordered away to Genoa, whereupon the son retired from his father's house, and took up his residence at Nocera.

A furious engagement has lately happened in the Adriatick Sea between some Venetian men of war and 13 Algerine Xebecques, wherein six of the latter were sunk, and the greatest part of their crews killed or drowned.

An entire change of ministers has lately been brought about at the Ottoman Porte. Both the prime Vizir and the Aga of the Janizaries have been deposed, and banished to the island of Cyprus; and the black eunuch, who was chief officer of the seraglio, together with several of his under officers, have not only been deposed but strangled. There were found in the possession of this eunuch upwards of 26 millions of dollars in specie, which is felt six millions sterling; besides a vast quantity of diamonds and other jewels, which, together with the specie, were all seized and carried to the grand seignor's treasury. As this change has been brought about by the party at that court who seem inclined for war, even contrary to the inclinations of the grand seignor, it has occasioned some bustle both at the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, and will probably render the French court as well as their party in Germany more intractable than formerly.

Berlin, August 8. His majesty's attention, among other important subjects, has been to encrease the inhabitants of his dominions, and an authentick account from Pomerania remarkably shews the happy consequences of it. From no longer ago than 1746, the country makes quite another appearance, there being above 60 new villages, with well cultivated lands, the work of near 6000 industrious emigrants, encouraged by a bountiful prince, and who never misapplies his bounties. An account is also taking of the other provinces, where we may reasonably hope for no less considerable improvements; and in order thereto, the king has given orders for the furnishing of all French Protestants that shall come and settle in any part of his dominions, with all such necessities as they shall be in immediate want of.

Hanover, August 4. The affair of the pretensions of the elector palatine seems to be still liable to discussions: That prince demands three millions of florins as an indemnification from the imperial court; 20,000l. sterling for provisions and forage fur-

furnished to the British troops during the last war, and the like sum for the states-general on the same account. This demand on the maritime powers will take up some time to settle. The court of Vienna, through regard for the king, and also with a view to accelerate the election of a king of the Romans, discovers less aversion than formerly to the giving territories to the elector palatine for the indemnification he requires; and it is thought that the empress may cede Pleyffen to him upon certain conditions. The earl of Hyndford is to continue at Vienna till this affair be concluded; and as it is hoped it will soon be adjusted, we also reckon shortly to fix a term for convoking the electoral diet.

—25. The earl of Hyndford arrived here yesterday from Vienna, and repaired immediately to Herenhausen, where he was received by the king with great distinction.

The following article of news will give us some idea of the character of the present archbishop of Paris, who has raised such a combustion in France.

Paris, August 1. A very odd affair has happened here, which, it is thought, will have considerable consequences. Our archbishop demanded of the provost of the merchants (resembling the office of

lord mayor) a larger quantity of water to be laid into his palace. That magistrate, desirous to oblige him, called the common-council, in which, though it appeared that the archbishop had the same quantity with which his predecessors had been content, a minute was nevertheless made, that it should be increased to near an inch; that is, ~~that the streets should~~ much water as a pipe of that kind ~~will~~ will run in a day; and ~~which is not~~ as is allowed to a pipe of the blood. The town clerk was ordered to carry a copy of this minute to the archbishop, who, having read it, tore it to pieces, rubb'd it under the town clerk's nose, and said, with great indignation, 'Thine is your city's inch.' The common-council being acquainted with this, ordered the minute to be erased out of their books, and an account thereof to be laid before his majesty.

Hague, August 29. We are informed by letters received this morning from Dieren, that her royal highness the prince's governante, and her children, continue there in perfect health, and that her royal highness made a tour last week to the seat of M. Bout, deputy to the assembly of the states general on the part of the province of Zealand.

## The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1752.

### DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. A LETTER to the Mayor and Corporation of Deale, in Kent, in relation to their Opinion upon the Trinity, pr. 6d. Shuckburgh.

2. A critical Exposition of the 9th Chapter to the Romans. By J. Fawcett, pr. 1s. Noon.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

3. A genuine Account of Anne Whale, and Sarah Pledge, executed for Murder at Horham. August 7, 1752, pr. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 382.)

4. A Petition to the high Court of Tournelle, in Paris. By E. W. Montague, and Theobald Taaffe, Esqrs. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

5. Mr. La Touche's Address to the Duke of Dorset, pr. 6d. Owen.

6. Dissertatio philologica de Linguae Hebraeae natalibus punctisque vocalibus ad eam docendam pertinentibus summe necessarius. Editit J. G. Kals, V. D. M. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

7. \* The famous Bull Unigenitus, put forth by Pope Clement XI. pr. 2s. 6d. Oswald.

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Prophecy lately fulfilled, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

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11. \* Letters on the Study and use of History. By Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 6s. Millar.

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13. The Art of Midwifery. By George Councell, pr. 3s. 6d. Bathurst.

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14. The Hours of Love. In four Elegies, pr. 1s. Cooper.

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### SERMONS.

16. The temporal Encouragement and Reward of Charity, in a Sermon preached at Croydon. By N. Collier, M. A. pr. 6d. Davis.

17. A Sermon at Little St. Helen's, Aug. 1. 1752. By J. Richardson, pr. 6d. Buckland.

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*We have received another confutation of lord Bolingbroke's Pamphlet concerning innate moral principles; and a letter in relation to Mr. Penrose's Hypothesis concerning attraction and gravitation: Both which shall be in our next; with several other things our correspondents are so kind as to favour us with.*





# THE LONDON MAGAZINE. SEPTEMBER, 1752.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.



SIR,  
Doubt much whether the  
*Reflections concerning innate  
Moral Principles*, of which  
you gave us some ex-  
tracts in your Magazine  
for July last, (p. 315—  
317.) were ever wrote,  
either in French or Eng-

lish, by the late lord Bolingbroke; because it plainly appears, that the author did not understand the common terms of the subject he treats of. He may as well say, that a raven's building her nest in the spring, and providing for her young till they can provide for themselves, is a moral principle, as that our love of pleasure and aversion to pain is a moral principle. We can have no moral principle, until we have once formed an idea of our duty in this life, and from thence established the principles or rules upon which we are to act during the rest of our lives; consequently, no moral principle can be innate. But God Almighty has indued the mind of every animal with certain passions and affections, all of which, when properly governed, tend towards inducing that animal to answer the ends of its creation, and this of seeking pleasure and eschewing pain is one of the most general.

Those passions and affections which are communicated to the mind by the organs of sensation, are called sensations; for feeling or seeing are affections of the mind, as much as the love of pleasure or aversion to pain; because, were it possible to form a machine, exactly the same with an animal body, yet without a mind, that machine could neither feel nor see, no more than it could love pleasure or avoid pain. The other passions and affections which are implanted in, and depend upon the

mind alone, still retain the general name of passions or affections; and these in the brute creation we call instincts, because most brutes are invariably, and in some measure necessarily, directed by them; and when they happen to be contrary, the brute is generally directed by the right one.

But mankind have a more extensive foresight, and a more absolute power over all the passions and affections of the mind. In so much, that almost every passion or affection of the human mind, may by indulgence, use, and habit be very much strengthened and improved, or by neglect, or the too great indulgence of some other passion, very much weakened, if not altogether extinguished: And we often allow ourselves to be directed by one passion or affection, when we ought to be directed by another, which may in that instance be called its contrary.

Now, were it made a question, whether the passions and affections of the human mind, or any one of them, be innate, I should readily answer, that they are all so, as much as our sensations. It is true, a particular man may be born without any particular passion or affection, as well as a particular man may be born without eyes or ears. For example, a particular man may be born without that affection we call compassion; but if he is, I will say, that he never can acquire it, no more than a man born without eyes, can ever acquire the sense or affection of seeing. He may learn to talk of objects of compassion, as a blind man may learn to talk of colours; but he can never feel that pain, which a compassionate man feels at the thought of suffering innocence, nor that joy, which a compassionate man feels from having administered relief. And so whimsical are the customs of nations in this respect, that I could mention one nation where their hospitals shew, that when they are a-dying, or prepar-

ing for death, they have great compassion; but their prisons daily convince us, that whilst they are alive, and not thinking of death, they generally have not the least tincture of it.

As particular men may be born without compassion, so in particular men, or indeed in whole nations, this natural affection may in some cases be quite extinguished by habit, or by the indulgence of some contrary passion or affection, such as hunger, avarice, ambition, revenge, or the love of diversion. With regard to the last, it is certain, that mankind in general are born with an affection or love for diversion, as exercise is necessary for preserving the health both of the body and mind; and by this affection the compassion not only of particular men, but of mankind in general, is in many cases so far extinguished, that we take delight in acts of cruelty. What but this could make a man delight in setting two of those faithful creatures called dogs, or two of those beautiful and gallant creatures called cocks, to tear one another to pieces? What but this could make a man delight in hunting down that harmless creature, a hare, and in hearing without pity the mournful cries of the poor animal, when she is almost quite spent, and the hounds close at her heels? Yet those very men will in other cases shew, that they are strongly actuated by compassion. D Such examples are therefore no proof, that compassion is not a natural or innate affection of the human mind. We might for the same reason say, that fear and courage are not innate affections of the human mind; because whole nations have sometimes acted as if they had no fear, and others as if they had no courage.

In short, to talk of innate moral principles, or innate ideas, is ridiculous; but we may as well say, that the faculties of the mind by which it afterwards receives and forms ideas, are not innate, as to say, that the passions and affections of the mind, by which it afterwards forms and is prompted to pursue moral principles, are not innate. It is, in truth, from a due consideration of these innate passions and affections, and the uses for which they seem to have been designed by the Author of nature, that we can form the most certain system of right moral principles; and it is from some of them that we often act in direct contradiction to what this author calls the only innate moral principle, meaning that affection of the mind, which prompts us to seek pleasure and avoid pain. Nothing therefore could ever have raised a doubt about these affections being innate, but the

mistaking the effects for the causes, as this author has done; and a mistake of a contrary kind made some learned men formerly maintain, against the great Mr. Locke, that our ideas, or some of them at least, are innate.

It is from these very passions and affections, that our selfish gentlemen draw all their arguments for proving, that self-love is the sole cause of human action; for these passions and affections are so wisely contrived by the Author of nature, that if we love ourselves we must follow them, according to that subordination which he has appointed, and which our own reason, if duly attended to, will point out. It is for this very purpose, that he has given to mankind such a sovereign power over all these passions and affections; therefore, if we ever allow ourselves to be directed by one passion or affection, when we ought to be directed by another, we can plead no excuse; and we shall at last find, that in so doing we did not truly love ourselves, unless a man can be said to love himself, who prefers a life of misery and contempt, to a death of glory and renown; or, as Horace elegantly expresses it,

*Et propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas.*

And it is to this sovereign power, which the Author of nature has given us, over all the passions and affections of the mind, and the absolute power we have of choosing what passion or affection we shall be governed by, with regard to any particular action, that we are to ascribe all the monstrous customs or habits, if there ever were any such, that travellers have amazed us with. From hunger an American murders and feeds upon his child: A Hottentot kills his aged father out of pity: A Christian butcher, for gain, cuts the throat of an innocent lamb, without the least compunction. Yet from thence we cannot justly argue, that compassion is not an innate affection of the human mind; for all these men will upon other occasions not only shew, but feel, that they have compassion; and their not feeling it upon this occasion proceeds from its being extinguished by custom and the prevalence of another passion.

Of these passions and affections some are given us for self preservation, some for the propagation of our species, some for the preservation of our species, and some for exciting us to the performance of religious duties. No passion or affection is in itself vicious: it only becomes so when we chuse to be governed by it at a time when we ought to be governed by another; and it is upon the freedom

we have of clusing, that divine as well as human justice is founded; for if we were in every instance necessarily directed, we could neither deserve reward nor punishment; no more than a stone that falls from a house and kills an innocent man, deserves to be hanged, or a stone that falls from a house and kills a cruel tyrant, deserves to be rewarded.

No man, therefore, who has with attention studied the passions and affections of the human mind, and considered the uses for which they appear to have been designed, by the Author of nature, will say, that God has given us passions and affections, or instincts, as this author erroneously calls them, for inclining us to the practice of some sort of virtues, and not of others; for he has given us passions and affections for inclining us to the practice of all sorts of virtues; but that passion or affection which inclines us to act virtuously for self-preservation, will make us act viciously, if we chuse to be governed by it, when we ought to be governed by the passion or affection which inclines us to act for the preservation of mankind; and God has given us reason, which may direct us in our choice, as to what passion or affection we ought in every instance to be governed by, and which will always direct us right, if duly attended to, and not biased by national customs or particular habits. Even these customs or habits we may discover to be wrong, if we make a proper use of that insatiable affection of the human mind, called curiosity, or a love of knowledge, especially with respect to the genuine doctrines of Christianity; tho' I shall grant, that mankind are, through indolence, but too apt to be governed by these national customs or particular habits, to prevent which is the design of this Essay; and lest, by saying too much, I should miss of my aim, I shall add no more than that I am,

S I R,

York, Your assured friend,  
Sept. 18, 1752. and constant reader.

To the T O W N.

—Pale concluding winter comes at last,  
And flows the scene. Thomson's Seasons.

I T is a melancholy consideration, and throws a veil over the excellencies of life, to contemplate the short duration of human perfections. I who late was blessed with a verdure which looked like perpetual, which drew croud of admirers to me, to whom I yielded the most pleasing and healthful returns of kindness, am now about to resign my charms, and to sink into a long oblivion: I cannot forbear, in this my address to you, to speak of myself,

never; I am now, but as I have been; you know it is natural for those who have passed the extremes of their charms; to call to mind, and remember, the years of spring, the days of mirth, and the hours of love; it is a consolation which old age enjoys, and were it not for that, the vision of life would be intolerable. I have been all that's gay, blooming, and excellent; to me the lower has not poured his rapturous sighs of passion; I have heard him sometimes groan in the agonies of despair; and another time melt in the most enthusiastic fondness over his concealing Delia; who has honoured him with a smile.

My situation, which is one of the most public in the world, has given me opportunities of making observations, and the multiplicity of my visitors furnish me with the means of reading life and characters. My health, I acknowledge, is very precarious, and depends so much upon the weather, that I am not sure of being in the same frame for two hours together; and whenever I am out of humour, occasioned by the sickness of the day, I always discharge my company, or absolutely refuse to admit them. This summer, I must acknowledge, I have had a worse state of health than usual, and to my great mortification have been obliged to refuse many people admittance, whom otherwise I would have been proud to have seen. I am a stranger to hypocrisy of all sorts; and tell you, Mr. Town, as to you, I have often been obliged for such company, that there were some of them I liked; and others I hated, and desire never again to see their faces. It is true, I refuse my favours to none who are

pleased to come and ask them; but I have sense enough to discern who makes a good use, and who prostitutes the blessings I bestow. Of all the visitors you have lately sent me, I have an aversion to those creatures called women of the town; it has often shocked me, and I hope soon to be able to remedy it, that such wretches may not be suffered to mix as my loves with people of the best fashion, and to fling away as if they were not a disgrace to their sex, and ought to be ashamed to show their faces; but thanks to my lower order of admirers, that spawn of beings, has often met with their defects; and when they came, in order, by their artificial colouring and pretended blandishments, to make conquests among my male friends, have met with crowds of starrs, who have not paid them much respect, and treated them with such severity, that they have been obliged to quit the leaves, and to carry their impudence to some other

other scene of action. But tho' I approve of such treatment to such creatures, yet I have often blush'd to find that ladies of quality, and strangers of condition, have sometimes shared the same fate. As I cannot help boasting of my late perceptions, so I must beg leave to be a little particular : There are some parts of the day in which I dress myself in smiles more than in others ; in the morning I generally appear in all the radiance of health ; there is a bloom thrown round me that is excessively alluring, and they who never visit me in the morning are quite strangers to me in my highest perfection ; the diseased and weak cannot do better than to feast their eyes upon me on that occasion ; I have then got a charm which adds vigour to the limbs, and clears the heart with inexpressible joy : I am then dress'd in the most beautiful livery of nature, and the embroidery I then wear mocks all the efforts of art. At noon I am apt to glow with beauties too intense to be gazed on, and few then visit me, except some faunterers, who know not how to kill the hour, and pay me a bad compliment by coming to see me, because they have nothing else to do, nor are fit for any thing besides.

In the evening I array myself in milder majesty ; I put on a look of greater serenity ; I am disposed for contemplation ; and were all my visitors of my mind, they would often throw their eyes round them, and take in ideas of the munificence of nature, which has poured such a rich profusion of charms over all the landscapes ; their hearts would often glow with gratitude, and their souls be raised to the first Good, first Perfect, and first Fair.

On Sundays I am crowded, not to say E  
pestered, with multitudes; in the evening  
of that day of rest, all those who are con-  
fined to the drudgery of business in the  
preceding nights, hurry to pay their court  
to me. My company then are not always  
the most brilliant, being composed of peo-  
ple of such diversity of employments. I  
own I cannot but feel some satisfaction on  
seeing so many people apparently happy; F  
I wish them a continuation of health, tho'  
I sometimes entertain doubts that their  
visiting me may prove fatal to their inno-  
cence. I am no great friend to night-gal-  
lantry; and as I desire all my company  
to depart at the setting of the sun, I en-  
tertain a bad opinion of those who teaze  
me afterwards; at that time I myself C  
want to go to rest, to hide my head in  
darkness, in order that I may rise with  
the new day, dressed in the blushes of the  
morning. But what avails my being  
in order thus particular in delineating myself?  
day, dressed in blushes, is come at last, and is about to

shut the scene ; I must prepare for a long retirement, must be content to be forgot, while those who once honoured me crowd the theatres or sparkle at the concert. But it would be ungrateful not to take leave of my gay admirers, and I own I feel a pang at parting. How many of those languid beauties, *who kept with me their pale-fac'd court*, shall I never again behold ! How many will disease deprive me of ! How many will luxury destroy before I again make any figure in gay life ! I am ready to shed a tear ; my bosom heaves with an unaccountable sorrow ; O it is hard to part ;—but yet we must part.—Farewel, all my gay, lovely companions, may every spirit of kindness guard you thro' the winter, and when you again return to me, may it be with innocence, added knowledge, and added virtue. I could now weep over you, but I must have done.—A long farewel.

"Tis done; — Dread winter spreads his  
latest glooms [year;  
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd  
How dull the vegetable kingdom lies!  
How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide ex-  
tends

Her desolate domain ;—*he comes at last,*  
*And shuts the scene.*

Your most obedient servant,

**The P A R K.**

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

*Projectors, in a good and bad Sense, and Praise  
of the former.*

Mr. Fool.

I HAVE frequently been disgusted at hearing some very near relations of yours shew their contempt of every great and laudable scheme, by branding the authors and contrivers with the name of projectors : A name, which by being often repeated by your family with a strong and certain look of insolent pity, is grown into content. A projector, Sir, with the bulk of mankind, now signifies one who has spent, or is spending his fortune in some chimerical enterprize ; one whom every plodding fool despises, and whom the knaves of all classes, who have no idea of publick spirit, degrade, and even think they dishonour you when they rank him in the number of your kindred. How often have I seen a wealthy citizen, grown rich by the little arts of oppression, who would never venture sixpence in any scheme, till all the hazard was over, and the profits certain, and who would never willingly suffer an inconsiderable loss to save his friend from a goal, or his country from ruin ? How often have I seen such a one, with all the arrogance

gance of pride and self-sufficiency, utter the word *Projector*, and by this very term endeavour to brand with ignominy the great names that do honour to our country, that do honour to human nature?

Let me not, however, be misunderstood; by projectors, I do not mean those, who by the little, the contemptible arts of a low ambition, invent schemes, and form projects for building their own happiness on the ruin of their neighbours, or of their country: On the contrary, I would be understood to have in view those honest, those upright men, who, connecting the idea of their own prosperity with that of the publick, employ their talents in inventing some project, that while it will conduce to their private advantage, must promote the honour and happiness of the community. A man of this class must ever be considered as a worthy member of society, as one who makes the best use of the abilities God has given him; and who, when he fails of his desired success, is entitled to compassion and assistance. The very Indians owe their bows and arrows, their canoes, and utensils for fishing, to the projector: It is the projector that has furnished them with the very means of subsistence, who gave them arms to defend themselves from the beasts of prey; and for food, to send their arrows after swiftest animals; and it is to the projector that we owe all the advantages we enjoy above these, the untutor'd race of mankind.

Man of himself is weak, slow of foot, short-sighted, and exposed to innumerable difficulties: Heaven, therefore, in pity to the human race, made some of them projectors. These taught the rest to remedy the inconveniencies of nature, and man soon became a match for the lion and the tyger: Notwithstanding the weakness of his sinews, the projector taught him to raise up the most ponderous weights; engines and machines innumerable were invented, by which fire, air and water, were made to perform the labour of man, and one man to do the work of numbers. His slowness of foot the projector remedied, by his teaching him to train the horse, the elephant, the camel, and the rein-deer. Does man want wings? The projector taught him to make and unfurl the sails, and to encompass the ocean. Is he short-sighted? The projector invented glass; the projector made it remedy the defects of the eye, bring far distant objects and distant worlds to his view, and presented him with the sight of myriads of wonderful beings, which by their minuteness must for ever have escaped his observation. It was the projector that brought stones from the quarry, and

metals from the bowels of the mountains; that invented bricks, and laid the scheme of solid and durable habitations; that contrived all the conveniences of the homely cottages, and all the elegance and beauty of the most stately edifices; the projector has frequently set bounds to the sea, has rescued wide tracts of lands from the dominions of the ocean, has turned bogs and morasses into corn fields, and deserts into populous cities: The projector has not only invented ships, by which a correspondence and intercourse is carried on between the most distant nations, but has furnished the various manufactures, the foundation of trade; has given all the embellishments of life, and formed the instruments by which they are constructed.

This is the projector; this the man whom multitudes treat with a supercilious contempt. It is true, as man is liable to error, many of his projects fail; and those that are brought to perfection are frequently found not to answer the expectations of the inventor during his life: Of the latter observation the great Sir Hugh Middleton\* is an instance, a man, whose name ought to be set down in the records of fame, and transmitted to the latest posterity, as a publick benefactor to mankind. This great man lived to see his admirable scheme brought to a conclusion, and after having spent a fine estate in the prosecution of it, found himself deprived of the benefit of his labours. Can any thing be more impious than to treat the memory of such a person with contempt? He lost his fortune, but let him not lose that honour to which he will always be entitled; for the poverty and rags of such men are as great an ornament to them, as they reflect a disgrace on their country. London every hour reaps the benefit of his labours, and, perhaps, might before this time have been again reduced to ashes, had it not been for that plentiful supply of water with which he has furnished us, and the engines invented by Newham; a projector, who, by securing our habitations, and making us sleep in greater safety, has given his country a nobler present than if he had added provinces to Great-Britain. The author of the ventilator ought here too to be mentioned, for the latest posterity will feel the effects of his labours, and after he is laid in the dust, his project will continue to preserve the lives of thousands. If among the Romans, he who saved the life of a single citizen, deserved the honour of a civic crown, what honours are due to those whose projects save the lives and habitations of the people, and who

leave to their posterity the blessings of health and safety? If there should ever be an age in which mankind will be brought to think justly, and to consider actions in their true light, the glory of Archimedes will infinitely surpass that of Alexander, and the names I have just mentioned will be enrolled among the heroes of Great-Britain.

Yours, &c.

LUCIUS.

OBSERVATIONS on GOVERNMENT. By George Savile, Marquis of Halifax.

**A**N exact administration, and good choice of proper instruments, doth insensibly make the government in a manner absolute without assuming it.

The best definition of the best government is, that it hath no inconveniences but such as are supportable; but inconveniences there must be.

The interest of the governors and the governed is in reality the same, but by mistakes on both sides it is generally very differing. He who is a courtier by trade, and the country gentleman who will be popular, right or wrong, help to keep up this unreasonable distinction.

There are as many apt to be angry at being well, as at being ill governed. For most men to be well governed must be scurvily used.

As mankind is made, the keeping it in order is an ill-natured office.

It is like a great galley, where the officers must be whipped with little intermission, if they will do their duty.

It is in a disorderly government as in a river, the lightest things swim at the top.

A nation is best to be judged by the government it is under at the time. Mankind is moulded to good or ill, according as the power over it is well or ill directed. A nation is a mass of dough, it is the government that kneadeth it into form.

Where learning and trade flourish in a nation, they produce so much knowledge, and that so much equality among men, that the greatness of dependencies is lost, but the nation in general will be the better for it: For if the government be wise, it is the more easily governed; if not, the bad government is the more easily overturned, by mens being more united against it than when they depended upon great men; who might sooner be gained over and weakened by being divided.

There is more reason for allowing luxury in a military government, than in another; the perpetual exercise of war not only excuseth, but recommendeth the entertainments in the winter. In another it groweth into a habit of uninterrupted expences and idle follies, and the

consequences of them to a nation become irrecoverable.

*Electrical Experiment at Bologna. (See p. 327, 339.)*

**W**HILST one gentleman held the iron rod in his right hand, and another the chain with both hands, a third accidentally laying his hand on a sitken string fastened to the chain, a scintillation ensued, attended with a noise like that of thunder; at the very instant threes of the gentlemen present felt a concussion, but different in each of them; in one it went from the right arm to the extremity of the foot; in another from both hands to the breast; and in the third from the right to the left arm, and along down to the sole of the foot. The view of these naturalists, is to avert the effects of thunder from the city, and to abate its tremendous crash.

*Explanation of the VIEW of the BRITISH FISHERY. (See a new and correct MAP of the Islands of SHETLAND in our Mag. for June last.)*

**1** A Buß lying on her nets all night, and the manner of heaving in the nets, and leading them ast.

**2** The buß-ropes, to which every net is carried too, with a buoy to each, on the buß-ropes.

**3** The seizing, from the net-ropes, to the buß-ropes.

**4** A grampus, shewing that herrings are near.

**5** A buß with all her nets except one, hauled in.

**6** A Dutch buß, with all her nets in, going to make sail.

**7** The superintendant's ship, named the *Prince of Wales*, belonging to the society, of 330 tons, and 20 guns.

**8** The English man of war *Peggy* (capt. O Bryen) of 120 tons, and 8 guns, firing at a French fishing vessel.

**9** The jagers, or tenders waiting on the bußes, to carry the herrings to market.

**10** A Dutch commodore dogger.

**11** A Dutch fly-boat, as an hospital ship.

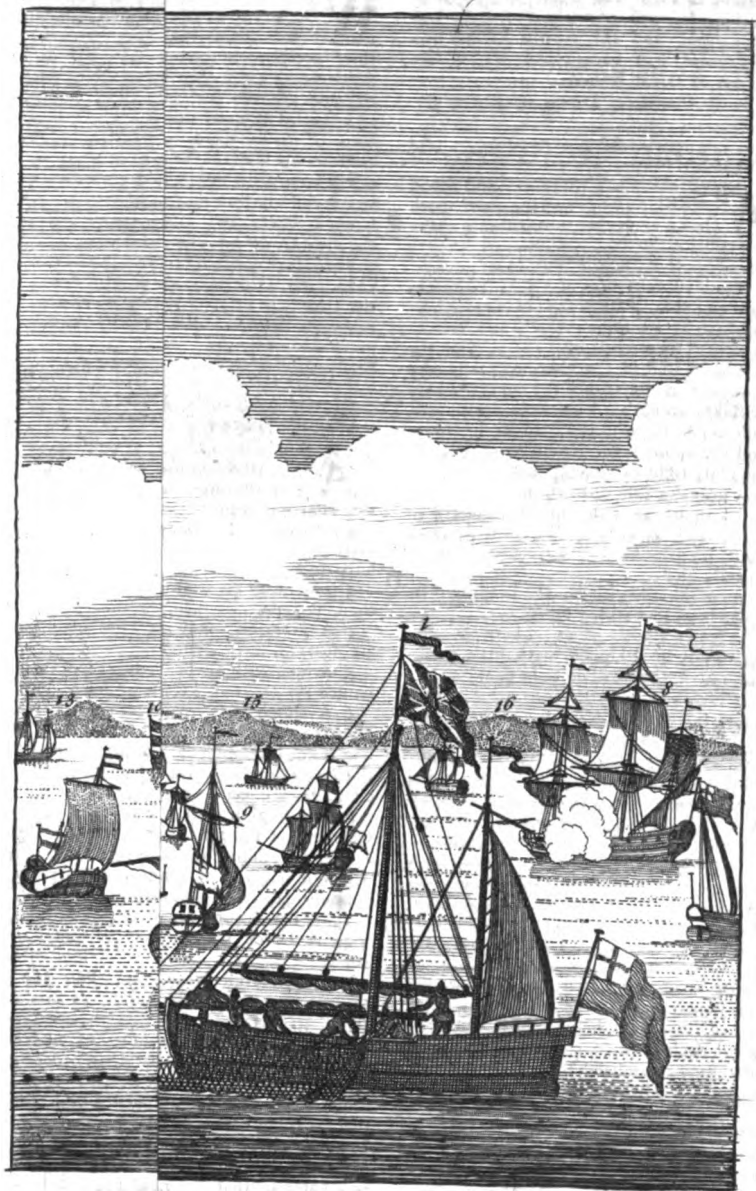
**12** Sumburgh Head. **13** Fair Isle.

**14** Entrance into Brassa sound. **15** Brassa island. **16** Hang-Cliff.

**N. B.** Most of the bußes are under sail for the N. E. of Shetland, in order to shoot their nets, (each of which is 16 fathoms long) and are allowed a mile for that purpose. Every buß (burden near 80 tons, carrying about 17 men and 150 nets) will frequently catch, from 160 to 200 barrels, that is, near 150,000 herrings at one haul.

J O U R -

# Fishery



*Pater Noster Row.*





# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 356.

*As the Bill, which was passed last Session, for annexing some of the forfeited Estates in Scotland unalienably to the Crown, was strenuously opposed in both Houses of Parliament, we resolved to have a Debate upon it in our Club; and a Day being appointed for that Purpose, when the Bill was supposed to have been read a second Time, and a Motion made for its being committed, the Debate was opened by A. Posthumus, who spoke to this Effect.*

*My Lords,*

**A** S I had a jealousy of this bill from the first time I heard of it, I took the first opportunity after it came up to this house to peruse it, which I did with great attention, and I must say, that the more I consider it, the more I am against its being passed into a law. This, perhaps, is an opinion in which many of your lordships may at present differ from me; therefore I shall beg leave to give my reasons, and that I may do it in some sort of method, I shall endeavour to shew, first, that what is proposed by this bill is impracticable; 2dly, That it is dangerous; and, 3dly, That the utility to be expected from it can never be worth the expence.

The preamble, I shall admit, my lords, is very plausible: To strengthen the foundations of the future tranquillity of this kingdom, is what the administration as well as the legislature ought always to have in view; but the bill no way answers the preamble, because the purposes said to be intended are, in my opinion, absolutely impracticable, and if they were practicable I doubt much if

September, 1752.

D— of B—.

they will be pursued. To propagate agriculture and manufactures in every part of the kingdom is certainly a very good design, but in a part of the island where the people understand nothing of either, this can be done only by sending people thither who understand agriculture and manufactures; and this, I am afraid, never can, or at least never will be done by the publick; for what sort of people can you get to go thither? Can you expect that people who are settled in farms or manufactures in England, or in the low country of Scotland, will leave their settlements and go to the highlands of Scotland? Can you imagine that any of the industrious protestants of Ireland will go thither? If any should agree to go, it would be wrong to draw them from thence, where the country in general is but thinly peopled, and where the papists far exceed the protestants in number: Then as to foreign protestants, either from Germany or France, they generally chuse to go to our plantations in America, and such of them as chuse to come to Britain or Ireland are the better sort of mechanicks, who could find no employment, nor any vent for the produce of their industry, in the highlands of Scotland.

**E** But suppose, my lords, it were possible to get people who understood agriculture and manufactures to go and settle in the highlands of Scotland, how could they be protected from the insults of the natives? For that the old inhabitants would of course be inveterate enemies to these strangers, no man who knows any thing of human nature can doubt; and as it is impossible for troops to march from one part of that country to another in the depth of winter, the new comers would run the

E s e

utmost risk of being murdered by the natives, unless you keep a body of regular troops at every new settlement; so that for rendering effectual the pretended purposes of this bill, it would be necessary to keep a numerous army constantly quartered in the highlands; and should you put the nation to this expence, I doubt much if the publick, or any persons the publick can employ, would pick out, or be at much pains to engage the proper persons for introducing and establishing agriculture and manufactures in that country. We all know the nature of publick undertakings: We know how apt they are to be made a jobb of by those that are employed in the execution; and the project to be established by this bill looks as like a jobb, and is, in my opinion, more liable to be made a jobb of than any publick undertaking I ever heard of. You may enact, if you please, that the commissioners to be appointed by this act shall have no salary or reward; and that the lessees under them shall pay no fine or gratuity whatsoever over and above the reserved rent; but it will be impossible to enforce such prohibitory clauses, because it will be impossible to prove any breach, especially in Scotland, where the famous affair of Captain Porteous shewed\*, that offenders are more faithful to one another than they generally are in any other country.

The consequence of this, my lords, will certainly be, that these profitable leases will not be granted to such as are best qualified for improving the agriculture or manufactures of the country, but to those who will pay the highest fine or gratuity to the managing commissioner or some agent of his; or, what I dread much more, they will be granted to none but the friends, relations, or dependents of the chief commissioners. This, I say, my lords, I dread, because this is what I think

renders the bill of the most dangerous consequence. This is not an age to expect that men will give themselves any trouble without some expectation either of profit or power; and as the commissioners are to have no salaries, as a stranger in the country cannot safely make any profit, we may be assured, that none will accept of being commissioners, or at least, that none will be active, but such as have great estates in the neighbourhood. They will accept, they will be active, because it will add very much to their power in that country, which is already too great. What is the reason assigned for passing this bill? Is it not because the persons formerly in possession of those estates had so much power, that it was of dangerous consequence to the tranquillity of the kingdom? Can this be a reason for transferring their power to those, who have already great power of their own in that country? 'Tis true, it may be said, that the former possessors were disaffected, whereas those to whom their power is to be transferred are well affected to our present happy establishment. My lords, affection may be pretended, and the most dangerous of all enemies is he who pretends to be a friend: Besides, we know that affection is of a very changeable nature: One of these unfortunate noble persons, whose estate is by this bill to be vested unalienably in the crown, was once deemed to be well affected to our present happy establishment; at least he gave as strong proofs of it as any man could give, and had received great favours from it. No man's affection therefore, even when the most sincere, is to be depended on; and our histories will inform us, that to vest too much power in any one family, is almost an infallible method to render them disaffected to the government then established.

Is it then, safe, my lords, for our present government, can it strengthen the

the foundations of the future tranquillity of this kingdom, to add so much to the power of the great families now subsisting in the highlands of Scotland, as will be added by this bill, should it pass into a law? It is they, and they alone, that must be the acting commissioners for carrying the law into execution: They may grant many favours by granting leases of those estates for one third less than the yearly value, which are favours that the old proprietors, I believe, seldom if ever granted; and if they did, it will make the favours now to be granted of the more value, for the old rental will now be looked on as the real annual value. These commissioners may not only grant greater favours than the old proprietors ever did, but they will have a more extensive power to punish than the old proprietors ever had by law, for they may not only erect prisons and appoint goalers, but they may commit whomsoever they please to prison by their own sole authority, and the persons so committed, however innocent, must lie a long time in prison before they can be discharged by due course of law, especially in the winter time, when there may perhaps be no passing from the prison to any place where the innocent oppressed prisoner can apply for relief.

Thus, my lords, the inhabitants of all those estates must by fear as well as favour be rendered slavishly submissive to these commissioners, perhaps to one single commissioner, who has found means to usurp the power of all the rest; and what makes me highly suspicious that a jobb of some kind or other is secretly designed by this bill, is, that several estates are included in it unnecessarily, even upon the principle of the bill itself, because they neither lie in the highlands, nor can the inhabitants be said to be disaffected, tho' the former proprietor was; particularly,

one estate of no less than 3000l. a year, most of which lies in or very near the low country; and tho' many of the tenants of that estate were in the last rebellion, yet it is well known, that most of them were forced into it, and ought to have been particularly distinguished as proper objects of mercy, if due care had been taken to administer justice impartially to those that were concerned in that wicked affair; but from what I have heard, it seems, that neither justice nor mercy was administered upon that occasion in proportion to the merit or demerit of the object, but in proportion to the private interest he could make; or the private resentment he had the misfortune to be exposed to: One man in particular I must take notice of, who, notwithstanding his being then an officer in the service of the government, was very instrumental in getting the Hazard sloop seized at Montrose for the service of the rebels; yet this man, so far from being punished, has since been promoted to a better post in the same service. Another who was very active in forcing the people of the estate I have mentioned into the rebellion, now lives quietly at home, whilst many have suffered for the crime which they were compelled by him to commit.

I could give your lordships an account of several other instances of partiality, which I have been assured are true; but as they are more proper for a particular inquiry, which, I hope, they will meet with, than for being thus transiently mentioned in a debate upon another subject, I shall add no more of them, but proceed to consider the utility of this bill, or the advantages that may reasonably be expected from it; and these, I think, must relate either to the publick revenue, or to the improvement of the country and the increase of our trade, or to our future security. As to the publick revenue,

it is not so much as pretended that it is ever to be increased by the produce of these estates : On the contrary, care seems to be taken, that no part of this produce shall ever be brought to the account of the publick revenue ; for the whole is to A be yearly applied by virtue of sign manuals to the purposes of civilizing the inhabitants upon the said estates, and other parts of the highlands and islands of Scotland, the promoting amongst them the protestant religion, good government, industry and manufactures, and the principles of duty and loyalty to his majesty, his heirs and successors, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever ; and all this, my lords, without any limitation of time, so that the great work of improving this C country and reforming the people is to be always doing, but never done ; and to this work the whole produce of these estates is for ever to be applied, even tho' it should come to be ten times what it is at present, and even tho' mines of gold should be found within the same ; for that there may be some sort of mines discovered, seems to be expected, because it is provided, that the commissioners may grant leases of mines or fishings to any value they please, whereas they are E not to grant to any one person above 20l. a year in land ; and this, I must observe by the by, seems designed to increase the number of their dependents ; for when the country comes to be improved, if it ever should, a very small parcel of land F may in some parts be let at that rent.

Now, my lords, with regard to the improvement of the country and increase of our trade, this bill, I am persuaded, will rather prevent than forward it, especially as the commissioners are confined not to grant any lease of lands for above 21 years ; for supposing they could not industrious and intelligent farmers H

or from the low country of Scotland, to settle in the highlands, will any man of common sense lay out a great deal of money upon the improvement of an estate, which he can hold for but 21 years ? This limitation therefore seems to me to be inconsistent with the whole scope and pretended purpose of the bill ; but in this likewise there seems to be a design in favour of the power of the commissioners, for the shorter the leases are, the more absolute B will be their power over the lessees, and this limitation seems designed that no wrongheaded commissioner may think of pursuing the intention of the bill, by granting leases for any longer term of years. Whatever therefore was the design C of some, who were concerned in framing this bill, I am persuaded, that the improvement of the country and the increase of our trade was not the true and sole design of all ; for if it had, the commissioners would have been impowered to let D leases of a greater extent of land to one person, and for a much longer term of years, particularly as to building leases ; and as to merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, or farmers, who were not natives of that country, they would have had a power to grant them a lease free E from any rent for the first five or seven years ; for this has been the method taken in Prussia, and in all countries where foreigners have been invited to settle with any success : Nay, in Prussia they not only give them leases rent free for some time, but they build houses for them, provide them with proper utensils, and support them for the first year at the publick expence ; and as the government is absolute in that country, it is highly dangerous to attempt G making a jobb of any publick undertaking.

But in this country, my lords, where no man can be punished but by a due course of law, and after a full

full proof of his crime to the satisfaction of a jury of neighbours, it is hardly possible to prevent cunning men from making a private jobb of every publick undertaking, therefore we ought to have as few of them as possible; and for this reason I am A convinced, that it would tend more to the improvement of that country, and the increase of our trade, to sell those estates at an under-value to gentlemen or merchants who are not natives of the country, than to vest them unalienably in the crown; for B such gentlemen would not think of increasing their power but their rental; and for this purpose they would take every method that could be thought of, and even be at some expence, to get people, who understood agriculture and manufactures, C to come and settle upon the estates they had purchased. They would encourage and protect such of the natives as appeared to be docil and industrious, and they would endeavour to check that idle, lazy, clan- D nish, roving spirit, which has so long prevailed among the common people of that country. But the contrary of all this will, I am afraid, be the constant endeavour of those, who are to be the managers of those estates under the crown.

Now, my lords, with regard to E our future security: By this bill, it is true, we strip those that at present appear to be disaffected of all that power which flowed from their possession of property in that country; but we are to vest the whole, with a considerable addition, in others, who F have already too much power, who may in a few years become disaffected, and who may have the cunning, I may say the wisdom, to conceal their disaffection until it be impossible for the government to strip them of their power. I have already G shewn, that the acting commissioners under this bill must be the heads of some of the great families now subsisting in that country: These com-

missioners have already a great legal as well as a clannish power over the people within their own estates, and to this you are to add a most extensive legal power over the people within the estates which are now to be vested in the crown. Can you imagine, that they will not endeavour to add to this legal power that clannish power, which has always been so prevalent in the highlands of Scotland? Especially, as you are to furnish them with the means for doing B so. They will lease out all those estates at two thirds of the value to the people of the clan, whose chief they formerly belonged to, on purpose that the lessees may transmit the other third for the support of their exiled chief; by which means C not only the people of the clan, but the chief himself, will all become friends and dependents upon the acting commissioners, who are by this bill to be appointed; and if those commissioners should, upon any future invasion, think fit to declare against D the government, they would not only be joined by all their own people, but by all those clans whom they had thus, by the power you gave them, attached to themselves.

From hence, my lords, I think it is plain, that instead of strengthening, E you will by this bill weaken the foundations of our future tranquillity; for all politicians agree, that the security of a government, and the tranquillity of a nation, depend upon dividing the power of the commonwealth into a great many F hands, and not upon accumulating too much of it into the hands of any one or a few subjects. If you lodge too much of it in the hands of the government, you render your government absolute; if in the hands of a few subjects, you lay a foundation G for continual factions and frequent rebellions.

I hope, my lords, I have now made out what I at first propos'd, that the bill now before us is impracticable,

ticable, that it is dangerous, and that the utility to be expected from it can never answer the expence. As to the expence, my lords, when I consider that the whole of it is to be paid by the publick, and that private men are for ever to reap the whole of the profits, I cannot but look upon this bill as a most flagrant piece of injustice; for that injustice may be done to the publick as well as to a private man will not, I believe, be denied. What this expence may amount to, I shall not at present pretend to guess; for we are not only to purchase properties but superiorities, and how either is to be valued I do not know: I am afraid, that both will be over valued by the judicatories in Scotland, especially as the price is to be paid by the publick and not by the crown; for the officers of the crown will not think themselves so much bound to take care that the publick shall not be imposed on.

This piece of injustice towards the publick I think the more extraordinary, my lords, as I cannot see any necessity for vesting those estates in the crown; and if there were, the crown has a fund which I must believe to be sufficient, unless I see very evident proofs to the contrary. The whole of the estates in Scotland forfeited by the late rebellion amount to above 16,000l. a year; these which by this bill are to be vested in the crown amount only to about 7000l. a year; why should not the debts upon this 7000l. a year be paid out of the balance, which will come to the crown by the sale of the other 9000l. a year? I know that upon all forfeited estates in Scotland there are always claims entered to the full value of the estate, tho' the forfeiting person was in quiet possession at the time of the forfeiture, but most of those claims are certainly fraudulent; which frauds will, I hope, be discovered, and when they are, I am persuaded, that a very considerable balance will accrue to

the crown, over and above the payment of all real and true debts.

What this balance may amount to, my lords, cannot soon be determined; but if it be necessary to vest any of those forfeited estates in the crown, I think, we should delay putting the publick to any expence upon that account, until we see what this balance may amount to; for I am persuaded, his majesty will readily agree to apply that balance towards paying off the debts upon those estates, which are to be entailed upon him and his successors; and if that balance should at last appear to be trifling, I think, it will be a strong reason for giving up this project for improving the highlands or any other part of Scotland, as by far the greatest share of the expence must be paid by England; for Scotland pays but a 42d part of the land tax, and but very little towards the malt, which are the only two taxes we now have for supplying the current service; and even as to several of the taxes which have been mortgaged for the payment of our debts, ways and means have been found to keep Scotland entirely free from them. For example, they have yet paid nothing in that country towards the window tax, and as to the tax upon coaches, there is something very mysterious with regard to Scotland. The first year of that tax it produced in Scotland just the round sum of 1000l. The second year it produced just double the sum; the third year it produced just double the sum; but the fourth year it produced nothing at all; and yet I do not hear, that all the quality in Scotland have laid down their equipages rather than continue paying this tax.

These things I mention, my lords, for the sake of common justice, and not out of any disregard I have for the people of Scotland, for I think they deserve to be as well treated as any other of his majesty's subjects. I shall even be for giving them some ease in

in cases where the circumstances of the country necessarily require it ; but I must observe, that if every rebellion should carry as much money from England to Scotland as this last has done, and is like to do, however much particular men might suffer, it would be the interest of the country in general to have frequent rebellions ; for besides the money sent thither for maintaining our troops during the time of the rebellion, we have since sent two large sums to that country, occasioned, I may say, by the rebellion : That is to say, 10,000*l.* to the city of Glasgow, for making good the damage done them by the rebels ; and 152,000*l.* for purchasing the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland \* ; and if this bill be agreed to, we must send a larger sum than both these put together, upon what I think a chimerical and impracticable project, which is that of planting industry, religion, and loyalty among the people of the highlands of Scotland, by trustees appointed by the crown for that purpose. This may be done in a course of years by the nobility and gentlemen who have land estates in that country. if they would unite together for the purpose, as they have lately done in Ireland, without any expence to the publick ; but it is chimerical in the publick to undertake it, or to put itself to any expence upon that head ; and as this laudable undertaking has been set on foot and promoted in Ireland chiefly by the gentlemen of England, or the low country of Scotland, who had purchased, or succeeded to their ancestors, who had purchased forfeited estates there at a small price, it confirms what I have said before, that the best way for improving the highlands and reforming the people, would be to sell these forfeited estates at any price to gentlemen of England, or the low country of Scotland, whose interest would be to root out that clannish spirit which prevails in the

highlands, and to propagate a spirit of industry among the people ; whereas if you sell these estates, or give the management of them, to the chiefs of other clans, the same clannish spirit will be preferred to any other, and those chiefs who are now your favourites, may in a few years become more dangerous enemies than the former.

These, my lords, are my reasons for being against the bill now under consideration ; and if they are not sufficient for convincing your lordships, I hope they will at least be sufficient for excusing my giving a negative to the question.

*Upon this C. Plinius Cæcilius stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.*

*My Lords,*

FROM the several acts that have been passed your lordships will see, that ever since the last rebellion we have had two ends in view : One to prevent any future rebellion, and the other to improve the highlands and islands of Scotland, by introducing and propagating manufacture, agriculture and fisheries. Now it is certain, and even the noble duke himself seems to agree, that neither of these ends can be answered, if the disaffected chiefs should again get possession of their estates in that country ; for as they have done before, they will think of nothing but cultivating a clannish spirit, and breeding their people up to arms, in order to raise a new rebellion against the government, as soon as a favourable opportunity offers. We must therefore by all means prevent its being in their power ever again to get possession of their land estates ; but this it is impossible to prevent, if you allow those estates to be sold to the highest bidder ; for there is not one of these estates on which there are not claims entered for ex-

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crediting the value of the estate, were it even to be sold at as high a price as any lands can be sold in that country; and tho' it cannot by any means be proved, yet it is certain, that most of these claims are fraudulent, and made by trustees for the use of the forfeiting person. The claims are in appearance so fair, and so well established, that they must be by law allowed, and being allowed, the claimants may then outbid any fair purchaser that can be expected. By this means the claimants must get into possession; and as their claims are all in trust for the forfeiting person, their possession will in effect, tho' not in appearance, be his possession. The tenants of the estate will still look upon him as their master, he will have the whole management, and the whole of the profits will come to his use.

To state this matter in a clear light, my lords, let us suppose, that one of these estates, not worth above 10,000*l.* at the most, has incontestable claims entered upon it to the amount of 15 or 20,000*l.* and that of these claims 14 or 18,000*l.* are fraudulent and in trust for the forfeiting person. If this estate were to be sold by publick sale, some person in trust for him might bid 15 or 20,000*l.* for it; because when he had done so, he would really have but one or 2000*l.* to pay; but if any stranger should bid up to that sum, he must pay the whole money, because all the fraudulent claimants would insist upon having their money from him. Therefore it is certain, that for such an estate no private man can or will outbid the trustee for the forfeiting person, and it would be ridiculous in the government to attempt it; because it would amount to an infinite sum of money, and because it would put the forfeiting person in more affluent circumstances than ever he was before his rebellion; for all those fraudulent claimants would pay the money over to him as soon as they had received it, and it would

be lodged somewhere abroad for the benefit of him and his family.

The noble duke, I find, my lords, is so sanguine as to hope, that all these fraudulent claims may be detected, but from experience I am induced to entertain no such hopes; and the noble duke himself gave us a good reason for not entertaining any such. The people of that country are so faithful to one another, in every case where they think their honour concerned, that no reward can tempt them, no terror can frighten them to betray their trust: They will take any oath you can frame, rather than discover what they think their honour obliges them to conceal; and this fidelity reaches even to the very lowest of the people, as was apparent in the case of Porteous, mentioned by the noble duke. How then can we expect, that trusts will be discovered where none but gentlemen are concerned?

Thus, my lords, as it is impossible to distinguish between claims or debts that are fraudulent and those that are real, and as the justice of our government requires that all lawful creditors should be satisfied, as far as the true value of the estate will go, in every case where the incontestable claims amount to more than the true value, the government must make good that value to the creditors, or the estate must be put up to publick sale, and sold to the highest bidder, without exception, if he be a person capable by our laws to purchase. If you make no exception, the highest bidder will certainly be some trustee for the forfeiting person or family; and if by a new law you should make any exception, the creditors will exclaim, that you have not done them justice, because by making such an exception, you prevented the estate's being sold at its full value. For example, my lords; suppose you should by a new law order these highland estates to be sold to the highest bidder at a publick sale,



sale, but that no man born, or who was descended of any family in that country, should be a purchaser, do you think, that the forfeiting person could not find a trustee in the low country of Scotland, or perhaps in England or Ireland, to purchase the estate for his benefit? and such trustee would certainly, for the reason I have assigned, be the highest bidder; and if no such trustee could be found, or did appear as a bidder, I am persuaded, the estate could not, with such an exception, be sold for a fourth part of its value; consequently the creditors would lose three fourths of their debts, and this they would impute to the exception you had made by your new law, which would raise a general outcry against the government.

We know, my lords, how shy people are to purchase forfeited estates, especially in the highlands of Scotland: We know how difficult it was to find purchasers for the estates forfeited by the rebellion in 1715. I very much doubt, whether we could then have found purchasers at any price for the estates forfeited in Scotland, if a company here in England, merely from a humour of stockjobbing, had not presented themselves as purchasers; and the fate of that company will not be an encouragement to any other company to engage in such an undertaking; for no company can pretend to improve an estate by agriculture; and as companies, like rich young heirs, and perhaps some of riper years, are generally cheated by their stewards, it can never be worth the while of any company to purchase estates at near the full value, nor will any company ever do so, if they have no other view than merely that of reaping the annual profits. I therefore am of opinion, that it is in vain to think of finding any purchasers for these highland estates, but such as are trustees for the forfeiting persons; and I am persuaded, the noble duke would

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not be for admitting any purchasers who may be suspected of being so. But as the claims upon every one of these estates far exceed the true value, they must in a short time be sold to the highest bidder, that is to say, to the trustee for the forfeiting person, or the publick must resolve to take them at the highest price that can reasonably be put upon them. So far then the bill now before us is not choice but necessity, in order to give satisfaction to the creditors, and at the same time prevent the estates falling again into the hands of those who never have, nor ever will make use of them but for disturbing the tranquillity of their country.

As to the other parts of this bill, my lords; I mean the management which these estates are to be put under, and the uses to which the rents and profits of them are to be applied, I wish the noble duke had been pleased to give us a better scheme; for at present I am of opinion, that the scheme of this bill is the best that could be contrived. His majesty may by the bill name as many commissioners as he pleases, and tho' he is not to grant salaries, he may grant favours to such as appear to be active and diligent in the execution of the trust he reposes in them; therefore I am far from thinking that none but such as have large estates in the neighbouring highlands will accept and act as commissioners: I hope some of the lords of this country will, and I am persuaded, several of the nobility and gentlemen of the low country of Scotland will be fond of the commission, and for their own sakes will be active in civilizing a people, who were formerly so apt to make inroads and commit depredations upon their estates in the low country.

Then as to strangers, my lords, who may be prevailed on to go and settle in the highlands, it is not supposed, I hope, that we are to banish, transport,

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transport, or exterminate all the natives, or that the country is quite waste and destitute of inhabitants ; we are only to get a few intelligent and industrious farmers and masters of manufacture, with some servants and journeymen, and a few who understand fishing and curing of fish, to go and settle there, in order to serve as examples to the people of the country, and to instruct and employ such of them as may incline to be industrious, which I am persuaded will be the greatest part, as soon as they are made sensible of the plenty and independency that attend industry. As to farmers, I am persuaded, that many from the low country of Scotland, and some perhaps from England, will be induced by the cheapness of the leases to go and settle there ; and as to manufacturers, tradesmen, and fishermen, they will be induced to go and settle there by the cheapness of provisions, and the plenty of business which they must have in a country, where there are none or but very few of the same trade. Therefore I am convinced, that as many as are wanted may be got as soon as it is known that they will be protected and encouraged by the commissioners ; and no one of the commissioners can refuse his protection and encouragement, because the other commissioners would soon be informed of it, and would get him removed, which the crown will by this bill have a power to do, whenever it pleases. I shall indeed grant, that it may at first be necessary to lay out some money for building houses for such strangers, as may be willing to come and settle there : For this purpose the commissioners will have a fund of about 4000*l.* yearly, by which means several villages may soon be erected, where a few companies of soldiers may be quartered, which for want of such accommodation cannot be done at present ; and this, with the countenance of

such of the commissioners as have estates in that country, will be sufficient for protecting the new settlers against any insult that may be offered by the natives.

I cannot therefore, my lords, comprehend why there should be any difficulty in introducing industrious strangers into the highlands ; and the introduction of such is certainly the most effectual method for giving a turn to the spirit of the natives, both with respect to industry and loyalty. It was this that gave the first turn to the spirit of the people in Ireland ; for that country was in almost a continued course of rebellion from the time it was conquered by our brave King Henry II. to the reign of James I. In his reign a number of industrious strangers both from England and Scotland were introduced into Ireland ; and when the rebellion of 1641 was extinguished by Oliver Cromwell, he gave the lands of many of the rebels to his victorious soldiers, who were left in possession for some time after the restoration, as the rebels had no merit to plead with Charles II. because they had first rebelled against his father ; but as most of them were Roman catholicks, the duke of York, afterwards king James II. had interest enough to get an act passed in Ireland, called an act of explanations, by which many of the old proprietors were restored to their estates ; and the consequence was, that most of them joined in the rebellion raised in Ireland at the time of the revolution, which gave an opportunity for introducing more industrious strangers from England and Scotland, into Ireland, and laid the foundation for that spirit of industry and improvement, now so prevalent among the people of that island.

In the highlands of Scotland, my lords, it will be the same, if you can but introduce a few industrious strangers among them, to give the natives.

natives a taste of that happiness which attends industry; and the land-holders in that country who are friends to our present establishment, are ready to join in every method for improving the country and rendering the people industrious; because, as they have no view of ever rebelling against the government, they chuse rather to have their rental increased by a rich and laborious people, than to be followed into a rebellion by a number of idle and desperate beggars. But if you allow the disaffected chiefs to recover possession of their estates, they will continue to have quite contrary views, and consequently will endeavour to defeat every method you can take for improving the country and civilizing the people; for one of them, lord Lovat by name, said to two gentlemen who visited him a few days before his death, that they ought to be against the jurisdiction bill, because the increase of their estates by that bill, would not give them such an interest at court as the power did which they were thereby to be deprived of.

This, my lords, was his way of thinking, and it always was the way of thinking among those who affected military power rather than riches. Before the union of the crowns the borders of Scotland were as bad, or rather worse than the highlands are now: The chiefs thought of nothing but their military power, and the people were idle and poor, and always ready at their desire to rebel against the government of Scotland, or to commit depredations on England. But that union introduced industry and riches among them, and this put an end to their rebellious, rapacious spirit; for an industrious, rich people will never be ready to take arms against the government of their country, as was evident in the last rebellion, with regard to the people of the estate mentioned by the noble duke: Most of them, it is true, were forced into the re-

bellion; and for this very reason it was necessary to include that estate in this bill, in order to prevent the people's being again exposed to the like misfortune.

From what I have said, my lords, I hope it will appear, that the purposes intended by this bill are far from being impracticable: Nay, I believe, it will appear, that there is no other way of keeping these estates out of the hands of the disaffected chiefs, and consequently that the improvement of the highlands and the civilizing the people are not practicable in any other way; and as to the danger of what is proposed by this bill, I am surprised to hear any such thing apprehended. The power of these disaffected chiefs is not to be transferred to any other chiefs: It is to be wholly lodged in the crown: The commissioners must in every thing act in the name of the crown, and are to be removeable at the pleasure of the crown. Can it under these circumstances be supposed possible for any one of these commissioners to usurp the power of all the rest? Can it be supposed that any future administration will be so negligent and unwise as to admit of any such attempt, since it will always be in their power to defeat such a design, by removing such a commissioner?

Then, my lords, as to the publick utility to be expected from this bill, when I consider the frequent and great dangers we have since the revolution been exposed to from the highlands of Scotland: When I consider what a vast tract of country lies there uncultivated: When I consider the rich mines of lead that may probably be discovered in those mountains: And when I consider the beneficial fisheries that may be established upon the western coast and islands of Scotland, and the addition that may thereby be made to our naval power, I am astonished to hear it suggested, that the utility to be expected is not worth the expence.

Private men will, it is true, reap an advantage from the improvements proposed; but even this will be an advantage to the publick, and the other advantages to be reaped by the publick will certainly far exceed in value the small sum that is to be paid A for the purchase of those estates. And as to the objections made against the restraints laid upon the commissioners with regard to leases, if they should be found inconvenient, they may be altered; for this law is not designed to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, never to be altered or amended. It is impossible to foresee all the inconveniences that may happen, or all the regulations that may be found necessary; but the general scope of the bill is right, and indeed absolutely necessary for our future security; and whatever new regulations may hereafter be found requisite, I hope they will be taken care of.

As to the share paid by Scotland towards the land-tax, it is what they agreed to pay, and we agreed to accept of, at the time of the union; and as to every other tax which it is possible to collect in that country, I believe, they pay above that proportion; but I wish, my lords, that all such comparisons were let alone; for if we were to compare what is paid to the publick by the county of Middlesex, including London, with what is paid by any other county in England, I believe, the difference would be found very considerable; yet the county of Middlesex is not from thence to claim any superior care either from the government or legislature; because it is by means of the other counties that it is enabled to pay more than its share. And as to what the noble duke was pleased to observe about the collection of taxes, or the administration of justice in Scotland, if an inquiry should be set on foot, I believe, it would be easy to answer every objection. All I shall say at present

is, that a tax may be practicable in one part of the country, and yet not in another, because the expence of the collection would exceed the produce of the tax. And whatever tales may be told here, the officers of justice in Scotland cannot punish a man until he is proved guilty, nor can they banish a man for an offence that has been pardoned by his majesty's most gracious indemnity. But as none of these things have any relation to the present question, I shall give your lordships no further trouble; as I have already answered every material objection I have heard against the bill, and, I hope, shewn, not only that it is absolutely necessary, but that in all appearance it will be highly advantageous to the publick.

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

*As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB are not inserted in their journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.*

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*As we frequently hear of Differences and Misunderstandings between the Magistracy and Citizens of Dublin, we shall give our Readers the Substance of Mr. la Touche's Address, in behalf of the Citizens, to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant, which will give some Light into that Affair. After handsomely complimenting his Grace, he proceeds thus:*

IT is not within the commission I have received from my fellow-citizens, to lay before your grace any matters of a controverted nature. This will be more properly done, if your grace should think fitting to call the parties before you; but I flatter myself, it cannot be

be displeasing to your grace, that I should lay before you that plan of government and administration, which prevails in the metropolis of that realm, over which his majesty, from his paternal regard to the welfare of his subjects, has appointed your grace his lieutenant.

The government of this city is, my lord, in a lord-mayor, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and about 112 common-council-men. The lord-mayor and sheriffs are elected by the aldermen alone; who fill up likewise all vacancies in their board by elections among themselves, exclusively of the commons and citizens. The commons of the city are those who have served the office of sheriff, and 96 persons elected by the aldermen, from a double return made to them from the 25 subordinate corporations of this city. But of the validity of this return, the aldermen are the sole judges, and if the signature of any one of the masters or wardens of the returning corporation should be wanting, if absence or sickness, accident or neglect, should prevent any of them from signing it; the aldermen do then elect from the whole corporation, without any regard to the return made to them, or without any regard to the opinions, which the corporation may have of the capacity or integrity of the persons, whom the aldermen are pleased to elect, as representatives from that body.

The lord-mayor and aldermen have the election of treasurer in themselves alone; those of recorder and other officers, in the city; and the disposal and management of the city revenues, in them conjointly with the sheriffs and commons, who are all of them in reality elected by the aldermen.

The justices of the peace are the lord-mayor, recorder, and such of the aldermen who have served the office of lord-mayor, or who after their election have been excused that office; of the former there are now eight, and of the latter no less than seven.

This, my lord, the aldermen would willingly persuade themselves and others to be the legal government of this city; and I make no doubt, but they will also allow as truth, what I shall lay before your grace, concerning the administration of these powers.

I shall go no farther back than the two last years, the conduct and behaviour of the former rulers in this city are foreign to my purpose; but the behaviour of the present may be presumed to elaim, in some measure, the attention of your grace.

The election of lord mayor is indis-

putably in the aldermen alone, and this election has, time out of mind, been made with regard to seniority, unless there was some apparent incapacity or demerit in the person, whose turn it became to be elected in that office: But we have lately seen an alderman twice set aside from the chair, for no reason that the aldermen would assign, but their mere will; for no reasons that can be guessed at, but because that alderman had some share in the affections of the citizens, and had probably shewn too much honesty and spirit to have given any expectations, that he would concur with the board in the measures, then probably resolved on, to set aside the returns, which were then shortly to be made by the several subordinate corporations, of representatives in the common-council.

As to the election of sheriffs and aldermen, it is a matter which they alone are judges of; they best know, whether in these they have had more regard to the merit and capacity of the persons, than to the securing their own interest and power.

In the election of the present common-council, they have set aside the return of 62 merchants, because the return was signed only by one master and two wardens, the other master being an alderman, and having out of modesty declined to put his name to that return, on whose validity he was to sit as a judge. They set aside the return of six weavers, signed by the master and one warden, because the signature of the other warden, who lay at the point of death, 20 miles from Dublin, was wanting to it. They set aside the return of four tallow-chandlers, and six sadlers, for a similar reason. They set aside the return of four hosiers, one of the wardens being then England. They set aside the return of 8 brewers, because the master had refused to sign a return, in which he was not named. They elected four shoemakers, because the master would not make the return agreed on by the corporation, for which service he was rewarded by a place in the common-council, as a representative for that corporation; which, at the same time deprived him of his office of master, for so notorious a breach of trust. They elected from out the whole corporation, four butchers, because the heads of it could not agree, in making a return. So that of the 96 persons, who now compose in the common-council the representatives of the 25 subordinate corporations, there are no more than 44 who have been elected or returned by the corporations, they are supposed to represent.

As to the management of the revenues, I shall only observe, that the city has already contracted a debt of about 40,000*l.* and part of this has been expended, in defending the law-suits commenced against some of their officers, by the citizens. The office of treasurer, of which they have the election in themselves, is annual, and, till very lately, merely nominal. It is used to be given to the lord-mayor of the preceding year, and half the perquisites of the office was looked upon as an addition to the appointments of the office of mayor; the other half of the poundage was given to a receiver-general, who was elected for life by the whole common-council; but the aldermen have, since the death of the late receiver-general, entirely suppressed that office, and do now annually elect a treasurer, who does the business of a receiver-general; and what little controul, the commons had on that office, is now entirely abolished.

The freemen of Dublin, in number about 3000, who are not of the common-council, are allowed no voice or controul in the general assemblies of the city, no votes in the election of their magistrates, no absolute choice of their representatives in common-council, no one right or privilege, distinct from those of the inhabitants of the city, who are not admitted in its franchises.

This, my lord, is the present condition of the freemen; and can they appear criminal, tho' it should be allowed, that they are discontented with this condition? Is it going beyond their sphere, to endeavour at being again restored to a more popular government?—to a government, in which alone, virtue can find its place.—If virtue be a sensation\*, and not the consequence of acquired knowledge, a sensation which may be, and often is, as strongly felt by the lowest, as by the highest person of the state: If every other form of government, besides a popular, can be supported without it: If virtue consists in a love of the publick: What room is there for it in a corporation, where there is properly no speaking in publick—in a corporation where the highest offices are not the objects of a sensible man's ambition—where the senate elect themselves; where the executive and legislative part of government are in the same hands—and where the people are just—nothing at all?

If such be the constitution of this city, in what estimation must be held the king who could have established, the parliament who could have confirmed, or the people who could have accepted of it?—

But to that gracious Providence, which has been so signally watchful of the liberties of these kingdoms, even when we least deserved it, it is owing, that there never did exist any such king, such a parliament, and such a people, at one and the same time.

A The first charter to this city was granted to people, who were free, and who knew the value of liberty—to the citizens of Bristol, who were encouraged to settle here by the grant of a free and popular government, in which every freeman had a share; in which a perfect equality was preserved; in which there was no rash pre-eminence or power, but what was owing to the appointment of the citizens, who were the electors of all their magistrates, and who without any common-council, made bye-laws, and transacted every other business of government.

B All subsequent charters have supposed the citizens to be invested with great powers, in the government of the city. C When power was granted to the aldermen, of electing justices of the peace, it was, as is rehearsed in that charter, upon an information, that these aldermen were elected by the whole body. When it was thought proper by the parliament, and by the privy-council of this kingdom, to curtail the privileges of the city, and to enlarge the powers of the board of aldermen, a due regard was still preserved to the liberties and rights of the citizens; and the laws at this day in force, are sufficient, in the opinion of our ablest lawyers, to restore the citizens to a great part of their privileges.

To these laws the citizens have had recourse, and have commenced two suits in the court of King's-bench; the one, in order to establish a right, which the free citizens claim, of a negative on the proceedings of the common-council; the other, in order to restrain the aldermen from setting aside the returns made to them for representatives in common-council; and they have great reason to believe, that they will succeed in both these points. F For the leave to file informations against the officers elected without the concurrence of the citizens, was not surprised from the court; the aldermen had opposed such leave being granted, and it was not till after many a hearing and much debate, that the court determined there was sufficient ground and reasons for them to grant trials of those points; and the aldermen do now wait the issue of those two trials, with as much anxiety, as the citizens do, with expectation.

G But these are not the only points in which the citizens think themselves aggrieved.

grieved. Their right of electing aldermen in concurrence with the aldermen and commons; their right in the government of the Blue-coat-hospital and in the management of the Ballast-office, their right of excusing from the office of lord-mayor and sheriffs: All these points will be successively tried in the proper courts of law, unless that your grace, in your great wisdom, should think it more expedient, that the whole constitution of this city should be now modelled by the legislature of this kingdom.

And, in truth, my lord, it is impossible that it should subsist much longer in the form it now is; every support in every kind of government is wanting in it—dignity in its magistracy—moderation in its oligarchy, or equality in what it partakes of democracy. If it has subsisted so long, it is only owing to the virtue of the people, who, tho' they cannot love this form of government in the city, are truly affected with a love for the constitution of their country—who submit to servility in a corporation, whilst they retain their liberty as subjects.—If this city's government does yet subsist, it is owing to the loyalty of the people, to their love of order and peace, for which they have at all times been remarkable; and to their hopes, that under your grace's protection, the laws of the country, or the interposition of the legislature, will procure them a restoration of their lost rights, which, while they retain their present honesty and spirit, they must be incapable of making an ill use of.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT, continued from p. 365, and concluded.*

WE shall now conclude this summary with an account of some of the most remarkable affairs, in which no bill was brought in, nor seemed to be intended; the first of which may be said to have some relation to the poor's bills, of which we have already given abstracts\*, and was thus: December 9, the clerk of the house was called upon to inform the house, whether returns had been made to the orders of that house, of the 20th day of March in the then last session of parliament, whereby the accounts of the total amount of the sums of money annually assessed upon every parish, township, or extra-parochial place, in England and Wales, towards the relief of the poor, from Easter 1747, to Easter 1750, together with accounts of the number of work-houses established for the employment or relief of the poor, were ordered to be transmitted to

the clerk of that house; and he having acquainted the house, that several clerks of the peace and town-clerks had not made returns to the said orders, it was thereupon ordered, That the several persons who had not complied with the said orders, should forthwith require, prepare, and transmit to the clerk of that house, such accounts; and that the justices of the peace of the several counties, ridings, divisions, and liberties, in England and Wales, should, at their next general or quarter sessions, give proper directions for requiring, preparing, and transmitting to the clerk of that house, such of the said accounts as should not then appear to have been transmitted to him.

This was all that was done in this affair last session; but as it appeared from some of the accounts transmitted, that monstrous sums had been raised by the poor rates in some parishes, it may in some future session occasion an inquiry into the disposal of those sums, as well as some new regulations for the future. And on Dec. 19, an order was made, that the vestry clerks of the several parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster should lay before the house, the amount of the scavengers' rates for their respective parishes, for one year last past, which may likewise occasion an inquiry, and some new regulations.

Jan. 16, it was resolved to address his majesty, that he would order the further sum of 5000l. to be advanced, towards defraying the expence of printing the Journals of that house, and to assure his majesty, that the house would make good the same; and on the 22d, Mr. Comptroller acquainted the house, that his majesty would give directions accordingly.

—25. A committee was appointed to inquire into the management and application of all such sums of money as had been collected, within ten years last past, by virtue of any act of parliament, for repairing any particular highways; and that they should report the matters, as they should appear to them, together with their observations thereupon, to the house. On March 10, this committee was ordered to make their report, which Mr. Potter, their chairman, accordingly did on the 12th; and thereupon the following resolutions were agreed to by the house, *nemine contradicente*, viz.

1. That in all future bills for acts of parliament for the erecting or continuing any turnpike, a clause should be inserted, to oblige the commissioners of such turnpike, to take security from their treasurer or receiver, for the faithful execution of the said office.

a. That

2. That in all future bills for acts of parliament for the erecting or continuing any turnpike, a clause should be inserted, to prevent any person, who shall be nominated a commissioner, from acting or voting in the business of the said turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an estate in land, or a personal estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such bills.

And it was likewise ordered, *nem. con.* that these resolutions should be made standing orders of the house.

Jan. 28, a motion was made in the house of lords by the duke of Bedford, To present an address to his majesty, beseeching him, in the most dutiful manner, that, during this time of public tranquillity, his majesty would be graciously pleased not to enter into any subsidiary treaties with foreign princes, which are so burthenome to this nation; on which motion there was a debate, as the same was strenuously supported by his grace, and opposed by the duke of Newcastle, the earl of Sandwich, the earl of Halifax, and the earl of Granville; and upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative, without a division.

The next day, the same motion was made by the lord Harley in the house of commons, on which there was a very long debate, the motion being supported by the lord Strange, Mr. Prowie, Mr. Morton, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Fazakerly; and opposed by Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Hampden; but in this house too the question passed in the negative, without a division.

Feb. 10, an order was made, that the clerk of the peace, treasurer or treasurers, or other proper officer or officers, of every county, riding, division, and liberty in England and Wales, should, with all convenient speed, transmit to the clerk of that house, in order to be laid before the house, an account of the amount of the total sum yearly paid in such county, &c. for the charges of passing vagrants, from the commencement of an act made in the 17th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An act to amend, and make more effectual, the laws relating to rogues, &c.*

And we shall conclude this summary with observing, that, March 11, a petition of the subscribing merchants of the city of London, in behalf of themselves, and all other merchants of Great-Britain, was presented to the house and read; alledging, that several foreigners have, of late years, been induced to come over into England, in order to obtain private acts of parliament for their naturalization, with a view to gain some advantages to

themselves in point of trade, and in particular to avoid the payment of aliens duties on the goods and merchandizes, which they transport from foreign parts into this kingdom, but having obtained such acts, returned back to their native country, where they constantly reside, and consequently bear no part of the publick taxes, nor in any manner contribute towards the support of the state, or at all answer the intention of the legislature; which undoubtedly is, by granting to foreigners the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the natural born subjects of this kingdom, and thereby encouraging such foreigners to transport themselves and their estates hither, to encrease the number of people, and advance the wealth and strength of the nation; whereas, there is great reason to suspect, that these persons, so naturalized and returning to foreign countries, out of the jurisdiction of the crown of Great-Britain, frequently cover, under their names, the goods of aliens imported into this kingdom, and not being amenable to the process of the courts of justice here, are in no danger of incurring the penalties, to which the subjects residing within this kingdom are liable for such offences; and therefore, as it is highly conducive to the publick welfare, that Great-Britain should be furnished with merchandize by her own subjects, in the same manner as her shipping is secured by the act of navigation, and as it is manifestly inconsistent with the view of the legislature, in granting the benefit of naturalization, that foreigners so naturalized should withdraw themselves out of the allegiance of the crown of Great-Britain, praying the house to take the premises into their consideration, and to make provision for preventing this abuse of the favour of parliament, by restraining, for the future, the benefit of naturalization, to the time during which foreigners shall reside within this realm, in such manner, and under such limitations, as to the house shall appear fit.

As this petition was signed by a great number of the most eminent merchants, the names of the subscribers were, upon motion, all read; and the petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table; but on the 19th, when the report from the committee, to whom the ingrossed bill from the lords, intituled, *An act for naturalizing John Meybohm*, was committed, was made, a clause, to the same purpose with the prayer of this petition, was offered to be added to the bill, and a motion made for that purpose; whereupon this petition, was, upon motion, again read, and a debate arising in the house, it was ad-  
journal



Journed until the 23d, and several merchants being ordered to attend, they were then examined, and it was resolved, that the said clause should be made part of the bill. With this clause the bill was next day read a third time and passed; and as the clause was agreed to by the house of lords, we may suppose, that such a clause will be hereafter inserted in every naturalization bill.

Having thus given a short account of the most remarkable affairs of last session, we shall only add, that, March 26, his majesty came to the house of lords, and after giving the royal assent to all the acts then ready for the same, concluded the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our Magazine for that month, p. 145.

LEANDER and ETHELINDA: Or the distressing Story of two Lovers, as related by LEANDER to a Gentleman who accidentally met him in St. James's Park.

THE persecution of creditors, dear Sir, and the inhumanity of a parent, has reduced Leander, to the despicable situation in which you now behold him. Two years have I languished in a goal; and what is more terrible, two years has my amiable Ethelinda suffered for me, hunger, cold and nakedness. I married this jewel of her sex, after a courtship, which I yet cannot reflect upon without pleasure; and believe me, I would rather again undergo all the calamities with which I have been already oppress'd, than live one day without her, or at least without the thoughts of her being mine. I married her in opposition to the authority of her father, whose cruel heart has not yet relented; and tho' he has been made acquainted with the poor innocent's distress, he has never discovered any anxiety about her, or contributed in the least to prevent her from perishing.

What will not lovers do, whose passions are strong, mutually delicate and refined! I say, what will they not do for one another? My fondness suggested a thousand pleasures that would arise from our union; her fancy likewise sed her with the ideas of future rapture: It was, perhaps, difficult to determine which of us loved with the greatest ardour; an union therefore was effected. The fruits of our marriage soon discovered themselves, and my Ethelinda's pregnancy procured her dismissal from her parents house. When we were thus toss'd upon the world, we were without friends, and almost without money; my little stock was quite exhausted at the time my wife's labour came on, and there per-

September, 1752.

haps never was distress so acute as mine. There was a necessity, however, to save appearances, and till that melancholy occasion was over, not altogether to sink into the meanness of apparent poverty: And oh! it is hard for those who have been accustomed to look like persons of fashion, and to keep such company as their birth intitles them to; it is indeed hard to mingle with the vulgar, and to be obliged to drop those outward ornaments, which characterise genteel life. Necessity, however, has no law; and rather than perish by want, I was obliged to have recourse to such expedients as I cannot think of without shuddering, and from which as yet I am not delivered. Judge the misery of one who loved like me, and who could do no more for the happiness of her he doated on: Every tear from her eye was like a dagger to my heart; every sigh of sorrow more pungent than the sharpest arrow in the quiver of disease. Not to detain you by minute relations, I was arrested by my landlord, who was as void of bowels as the lion of the desert, and as much removed from tenderness as if he had not had the human form stamped upon him. I had no time to apply to any whom I imagined would assist me; to a goal I was hurried, and my other creditors took the alarm, and joined with the brute that arrested me in continuing my confinement: My landlord represented to them that I was a sharper, that the wife of my bosom was a strumpet, that my principles were bad; and by the assistance of falsehood, so far biased my other petty creditors, as to make them subscribe each a sum to continue my confinement. The time came when the law allows a prisoner to sue for a small pittance of maintenance, and I found the monsters disposed to grant it, rather than set me at liberty, tho' all the debts I owed did not exceed 60l. In vain I remonstrated and sent them letters, which would have melted any hearts but those of adamant, especially when it is considered that my Ethelinda was the bearer, who, I believe, never failed to mingle tears with her supplications. I sued in vain, nor did any of my old companions, with whom many a time I have toasted the beauties of the day, so much as enquire whether I was or was not in existence. You may now imagine me suffering all the rigour peculiar to debtors who are entirely destitute of money; insulted by the goaler, despised even by my fellow prisoners, and hunger, the most insupportable of evils, continually oppressing me; my bed was the floor, and I had no covering to hide me from the cold:

But in all this distress, do you think my Ethelinda forsook me? No! like the Belvidera of Otway, as I suffering lay and swell'd with sorrow,

— She crept to my bosom,  
Poured the balm of love into my soul,  
And kiss'd me to my rest.

I had no more than the goal allowance; my Ethelinda sared as I did, and there was no pain I bore in which she did not sympathize; her tender arms were the pillows of my head, while her delicate bosom bled more for me than for her own sufferings. A twelvemonth and a half elapsed in this misery, and at last, tired with the expences of my poor support, the monsters thought proper to grant me a discharge; but even when this was effected, my liberty was yet at a distance; the fees I could not pay, and now the gaoler used me with still greater severity, and seldom spoke to me without some opprobrious terms; for which, had my circumstances been otherwise, I certainly had sacrificed him to my resentment. It happened that my wife in paying a visit to a distant relation, was so fortunate, notwithstanding her dejection of countenance and disadvantageous appearance, to strike a stranger, who, upon enquiring into her circumstances, and the truth being told him, set us free; released us from a horrible dungeon, and professed friendship and compassion for so miserable a couple. But here again I was unfortunate, his pretended benevolence was no other than base selfishness; he indeed put on the appearance of superlative compassion, but it was only the appearance; his purposes were dishonourable: He dared to address my wife, and made such proposals to her as I cannot bear to think of; and if I should again be thrown into a dungeon and perish with want, I would not accept from him the smallest pittance to support me; my wife's honour is dearer to me than life itself.

These are the sufferings I have already bore, these the circumstances I am now in; and I believe, of all the wretches who breathe the open air, I am supreme in misery; and unless Providence soon raises us a friend, we are likely to become still more wretched.—Here he ended with a sigh, which was no other than the eloquence of distress.—We were afterwards informed, that by a lucky turn in his affairs, this vicious youth was removed above necessity.

History of the EAST-INDIA Company.  
(See p. 367.)

THE East-India company is the most considerable and flourishing compa-

ny of trade in this Kingdom; as also one of the greatest in Europe for riches, power, and extensive privileges; as appears by the many ships of burthen which they constantly employ; the very advantageous settlements they have abroad; their large storehouses, and sales of goods and merchandize at home; with the particular laws and statutes made in their favour.

This company was originally formed towards the latter end of the reign of Q. Elizabeth; their charter being dated in 1599. This charter was renewed by K. James I. and also by Charles II. in 1662, who granted them an abundance of privileges they had not before enjoyed: which charter is properly the basis of the company, and was afterwards confirmed by K. James II.

The shares, or subscriptions, of the company, were originally only of 50*l*. sterling; but, the directors having a considerable dividend to make in 1676, it was agreed to join the profit to the original, instead of withdrawing it; whereby the shares were doubled, and became of 100*l*. sterling. The first capital was only 369,891*l*. 5*s*. which, being thus doubled, amounted to 739,782*l*. 10*s*. to which, if 963,639*l*. the profits of the company to the year 1685, be added, the whole stock will be 1,703,421*l*.

The company, having sustained several losses by the Dutch and the subjects of the Great Mogul, began to be in a declining way at the revolution; when the war with France put it into so desperate a condition, that appearing scarce possible to be supported, a new one was erected.

The rise of this new company was occasioned by the great case of the old company being taken into consideration by the parliament; which case had been depending several years; and, because of its intricacy, had been first referred by the parliament to the king, and by him back to the parliament again, in the year 1668; when the old company offered to advance 700,000*l*. at 4 per cent. for the service of the government, in case the trade to India might be settled on them exclusive of all others; and the parliament seemed inclined to embrace their proposal. But another number of merchants, of whom Mr. Shepherd was the chief, and who were supported by Mr. Montague, chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to the house of commons to raise two millions at 8 per cent. upon condition the trade to India might be settled on the subscribers exclusive of all others: They also proposed that these subscribers should not be obliged to trade in a joint stock; but if any

any members of them should afterwards desire to be incorporated, a charter should be granted to them for that purpose. The house judged this new overture not only to be more advantageous to the government, but also very likely to settle this controverted trade on a better foundation than it was on before; a bill was, therefore, brought in for settling the trade to the East-Indies, according to these limitations, and some further resolutions.

The old East-India company presented a petition against this bill; which, notwithstanding, was passed in favour of the new company, who obtained a charter of incorporation, dated Sept. 5, 1698, by the name of "*The general society intitled to the advantages given by an act of parliament for advancing a sum not exceeding two millions for the service of the crown of England.*" Whereby the sum total of all the subscriptions was made the principal stock of the corporation; and the new company was invested with the same privileges as were granted to the old company, by the charter of king Charles II. However, the old company was by the act indulged with leave to trade to the Indies until Michaelmas, 1701.

The fund of this new company became so considerable, and subscriptions were carried on with such facility, that, in less than two years, the company put to sea forty ships equipped for its trade; which was double the number employed by the old company in the most flourishing times of its commerce; and it sent annually a million sterling in specie to the Indies; whereas the old company had never sent above 500,000l.

The two companies subsisted a few years in a separate state; when, having a due regard to their common interests, and for the prevention of several inconveniences that might otherwise have happened, both to themselves and the nation in general, they agreed upon several articles for the union of the said companies.

Accordingly, in the year 1702, a new charter of union was granted the two companies by Q. Anne, under the name of *The united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies*, which was essentially the same with those of K. Charles, and K. William; because, by the union of the two companies, they have adopted all the regulations made for the government of the old company: so that the united company should rather be deemed the old company continued, than a corporation erected upon a different establishment. Which charter being since expired, another charter, with new powers, was granted them in 1730; and, in the 17th

year of K. George II. was continued until the 15th of March, 1780; when, on three years notice, and repayment of the capital stock borrowed by the government and the annuities, the company's right to the sole and exclusive trade to the East-Indies is to cease and determine.

To the 1,000,000l. advanced by the new company to William III. the united company, in the 6th year of Q. Anne, lent the government 1,200,000l. more; which made their whole loan amount to 2,200,000l.; being, what may properly be called, the capital stock of the company: The first loan of two millions was secured by the government out of the duties upon salt; and the additional stamp duties granted in the 9th and 10th years of William III. chargeable with the payment of 160,000l. as an yearly fund for paying the interest at 3l. per cent. but, by the act of the 3d of George II. this annuity of 160,000l. was reduced to 128,000l. and transferred as a charge upon the aggregate fund; and in 1749, it was reduced to 3l.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. until Christmas 1757, and after that to 3l. per cent. But besides this 2,200,000l. there is a million more due by the publick to this company, being lent by them at 3l. per cent. in the said 17th year of his present majesty.

For the oeconomy and policy of the united company, all persons, without exception, are admitted members of it, natives and foreigners, men and women; with this circumstance, that 500l. in the stock of the company gives the owner a vote in the general courts, and 2000l. qualifies him to be chosen a director. The directors are 24 in number, including the chairman and deputy chairman, who may be re-elected for 4 years successively. They have a salary of 1200l. a year, and the chairmen of 2000l. The meetings, or courts of directors, are to be held at least once a week; but are commonly oftener, being summoned as occasions require.

Out of the body of directors are chosen divers committees, who have the peculiar inspection of certain branches of the company's business; as the committee of correspondence, committee of buying, committee of treasury, committee of warehouses, committee of shipping, committee of accounts, committee of private trade, committee of house, and committee to prevent the growth of private trade.

This company is not only granted an exclusive privilege of trade to the Indies, and other extraordinary concessions from the government, by the charter; but there are also several acts of parliament

made in its behalf, whereby all the British subjects are restrained from going to the East-Indies; or from procuring, or acting under, any foreign commission, for sailing to, or trading there; or from subscribing to, or promoting, any foreign company, for trading there, under severe penalties; tho' upon the whole, this trade is monopolized by the company, and is generally esteemed highly injurious to the British navigation; as all monopolies are to that of every trading country; this is evident from the behaviour of the parliament in the reign of Charles II. who, after the publication of the charter, seemed to dislike the exclusive privilege of trade; which was no novelty; for as a celebrated French author says, it had been attempted in the reign of James I. who, fearing to risque his authority, chose rather to repeal a like privilege, which he granted to the colonies of Virginia, than to support the royal prerogative: However, Charles II. was more resolute, or more happy, than his grandfather; so that the question was debated in the court of common pleas, where it was decided in favour of the king.

I shall conclude my account of this company, with observing, that this company, as well as every company which is designed for building forts and making settlements in foreign countries, should have been at first incorporated *for ever*; because it is not to be expected, that a corporation will be at any great expence in building forts or making settlements, when

they are in danger of their corporation's being dissolved, before they can reap any benefit from the expence they have been at. This was foreseen by the administration at the end of Q. Anne's reign; therefore they established the South-Sea company *for ever*, tho' they went a little too far in giving that company a perpetual exclusive privilege; for tho' this may be necessary at first, it ought never to be made perpetual. From an act made in the next following session relating to the East-India company, it would seem, that there was then likewise a design to have established that company for ever; but how that design came to be laid aside does not appear, for had it been carried into execution, the French, in the last war, would not probably have found it so easy to make themselves masters of Madras: At least, if they had, the managers for the company would have been much more to blame.

C S I R,

THE following question was proposed in the Lady's Diary for the year 1728. Given the four sides of a trapezium, viz.  $AB=20$ ,  $BC=16$ ,  $CD=12$ ,  $DA=10$ ; required the greatest area; Solved in the following year thus:  $-x^6 + 1800x^6 - 1056272x^4 + 222272000x^2 - 8768000000 = 0$ . It is now required to find the same area by a simple equation.

Yeovil, Somersetshire,  
Aug. 27, 1752.

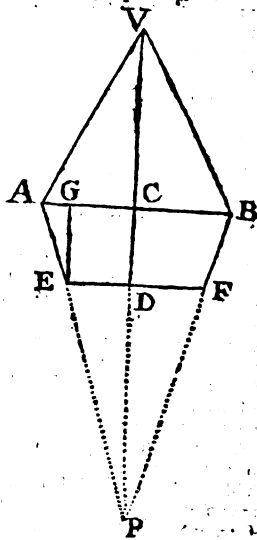
A. E.

A SOLUTION to the QUESTION in the Magazine for June last, p. 264.

LET  $AB=30$  feet = the diameter of the given periphery of the upper cone; then  $AC=15$ ,  $AV=25$ , Euc. I. 47.  $CV=20$ . Put  $A$  = the area of the greatest circle, then  $A \times \frac{3}{8} = 4711,92876$ , the solidity of the upper cone. Let  $EF=24$ , the diameter of the lesser periphery, then  $AC=ED=AG$ , by Euc. I. 47,  $\square A E - \square A G = \square G E = C D$ . And by a well known theorem, As  $AG : GE :: AC : CP$ , the perpendicular of the inverted cones. Then the solidity of lesser, taken from the greater, there will be left the solidity of the frustum =  $4598,40704 + 4711,92876 = 9310,33580$  = the solidity that the plane  $DEAV$  will make by one revolution round its altitude  $DV$ .

Norwich.

THOMAS GRIMES.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE famous Mr. de Buffon having in his Natural History given us a Table of the probabilities of the duration of the life of man, calculated from the mortality bills of three large parishes in the city of Paris, and twelve country parishes in the neighbourhood of that city, the same must, I think, be entertaining to all, and may be useful to many of your readers; therefore I have sent it you with the author's remarks upon it.

The first column of each of the three divisions of this Table contains the age of the person, and the second column contains the number of years and months, during which a person of that age has an equal chance to live.

Age.			Duration of Life.			Age.			Duration of Life.			Age.			Duration of Life.		
Years	Years	Months	Years	Years	Months	Years	Years	Months	Years	Years	Months	Years	Years	Months	Years	Years	Months
0	8	0	29	28	0	59	11	8	69	11	8	69	11	8	69	11	8
1	33	0	30	28	0	60	11	1	70	11	1	70	11	1	70	11	1
2	38	0	31	27	6	61	10	6	71	10	6	71	10	6	71	10	6
3	40	0	32	26	11	62	10	0	72	10	0	72	10	0	72	10	0
4	41	0	33	26	3	63	9	6	73	9	6	73	9	6	73	9	6
5	41	6	34	25	7	64	9	0	74	9	0	74	9	0	74	9	0
6	42	0	35	25	0	65	8	6	75	8	6	75	8	6	75	8	6
7	42	3	36	24	5	66	8	0	76	8	0	76	8	0	76	8	0
8	41	6	37	23	10	67	7	6	77	7	6	77	7	6	77	7	6
9	40	10	38	23	3	68	7	0	78	7	0	78	7	0	78	7	0
10	40	2	39	22	8	69	6	7	79	6	7	79	6	7	79	6	7
11	39	6	40	22	1	70	6	2	80	6	2	80	6	2	80	6	2
12	38	9	41	21	6	71	5	8	81	5	8	81	5	8	81	5	8
13	38	1	42	20	11	72	5	4	82	5	4	82	5	4	82	5	4
14	37	5	43	20	4	73	5	0	83	5	0	83	5	0	83	5	0
15	36	9	44	19	9	74	4	9	84	4	9	84	4	9	84	4	9
16	36	0	45	19	3	75	4	6	85	4	6	85	4	6	85	4	6
17	35	4	46	18	9	76	4	3									
18	34	8	47	18	2	77	4	1									
19	34	0	48	17	8	78	3	12									
20	33	5	49	17	2	79	3	9									
21	32	11	50	16	7	80	3	7									
22	32	4	51	16	0	81	3	5									
23	31	10	52	15	6	82	3	3									
24	31	3	53	15	0	83	3	2									
25	30	9	54	14	6	84	3	1									
26	30	2	55	14	0	85	3	0									
27	29	7	56	13	5												
28	29	0	57	12	10												
			58	12	3												

By this Table, says the author, we may see, that it may be reasonably hoped, that is to say, we may lay or bet one to one, that a new-born infant will live eight years; that a child of one year old, will live 33 years more; that a child of full two years old, will live 38 years more; that a man of 20 complete, will live 33 years and five months more; that a man of 30, will live 28 years more; and so of all the other ages. And he adds the following observations. 1. That the age at which the longest life is to be expected, is the age of seven, because we may lay an equal wager, or one to one, that a child of that age will live 42 years and three months longer. 2. That at the age of 12 or 13, we have lived a fourth part

of our life, because we cannot reasonably expect to live above 38 or 39 years longer; that in like manner at the age of 28 or 29, we have lived one half of our life, because we have but 28 years more to live; and lastly, that before 50, we have lived three-fourths of our life, because we can hope but for 16 or 17 years more. But, says he, these physical truths, however mortifying in themselves, may be alleviated by moral considerations; for a man ought to consider the first 15 years of his life as nothing: All that happened to him, all that passed in that long interval of time, is effaced out of his memory; or at least has so little relation to the views and the affairs which after that time take up his thoughts, that it gives him

no concern: It is no longer the same succession of ideas, or, we may say, the same life. We do not begin our moral life, until after we have begun to regulate our thoughts, to direct them to a certain future view, and to assume a sort of consistency, a relation to what we ought to be afterwards. By considering the duration of life in this light, which is the true one, we shall find from the table, that at the age of 24 we have lived but a fourth part of our life, that at the age of 38 we have lived but a half of it, and that we have not passed three-fourths of it until the 56th year of our age.

These are the author's observations, to which I shall add with regard to insurances upon lives, that for insuring for one year the life of a child of three years old, we ought to pay but  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for as it has by this table an equal chance for living 40 years, it is 40 to one that it does not die in a year. In the same manner we ought to pay but 3 per cent. for insuring for one year the life of a lad of 19 or 20; but 4 per cent. for insuring for one year the life of a man of 35; and but 5 per cent. for insuring for one year the life of a man of 43; after which the insurance ought to rise above 5 per cent. in proportion to the advance of the person's age above 43; so that a man of 77 ought to pay 25 per cent. and a man of 85,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for insuring his life for one year.

And from the same table we may see, that those who insure lives at the rate of 5l. per cent. per ann. that is to say, who have 5l. paid them yearly for every hundred pounds they engage to pay upon the death of any person: Such insurers, I say, we may see, must be great gainers, even at the present low rate of interest, if the persons, whose lives are thus insured, be above one, and under 51 years of age, because 5l. per ann. at 5l. per cent. compound interest, supposing the money to be laid out at interest half yearly only, produces above 100l. in 16 years; whereas it appears by this table, that all persons above one, and under 51 years of age, have an equal chance for living for above 16 years. Nay, as 5l. per ann. at 5l. per cent. compound interest, produces above 200l. in 27 years, the insurers must be above cent. per cent. gainers upon the lives of all persons above one, and under 31 years of age.

Then with regard to the purchase or sale of annuities for life, we may from this table, and the tables of compound interest, easily see what a person of any age ought to pay for an annuity for life; because in this table we may see what

an equal chance to live, and in the tables of compound interest we may see what is the present value of an annuity for that number of years at the then common rate of interest. Thus a person of 30 has by this table an equal chance to live 28 years, and by the tables of compound interest we may see, that the present value of 1l. per ann. for 28 years, reckoning interest at 5l. per cent. is a little above 18l. 15s. Therefore a person of that age, ought to pay, at the present low rate of interest, near 19 years purchase for an annuity for life: Whereas, if the common rate of interest were still at 5l. per cent. he ought not to pay full 15 years purchase; and as there were always more sellers than buyers, the common price was generally under this rate.

I am, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER,

To the F O O L.

S I R,

I BEG the favour you will communicate the thoughts of a well meaning countryman upon the 11 days of this quarter which are missing in this present month of September: They have greatly puzzled all the folks in our neighbourhood; and I learn, when I go to market, that others are in as great a pother about them as ourselves.

Our almanack tells us, after Sept. 2, "According to an act of parliament passed in the 24th year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1751, the old style ceases here, and the new takes place; and consequently the next day, which in the old account would have been the 3d, is now to be called the 14th; so that all the intermediate nominal days from the 2d to the 14th are omitted, or rather annihilated this year; and the month contains no more than 19 days, as the title at the head expresses." This, Mr. Fool, is all the account our almanack-maker gives us of the 11 days we are hunting after, but of which we have at present lost scent.

Notwithstanding several gentlemen of our country, who are reckoned very wise men, tell their tenants it is all the very self-same thing as before, that no alteration can possibly happen with regard to rents, and that all our puzzling arises from ignorance of style and astronomy: Notwithstanding all their fine talk, I say, Mr. Fool, I cannot yet be persuaded that every thing is right.

Now this new style, it seems, was made to prevent the many inconveniences and difficulties of getting over the old style.

The



Comptroller-General of the Customs and Excise

For the London Mag.



Published by R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row 1752.



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The new workmen may be much better than the old ones for ought I know; but I am sure I got over the old one much better than I am like to do the new: For you must know I went to a lawyer to ask him about paying my rent; he laughed, and told me I might make myself very easy, for that all leases, agreements, bargains, and a long story of I do not know what, stood just as they did before: So far so good, says I, Mr. Stamp; but my lease is out next Michaelmas. What then, says he? you are not to pay your rent till the 10th of October; and that's the same thing to you as if the style had not been altered. But then I asked him from what Michaelmas my new lease was to be dated? Why from the new one, to be sure; what a foolish question is that to ask? I then told him it was not such a foolish question as he imagined; for it appeared very plain to me, that I paid for 11 days more than my due; that they were indeed allowed me in Michaelmas quarter, but I plainly lost them in the Christmas quarter: Then, said I, good Mr. Stamp, how do things stand just as they did before? Upon this he paused a little, scratched his head, and told me we must be ruled by the act:—This was all the comfort I could get from our lawyer; yet I can tell you he does a vast deal of business, and is reckoned a very cunning man.

I was talking with a neighbour of mine the other day about this same new style, when I told him what had passed between me and the lawyer: Upon this Thomas Thresher (for that's his name) burst into such a laughter, that I thought he would have cracked his very sides; for you must know he has above 5 years of his lease yet to come. But hold, says I, friend Thomas, don't hollow before you are out of the wood: When your lease is out you must get over this new style, and I will warrant you the 11 days will then be lost; for you know the almanack maker says they are annihilated this year; tho' I think that astrologer, or astronomer, or conjurer, or whatever he is, should have said, they must be annihilated some time or another.

Therefore, Mr. Fool, my thoughts are, that all tenants will lose 11 days at some time or another, unless they save them by dying before their leases are expired; or those who have taken houses for their convenience by yearly agreement, meet with landlords good-natured enough to let them rest there to the end of their lives: But all house keepers and lodgers who move from their present habitations must lose, I think, 11 days the first quarter they enter upon a new dwelling.

Now, after all, Mr. Fool, do not you

think it would have been less puzzling to us, that a deduction should have been made for the 11 days which are annihilated this year, in proportion to the yearly sum paid to our landlords? And so of all agreements, bargains, and a whole heap of things that the lawyer told me about, such as annuities, publick securities, and all sorts of interest; likewise salaries and yearly incomes.—As for notes of hand, and contracts for goods to be delivered at a certain time, which is seldom very long, 11 days forward might have been allowed for the payment of the former, and delivery of the latter.—And indeed, I must be so plain as to tell you, that whatever all the lawyers, astrologers, and conjurers, nay, whatever the parson of our parish may say to the contrary, cannot heat me out of the opinion, that affairs ought to have been so contrived, settled, and guarded against this jumping September, that the business of October might have immediately gone on without interruption; then we would skip and jump too for joy of our New Stile; and the Old ones like an old rich father, might have died, been buried, and forgotten.

Your cousin and servant,

ROGER FLOWLAND.

*The LIFE of JOHN DRYDEN, Esq;  
With his HEAD neatly engraved.*

MR. John Dryden, one of the most celebrated poets of the last age, was the son of Erasmus Dryden, of Titchmarsh in Northamptonshire, the third son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canons Ashby, in the same county, bart. and was born at Aldwincle, near Oundle, in that county, Aug. 9, 1631.

His poet received the first rudiments of classical learning at Westminster school, under the care of Dr. Busby, where for a Thursday nights exercise, he translated the third satire of Persius: And the year before he left this school, he wrote a poem on the death of the lord Hastings. In 1650, he was elected a scholar of Trinity-college in Cambridge. In 1663, he published *Hercules flanzas on the late lord protector*, Oliver Cromwell, written after his funeral. In 1660, came out his *Affliction Redux*, a poem on the happy restoration and return of his sacred majesty K. Charles II. And the same year his panegyrick to the king on his coronation. In 1662, he addressed a poem to the lord chancellor Hyde, presented on New-Year's day; and the same year he published a satire on the Dutch. His next piece was *Annus Mirabilis*, the year of wonders, 1666, an historical poem.

Upon the death of Sir William Davenant, in 1668, he was made poet laureat

reat and historiographer to K. Charles II. and the same year published his essay on dramatick poetry, dedicated to the earl of Dorset. The year following, the *Wild Gallant*, his first play, appeared, which was followed by many others, with such rapidity, that in the space of 25 years, besides his other numerous poetical writings, he produced 27 dramatick performances; for which he was treated with more severity than justice, and was even publicly ridiculed on the stage, under the character of Bays, in that excellent comedy the *Rehearsal*. He indeed affected to despise its satire, tho' it is sufficiently plain, that he felt all its force, since in his character of Zimri, in his *Abfalom* and *Achitophel*, he took a full revenge on the noble author.

Nor did his other works, any more than his plays, escape censure. The essay on Satire, written jointly by Mr. Dryden and the earl of Mulgrave, being handed about in manuscript, produced the most mortifying effects: For the dutchess of Portsmouth and the earl of Rochester, being exasperated at some reflections in this piece, and suspecting our poet to be the author of it, they hired three men, who took an opportunity to cudgel him in Will's coffee-house.

In 1681, the same year in which he wrote his *Abfalom* and *Achitophel*, he wrote his *Medal*, a satire against sedition, occasioned by the striking of a medal on account of the indictment against the earl of Shaftsbury being found ignorant, by the grand-jury at the Old-Bailey, for which the whigs made great rejoicings. In 1682, appeared his *Religio Laici*; a piece intended as a defence of revealed religion, and the excellency of the scriptures as the only rule of faith, against deists, papists, and presbyterians. In 1684, he was employed by K. Charles II. in translating Maimbourg's History of the League. And on the death of that prince, he wrote a poem sacred to his memory. Soon after the accession of K. James II. our author turning Roman Catholick, published a defence of the papers written by the late king, and found in his strong box. In 1686, appeared his *Hind and Panther*, a poem that laid him open to the attacks of the wits, and more particularly of Mr. Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, and Mr. Matt. Prior, who joined in writing the *Hind and Panther* transversed, to the story of the country mouse and city mouse. And two years after appeared his *Britannia Rediviva*, a poem on the birth of the prince.

As he had disqualified himself, by turning papist, from receiving court favours

at the revolution, he was dismissed from his office of poet laureat; when the earl of Dorset, as lord chamberlain, being obliged to take away his pension, his lordship, according to Mr. Prior, "allowed him an equivalent out of his own estate; for however displeased he was with the conduct of Mr. Dryden, he could not dispense with relieving his necessities; therefore, while as a friend he gave him his assistance in private, in publick he extenuated and pitied his error."

Mr. Dryden was succeeded in his office of poet laureat by Mr. Thomas Shadwell, against whom he wrote his *Mac Flecknoe*, one of the best and severest satires in the English language; and the same year he published the life of St. Francis Xavier, translated from the French of father Dominic Bohours. In 1693, appeared a translation of Juvenal and Persius, in which great part of Juvenal, and all Persius, were performed by Mr. Dryden, who prefixed a long dedication to the earl of Dorset. He had formerly translated several of Ovid's epistles, and now contributed to the translation of his *Metamorphoses*, which was some years after his death published by Dr. Garth. In 1695, he published a translation in prose of Du Fresnoy's art of painting, and two years after a translation of all the works of Virgil. Besides the works already mentioned, Dryden published several others, some of which are in the six volumes of miscellanies and in other collections. His last work was his ancient and modern fables, translated into verse, from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer. As to his performances in prose, besides those already mentioned, he wrote the lives of Plutarch, Lucian, Polybius, and many other pieces.

Unhappily for us and our readers, we can give but few circumstances in the life of this great poet, except those which display his wonderful genius to the world, and render his name immortal. These indeed are the most material occurrences of his life: Though, were we able to point out the man, to lay open his private transactions, to enter minutely into the affairs of his family, and his friendships, to describe the depressions of grief and disappointment, and the exultations of his heart, under the smiles of fortune and the triumphs of applause, we might give a more entertaining and useful history. But with regard to these particulars we are obliged to be silent.

He married the lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter to the earl of Berkshire, by whom he had three sons, Charles, John, and Henry, and died on May 1, 1701.

We

We cannot omit some circumstances of a very singular nature, relating to the funeral of this distinguished poet, recorded in the life of Mr. Congreve, which cannot fail of entertaining our readers. The day after Mr. Dryden's death, the dean of Westminster sent word to the lady Elizabeth Howard, his widow, that he would make her a present of the ground and all the other abbey fees; while the lord Halifax offered to defray the expences of his funeral, and afterwards to bestow cool on a monument for him in the abbey; which generous offers were accepted. Accordingly on the Sunday following, the company being assembled, the corpse was put into a velvet hearse, attended by 18 mourning coaches. When they were just ready to move, the lord Jefferies, son of chancellor Jefferies, with some of his rakish companions, coming by, asked whose funeral it was; and being told it was Mr. Dryden's, he protested he should not be buried in that private manner; that he would himself, with the lady Elizabeth's leave have the honour of his interment, and would bestow cool on a monument in the abbey for him. This put a stop to the procession, and lord Jefferies, with several of the gentlemen, who had alighted from the coaches, went up stairs to the lady Elizabeth, who was sick in bed. His lordship repeated the purport of what he said below; but the lady Elizabeth absolutely refusing her consent, he fell on his knees, vowing never to rise till his request was granted; when the lady fainting away with surprize, the lord Jefferies arose, and pretending to have obtained her consent, ordered the body to be carried to Mr. Ruffel's, an undertaker in Cheap-side, and left there till further orders. In the mean time the abbey was lighted up, the ground opened, the choir attending, and the bishop waiting some hours to no purpose for the corpse. The next day Mr. Charles Dryden, his son, waited upon the lord Halifax, and the bishop, and endeavoured in vain to excuse his mother, by relating the truth. Three days after, the undertaker having received no orders, waited on the lord Jefferies, who pretended it was a drunken frolic, that he remembered nothing of the matter, and he might do what he pleased with the body. Upon this the undertaker waited on the lady Elizabeth, who desired a day's respite, which was granted. Mr. Charles Dryden immediately wrote to the lord Jefferies, who returned for answer, that he knew nothing of the matter, and would be

September, 1752.

troubled no more about it. On this Mr. Dryden applied again to the lord Halifax, and the bishop of Rochester, who absolutely refused to do any thing in the affair. While he and his mother were in this distress, Dr. Garth sent for the corpse to the college of physicians, and proposed a funeral by subscription; which succeeding about three weeks after our poet's decease, Dr. Garth pronounced a fine Latin oration over the body, which was conveyed from the college, attended by a numerous train of coaches, to Westminster-abbey. After the funeral, Mr. Charles Dryden sent a challenge to the lord Jefferies, which the latter refused; and Mr. Dryden declaring publicly, that he would watch every opportunity to meet and fight him, his lordship thought fit to leave the town upon it.

Mr. Dryden was justly censured for the obscenity of some of his works, and has been represented by bishop Burnet, as a monster of impurities, and as a man of a most loose and abandoned character. He was indeed, during his whole lifetime, the butt of envy, and was exposed to the incessant ridicule of the critics: But the bishop above-mentioned seems to have carried his resentment against those passages in his works that were justly exceptionable, by much too far. Since, according to Mr. Congreve, his personal qualities challenged the love and esteem of all his acquaintance. He was naturally of a humane and compassionate disposition, sincere in his friendship, and easily forgiving injuries. He was of a communicative temper, and extremely ready and gentle in correcting the errors of those writers who thought fit to consult him, and as ready and patient in admitting the reprehension of others, as to his own oversights or mistakes. He was of an easy and pleasing access, but the most modest and diffident in his approaches, either to his superiors or equals. As to his perfections as a writer, what he has done in any species, or distinct kind of writing, would have been sufficient to have acquired him a great name; if he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his songs or his prologues, each of them would have intitled him to the preference and distinction of excelling in his kind.

Whether we consider, says Dr. Garth, the flowing grace of Dryden's versification, the vigorous fallies of his fancy, or the peculiar delicacy of his periods, we shall discover excellencies never to be enough admired. If we trace him from the first productions of his youth, to the last performances of his age, we

H h h

shall find, that as the tyranny of rhyme never imposed on the perspicuity of sense, so a languid sense never wanted to be set off by the harmony of rhyme.

Mr. Pope considered Dryden with admiration, and his beauties as models for his imitation. In presenting Mr. Jetvas Fresnoy's art of painting, translated by Dryden in prose, he addressed to him a copy of verses, in which are these lines:

*Read these instructive leaves, in which con-  
spire*

*Fresnoy's close art, and Dryden's native fire:  
And reading wish, like theirs, our fate and  
same,*

*So mix'd our studies, and so join'd our name;  
Like them to shine thro' long succeeding age,  
So just thy skill, so regular my rage.*

It is worthy of remark, that while Congreve attempted to draw the character of Dryden, he was fulfilling an obligation laid upon him by that poet, who in his verses to him on his comedy of the Double Dealer, had made the following request.

*Be kind to my remains; and O defend,  
Against your judgment, your departed friend!  
Let not thy insulting foe my fame pursue,  
But shade those laurels that descend to you.*

For several years Mr. Dryden had no monument erected to his memory. To this Mr. Pope alludes in his epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe, where he says:

*Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies.*

But this line gave the duke of Buckingham the hint for erecting his tomb, on which he at first intended to have had inscribed this epitaph:

*This Sheffield rais'd: the sacred dust below  
Was Dryden once; the rest who does not know?*

But the noble author changing his mind, the name alone of that great poet was thought a sufficient eulogium; his tomb therefore has no other inscription but the following.

J. DRYDEN

Natus Aug. 9, 1631.

Mortuus Maii 1, 1701.

Johannes Sheffield, Dux Buckinghamiensis, fecit.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis:*

*Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum*

*Virtus: ————* Hor. Od. 4. lib. 4.

S I R,

THE strength, health, and manly beauty of the English, have been justly the admiration of foreigners;

thro' the happy temperature of our air, and other special blessings of Providence, no nation has been able to rival us. When Milton was at Rome, who was very remarkable for a fine face, and the exact symmetry of his limbs, the marquiss of Villa revived an old observation, *Nor Anglus, bercule Anglus*. But we are now no longer the same people, nor deserve the same esteem; our vices have consumed our strength, and deformed our beauty.

A sickly frame may be originally induced by hardships or intemperance, but chiefly by the last; I suppose it has not often happened, that immoderate exercise or inclement seasons have injured a regular man, provided he took necessary precautions; but it is impossible a course of vice should not spoil the best constitution that was ever formed: And did the evil terminate here, it would be a just punishment for the folly of the sufferer; but when once a distemper is contracted and riveted in the habit, the same is entailed on all posterity. Stupid beyond expression certainly is the man, whom neither freedom from pain, nor a life of tranquillity, can persuade to sobriety; nor the most excruciating distempers, and a curse on all succeeding generations, can deter from debauchery!

This last is, I think, the most weighty consideration; for whatever ludicrous pretence a prodigal may contrive for squandering away his own health or fortune, he can find none for ruining those of others: And suppose a man did not injure his circumstances, but only his constitution, and then leave a wretched infirm offspring; is not this man culpable? Is he not accountable for the misery he was author of? Are the children small, consumptive, scrophulous, or deformed, is it not an evil? Are they unfit for the business and bustle of the world, is it not a misfortune? If children are born certainly unhappy, had it not been better they were never born? for non-existence is preferable to misery.

In our matrimonial contracts, it is amazing so little regard is had to the health and form of the object; our sportsmen know the generous racer cannot be bred out of the sounder jade, nor the sagacious spaniel out of the snarling cur. This is settled upon immutable laws: If then our dogs, our cocks, our horses, &c. are so much valued for their strength and beauty, ought not our children to be much more so? Suppose a gentleman should marry a lady with 4 or 5000l. of sickly constitution, and descended of unhealthy parents, whatever his private fortunes

fortunes were, can he be said to have acted wisely? Fix the thing in every point of view, and his conduct is not justifiable: If interest induced him, he surely will be disappointed, because a distempered family is expensive: If mere love was his motive, he will find cause to repent; for acrimonious juices naturally sour the temper, and good-humour is the very essence of conjugal felicity. Of these ladies, I have seen some so devoid of natural affection, that the death of a kind husband and only son, attended with advantage, has proved matter of joy and pride. Punny, scrupulous women are generally libidinous, and sometimes fertile; and should our supposed gentleman have half a score of children, his house would be converted into an infirmary, his family always sick or dying; and should one or two of the numerous issue languish into life, and struggle thro' corruption, they will be unfit for any employ, rotten members, and pernicious to society. If he is a man of understanding, this must fill his mind with painful reflexions, he will silently wish he had married a lady of sound make, and fine disposition, with only as many hundred, or nothing at all, whose sons might have been serviceable to their country, and an honour to human nature.

The Jews, by the positive direction of the Almighty, were forbid to have any manner of commerce with the diseased; and indeed to this, all flourishing kingdoms have had a special regard. Wife lawgivers have actually prohibited the marriage of morbid people. This is an evil of a complicated kind, a natural deformity and political mischief, and therefore requires a national consideration; for if some method is not taken to stop the growing ill, first the suppression of vice, and afterwards unhealthy cohabitations, in a century more, it is vastly to be feared, our island, whose inhabitants once naked, and in a manner unarmed, repelled the bravest legions, headed by the conqueror of the world, will become an hospital of invalids, and their lives and fortunes a prey to the first invader.

Ministers of state, that have invented the most ingenious methods of exacting money, and raising contributions from the subject, have been held in esteem; but that politician, who can find out a proper remedy for this complaint, will deserve a monument, will be stiled *pater patriæ*, and receive the blessings of all future generations.

I am, S I R,

Yours, &c.

*Another LETTER from a LADY. (See p. 215.)*

*From the Antelope at Wickham.*

**A** LAS! the transition! — From yesterday Henrietta-street, Mrs. L. and Mrs. —, to a nasty inn, the officious Mrs. Mary, damp sheets, and perhaps the itch before morning. Yet say not I want resolution; never virtue had more. Sick to death from the moment you left me, head-ach beyond description, five men and two women to compliment my way thro' in the afternoon; yet boldly rushed thro' them all, and took my place in the stage-coach myself. After all, lost five shillings earnest by a blunder, went in the wrong coach at last, and such a morning! — But then I had worshipful society! All silent and sick as myself; for which I thank'd my stars; for if they had spoke, I had been murder'd. Mrs. — had almost talk'd me into non-existence yesterday morning; and I had been totally annihilated, if you had not come in and restor'd me to my identity. Pray tell her this, in revenge for my head-ach.

All our friends that we took up in the morning, we dropt gradually one by one, as we do when we set out upon the journey of life; and now I've only a young student of Oxford, to finish the evening of my day with, and prepare for the grand events of to-morrow. I've just been eating a boil'd chicken with him, and talking about Homer and madam Roland; and am now retir'd with Mrs. Mary to my bed-chamber, whom I shall dismiss, with her warming-pan, in a moment. If you don't permit me to pour out the present set of ideas upon all this paper, I'm inconsolable; for I've no book, and was too absent till now to think I should want one. — How sudden, and how capricious are the transitions of this mortal stage! Pleasure and pain are parted but by a single moment. Windorf, Fern-hill, Brook-street, and your grey gown, are no more; nor with all Mr. Locke's associations, can I associate a single idea of the past with the present. Even lady — is desunct. And yet she might! — But she is no more; *Et de mortuis nil nisi bonum*,

*While virtue shines, or sinks beneath* - -

This effort of poetry, and that scrap of Latin, which I don't understand, has so exhausted all my forces, that I find myself gradually sinking into the arms of sleep, and must now resign to the gentle power of dreams.

H h h

A musical score for a song titled "A Dawn of Hope." The score is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is in a major key and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some trills and grace notes. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

A dawn of hope my soul revives, And banishes de—  
 spair; If yet my dearest Damon lives, If yet my dearest  
 Damon lives, Make him, ye gods, your ca—  
 re; If yet my dear—est Da—mon lives, Make  
 him, ye gods, your ca—re; Ma—ke  
 him, ye gods, your care.

2.  
 Dispel those gloomy shades of night,  
 My tender grief remove;  
 O send some cheering ray of light,  
 And guide me to my love.

3.  
 Thus in a secret friendly shade  
 The pensive Cælia mourn'd,  
 While courteous echo lent her aid,  
 And sigh for sigh return'd.

4.  
 When sudden Damon's well known face  
 Each rising fear disarms;  
 He eager springs to her embrace,  
 She sinks into his arms.

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

The BUCKS OF BREADHELMSTED.



The first man crois over between the second and third woman, and turn hands with them quite round, his partner do the same between second and third man, cast up and hands acrofs with the second couple till in their proper places; the first couple crois over two couple and hands round with the third couple, gallop up to the top, foot it, cast off, the first man goes and turns the second woman, then his partner do the same with the second man, right and left half round with the second couple, turn hands acrofs with the same quite round, right and left quite round with the third couple, lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off in the second couple's places.

## Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1752.

VERSES to *Mifs* \* \* \* \*, who gave the  
Author a Rose for his poetical Subject.

LOVELY Muses, come along,  
Laura bids; begin the song,  
All your soft assistance lend,  
And a gentle boy befriend;  
Tell me sweetly how to sing,  
How to rise on lyric wing;  
Only let me please the maid,  
Ne'er again I'll ask your aid.

Come, ye Muses! can ye stay?  
Won't ye then my call obey?  
Won't ye teach me to compose  
Little verses on a rose?  
Ah! how cold and how unkind  
Are ye all to stay behind?

Thee, O Laura, I'll compare  
To this emblem of the fair;  
In this flow'r, O Laura, see  
Beauty in epitome;  
Beauty's trifling short-liv'd reign,  
Vainly valu'd by the vain!

Like the rose's blooming glow,  
Blushes too thy cheeks can show,  
Blushes that can love impart,  
Fire the soul, and pierce the heart;  
But thy lips by far outvie  
E'en the deepest crimson dye.  
Does the rose in sweets abound?  
In thy breath more sweets are found,  
And the dew that on it lies,  
Cannot sparkle like thine eyes.

Lastly, as it fades away,  
So your charms will all decay;  
Cruel, unrelenting time,  
Soon will spoil your beauty's prime,  
Quite destroy each lovely grace,  
Which adorns my Laura's face.  
Those dear eyes that brightly shine,  
Teeth, and lips, and cheeks divine,  
And the fragrance of your breath,  
All will end in age or death.

Then, since beauty soon must fade,  
And each charm will be decay'd,  
Trust not her inconstant pow'r,  
Pretty tyrant of an hour;

Strive

Strive to please a nobler way,  
 Graces of the foul display;  
 Heav'n your angel's form design'd  
 To contain an angel's mind.  
 Let truth, and let improving sense,  
 Modesty, benevolence,  
 Harmless wit, and tenderness,  
 Be the charms which you possess:  
 Such, and only such, will last,  
 When the bloom of beauty's past;  
 Time will surely that destroy,  
 But can never these annoy;  
 These he always must improve,  
 Let him e'er so swiftly move;  
 As he does your beauty harm,  
 Still he adds to these a charm:  
 Time (to nobler praise inclin'd)  
 Spoils the face, but mends the mind.

## A S O N G.

**H**ITHER ye wanton pow'rs resort,  
 Parent of love, and god of sport,  
 Inspire the jolly ditty!  
 I sing not of the Paphian queen,  
 Of Helen's charms, or Hebe's mein;  
 I sing the laughing Kitty.

Your pagan Pallas send to school!  
 Your god of wit's an errant fool;  
 Your Juno but a flatterer:  
 Wit woo'd you-fer with sense combin'd,  
 And ease with dignity of mind,  
 Look on my noble Cath'rine!

Breathe, am'rous wind, thy ev'ning gale!  
 Court, ye red pinks, ye lilies pale,  
 Her step not rude, or weighty!  
 No more ye glow, no more perfume,  
 Lost in the sweetness and the bloom,  
 The cheek, the breath of Katey.

Let the vain Turk his thousand boast,  
 And nightly from the servile host,  
 Select the fine, or pretty!  
 The real transport would he prove,  
 Send him to learn of me that love,  
 Me that am lov'd by Katey,

From the London Daily Advertiser.

## T O - M O R R O W.

*Pereunt, et imputantur.*

**T**O-morrow, didst thou say?  
 Methought I heard Horatio say to-morrow!  
 Go to—I will not hear of it—to-morrow!  
 —'Tis a sharper that stakes his penury  
 Against thy plenty; that takes thy ready  
 cash, [and promises,  
 And pays thee nought but wishes, hopes,  
 The currency of idiots.—Injurious bank-  
 rupt, row!  
 That galls the easy creditor!—To-mor-

It is a period now where to be found,  
 Unless perchance in the fool's kalendar,  
 Wisdom disdains the word, nor holds so-  
 ciety

With those who own it—No, Horatio,  
 'Tis fancy's child, and folly is its father,  
 Wrought of such stuff as dreams are, and  
 as baseless

As the fantastick visions of the evening.

But soft, my friend—Arrest the present  
 moments,

For, be assured they are errant tell-tales,  
 And tho' their flight be silent, and their  
 path [air,

Trackless, as the wing'd couriers of the  
 They post to heaven, and there record  
 thy folly;

For that thou, like a faithless centinel,  
 Didst let them pass unnotic'd, unimprov'd:  
 And know, because thou slumber'dst on  
 the watch,

Thou shalt be made to answer at the bar  
 For every fugitive: And when thou thus  
 Shalt stand impleaded at the high tribunal  
 Of hood-wood'd justice, who shall tell  
 thy audit?

[ratio;  
 Then stay the present instant, my Ho-  
 Imprint the mark of wisdom on its wings:  
 'Tis of more worth than kingdoms; far  
 more precious [fountain.

Than all the crimson treasures of life's  
 Oh! let it not elude thy grasp, but like  
 The good old Patriarch upon record,  
 Hold the dear angel fast until he bless thee.

## Y E S T E R D A Y.

**W**ELL—Yesterday is pass'd, and  
 cannot be [ratio?  
 Recall'd.—What did we yesterday, Ho-  
 Did we, or good, or bad?—Let us re-  
 flect—

It must not be forgot; for in the book  
 Of heaven 'tis minuted.—Did we trans-  
 gress?

Doubtless we did—But heaven is merciful:  
 Yet let us not abuse heaven's mercy:  
 Our duty [thou?—

Is repentance—What is repentance ask'd  
 To mourn the follies past, prevent the  
 future.— [and tears

“Prevent the future,” mind; for cries  
 Alone are vain—Yet who can think to  
 have

Incens'd the universal Sovereign,  
 Without a flood of tears?—At every fault  
 Of mine, whenever I remember it,  
 My heart weeps blood.—Then let us in  
 to penitence. [not always.

But sure, we have not always sinn'd—  
 Some good we do—I yesterday reliev'd,  
 A censur'd friend; his crime was poverty;  
 And with my gold, I gave him reform-  
 mation [him.

In the world's eye, and reconcil'd it to  
 And



And thou, Horatio — 'Twas a noble  
act — [tion.  
Didst save a beauteous maid from viola-  
Oh, how her virtue struggled with her  
want,  
That most inhuman tyrant ! O want  
Thy whips cut deep, and force the wife  
and good [abhor.  
Oft to obey thee, in deeds their souls  
" My poverty, but not my will, con-  
fents " ; [curst want,  
Sighs " Fancy's sweetest child " — Ac-  
Had not thy powerful aid prevented it,  
Had surely forc'd her.

Let us persevere in actions such as these :  
So shall To-Morrow, smiling, yield us  
comfort, [friend,  
And every day the same — till death, the  
The truest friend to innocence and virtue,  
Shall come, benign, to usher to the court  
Of the celestial Prince, whose plaudit  
waits us, [WELCOME !  
And all the host of heaven shall shout us,

A NEW BALLAD, sung by Miss Burchell,  
at Vauxhall.

A H ! why must words my flame reveal ?  
What need my Damon bid me tell  
What all my actions prove ?  
A blush, when'er I meet his eye,  
When'er I hear his name, a sigh  
Betrays my secret love.  
In all their sports upon the plain,  
My eyes still fix'd on him remain,  
And him alone approve :  
The rest unheeded dance or play,  
From all he steals my praise away,  
And can he doubt my love ?  
When'er we meet, my looks confess  
The joys which all my soul possesses,  
And ev'ry care remove :  
Still, still too short appears his stay,  
The moments fly too fast away,  
Too fast for my fond love.  
Does any speak in Damon's praise ?  
So pleas'd am I with all he says,  
I ev'ry word approve :  
But is he blam'd, altho' in jest,  
I feel resentment fire my breast,  
Alas ! because I love.  
But O ! what tortures tear my heart,  
When I suspect his looks impart  
The least desire to rove ;  
I hate the maid who gives me pain,  
Yet him to hate I strive in vain,  
For, ah ! that hate is love.  
Then ask not words, but read my eyes,  
Believe my blushes, trust my sighs,  
My passion these will prove :  
Words oft deceive, and spring from art,  
But the true language of my heart  
To Damon, must be love.

\* The apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*.

The W I S H.  
I F join'd to make up virtue's glorious  
tale,  
A weak, but pious aid can aught avail,  
Each sacred study, each diviner page,  
That once inspir'd my youth, shall soothe  
my age.  
Deaf to ambition, and to interest's call,  
Honour, my titles, and enough, may all ;  
No pimp of pleasure, and no slave of state,  
Serene from fools, and guileless of the  
great, [chuse,  
Some calm and undisturb'd retreat I'll  
Dear to myself and friends. Perhaps the  
Muse [charms employ,  
May grant, while all my thoughts her  
If not a future fame, a present joy,  
Pure from each feverish hope, each weak  
desire ; [inspire,  
Thoughts that improve, and slumbers that  
A steadfast peace of mind, rais'd far above  
The guilt of hate, and weaknesses of  
love, [care,  
Studious of life, yet free from anxious  
To others candid, to myself severe,  
Filial, submissive to the Sovereign will,  
Glad of the good, and patient of the ill,  
I'll work in narrow sphere, what heav'n  
approves,  
Abating hatreds, and increasing loves,  
My friendship, studies, pleasures, all my  
own  
Alike to envy, and to fame unknown :  
Such in some blest asylum let me lie,  
Take off my fill of life, and wait, not  
with to die.

A serious THOUGHT.  
T H R O' life's strange mystic paths,  
how mankind strays !  
A contradiction still in all their ways ;  
In youth's gay bloom, in wealth's insulpa-  
ring hour ;  
As heav'n all mercy was, they live secure,  
Yet full of fears, and anxious doubts ex-  
pire,  
And in the awful Judge forget the Sire :  
Fair virtue then with faithful steps pursue,  
Thy good deeds many, thy offences few ;  
That at the general doom thou may'st ap-  
pear  
With filial hope, allay'd the subject's fear ;  
Then to eternal happiness survive,  
And when the Judge must doom, the Sire  
forgive.

To STELLA, after the Small-Pox.  
W H E N skilful traders first set up,  
To draw the people to their shop,  
They strait hang out some gaudy sign,  
Expressive of the goods within.

The  
† Shakspear, so called by Milton in his *L' Allegro*.

The vintner has his boy and grapes,  
The haberdasher thread and tapes,  
The shoemaker exposes boots,  
And Monmouth-street old tatter'd suits.

So fares it with the nymph divine;  
For what is beauty but a sign?  
A face hung out, thro' which is seen  
The nature of the goods within.

Thus the coquet her beau ensnares  
With study'd smiles, and forward airs:  
The graver prude hangs out a frown,  
To strike th' audacious gazer down;  
But she alone, whose temperate wit  
Each nicer medium can hit,  
Is still adorn'd with ev'ry grace,  
And wears a sample in her face.  
What tho' some envious folks have said,  
That Stella now must hide her head,  
That all her flock of beauty's gone,  
And ev'n the very sign took down:  
Yet grieve not at the fatal blow;  
For if you break a while, we know,  
'Tis bankrupt like, more rich to grow. }  
A fairer sign you'll soon hang up,  
And with fresh credit open shop:  
For nature's pencil soon shall trace,  
And once more finish off your face,  
Which all your neighbours shall out-shine,  
And of your mind remain the sign.

#### SUBLIME STRAINS.

*On the Author's (Mrs. JONES) walking to visit STELLA in a windy Morning, at Priory-Garden.*

**O** Nymph divine! as op'ning morn-  
ing fair! [air!  
Bright as the sun! yet lighter than the  
Harmless as bleating lambs, or mountain  
hinds! [winds!  
Yet more uncertain than the whistling  
Where shall we find, or fix your resting-  
place? [chace.  
Now here, now there, eluding still the  
O 'tis in vain, as ancient proverbs say,  
To seek a needle in a load of hay;  
As vain it is to fix your certain bound:  
Like happinest, you're no where to be  
found. [sure dwells,  
And yet I sought you where soft plea-  
And mirth, and ease, each low-born care  
expels. [find,  
Pleasure, thou soft retreat! but hard to  
And op'ning only to the patient mind.  
Thro' various alleys, perilous and dark;  
My way I shape, and ev'ry foot-step mark;  
Left thro' some passage, elbow'd to and fro,  
I feel the pond'rous weight of chairman's stool.  
Mean while the blust'ring wind the deep  
desorme, [Rogues.  
And Boreas vex'd your slave with all his  
like a small skiff my little bark was  
hurl'd, [world;  
Toss'd to and fro amidst a laughing  
And, what is worse—my tresses all  
uncurl'd.

Yet, spite of these, I boldly venture'd  
forth,  
And bid defiance to the surly north.  
By you, my polar star, awhile I steer,  
But that once lost, towards St. James's  
veer; [the sport,  
There, there I land, no more of winds  
And found the gallant Lovelace safe in  
port. [scoast.

The sailor thus, in search of India's  
His rock'ning failing, and his compass lost,  
Some hospitable shore at length in view,  
Pushes to land, with all his jovial crew:  
There pleas'd, the myrtle's fragrant breath  
inhales,

Nor craves India, or her spicy gales.

#### THE WELCH MINERS.

*To the Tune of, And a fishing we will go, &c.*

**W**HILST off the coast of Shetland  
Our burs-nets scoop the deep,  
We'll pierce the Cambrian mountains,  
Where leaden treasures sleep,  
And a digging we will go, will go,  
And a digging we will go.

For riches bred in earth,  
And those which seas produce,  
To man are all as nothing,  
Unless brought forth for use.

*Then a digging let us go, &c.*

Say, why did the Creator  
These metals lodge so low?  
That he, on fearless industry,  
Might choicest gifts bestow.

*So a digging let us go, &c.*

Rouze, rouze then ye brave boys,  
And ferret round and round;  
For oft a fair estate shoots up  
From one small spot of ground.

*Then a digging let us go, &c.*

We'll crown our honest toils  
With princely Bertie's\* health:  
For all the ore, drawn from his mines,  
Will swell the nation's wealth.  
Then a digging let us go, let's go, let's go,  
Then a digging let us go.

#### Epitaph on Mrs. HERBERT.

**S**TAY, passenger; this stone demands  
thy tear;  
Here rest the hopes of many a tender year:  
Our sorrow now—so late our joy and  
praise!

Lost in the mild Aurora of her days.  
What virtues might have grac'd her sulks  
day! [snatch'd away.]

But, ah! the charm just shewn and  
Friendship, love, nature, all reclaim in  
vain;  
Heav'n, when it wills, resumes its gifts  
The

\* These mines, in North-Wales, belong to his grace the duke of Anceaster.

The CHARMS of ANTHONY. By  
the late Mrs. LEAFOR.

YE swains, attend; let ev'ry nymph  
be near; [hear;  
Be still, ye rivers, that the swains may  
Ye winds, be calm, and brush with softer  
wing,  
We mean the charms of Anthony to sing;  
See all around the list'ning shepherds  
throng;  
O help, ye sisters of immortal song.

LUCY.

Sing, Phebe, sing what shepherd rules  
the plain,

Young Colin's envy, and Aminda's pain:  
Whom none can rival when he mows the  
field, [yield.

And to whose flute the nightingale must  
PHEBE.

'Tis Anthony—'tis he deserves the day,  
As mild as ev'ning, and as morning gay;  
Not the fresh blooms on yonder codling-  
tree,

Nor the white hawthorn half so fair as he;  
Nor the young daisy dress'd in morning  
dew,

Nor the pea blossom wears a brighter hue.  
LUCY.

None knows like him to strew the  
wheaten grain, [plain;  
Or drive the plough-share o'er the fertile  
To raise the sheaves, or reap the waving  
corn,

Or mow brown stubble in the early morn.  
PHEBE.

How mild the youth, when on a sultry day,  
In yonder vale we turn'd the fragrant hay!  
How on his voice the list'ning shepherds  
hung!

Not tuneful Stella half so sweetly sung.  
LUCY.

Whether he binds the sheaf in twisted  
band, [hand;  
Or turns the pitch fork on his nimble  
He's sure to win a glance from ev'ry eye,  
While clumsy Colin stands neglected by.

PHEBE.

His curling locks by far more lovely  
shew. [brow;

Than the white wig on 'quire Fopling's  
And when the shepherd on a rainy day,  
Weaves for his hat a wisp of flow'ry hay,  
The scarlet feather not so gay appears,  
Which on his crown Sir Ambrose Fino  
wears.

LUCY.

For Anthony Meriah leaves her cow,  
And stands to gaze at him upon the mow:  
While he (for who but must that wench  
despise?) [sing: eyes.

Throws straws and cobwebs on her. [PHEBE.

To the back-door I saw proud Lydia hie,  
To see the team with Anthony go by;  
September, 1752.

He slyly laugh'd, and turn'd him from the  
door, [more.  
I thought the damsel would have spoke no  
LUCY.

Me once he met, 'twas when from  
yonder vale, [pail;  
Each morn I brought the heavy milking-  
He took it from my head, and with a  
smile [the stile.  
Reach'd out his hand, and help'd me o'er  
PHEBE.

As I was dancing late amongst the crew,  
A yellow pippin o'er my head he threw:  
Sue bit her lips, and Barbaretta frown'd,  
And Phillis look'd as tho' she would have  
fwoon'd.

Thus sung the maids till Colin came by,  
And Rodrigo from wedding of the rye;  
Each took his lass, and sped 'em to the  
town, [Hound;  
To drink cool cyder at the Hare and  
The damfels sipper like the sparkling beer,  
And Colin shines till Anthony's near.

EPITAPHS.

Dartford Church-Yard.

Elizabeth Quelch of this Parish died, the  
19th of April, 1741.

HERE lies interr'd Elizabeth Quelch,  
A maid not twenty three,  
In Dartford born, and there she dy'd,  
As you above may see.

For in that fatal month, alas!  
Upon the nineteenth day,  
A sore distemper then did rage,  
Which took her life away.  
In youthful years she left this world,  
Within this grave to rest;  
That she a virgin pure may rise,  
To live among the blest.

Upon Mrs. Ann Farlam, who died by the  
Bite of her favourite Lap-Dog. Buried in  
Chatham Church-Yard.

DEATH, the last end of all, is fix'd,  
is sure;  
But manifold the means, that end procure.  
My little favourite cur, my guiltless friend,  
Thy tooth, with phrensy struck, induc'd  
my end.

Be ready, mortals, for the solemn call;  
No matter what the means, by which  
you fall.

Departed this Life, October the 18th, 1721.  
And lies buried in Gravesend Church-Yard.

WITHOUT a name, for ever sense-  
less, dumb, [tomb:  
Dust, alas, nought else lies within this  
Where e'er I liv'd, or dy'd, it matters not,  
To whom related, or of whom begot.  
I was, but am not; ask no more of me,  
'Tis all I am, and all that you must be.

I i i

# Monthly Chronologer.



**T**HE grave-digger at Chelwood, in Somersetshire, lately opened a grave, wherein a man, who died of the small-pox, had been interred about 30 years ago. By the deceased's desire, he was buried in an oak coffin, which was now so firm, that it might have been taken out whole; but the grave-digger not chusing that, forced his spade thro' the lid, when there came forth such a stench, that he never smelt the like before. It being a person of credit that was to be buried in the grave, the whole village attended the funeral, as well as many people from the neighbouring villages; and a few days after 14 persons were seized in one day with the usual symptoms of the small pox, and in 3 days more every soul but two in the whole village, who had not had it, were seized in the like manner. Their disorder prov'd to be that disease, and was so favourable, that no more than two persons died of the whole number, which was about 30; and one of them was a woman who came down stairs when the pox was at the height, and died the same night. The same disorder was carried all round the villages by the country people who attended the funeral, and proved very favourable every where.

On Aug. 22, a deputation was sent from Bristol to Bath, to congratulate her royal highness the princess Amelia, on her safe arrival there, in the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council; which was done by the sheriffs steward in the following words:

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

The mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Bristol, being glad of all occasions to testify their duty to his majesty, and every branch of his illustrious family, do by us, the sheriffs, beg leave to congratulate your royal highness upon your safe arrival in these parts, to express their most ardent wishes for the perfect establishment of your health, and to intreat your royal highness to honour the city of Bristol with your presence.

*To which her Royal Highness made the following Answer.*

I am very sensible of your attachment to the King. It is with pleasure I re-

member having seen the city of Bristol, and I am sorry my stay here will not permit me to revisit that place. (See p. 382.)

On Aug. 27, it was ordered in council, that the parliament which stood prorogued to Sept. 28, should be further prorogued to Oct. 31. (See p. 335.)

Durham, Aug. 27. The violence of the storm which began on Monday the 24th at night, and continued without intermission till yesternight, so swelled the Wear, that it overflowed its banks, and joined with the little brooks and rivulets, has laid all the flat country under water: It is impossible to paint the horror of its appearance, spreading like a sea for some miles, and rendering the roads impassable. The distress of the poor country people is beyond description; their standing corn is entirely ruined, and whole stacks of that storn, together with cocks of hay, sheep, swine, &c. swept away by the violence and impetuosity of the torrent.

Newcastle, Aug. 29. By the violence of the storm of wind and rain on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Tyne was swelled to such a height as cannot be remembered to have been seen by the oldest man living; the flat ground near Newburn was all laid under water, great quantities of corn and hay were brought down the river, and the damage the farmers sustain is very considerable.

In this storm several vessels were lost in Bristol channel, on the coast of Cornwall, &c. the whole crews of some and part of others being drowned.

Dublin, Aug. 29. An order was issued out from the castle yesterday, by the lords justices, for suppressing the bridge lottery, and the many others that are going forward in every principal part of the kingdom, founded upon and to be determined by the drawing the first.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, the last of Old Stile.

This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at a house in York-street, St. James's square, which consumed the same, together with all the furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, 14.

This day is remarkable for the commencement of that part of the late act, which regards the alteration of the stile, from Old Stile to New Stile, in all his majesty's

majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The Old ended on the 2d, and this, which is the next natural day, if that stile had continued, would have been the 3d, but by the act is ordered to be called the 14th; so that 11 nominal days, viz. the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, are omitted, or reputed as nothing, and there are no more than 19 days in this month, for this year only. By this means our old stile, or Julian account, is chang'd for the new or Gregorian, which was 11 nominal days forwarder than the old; and the computed year is made much more exactly to correspond with the solar year, or true course of the sun. And to preserve, for the future, this agreement between the solar and computed year, it is ordered, that, whereas by the old account every hundredth year is a Leap year of 366 days, only one in four hundredth years shall be Leap year, and the other three hundredth years common years of but 365 days; since the 11 odd minutes, by which our computed year has exceeded the true solar year, make about 3 days in 400 years. But for a more full and satisfactory account of these matters, we refer our readers to our Magazine for 1751, p. 116, 117. For an abstract of the act for regulating the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar (which is the act above mentioned) to our Magazine for 1751, p. 240. And for an abstract of the act for amending the said calendar or stile act, to our Magazine for May last, p. 230. See also our Magazine for January last, p. 41. For the further satisfaction of our readers we shall remind them, that all rents upon leases of houses, annuities, &c. signed before this new 14th of September, and payable at the four stated festivals of Christmas, Lady-day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, will, according to this act, be payable 11 days after those feasts; and the said days of payment will be marked in the new Almanacks thus; against January 5, *Old Christmas-Day*; April 5, *Old Lady-Day*; July 5, *Old Midsummer-Day*; October 10, *Old Michaelmas-Day*.

When any lease expires, the landlord may allow his tenant for 11 days, and sign a new lease commencing at one of the usual four feasts.

The payment of bills or notes of hand, drawn or dated before this day, will become due 11 nominal days later than if this act had not passed; as for instance,

A bill drawn, or note given, on the 1st of September at one month after date, would (had not the act passed) become due and payable (with the three days grace allowed in London) on the 4th of October; to which add 11 days (in lieu of the 11 days omitted in September) and

the said bill will be payable on the 15th of October, which is the same natural day as it would have been due, had not this act passed. With regard to paying servants wages hired at the four quarter days, if it is more agreeable to keep to those stated times, 11 days wages may be deducted at Michaelmas-day out of the present quarter, and the reckoning will for the future go regularly on; or else pay them on the 14th day after the quarter day, viz. Oct. 10, which will be found marked in the Almanacks for Old Michaelmas-day. See a table of deductions or abatements for rent, interest, annuities, wages, pensions, salaries, allowance moneys, &c. for those who shall chuse to compute from New Michaelmas-day, for any sum from 10s. to 500,000l. on account of the anticipation of 11 days made by the act, in our Magazine for last month, p. 368.

#### WEDNESDAY, 20.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Matthew Lee, for a highway robbery; John Wilks, for a street robbery; Thomas Butler, for returning from transportation; and Randolph Branch and William Defcent, for robbing and murdering Joseph Brown, a brewer's clerk.

An express arrived from the East-Indies, being sent over land from the Malabar coast, by which there are letters from Surat, dated March 27, advising, that all things were settled at Surat and Anjunge, and that the natives had given the English factory 200,000 rupees, to make good all damages the company may have sustained in the late troubles.

By letters from Fort St. David's, dated Feb. 27, and brought by the Warwick Indiaman, there is advice, that captain Clive had obliged the French and their allies to retire from before Arcott, killed a great number of men, and put the rest to flight. That the English under Jingan had drove the French from before Tiche-napali. That two nabobs in the French interest had come over to the English with a great number of men, and that the French in their return were furrounded, and were in great distress for want of provisions. These letters add, that M. Duplex had sent proposals to the English for an accommodation, in the preamble of which he set forth, that he had only succoured the Indians that sued to him for assistance, and hoped that every thing would be settled to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of the two companies, and that all animosities and hostilities would cease.

#### THURSDAY, 21.

Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when a dividend of two

and half per cent. was declared; but at the same time it was hinted that the dividend could not be so large for the future. After the minutes were read, which has been always deemed an adjournment of the court, some questions were proposed, which were thought irregular and out of time; but a dispute arising thereupon, it was agreed, that hereafter no adjournment should take place but by vote.

## FRIDAY, 22.

This morning Randolph Branch and William Descant, were conveyed in a cart from Newgate, and according to their sentence were executed at Tyburn, for the murder of Mr. Brown the brewer's clerk, in Wellclose-square: After their bodies had hung about 45 minutes, they were cut down and carried in a coach to surgeons hall to be dissected, pursuant to the late act of parliament, in cases of murder.

## TUESDAY, 26.

Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery, which was opened by the president Mr. Alderman Bethell, who informed them of the occasion of their meeting; when a motion was made for reading the bye-laws; and it being carried, they were read accordingly, and agreed to be reported next general court; to which was also referred the filling up the several vacancies in the council, one vacancy excepted, which was filled, *nem. con.* and with the greatest approbation of the whole court, by Mr. alderman Beckford. Admiral Vernon very pathetically represented the vast injury done to the nation by the swarm of French buffes at this time on the back of the Yarmouth sands; and thence enforced the necessity of our having a strict eye to the increase of our naval power, which the undertaking of the fishery tends so evidently to promote. The vice-president, Mr. Alderman Janssen, gave the court a very satisfactory account of the success of the society's buffes in the Shetland fishery this season. (See the *VIZ* w.) After which the court broke up, with great cheerfulness and unanimity.

What reason admiral Vernon had to take notice of the French buffes, may appear from the following extracts of letters from Yarmouth and Leostoff, dated Sept. 23.

"We have the mortification to see all the back of our sands lined with a wood of French buffes; they may already amount to 300. It is a most heavy complaint amongst all the fishers, that the French, with their great numbers, take the best of the ground, and prevent our coming on it; and not content with this,

they anchor afterwards upon that very ground, whereby our fishermen are prevented from driving on it at all."

"P. S. The French buffes are of 100 tons and upwards, and carry thirty hands; so that they have 9000 sailors upon our coast at this present time."

*Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth, Sept. 24.*

"The French buffes continue as thick as locusts on the back of our sands, so that our boats have been obliged to hawl in their nets before they had drove above half an hour: And, what is worse, there is not, as yet, one single floop of war to protect the fishery."

## THURSDAY, 28.

Charles Afgill, Esq; alderman of Can-dlewick ward, and Richard Glynn, Esq; alderman of Dowgate ward, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on Saturday the 30th they were sworn in at Westminster. (See p. 287.)

## FRIDAY, 29.

Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; alderman of Vintry ward, was elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. THOMAS Playford, Esq; of Bromley, to Miss Collins, of Peckham.

Capt. Urmston, of the first reg. of footguards, to the Hon. Miss Bathurst, daughter to lord Bathurst.

Mr. Jasper Atkinson, of Rotterdam, to Miss Nancy Vanderech, daughter of Henry Vanderech, Esq; deputy mint-master at the Tower.

Mr. Rushworth, a proctor at Doctors-Commons, and register to the archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Yconet of Isleworth.

23. Evan Lambeth, Esq; of Lowlayton, to Miss Rebecca Brett, of Enfield.

Sept. 1. Charles Crockatt, Esq; to Miss Muilman, daughter of Henry Muilman, Esq; a 10,000l. fortune.

2. Lord Desart, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Mrs. Thornhill, a 40,000l. fortune.

14. N. S. Edward Lomax, Esq; of St. Albans, to Miss Shallet, of Southwark, a 40,000l. fortune.

Mr. James Rivington, bookseller in St. Paul's church yard, to Miss Myynshall, of Chorlton-Hall, near Manchester.

16. Right Hon. the earl Ferrers, to Miss Mary Meredith, youngest sister of Sir William Meredith, of Henbury, in Cheshire, Bart.

18. Thomas Godfry Lushington, Esq; to Miss Skeere.

Samuel Langton, Esq; of North-Britain, to Miss Sarah Naylor, of Bromley.

21. — Streatfield, of Suffex, Esq; to Miss Sidney, natural daughter of the late earl of Leicester, a 20,000l. fortune.

Pryfe Campbell, Esq; eldest son of the Hon. John Campbell, of Pembrokehire, Esq; to Miss Sarah Bacon, daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

Philip Goodwin, Esq; of a large estate near Horsham in Suffex, to Miss Judith Warner of Lewes.

James Duhamel, Esq; possessed of a large fortune in the sugar plantations in Virginia, to Miss Leonard, of Abchurch-lane.

Thurloe Stafford, Esq; of Crow-Hall in Norfolk, to Miss Harriot Pratt.

23. Miles Barne, Esq; member of parliament for Dunwich, to Miss Thornhill of Huntingdonshire.

24. Mr. Henry Hartley, merchant in Goodman's-fields, to Miss Anne Jackson, of Tottenham.

Aug. 31. The lady of the Hon. Richard Vaughan, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. George Bosca-  
wen, Esq; of a son.

Sept. 19. *N. S.* The lady of — Wal-  
ling, Esq; of a daughter.

22. The lady of Edward Blackett, Esq;  
of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

**T**HE lord Moore, eldest son of the  
earl of Drogheda, at Thoulouse, in  
France

Blackman Lyme, Esq; barrister at law,  
in the commission of the peace for Surrey.

Aug. 30. Rt. Rev. Dr. Martin Benson,  
lord bishop of Gloucester, and one of the  
golden prebendaries of Durham. He was  
interred in the cathedral church of Glou-  
cester, without any funeral pomp, accord-  
ing to his own direction.

Altho' his dust thus humbly there is  
plac'd, [grac'd,  
With no proud tomb, no polish'd marble,  
The man, whose pious works so brightly  
shone, [stone :  
Needs not the feeble fame of sculptur'd  
The character, his virtues fair impress,  
Is wrote indelible in ev'ry breast ;  
And, where the Muses voice is found too  
weak, [speak,  
The poor, the patriot, and the friend, will

31. Mr. Daniel de Prado, alias de Flo-  
rez, one of the oldest insurers of ships in  
this kingdom.

Hon. Peregrine Poulett, Esq; brother  
to the earl Poulett, and member of par-  
liament for Bridgewater.

Sept. 18. *N. S.* John Crewe, of Crewe-  
Hall in Cheshire, Esq; one of the knights  
of the shire for that county. About two  
years ago he succeeded his father in his  
very large possessions, which now devolve  
to his eldest son, about 10 years of age.

20. Rt. Hon. Mary countess dowager  
of Shrewsbury, premiere countess of Eng-  
land, and mother to the present earl.

Philip Bradshaw, Esq; a gentleman of  
a good estate in Derbyshire.

24. Samuel Leithuillier, Esq; at his  
house at Beckenham in Kent.

25. Lady Elizabeth Filmer, only daugh-  
ter of Sir Thomas Filmer, Bart.

Sir Thomas Read, Bart. first clerk of  
his majesty's board of green-cloth, who  
represented the borough of Cricklade, in  
Wilts, in several parliaments.

Dame Sophia Bridgen, at her seat near  
Sherborn, in Dorsetshire.

26. Mr. Flower, at Walthamstow, for-  
merly an eminent merchant of this city.

27. Mr. William Gardiner, land sur-  
veyor, teacher of the mathematicks, and  
author of a Treatise on Logarithms.

Russel Revel, Esq; brother to the late  
Thomas Revel, Esq; member of parlia-  
ment for Dover.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**D**R. Bettsworth, one of the junior  
advocates at Doctors-Commons, ap-  
pointed by the Rev. Dr. Allen, sub-dean  
of his majesty's chapel royal, and arch-  
deacon of Middlesex, to succeed the late  
Sir Henry Penrice, Knt. as official prin-  
cipal of the archdeaconry of Middlesex.  
—Mr. Francis James, presented to the  
living of Warden in Bedfordshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**R**T. Hon. the earl of Pembroke made  
a cornet in general Bland's regiment  
of dragoons. — Wallis, Esq; made a  
captain of an independent company in  
South Carolina, in the room of Capt.  
Murray, deceased. — Thomas Eyre, Esq;  
made engineer, overseer, surveyor and  
director-general of all his majesty's forti-  
fications, buildings, highways, bridges,  
forts, passages and plantations in the  
kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Ar-  
thur Jones Nevill, Esq; who resigned. —  
Charles Tuffnel, Esq; eldest son of col.  
Tuffnel, made a cornet in the regiment  
of horse guards blue.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**J**AMES Harrison, late of London, dea-  
ler and chapman. — Henry Reming-  
ton, of Bridlington Key, in Yorkshire,  
merchant.





**TOWARDS** the end of last month an arret of the king's council of state was published at Paris, annulling that of the parliament against the vicar of St. Stephen du Mont, which condemned that vicar to give a certain sum of money to be distributed among the poor, and also to be banished the kingdom for three years. However, as the reversing this arret of the parliament was not upon the pretence of their having no jurisdiction in such affairs, the parliament continues to proceed with vigour against such priests as refuse the sacraments, and has since condemned several of them to banishment, or some other punishment.

From the same place we hear, that since the assiento contract between England and Spain has been abolished, the French have constantly supplied the Spanish colonies with negroes, which they do with so much the more profit and conveniency, as they supply their own colonies at the same time. And farther, that several young Chinese came over in one of the last ships arrived at port L'Orient, in order to be educated in France; and that after they have been sufficiently instructed, they will be sent back to China in quality of missionaries; but whether for politicks or religion, our correspondent does not inform us.

Paris, Sept. 4, N. S. Last Friday Mr. Moore, an Irishman, and the baron de Starke, a German, proved, before the king at Choisy, a new sort of mortar of their own invention, which was charged and discharged more easily, and in much less time, than any other sort of mortar: They discharged fifteen bombs of 30lb. weight each in less than five minutes; and the bombs followed each other so quickly, that two of them were often seen in the air at the same time; so that the invention gave great satisfaction to his majesty and all present.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th ult. say, that his catholic majesty has resolved to send a strong Squadron to America, to support his guarda-costa's in the execution of their orders for preventing every kind of contraband trade. Which resolution, they tell us, he has taken upon advice that the British court intends to send a Squadron to the West-Indies, to protect the commerce and navigation of the English; and we can tell them, that if both these resolutions be carried into execution, the fate of the Spanish Squadron may be easily foretold.

Leghorn, August 25 According to advices from Corsica, there are two parties in that island, one attached to the Ge-

noese, and the other siding with the French. The latter are masters of most of the posts beyond the mountains. The communication between that part of the island and Ajaccio is almost quite cut off. The inhabitants of Olmetto, who hold for the Genoese, have lately obliged the French to retire from that post, after a pretty smart skirmish, in which the latter lost five men. To revenge this loss, the French summoned the neighbouring communities to take up arms and join them; which the community of Alata refused to do, alledging, that they obeyed no orders but those of the republick's commissary-general: Whereupon M. de Pedemont, commander of the French troops beyond the mountains, assembled 300 men, and marched with them towards Alata; but a detachment of 200 Genoese having reached that place before him, he was forced to retire after summoning it in vain to surrender. Some days after he detached a large body of peasants, to make another attempt upon Alata: And as soon as the commissary-general heard of it, a reinforcement was sent from Ajaccio, consisting of Greeks, a people that have long been settled in Corsica, and always in the interest of the republick. Those peasants, besides the resistance they met with from the inhabitants of Alata, having been attacked in flank by the Genoese and the Greeks, were defeated and put to flight, with the loss of 26 men killed on the spot, and five taken prisoners, one of whom was hanged the next day, to deter others from appearing in arms against the Genoese. But this check has not hindered the French from pursuing the necessary measures to strengthen their party: They are now assembling a large body of regular troops and militia, destined to protect the communities in their interest. Gafforio, the principal chief of the malecontents, has also called to arms the Pieves that are most devoted to him, in order to make himself master of the posts of Alata, Olmetto and Quenza. Thus the civil war in Corsica is renewed with as much vigour as ever.

Schaffhausen, August 20, N. S. Notwithstanding the rigorous orders given some time ago by his most christian majesty, for preventing any of his protestant subjects from departing out of his dominions, great numbers have actually escaped into Switzerland and other places. But 26 of these unfortunate people have lately been intercepted, and sent to prison; so that it is now with the greatest difficulty any of these protestants reach the frontiers of France, as soldiers are almost

almost continually patrolling the high roads, with orders to seize all travellers who cannot give a good account of themselves.

Frankfort, August 31, N. S. The protest of the electors of Cologne and Palatine against the convocation of the electoral diet, contains almost the same motives as are set forth in the king of Prussia's letter to the elector of Mentz; to which protest his electoral highness answered, that as the laws of the empire authorized him to convoke the electoral diet when required to do so by a majority of the electors, he thought that in conforming to their desire, he should do nothing that could be a sufficient foundation for a protest. From which answer we must suppose, that a majority has not yet been obtained to concur in any such request.

Ratisbon, September 5, N. S. The court of Vienna, among other reasons for refusing to satisfy the pretensions of the

elector Palatine, has principally insisted upon the following: That after the death of Charles VI. the elector having openly declared against the pragmatic sanction, which he had guaranteed, the damage that happened to him from the Austrian troops, in consequence of that declaration, ought to be looked on as the common fate of war. Thus the imperial court has probably saved us 20,000l. \*

The last accounts from Constantinople say, that the grand seignor has been obliged to sacrifice a fresh victim to the janizaries, in causing the multi to be strangled; and yet their party talk with great freedom of dethroning that prince, and placing his nephew upon the throne.

Copenhagen, September 1. The king has issued an ordinance, whereby his majesty has forbidden the sending of Norway wood out of the kingdom, in order to preserve it for the use of his own subjects.

\* See our last Magazine, p. 387.

*An Epistle to the Hon. —, Esq;  
From TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.*

YOU ask, dear Sir, how beaux and belles  
Amuse dull time at Tunbridge-Wells;  
How they outlive the tedious day,  
While trifling every thought away.  
I'll tell you—and (tho' ne'er before  
With muses I begun a score)  
I'll try in these poetic times,  
To tell you how we live, in rhymes.

Soon as Aurora's wakeful eye  
Has gilded o'er the morning sky,  
We leave soft sleep, and form a ring  
About the consecrated spring,  
There drink—and O! what joys environ  
The man who deals in liquid iron!  
New vigour fortifies the brain,  
Health wanders in each purple vein,  
And ease and mirth drive out the spleen. }  
Tell me no more your idle dreams  
Of Helicon's poetic streams!  
Nor Pindus-hill, nor fam'd Parnassus,  
While Ephraim stands, will e'er surpass us.  
What Muse not breaths Mount Pleasant's  
Pleasant, the seat of all that's fair? [air;  
If mortals charms the gods e'er find,  
Here Phœbus self must be inspir'd.  
Now on the long, extended mall  
Each swain attends his favourite belle:  
While Cupid, busy cruel spy:  
Shoots thousand darts from H—t's eye, }  
Then bids us hopeless bleed and die.

But see advancing (mighty sage!)  
A most important perienage:  
' Good-morrow, ma'am—I hope the water  
' Agrees with Miss, your pretty daughter—  
' 'Tis sure (with medical instructions)  
' To free the body from obstructions.  
' 'Tis not enough to drink your quart,

' Unless you drink by rules of art.  
' Some Glauber-salt, with sal prunella,  
' Just what's enough to scow'r the belly,  
' I always chuse to order twice.  
' To those who follow my advice.  
' And to this practice all must fall in,  
' Who are true followers of Galen.  
' On this I'll pawn my reputation  
' Either for physic, or oration.  
' There are, I know, who vainly think  
' Too much of steel they ne'er can drink.  
' Mistaken, and inform'd too late,  
' When the blood boils with fever's heat, }  
' And inflammations fix their seat!  
Thus we're improv'd in useful knowledge,  
And learn the dogma's of the college.

Sometimes in folly's cool retreat  
We fly the sun's meridian heat,  
While wiser folks (or greater fools) }  
Rub up their academic tools;  
And fight o'er battles of the schools; }  
While critics, with tyrannic nod,  
Bid *loc* give place to ancient *quod*.  
Now we're all ears while — sings,  
Now learn philosophy at *King's*;  
Are told the most diverting case  
Of madam Matter, and Miss Space:  
Hence travel to the stars with ease,  
And find the moon's not made of cheese:  
We now no more express our wonder,  
When mighty Jove is pleas'd to thunder.  
Attend but ladies—soon you may know  
To make a tempest or volcano.

Thus then, 'midst poets and musicians,  
' Squires, critics, beaux, and grave physicians,  
' (To cut the tedious story short)  
We meet with tolerable sport;  
Enjoy each day (unless 'tis lazy)  
Ever employ'd, but ever lazy.

Tunbridge-Wells, Aug. 10.

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*

For OCTOBER, 1752.

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|--|---|

With the North-West PROSPECT of the LORD MAYOR'S MANSION-HOUSE; and the HEAD of LOCKE, beautifully engraved from an original Painting.

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## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1753, will be published together at STATIONERS HALL, on Tuesday, November 28, 1752.





*Published by R. Baldwin Junr at the Rose in Peter Noster Row 1752.*



# T H E

# L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

## O C T O B E R, 1752.

*A brief Account of the Life and Ministerial CONDUCT of the late Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE, extracted from the MEMOIRS of his Life and Ministerial CONDUCT, now publishing by R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*



THESE Memoirs are wrote A by way of letters to a young gentleman; and in the first letter the author observes, that the first thing to be considered when we speak of a man of quality, is his family. For how lightly soever some great, and in other respects wise men may treat it, yet search things to the bottom, and you will find, that no man in an elevated station despises birth, but one, who is conscious to himself, that he is deficient in that point. He then considers the characteristical marks of distinction, settled by polite nations, with respect to families, which he restrains to five. 1. An- B squity, supported by a clear descent. 2. Dignity, arising from titles of honour. 3. Splendor, springing jointly from circumstances of merit and fortune. 4. Power, with which such advantages must be attended. And, 5. Large possessions, to which the foregoing circumstances are commonly united.

As to the first, he says, the roll of D Battle-Abbey acquaints us, that William de St. John was quarter-master general of the army of William duke of Normandy, when he acquired the crown of England by the victory at Hastings; and Doomsday-book shews, that the Ports, which family afterwards assumed the name of St. John, by marrying an heiress E of that name, were lords of Basing, in Hampshire, before the conquest.

As to the second, he informs us, that in the 25th of Edward I. John St. John, of Lagelham, was summoned to parliament, and was probably the same with St. John of Barton, in Oxfordshire, who October, 1752.

was summoned to parliament in the 28th of that king, when John St. John, jun. of another family, was likewise summoned to parliament, as baron of Basing. That Oliver St. John was in the first year of queen Elizabeth created baron St. John of Bletsho; and that his grandson was created earl of Bolingbroke in the 22d of James I. which last title became extinct in 1711, but that of Bletsho continued in the family, and still subsists.

As to the third and fourth, he observes, that both the St. John families of Bletsho and Tregoeze were founded by the children, by her first marriage, of that lady Margaret, who, being the widow of their father, married John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and had by him the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. who derived from her whatever title he had from the line of Lancaster. That Oliver St. John, of Tregoeze, descended from the second son, of the said first lady Margaret, after having signalized himself both in Flanders and Ireland, was in 1616 appointed lord deputy of that kingdom, and afterwards created viscount Grandison: That one of the St. John's had too much hand in contriving and executing the political schemes, that at length plunged the nation in blood in king Charles 1st's reign: That lord St. John, of Bletsho, son to the earl of Bolingbroke, raised a troop of horse for the parliament, at the head of which he was killed in the battle of Edge-hill; and that on the other hand, Sir John St. John, of Tregoeze, nephew to the said viscount Grandison, from whom he had the estate at Battersea and Wandsworth, had three sons killed in the service of K. Charles I.

And, lastly, as to possessions the author observes, that tho' few families of equal note in this kingdom have been so numerous as the St. John's, yet almost all the branches of the family were blessed with competent, several of them with large and opulent estates.

Then as to the family of the late lord Bolingbroke in particular, the author observes, that he was the grandson of Sir Walter, sixth son of the said Sir John St. John, of Tregore, who had succeeded to the honours and estate of the family, by the death or failure of heirs of all his elder brothers. This Sir Walter represented the county of Wilts in two parliaments, in the reign of king Charles II. and had the same honour in the second parliament held by king William. He married Johanna, one of the daughters of the lord chief justice St. John; and both he and his lady were so far from being dissenters, that the learned Dr. Simon Patrick, successively bishop of Chichester and of Ely, was long a chaplain in their family. As he lived till July, 1708, he had the chief care of the education of his grandson Henry the late lord viscount Bolingbroke, by his son Henry, after his death Sir Henry St. John, and the lady Mary, second daughter and coheirs of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick; which Sir Henry was, after the attainder of his son, created lord viscount St. John of Battersea, by king George I.

The author having thus in his first letter given an account of the family, he proceeds in his second to give an account of the education of the late lord Bolingbroke, which was first at Eton school, and next at Oxford. After this he gives his lordship's character in these words, viz.

“By that time he left the university, Mr. St. John was deservedly considered as one who had the fairest opportunities of making a shining figure in the world. He was in his person wonderfully agreeable, he had a dignity mixed with sweetness in his looks, and a manner that would have captivated the heart, if his person had been ever so indifferent; he was remarkable for his vivacity, and had a prodigious memory. Whatever he read he retained, and that in a very singular manner, for he made it entirely his own; and whether he was to speak, or to write upon any subject, all he had ever read in his favourite authors occurred to him just as he had read it; so that he delivered this in conversation, or threw it upon paper, as if he had the book in his hand; a circumstance that it imports you to know, for otherwise you will frequently take for studied affectation what was to him, and, perhaps, only him, perfectly natural. In the earlier part of his life he did not read much, or at least many books, for which he sometimes gave the same reason that Menage did for not reading Moreri's Dictionary, that he was unwilling to fill his

head with what did not deserve a place there, since when it was once in, he knew not how to get it out again. In the succeeding part of his life, when he had more leisure, a greater part of his time was employed in reading, but still with much caution; and he frequently complained of that necessity, which arose from political controversy, of being obliged to peruse a multitude of miserable performances. He had great quickness and penetration, could very happily distinguish the real from the apparent view of polemical writers, and had a sprightliness and perspicuity in delivering his own opinions, which was sure to entertain even those he did not convince. These were qualities that did not only adorn his juvenile years, but grew up and kept him company thro' all stations, and under all circumstances; to which may be in some measure attributed his being always well received, and quickly gaining an ascendancy wherever he came. But tho' these were very great, yet they were not his only talents: He was blessed with parts, and with parts of different kinds, even such as the generality of the world are apt to consider as incompatible, at least, till experience convinces them of the contrary.

His quickness, his penetration, his vivacity, were accompanied with a great solidity of judgment, and even with a subtilty of thinking and reasoning, which are qualities that seem to be the peculiar privileges of another cast of mind. Yet they were certainly his. In his youth he was, perhaps, not very much given to reflection. There were seasons, however, in which, and subjects upon which, he would even then reflect. Whenever he did this, there was nothing could escape him. He saw the *fort*, and he saw the *faible* of whatever he was to maintain, or to refute; and he had an inconceivable dexterity in displaying, or concealing, whatever he was inclined to make apparent, or to hide. The great earl of Strafford is said to have made use of the works of a celebrated Popish author to help him in making distinctions. Mr. St. John wanted no such help. He possessed it, in that faculty of reflecting, and after a little thought, was able to treat any subject in so new and singular a way, that it seemed to be perfectly changed by his method of managing it, so as to become susceptible of new arguments in its favour, and to be no longer liable to those objections with which it had been formerly opposed. His peculiarity of thinking had not that imperfection with which peculiarity of thinking is commonly attended.



It did not at all affect his manner of speaking, which was easy, natural and flowing, and in this too, he very much resembled the earl of Strafford; for however strong his thoughts, however nice and refined his distinctions, his language was always perfectly intelligible; and tho' upon recollection, his words appeared to be very artfully chosen, yet in the course of his delivery, they seemed to be such as offered themselves, and the first that rose in his mind. He had, as I observed before, pauses of reflection; but when once his thoughts came to be clothed in words there was no hesitation, but the discourse rolled on like a stream from a perennial spring; strong, full, clear, and filling equally the ear and mind; for the sound and sense were so happily united, that you never discovered trivial sentiments veiled in elegant expressions, or were able to discern, that the sublimity of his conceptions suffered thro' any want of elocution in their conveyance.

His early taste of literature was not accompanied with that forwardness, which young men are too apt to shew, in displaying their own parts. His first turn was to poetry, as appears from a copy of verses of his to Mr. Dryden, and some other compositions, which, tho' not at all beneath him, for the time in which they were wrote, he did not afterwards esteem. It is observed by Mr. Pope, and very justly observed, that he was the patron, the friend, and the protector of that great poet before mentioned in the decline of his age, tho' not of his parts, for the very last poems of Mr. Dryden are amongst his best\*. This too is a convincing proof, that he was not affected with puritanism in his youth. If he had, he would not have fought, or have relished, Mr. Dryden's conversation; he would not have entered, as he did, into familiarities with a certain set of men; who, whatever other blemishes they might have, were without question free from that. Indeed his humour was so entirely removed from stiffness, formality, or moroseness, or rather was so much the opposite of these, that we cannot but consider what some malevolent critics have insinuated of this kind, as fictions that took birth from conjecture, and ought, therefore, to be buried in oblivion. He was, indeed, from his youth very unconfined in his choice of company. This arose from a variety of motives, some of them, perhaps, excusable only in a young man. But whatever motives they arose from, they were of use to him, for every thing was so, that he saw or heard; and if it was not so for the present, yet it dwelt

upon his memory till some fit occasion called it out, and then, at whatever distance of time, he could produce it with all its circumstances, as if it happened but the day before. He was for this reason more improved by the good, and less hurt by the bad company he kept. He sitted in his hours of leisure, expressions, accidents, events; and what escaped others without thinking, was to him very frequently matter of thought, from which he extracted much more than ever occurred to themselves. He had an excellency in improving hints, that for a time gave the highest pleasure, but in the end no less pain to a certain great man, who loved obscurity too much, and could not bear at his elbow one who was not only able to explain his thoughts, when that was what he wished, but to penetrate what he took the greatest pains to conceal."

Our author then observes, that Mr. St. John was in his youth much addicted to women, and to indulge in late hours, with all those excesses that usually attend them; during which time his parents were so wise as not to produce him on the stage of publick life, tho' they had it always in their power; but when these gusts seemed to be blown over, they married him to the daughter and coheirress of Sir Henry Winchecomb, of Bucklebury, in Berks, Bart. he being then about 26 years of age; and the same year he was elected for Wotton-Basset, and sat in the 5th parliament of king William, in which Robert Harley, Esq; was chosen speaker of the house of commons, being the first time he had the honour to sit in that chair.

The author's third letter contains only a dissertation upon parties and factions; but in the fourth he reassumes the story of lord Bolingbroke, and intimates, that in this first parliament, of which Mr. St. John was a member, he joined with the Tories against the partition treaty. In the next parliament, which was the very next year, he was again chosen for Wotton-Basset; and here our author takes occasion to shew, that Mr. St. John was not against the bill for settling the Protestant succession, which had passed in the preceding parliament, but, on the contrary, he was one of those, who this year brought in the bill for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, &c. and that the mistake proceeded from his being against some clauses which had been added by the lords to a bill, for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration, &c. which was passed in the first year of Q. Anne.

Our author next informs us, that Mr. St. John was one of those persons of distinction, who had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon them by the university of Oxford, at the time queen Anne visited that university as she went to Bath in 1702. That in her first parliament he was again chosen for Wotton-Basett, and was one of those appointed by that house of commons, along with Mr. Bromley, Mr. Finch, Sir Simon Harcourt, and Sir Thomas Powys, to manage the free conference with the lords, upon the bill for preventing occasional conformity, which had been passed by the commons, and likewise by the lords, but with such amendments as the commons would not agree to; yet nevertheless, in the next session, when a motion was made for tacking this bill to a money bill, he voted against that motion. And that in April, 1704, he was appointed secretary at war and of the marines, soon after Mr. Harley had been appointed secretary of state; with which our author ends his fourth letter.

[This Account to be concluded in our next.]

From the INSPECTOR.

Several OBSERVATIONS on MUSICK.

*Quo carmine muris*

*Infertit Amphion Tyrios accedere montes.*

STATIUS.

SOLINUS, who has the art of saying pretty things, tells us, that the origin of Musick was from the cries of children: The variety of notes that express their disgust to the state of being in which they find themselves, and the several tones that declare their quarrels with those who bind and swathe their bodies, says the sagacious author, gave the hint for that orderly variation of notes which we call harmony, long before the old Greek collected its materials from the forge, or the Egyptian from the chippings of the masons.

With what pomp of learning does Eusebius ascribe the invention to Zethus and Amphion, cotemporaries with Cadmus? How idle does Isidore make the claim of Pythagoras, when he deduces it from Maneros? Josephus, proud of the antiquity of the Hebrews, and full of the honour which he ascribes to them as inventors of all arts, produces Jubal, who by many ages preceded all these, as expert in the science which they pretend to have devised. But to what end is all the parade of history in deducing the honour of an invention from this or that period, or confining it to one or another country; when nature has given the organs destined for it, and the capacity of using them to

all people, and when at all times men have assiduously employed them to that purpose?

She who taught the nightingale to sing; she whose early hymn the sweet lark warbles to the morning, she who pours forth the torrent of full melody from the deep throat of the thrush, and gives the little wren the pleasant, the articulated harmony, she also, when she gave to man a throat and breath, taught him to modulate. This is the work of nature: Thus far musick is her gift; and which of all our instruments excels? But that is a vain question, none of them equals the natural voice in sweetness: They are all harsh or they are rough, they all strick or they squall, when compared with the pure tone, the mellow softness of the throat.

What was the great praise of Marston, but that he made the hawk's cry emulate the sound of the human voice? His pupil follows him with close steps in this true method of improvement; nor do we want at this time a performer on the German flute, who has brought that instrument still nearer to this perfect model: But to be near is not to be same; and we who have heard such attempts as these on the only instruments that can be expected to rival the voice, unsuccessful, may without hazard pronounce the thing impracticable.

Nature has given to man the first and finest of all instruments in his own frame: Who is he then that shall pretend to say, when and in what country musick first saw its origin? It is, doubtless, coeval with the human fabric, and native of all countries where men have lived. Art in all things will improve what nature has bestowed on us: Art is the offspring of our understandings; and she who gave them designed them for this purpose. There is no one of nature's endowments which may be more improved by art than this; nor has there been an age in which that improvement seemed to promise a greater height than in the present; but yet the rudiments are in nature. We have only to correct some errors in our taste, in order to arrive at this perfection in the most delightful of all the sciences. In order to this, let us trace it from its origin; not in remote and idle history, but in our own breasts, and in the works of those who have left us proof of their abilities; and we shall not fail to discover all our mistakes, and to profit of the discovery.

Every nation has its own musick, the character of which is similar to, and is dependent on, the general turn of its inhabitants:

habitants : To excel any where must be to labour on this foundation : And to bring in the graces of other countries, without their peculiar characteristicks ; to mellow these down into the body of our own ; and, as those among the writers of late time, who have succeeded upon the plan of the ancients, have done in regard to their works, to adopt every grace from their compositions ; but to be as much above borrowing a bar, as the others would be above copying an expression.

There is no nation where some peculiar species of musick is not native. The Tartars have their hunting notes peculiar to themselves, and full of spirit ; the Chinese love ditties are ravishingly soft, tho' of a wildness beyond the utmost sketch of an European fancy ; the war song of the savage Indians never fails to strike with astonishment and revenge, even those who understand nothing of the language : I do not mention what we call Scotch songs, because they are Italian of a peculiar kind, the composition of great masters, who once were patronized there ; but whoever was the author of the ancient Ellen a Roon of the Irish, has undoubtedly borrowed its sweetness from the native modulations of that country.

It were in vain to look for this national characteristick in the more civilized countries, and at times of their greater improvement ; their musick is like their language, a mixture from those of all nations with whom they have correspondence, and does not retain its ancient singularity. The chanson of the French, the psalm of the German, the ballad of the English, and the song of the Italian, it is true, have their peculiarities so far, that they sound best in the ears of the same nation ; but altho' the peculiar cadences of any of these cannot with propriety be introduced into the musick of the other, yet is there something in every one of them, which he who would scorn to borrow will know how to adopt ; and it is from this general study alone, that the musick of any one nation can be rendered complete.

The German thinks the Frenchman mad ; the Frenchman stops his ear to the dulness of the German ; the English composition in stanzas has been long the jest of the Italians ; and it is not long, that the taste for the Italian musick, which is now carried to a most ridiculous extravagance, has been received among us. But while we mutually laugh and stare at one another, there is not one of us from whom all may not borrow : True melody

will please in every country ; and the art will be in selecting every passage of this, while we reject those singularities, which not harmony, but fancy and the peculiar turn of mind of the people, have introduced in every nation.

As the sweetest of all musical sounds is the human voice, so the highest glory of the art is the directing and accompanying it, the following its modulations and expressing the sense of those words in which it adds meaning to melody. The introducing of this into musick is the triumph of the human voice alone : The musick of the birds, the notes of the sweetest instruments, are but dead sounds ; they tinkle in the ear, but they convey no appropriated idea. The voice gives sentiment with its harmony, and on a double score awakens every passion of which the heart is capable.

It was on this principle, that the immortalized musicians of antiquity acquired that fame which has travelled down to us, and which will live to all posterity. The harp of Orpheus, and the shell of Linus, were but accompaniments to that voice, which poured forth, under all the charms of melody, lessons that moved and that instructed the savage inhabitants : It is on this principle, that they are said to have tamed the beasts of the desert, and to have made the lions and the tigers follow them. Amphion sung the pleasures and the profits of society, the dangers of a war, and the advantages of early security : The hearers of the musick gathered into a people, and it was thus, tho' critics have not found it, his musick built the walls.

It was on this principle, that the performers and composers of all nations in old time acquired their fame ; and it is on this that true honour is to be attained at present. Concertos and sonatas have their praise, and they deserve it ; but it is to the appropriation of sounds, to sense, that the supreme honours of the science always have been, and always will be paid.

*As the famous MANSION-HOUSE for the Lord-Mayor of LONDON for the Time being is now furnished, pursuant to a Resolution of the Court of Common-Council (see p. 335.) for the Reception of a Lord-Mayor ; and as the Rt. Hon. CRISPE GASCOYNE, Esq; Lord-Mayor elect, who is to be sworn in at Guildhall on Nov. 8. and the new Day at Westminster, intends to keep his Mayoralty there ; we have thought proper to present our Readers with a PROSPECT of that lately Edified, on a beautiful Copper Plate :*

*Plate : On which Occasion we shall collect in one View what has been from Time to Time inserted in our Magazine, relating to this noble Fabrick, since the first Design of erecting it.*

**O**N March 25, 1736, the committee which had been appointed to consider of building a Mansion-house for the lord-mayor for the time being, reported to the court of common-council, that their opinion was, that Stocks-market was the most proper place for that purpose ; which was agreed to by a great majority.

In June, the same year, by an exact list of persons who fined for the office of sheriff, there appeared to be then in hand the sum of 20,700l. towards building the Mansion-house for the lord mayor. Future fines were appropriated to the same purpose.

On September 28, 1737, the stalls belonging to the herb-square in Stocks-market were pulled down ; as on the next day were likewise the butchers shambles in the meat market, in order to clear the ground for building the Mansion-house for the lord mayors. And on the 30th of the same month, the Fleet-market was proclaimed a free market, and opened accordingly.

On October 25, 1739, the chief corner-stone of this building was laid by the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, on which was the following inscription.

This chief Corner-Stone  
Was laid the Twenty-fifth day of October in  
the Year of our Lord MDCXXXIX.  
And in the 13th Year of the Reign of our  
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,  
King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.  
By the Rt. Hon. MICAHAH PERRY, Esq;  
LORD MAYOR of the City of LONDON.

ALDERMEN,  
Sir Francis Child, Knt. John Barber, Esq;  
Sir Ed. Bellamy, Knt. Sir John Williams, Knt.  
Sir J. Barnard, Knt. Sir R. Godschall, Knt.

COMMONERS,  
Mr. Dep. John Snart, Mr. Dep. James Dansie,  
Mr. William Tims, Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford,  
Mr. John Everett, Mr. Dep. Jos. Ayliffe,  
Mr. Dep. R. Farrington, Mr. Dep. B. Hodges,  
Mr. Dep. S. Taten, Mr. Dep. T. Nash,  
Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Charles Hartley.  
Being the Committee appointed by Order  
of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-  
mons of this City, in Common-Council  
assembled, to erect this Fabrick for a  
Mansion-House for the Use of the Lord  
Mayor of this City, for the Time being.  
George Heathcote, Esq; } Aldermen, be-  
Sir John Lequesne, Knt. } ing Sheriffs.  
George Dance, Architect.

In the basso-relievo, over the grand pediment of this structure, the principal figure represents the genius of the city of London in the dress of the goddess Cybele, clothed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head ; in her right hand holding the Prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to express the stability of her condition, and on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the scales and axe in one arm, and the sword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in his other hand, to shew that authority and justice are the true supports of liberty, and that while the former are exerted with vigour, the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies Faction, as it were, in agony, with snakes twining round his head, intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment on such as envy her happy condition.

In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient river god, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream ; the swan at his feet shews this to be the Thames ; the ship behind him, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to this city, to which it belongs.

On the left hand, there appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, with the other, signifying that abundance which flows from the union of domestick industry, and foreign trade. Behind her we see a stork, and two naked boys, playing with each other, and one of them holding the neck of the stork, to signify, that piety, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure that vast stock of wealth of various kinds, which appears near them in bales, bags, and hogsheds : So that every thing in this piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but at the same time instructively expressive of the happy condition of that great city, for the residence of whose chief magistrate, this noble edifice was erected.

The whole expence of building this Mansion-house (including the sum of 3900l. paid for purchasing houses to be pulled down) amounted to 42,638l. 18s. 8d.



- 1 . Cornhill
- 2 The Royal Exchange
- 3 St. Peter's Church
- 4 St. Michael's Church

*Use*

- 5 . Lombard Street .
- 6 . St. Edmund's Church .
- 7 The Poultry .
- 8 St. Stephen's Wallbrook .





# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 408.

*The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate began in your last, was that made by M. Cato, which was to this Effect.*

*My Lords,*

**T**HE bill now before us is a fresh instance of a misfortune your lordships are every year exposed to, which is that of having bills of great consequence brought up here so late in the session, that you have not time to consider them so maturely as you ought. The ends which the noble and learned lord says this bill is intended to answer must shew, that it is a bill of the utmost importance; and were I convinced of its being proper for answering those ends, I should make no scruple of giving my consent to its being passed into a law; but this I neither am, nor can have time to be convinced of, during the few days that this session is, in all probability, to continue; for as I am a stranger to, and quite unacquainted with the circumstances of the country to which this bill relates, I must think, that before I consent to its being passed, it is my duty to advise with some gentlemen who are acquainted with the circumstances of that country, and who can have no particular interest in getting such a new and such an extraordinary regulation established.

There are several facts, my lords, which we ought to be informed of before we agree to such a bill as this: We ought to know the real value of the estates which are thus to be purchased by the publick, and we ought to know not only the extent of the claims, but the nature of every claim that has been entered upon them. I believe, no man ever

E— of B—.

October, 1752.

yet set about purchasing an estate, before making all possible inquiry as to the real value; whereas we cannot so much as pretend to have any certain knowledge of the real value of those estates, which we are by this bill to load the publick with the purchase of. It is true, we have before us some sort of account of the value, but it is an account that has been made *ex parte*: The creditors, who in this case may be called the venders, had no opportunity to prove the real value of what they are to be compelled to sell to the crown; therefore, when those estates come to be valued in a more solemn manner, and the creditors allowed to bring proper proofs, the estates may appear to be above twice the value of that they have been computed at by the officers of the crown; and if this should be the case, I think, it would be loading the publick with a greater sum than it is able to bear in our present distressed circumstances, and a greater sum than ought to be applied towards even those two salutary ends, of improving the highlands of Scotland, and preventing any future rebellion; because we are very uncertain whether it will have the desired effect as to the improvement of the highlands; and as to any future rebellion, as the two last rebellions from that quarter both ended in the destruction of those that were concerned, we have very little reason to apprehend a third from the same quarter.

What methods were taken, my lords, by the officers of the crown, for putting a value upon the forfeited estates in Scotland, I do not know; but from the claims that have been entered upon them, it is evident, that they have either been monitrously undervalued, or that most of the claims are fraudulent; for

L11

for when an estate appears by the claims to have been mortgaged for twice or thrice its value, we must conclude either the one or the other, especially in Scotland, where registers have been so long established, and so regularly kept, that it is hardly possible for a mortgagee to be imposed on. Yet from the papers upon our table this appears to be the case with respect to many of the forfeited estates in Scotland; and one in particular I could not help taking notice of, for it is valued but at 30l. a year, and the claims already entered upon it amount to 4000l. How it is possible to cook up so many fraudulent claims upon forfeited estates in Scotland, or to find men who will act as trustees for a forfeiting family, I cannot comprehend; for, in my opinion, it is a very dangerous undertaking. If it be not directly high-treason, it is very near akin to it; for tho' it be not in law, it is in fact a giving of aid and comfort to the king's enemies; therefore I think, that the covering or concealing any estate in land or money that belongs to a traitor, ought at least to be subjected to a fine of two or three times the value of the estate so concealed; and a law for this purpose ought to be passed before we agree to any such bill as this now before us.

I mention this, my lords, not only for the sake of the crown, but for the sake of the real and just creditors upon the forfeited estates, and in particular for the sake of those who are real and just claimants upon those estates, which by this bill are to be vested in the crown, and purchased by the publick; for if I have been rightly informed, those claims that are suspected of being fraudulent are such as are by law preferable to all other debts, and must be fully satisfied and paid, before any real and just creditor can have a shilling out of the purchase money of the estate. If the fraudulent claimants

should be admitted as the purchasers, by being the highest bidders at the sale, and the forfeiting family by that means get again the possession of the estate, they would probably think themselves obliged in honour, tho' not in law, to pay their just debts; but if they should be forever excluded from getting again into the possession of their estate, as many of them are to be by this bill, the whole of the purchase money paid by the publick will be applied by their trustees, the fraudulent claimants, to their use, and none of them will think themselves bound in honour, or conscience, to pay a shilling of their just debts: Nay, they will purposely refuse paying, because the whole loss will be laid by their creditors to the account of the government.

Thus, my lords, there are two consequences from this bill both evident and certain, and both ought by all means to be avoided. One is, that none of the real and just claimants upon those estates that are to be purchased by the publick, will ever receive a shilling; and the other is, that the forfeiting family will be in a better condition than they could have been, had they not rebelled against the government of their country. To render what I say more clear, allow me, my lords, to make use of figures: Suppose one of those highland estates to be worth 10,000l. with 5000l. real debt upon it, and 10,000l. fraudulent but preferable claims. If the family had never rebelled, this 5000l. real debt must have remained a charge upon their estate until fairly paid off and discharged, and one half at least of their yearly income must have gone towards paying the interest; but by their rebellion, and by being forever excluded from the land estate they formerly possessed, their trustees, the fraudulent claimants, that is to say, the forfeiting family come to the possession of 10,000l. in money,



ney, without one shilling charge upon it, and their real creditors lose every shilling of what was due to them.

Both these consequences, I say, my lords, are evident and certain; but that you will by dispossessing a highland chief of his land estate, A dispossess him of the influence he has over his clan, is far from being evident or certain. On the contrary, if we judge from experience, we must conclude, that his influence will not be thereby in the least diminished; for there is now one of the highland chiefs, who has always appeared to have a great influence over those of his clan, tho' he has not for many years been in possession of any land estate; and we all know what an influence the late lord Lovat had upon his clan in the year 1715, C tho' he had then no land estate, nor had ever been in possession of the estate of the family. In short, my lords, a clannish influence is something like enthusiasm in religion: By gentle usage, it will of itself decay, but persecution in its nourishment, D from whence it gathers strength daily, and becomes proof at last against the most cruel tortures.

I may therefore, my lords, with some reason conclude, that if there were any danger of a new rebellion from the highlands of Scotland, this bill would rather increase than diminish the danger; and as to the improvement of that country, I can never think, that the vesting of any part of it in the crown unalienably, will tend to the improvement of it; for private men always take better care of their estates, and are more industrious in improving them, than the managers for the crown ever were, or can be supposed to be. The wide extended empire of Turkey is a melancholy instance of the bad policy of vesting the lands of G any country in the hands of the crown; and it is well known, that the great improvement of all our lands in England has arisen from their

being made alienable, and in consequence thereof divided amongst a vast number of private men, every one of whom took all possible care to improve that part which properly belonged to him, and which with its improvement he had a power to transmit to his own posterity, or to such other persons as he pleased to name. That the best way to improve the lands of any country, is to divide and vest the property of them into as many hands as possible, is a proposition so plain from reason, and so well vouched by the histories of all countries, that the very title of this bill, in my opinion, implies a contradiction. The yearly profits of those estates so vested in the crown, may, perhaps, be of some service towards improving the estates of some of the commissioners; but that they will ever be applied towards improving the crown lands, I very much question. And as has been already observed, the lessees under the crown are to have such short terms, that none of them will ever be at any great pains or expence in improving his leasehold estate. Therefore, if the bill should pass in the same form it is at present, I hope an amendment will be made to the title, by saying, *for the better civilizing and improving the rest of the highlands of Scotland*; but as it is a bill of such importance, I rather hope, that your lordships will put it off until next session, that we may have time to consider it maturely, and to have the thoughts of the gentlemen of that country upon the subject; for from the manner in which it has been brought in, and passed thro' the other house, I suspect, that the patrons of it are conscious of its being a bill very disagreeable to most of the gentlemen of the country, to which it relates.

I know, my lords, that it is a little irregular to take notice, in a debate here, of any thing that has passed in the other house; yet I can-

not help observing, that this bill was not so much as once mentioned in the other house until the 17th of last month, when a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill under the title it now bears, from which title no one could guess what lands were to be thus unalienably annexed to the crown : The bill itself was not brought in until the 24th, when a motion was made for its being printed ; but that motion was, for what reason I cannot comprehend, rejected ; therefore if this bill should pass through this house, I must suppose, that it will be passed into a law, before the gentlemen residing in the country where those estates lie, can have heard that any such law was ever intended. What could be the reason for all this hurry ? What could be the reason for all this secrecy ? My lords, the reason is very plain : A part of Scotland is to be in some degree subjected to a Turkish sort of government : The inhabitants are to have no property in the lands they possess, nor any representative in the national assemblies of their country ; and they are in the first instance, at least, to be under the jurisdiction of a bashaw appointed by, and removeable at the pleasure of the crown. It is, 'tis true, but a small part of the country that is now to be brought into this terrible situation ; but small as it is, it will be a precedent that may be of the most fatal consequence, therefore it is a precedent that no gentleman in Scotland can like, nor should any gentleman in England approve of it.

My lords, I believe no one that hears me will doubt my being sincerely inclined to prevent any future rebellion, and I shall always be for improving every part of the British dominions as much as possible ; but I cannot approve of the scheme proposed to be established by this bill. It is true, I cannot at present propose a better ; but something better

may be contrived before next session, and there can be no harm in putting off the settlement of this affair till then. There is no absolute necessity for exposing any of the forfeited estates in Scotland to sale before next session ; therefore, why may we not postpone the passing of this bill, or any such bill as this, till that time, when, I hope, some of the other grievances now complained of will be inquired into ? For as to the window-tax, let the expence of levying it be what it will, it ought to be levied in Scotland as well as England : The words of the act by which it was imposed are express, that it shall be levied within and throughout the whole kingdom of Great Britain ; and therefore to neglect levying it in Scotland upon any pretence whatsoever, is assuming a sort of dispensing power : A power so inconsistent with our constitution, that even kings have been dethroned for pretending to it : If our ministers were not by law armed with sufficient power for levying it in Scotland, they ought to have applied to parliament for new powers : If the expence of collecting it in Scotland amounted to more than the produce of the tax, they ought to have applied to parliament for instructions how to behave. Whatever was the case, they ought not to have pretended to dispense with such an express law, and to leave Scotland free from a tax, which is to the utmost farthing collected in England. Besides its being an incroachment upon our constitution, it may be attended with the most dangerous consequence. What will the people of England say, should they hear that the people of Scotland are indulged by our ministers with a freedom from taxes, which are exacted from them with the greatest rigour ? Such partiality may revive the ancient jealousy, the ancient animosity, between the two nations ; of which there is still but too much remaining ; for if a gentleman

A gentleman of Scotland gets any preferment here, let his merit or his capacity be never so conspicuous, the people presently exclaim, Ay! none but Scotchmen can get any thing in this country: In Scotland it is the same; if a gentleman of England A gets any place there, or if an old English officer gets the government of any of the fortresses in that country, the people presently complain, that none but Englishmen can get any place among them. I wish these national prejudices were utterly B extinguished: We ought to live like brothers; for we have been long under the same sovereign, and are now firmly united not only into one kingdom, but into one and the same general interest; therefore the question ought never to be, who are C English, or who are Scots, but who are most capable, and most diligent in the service of their king and country.

*The last Speech I shall give you upon this Subject, was that made by Cn. D Domitius Calvinus, which was in Substance thus.*

*My Lords,*

**B**Y the very nature of our constitution it must happen, that some important bills must every year come up to this house towards the close of the session. This is a misfortune, which it is impossible to remedy or prevent; but it is a misfortune we had never less reason to complain of than with respect to the bill now before us, because it is a bill which is F not in itself of any very great importance, nor has it come up so late as not to give us sufficient time to consider it with as much deliberation as it can require. I shall indeed grant, that if the rule were established, which the noble lord who G spoke last against the bill seemed to prescribe, we could never pass any publick bill the same session it was first brought in; for should it be ad-

D— of N——.

mitted to be our duty, to advise with gentlemen in the country, before we give our consent to any new law, our sessions must be much longer than they usually are, or it would be impossible for us in most cases to procure that advice before the end of the session. But, my lords, the very nature of our constitution has rendered the establishment of such a rule unnecessary; for we have noble lords in this house, and gentlemen in the other, from all parts of the united B kingdom, who must certainly know the circumstances of the respective countries they come from, and are capable of communicating that knowledge to every other member of the assembly they belong to; therefore it very rarely happens, that any communication with the gentlemen in the country is in the least necessary, especially as a new regulation ought to be agreed to, if it be for the general interest of the nation, tho' it may, perhaps, be contrary to the interest or inclinations of one or two particular counties.

Now, my lords, with respect to the bill which you have at present under consideration, I believe, indeed, that very few of your lordships are much acquainted with the country to which it relates: I am sure, I am as little as any, and yet I think myself at full liberty to give my consent to the passing of this bill, without any communication with the gentlemen who are now residing in that country; because most of the chief men of that country, either for family or estate, are members of this or the other house of parliament. From them, and from the papers upon our table, I have had information, and every one of your lordships may have information, as to all the facts that can be necessary for our determination with respect to the bill now before us. From that information, and my own reason, I am convinced, that the bill is for the interest of the nation in general. Your

Your lordships see, that all those of that country, who have seats in either house of parliament, are strenuous for the bill's being passed into a law: From them you may learn, that it will be agreeable to every man in the country, who is not in his heart an enemy to our present happy establishment; and their being against the bill will, I am persuaded, be a strong argument with every lord in this house to be for it. As to the value of the estates that are thus to be purchased by the publick, your lordships have upon your table the exact value of every forfeited estate, according to the best survey and strictest inquiry that could be made by officers appointed for the purpose by the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; and those officers were not under the least temptation to return any estate of a less value than it really was. Besides, the noblemen and gentlemen of the country, who have estates in the neighbourhood, can inform you, that the value returned by those officers is generally much about what the estate was before valued at according to the common report of the country. Then as to the extent and nature of the claims, I cannot see what we have to do with either; because, let the claims amount to what they will, the government is to pay only an adequate price, according to the true annual income, and the common rate of purchase in that country; and whether the claims reputed, tho' not proved fraudulent, be preferable to the real, is what we have at present nothing to do with. If it should be thought necessary, according to the noble lord's advice, to make a new law for the detection and punishment of such frauds, I shall most readily agree to it, provided I think, that the new law proposed will be effectual for discovering the guilty, and of no dangerous consequence to the innocent. But without any such law, I believe, the fraudulent claimants, and the forfeiting persons for whom they are trustees, will think it their interest to satisfy all the just creditors as far, or near as far as the purchase money received from the publick will extend to pay, because those creditors may very probably have it in their power to make a discovery of the fraud; and as it is not doubted but that many of the claims are fraudulent, their amounting to twice or thrice the value of the estate can be no proof of the estate's being undervalued, nay, could be no such proof, were they all fair and honest; for in this country have we not every day bankrupts, who are not able to pay above five or six shillings in the pound? And that many of the rebels were bankrupts, will not, I believe, be questioned.

I can therefore, my lords, see no reason for our postponing this bill until the next session; but if your lordships will look back to an act of the 20th of his majesty's reign, you will see a most solid reason for convincing you of the necessity of passing this bill before the end of this session. The act I mean, is *the act for vesting in his majesty the estates of certain unitors*; for by a clause in that act, if his majesty does not make effectual provision for the payment of all debts and claims upon any of those estates, within twelve months after their being adjudged, the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland are expressly directed to cause such estate to be sold, or so much thereof as will fully satisfy the debts and claims adjudged. Now as the debts and claims upon these highland estates, or upon some of them at least, are already adjudged, and have been so for some time; and as those claims amount to much more than the value of the estate, the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland must cause it to be sold before the next session. What then will be the consequence? As some, if not most

of

of those claims, are certainly in trust for the forfeiting person; some trustee of his will certainly be the purchaser; and thus he will again get into the possession of his estate, and of all the influence he had before upon the people inhabiting the same. *sq. of bms* A

From hence your lordships must see, that unless you are resolved, that those disaffected rebellious chiefs, who have already given us such disturbance, should recover possession of their estates, and be thereby enabled to raise a fresh disturbance, B which I am persuaded they will do the very first opportunity, you must necessarily pass this bill before the end of this session, whether you think it will have the desired effect or no; and this leads me to consider what the effect of the bill, as it now stands, C will probably be. In the first place, you must allow, that it will effectually prevent the disaffected chiefs who are attainted for being in the last rebellion, from ever getting again into the possession of their land estates in that country. This is one effect D which must be allowed to be in so far a good one; but it is said, that this effect will not be attended with any beneficial consequence, because those chiefs, by means of fraudulent claims, and thereby getting free from their real debts, will be left in more E opulent circumstances than they were before the rebellion; and because their influence upon the people of their clan does not depend upon their being in possession of any land estate whatsoever, but upon a sort of enthusiastic principle, which, the more F you persecute, will grow the stronger and the more obitinate. *ms. bms*

Now, my lords, let us consider, that this is either no argument against the bill, or is it an argument that will carry us a great deal too far; for from hence it must be con- G cluded, that we must never punish these highland chiefs, let them be never so often guilty of treason and rebellion. But this would be such an

extravagant conclusion, that the premises must be wrong; and first as to their being left in more opulent circumstances, the fact can never, in my opinion, be true; because if the fraudulent claims be preferable to all others, they must be such as before the rebellion were founded upon some matter of record, such as a judgment, mortgage, or the like. This could not but be known before the rebellion; and can we suppose, that a man who had such a publick claim standing out against him, could have any credit, unless he got the person intitled to that judgment or mortgage to join with him in the security? And every just and real creditor who has got such a security, must recover his money, tho' the judgment or mortgage should be allowed as the most preferable claim. It cannot therefore be supposed, that the case which was put by the noble lord can ever possibly exist; for if there were 5000l. real and just claims, and a preferable but fraudulent claim of D 10,000l. upon an estate not worth above 10,000l. we must suppose, that the real and just claimants have some sort of security from the fraudulent claimant, tho' they may not, perhaps, at present think fit to let it appear, but would make use of it, if E the fraudulent claimant should possess himself of the estate, or of the price paid for it by the publick, and refuse to pay them their money. Consequently we cannot suppose, that any forfeiting family can by this bill be put into more opulent circumstances than they were before the rebellion. But supposing it to be so, yet there would be an advantage in divesting a disaffected family, of their ancient paternal estate; for tho' a man may have a greater yearly revenue from 10,000l. in money, than he can have from a land estate of 10,000l. value, with 5000l. debt upon it, yet he cannot have so much power; and supposing he should with his 10,000l. purchase another estate at a distance from

from the ancient seat of his family, he could not have so much power over the tenants of his new estate, as he had over those of his old, and would again have, should he be restored to the possession of it.

Thus your lordships may see, that A this bill will be attended with beneficial consequences, even supposing that the forfeiting family should thereby be put into more opulent circumstances than they were before the rebellion, which, however, I have shewn to be hardly possible; B and with regard to that enthusiastical clannish spirit, which, I shall admit, has still of itself a great influence upon the people in the highlands of Scotland, must it not be granted, my lords, that when self interest co-operates with this clannish spirit, it C will have a greater influence than when self-interest operates against it? When the chief of a clan is in possession of a land estate, and that estate inhabited mostly by those of his clan, they are induced by self-interest, as well as by this clannish spirit, D to be subservient to him, and obedient to his commands: He may, as their landlord, grant many favours and indulgences to those that please him; and if any one disoblige him, he may either turn him out of the little farm he holds, or he may make him E very uneasy in the enjoyment of it, for which very purpose, he will take care never to grant any lease for above a year or two, or three at most; and instead of propagating among his people a spirit of industry, he will make use of all the favours and indulgences he can grant, F for propagating among them a warlike and rapacious spirit.

On the other hand, my lords, if the disaffected chief be turned out of the possession of his estate, and the estate vested in the crown, and G leased out to those of the clan upon long terms and at an under-value, every such lessee's self interest will operate directly against his clannish

spirit. Instead of following their chief into any future rebellion, the cheapness and the certainty of their leases will induce all, and probably prevail with most of them, to assist the government in opposing his return; and a spirit of industry and improvement will be propagated among them, not only by the certainty of holding their estates for a long term of years, but by all the methods that can be contrived by the managers under the crown; which leads me to consider the effect of this bill with regard to the improvement of the highlands. Upon this head, my lords, I was really surprised to hear a noble lord talk of a part of the country's being to be put under a sort of Turkish government: He may as well say, that all the farmers in England are under a sort of Turkish government; for none of them can acquire the see of the farms they possess, unless their landlord be inclined to sell; and they are all in some degree subject to the courts of their respective manors, yet they are no way subject to arbitrary power, nor can it be said that they have no property in the lands they possess; for a copyhold, or even a leasehold, is a property in the land as much as a freehold, and most of the improvements in England have been made by copyholders, or by leaseholders for long terms, or for two or three lives, which is generally reckoned but equal to a lease for 21 years: We all know, that very few of our landed gentlemen ever employed themselves in manuring or improving their own estates; but by letting long leases, or selling leases for lives to farmers, they encouraged those farmers to improve the estates so leased out to them; and I can see no reason why the same cause should not produce the same effect in the highlands of Scotland; for tho' the lands there are not so good as these in England, yet by all the accounts I have heard, they may be very much

much improved: To this I must add, that their coast lies so convenient both for fisheries and trade, that in a short time several little towns may be erected, for which purpose the commissioners have by this bill a power to grant even a property in the ground to be built on; and even as to lands, they have a power to grant a lease for 41 years, if the lessee will engage to lay out in improvements, within the first seven years, any sum not less than five years rent of the premises.

Now, my lords, if a man has ten acres of ground in property for his house and garden, paying yearly for the same a small feu duty to the crown, and has a lease of a large farm in the neighbourhood at a low rent for 41 years certain, can we doubt of his endeavouring to improve that farm? Can we suppose that he will spare either pains or expence for that purpose, if he thinks he has a probable view of success? The improvement of the lands of these forfeited estates is not therefore expected to arise from the commissioners or managers to be appointed by the crown, but from the lessees for long terms under the crown; and it is by such lessees under ground landlords, that the lands in England, and indeed in all countries, have been improved. But besides the improvement of the lands, there are other great improvements in every part of the highlands to be expected from this bill. By introducing some industrious strangers among them, by erecting publick schools, and by dividing parishes, it is to be hoped, that a new turn may be given to the spirit of the people; and by making highways, passable in winter as well as summer, through several parts of the country, and improving some of the many natural harbours upon that coast, so as to make them safe, and of easy access for ships at all seasons, towns and villages may in a few years be erected in places where there are

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now nothing but barren mountains and inaccessible valleys. The rents of these estates will, I hope, be sufficient for the whole expence necessary for these purposes; and besides the security against any future rebellion, it will be money profitably laid out by the publick, because by the increase of rich and industrious people in that country, the publick revenue will probably in a few years be increased, much more than the interest of the money paid by the publick for those estates, could ever have amounted to.

I hope, I have now convinced your lordships, that this bill, if passed into a law, will probably answer both the salutary ends proposed by the legislature, and steadily pursued ever since the last rebellion; but suppose some of your lordships should still remain in doubt as to the good effects of this bill, yet no one can remain in doubt of its being necessary to pass it before the end of this session; for you cannot now alter the act I have mentioned of the 20th of his majesty's reign, and unless that act be altered, or this bill passed, before the end of this session, some, if not all, of these highland forfeited estates must be sold by publick sale before the beginning of next session. If any of them are sold by publick sale, it is certain that some trustees for the forfeiting family will be the highest bidder, and consequently must be confirmed as the purchaser: Thus the disaffected chief will again recover possession of the estate of his family, which, I am persuaded, every one of your lordships will most heartily be for preventing; and as it has not been so much as suggested, that any bad effect can before next session arise from passing this bill into a law, I hope the question for its being committed will be unanimously agreed to.

My lords, as to the window tax, or any other tax that ought to be levied in Scotland, I confess myself

M m m

entirely

entirely ignorant ; but I must observe, that if the expence of levying a tax would, by the situation and circumstances of any part of the country, exceed the produce, it would be ridiculous in the ministers to apply to parliament for a remedy, because in such a case, it would be impossible even for the parliament itself to find out or apply a remedy ; for, I hope, you would not abolish a tax, upon which a considerable part of the publick revenue depends, for no other reason but because it cannot be raised in the mountains of Wales, or highlands of Scotland. But as these matters are quite foreign to the present debate, and as we have not the proper lights before us, I shall not trouble your lordships with any more of my remarks upon them.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

**S I R,**

**O**N reading your Magazine of August, I there found (p. 356.) some remarks on a Treatise of Mr. Penrose's, concerning attraction and gravitation; and as I imagine, the author of that letter is mistaken in some of his remarks thereon, I should, on that account, be glad if you would give the following letter a place in your next Magazine.

That a solid gravitates, or is moved towards the earth, is a fact, I suppose, no person will deny; but the question in dispute seems to be, whether by gravitation we mean a cause or an effect? If it is a cause, I imagine, Mr. Penrose and a great many others would be glad to have it explained. If it is an effect, as most of our greatest philosophers have thought, and that this effect is occasioned by impulse, then its cause must be sought for some where else, and not in the gravitating or attracting body. This was the opinion of the great Sir Isaac Newton; for in his Opticks, p. 351, he says, "What I call attraction, may be performed by impulse, or by some other means unknown to me. I use this word here, to signify only in general any force, by which bodies tend towards one another, whatsoever be the cause." Here we find Sir Isaac Newton tells us, we are to understand by the word attraction, only an effect; and then says, if it is not performed by impulse, he is ignorant of its cause. And Mr. Boyle (see Boulton's Epitome, vol. 2. p. 235.) describes it thus, "Attraction evidently appears to be a species

of pulsion, and such an one as is usually termed *trifson*, as when a gardener drives his wheelbarrow before him without letting go his hold." Mr. Boyle seems fearful, lest, when he mentions attraction, any person should think he meant by it a cause; therefore he not only tells us it is an effect, but likewise describes, as plain as he can, how, and in what manner, this effect is produced, as that it is evidently so by a species of pulsion, even no less than the motion of a wheelbarrow, which does not move of itself, but is forced forward by the gardener pushing behind it.

**B** I am afraid the gentleman who wrote this letter, has not read Mr. Penrose's Treatise on Electricity with sufficient attention; and therefore could wish he would give it a second perusal, by which he would find, that he did not produce this experiment of Mr. Boyle as a paradox, but as a proof to confirm what he had said before.

**C** Moreover, the author of this letter says, "This paradox is easily accounted for from the principles of hydrostatics; for as water presses equally every way, if a heavy body be sunk in water, and the pressure of the water upon the top of it kept off, until the column of water, that should be upon the top of it, be exactly equal in weight to the weight of that heavy body, the pressure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then exactly equal to the pressure of that body downwards, will prevent its sinking any lower; and if it should be sunk so deep, that the column of water, which should be upon the top of it, is heavier than the body itself, the pressure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then superior to its pressure downwards, will buoy it up until it comes to an equilibrium. The reason why every column of water in a vessel is pressed upwards, is because it is so pressed by the action or pressure of all the surrounding columns upon it at the bottom of the vessel, in which the water is contained."

How this is accounted for from the principles of hydrostatics, I am entirely ignorant, and should be glad to be farther informed. I suppose, by principles of hydrostatics he means their laws or effects, and these I always looked on as a history of experiments, made in order to know the different weights of different bodies, and by that means to shew that a square inch of some bodies will be found equal in weight to a foot square of some others, when hung at each end of a balance; as also to prove, that the same body will always weigh more in a thinner medium.



dium then in a denser, or where there is a greater resistance. And this gentleman has very well accounted for Mr. Boyle's experiment after the same manner. For he has given us a very just relation of its effects, but seems to have still left the cause for some future consideration and discovery.

Now, I think, this experiment has clearly proved what Mr. Pearse brought it to do, viz, "That the earth has no inherent or intrinsic power of attraction, nor a descending body any of gravitation;" but that all this power is given them from without. For we here find, that the gold will sink just so far, in the water, and no farther, than till the resistance below is equal to the pressure from above, and when it is once arrived at that place, it there remains immovable, unless either the resistance is lessened from below, or the pressure is increased from above; whereas, were the moving power either in the gravitating solid, or in the attracting earth, it must continue to move forward till both bodies met, which we find it will not do without a fresh pressure or pulsion being added to it from above; so that I think, nothing can be more clearly proved by experiments than this, viz. That the force which moves the solid is from without it, and not inherent in the solid itself: Let us put a case to illustrate this.

There are, we know, besides others, two ways for a boat to come to London-Bridge, viz. one with the stream, and the other by sailing before the wind against the stream: Now then, suppose one boat were coming to the bridge from above, with the stream or tide; and another from below by sailing before the wind, and against the tide; and a man were to be placed upon the bridge, who had never seen or heard how, or by what means, it was possible for a boat to move (without any visible means) upon the water; I doubt not but that man, on seeing both boats coming towards the bridge and directly meeting each other, would be apt to conclude, that the bridge attracted these boats to it. To which we may add, that the sails of the boat may be so regulated to the wind as to have an equal power with the tide, and whenever this is done, the boat must then stand still; after which, either increase the sails, or lessen the tide, and you will give a new motion to the boat. After the same manner, on seeing a solid moving towards the earth, without any visible cause to force it thither, we are misled to imagine the moving power must be either in the earth, or in the solid, or in both. And were it not

for our prejudices imbibed by education or conversation, I doubt not but this one experiment would be sufficient to convince us, that the attracting or gravitating power is not in the solid, as aforesaid, but is performed from an impulse from without.

As to the gentleman's explanation of the phenomenon of the water being kept in the glass vessels, I am entirely of his opinion, and can assure him the author of the Treatise on Electricity is so too, viz. That the glass vessels keep off the pressure of the air or atmosphere from above, and admit that from below.

At the end of his letter he concludes thus, "If there were no such thing as attraction in the earth, or gravitation in the air, I should be glad Mr. Penrose would tell me, why the air or atmosphere presseth equally every way; or why a cold, gross, and dense air should press in upon a warm, fine, and rarified air."

That there is no such thing as attraction in the earth, I believe, has been proved: But how he could think that Mr. Penrose should say the air does not gravitate, I can't imagine, unless it were from too slight a reading of his pamphlet; would he give it another reading, he would then find, p. 25, that he says, That by the pressure (or, as this gentleman will have it, the gravitation) of the air, the terraqueous globe is kept solid and entire; and that a cold or dense air is always endeavouring to press into the place possessed by an air that is finer or rarer; and the method how he thinks this is performed, he seems to have laid down (tho' briefly) in a very plain manner, p. 24.

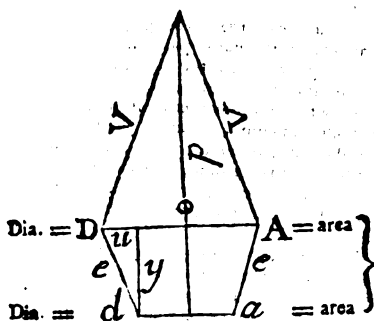
I imagine the gravity and levity of bodies are only comparative, there being no such thing as absolute gravity, or absolute levity; and that this power depends in a great measure on the bigness and quantity of their several pores, and also on the density of the fluid with which they are filled; for the heaviest bodies, when their parts are expanded to a great degree, and by that means are made to admit gross air thro' their pores, by which the greatest part of their particles meet with the same resistance from below, that they are pressed with from above, they do thereby lose their original weight, and become in effect the same as bodies which we call naturally light; this we see is effected on gold itself, when beat so thin as to be what we call gold leaf: So on the contrary, bodies which have their parts greatly expanded and are therefore light bodies, when they come to be more closely united together, and thereby to

have less pores, by which a less number of their particles can be resisted from the air or atmosphere from below, their weight, pressure, or gravitation to the earth must of consequence be increased; as for instance, a fleece of wool, when it

is expanded, occupies more space, and is a great deal longer in falling to the earth, than the same quantity, when it is bound up, or contracted into less space.

I am, &c.

*Answer SOLUTION of the QUESTION in the Magazine of June last, p. 264. (See p. 416.)*



} both which are found from the circumstances being given.

Theorem for the solid content :

$$\frac{A \times \sqrt{2} \sqrt{V} - \frac{1}{2} D^2}{3} + \sqrt{2} A \times \sqrt{2} e^2 - \square \frac{D-d}{2} = C = 9235,871.$$

Or thus ;  $\frac{3}{2}$  Let  $p$  = the height of the cone, } both which are found by the 47  
Let  $y$  = the depth of the frustum, } Euclid.

$$\text{Then } \frac{A \times p}{3} + \sqrt{2} A \times y = C = 9235,871.$$

*Answer to the ARITHMETICAL QUESTION in June last, p. 264.*

Of A, B had 1056 square yards, his share of payment	—	—	0 16 10 3 $\frac{22}{100}$
C had 1100 ditto, and to pay	—	—	0 17 7 1 $\frac{17}{100}$
D had 7667 ditto, and to pay	—	—	6 2 9 0 $\frac{9}{100}$
E had 4075,5 ditto, and to pay	—	—	3 5 3 0 $\frac{3}{100}$

W. P.

### HISTORY of the BANK of ENGLAND.

(See p. 414.)

**T**HE Bank of England was projected in the year 1694, to supply the government with 1,200,000*l.* by subscription, on certain conditions; the principal whereof was, that for erecting a Bank <sup>A</sup> in the city of London. This proposal being cheerfully embraced by many of the chief citizens, they immediately applied to parliament: In pursuance whereof, and in consideration of the loan of 1,200,000*l.* the company was incorporated in the 5th and 6th years of king William and queen Mary, by the name of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." For securing this loan, the yearly sum of 140,000*l.* was to be kept apart in the receipt of the Royal Exchequer, payable out of the duties of excise; out of which the yearly sum of 100,000*l.* was applied to the use of the subscribers, being 8*l.* per cent. for interest, <sup>B</sup> and 4000*l.* per ann. for management.

The company were not to borrow under their common seal any greater sum, unless by act of parliament; and if any more should be borrowed under the common seal, all the members of the corporation were, in their private capacities, liable, in proportion to their several shares, to the repayment of such money with interest. The corporation was not to trade, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade, with any of the effects of the corporation, in buying or selling any goods or merchandize; but they might deal in bills of exchange; as also in buying or selling bullion, gold, or silver; or in selling goods mortgaged to them, not redeemed within three months after the time of redemption. And if the governor, or other members of the corporation, should, upon account of the corporation, purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown; or lend to the government any money by way of anticipation on any part of the revenue, <sup>C</sup> other than

than such part only on which a credit of loan should be granted by parliament ; then the governor, or members so consenting to lend, should forfeit treble the value of the loan.

By an act of parliament passed in the 8th and 9th years of king William III. the company were empowered to enlarge their capital stock, by new subscriptions, and accordingly did enlarge it to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* It was also enacted, that the capital stock and fund of the Bank should be exempt from taxes : That the stock should be accounted a personal and not a real estate ; to descend to executors, and not to heirs : That no contract, or agreement, either by word, or in writing, for buying or selling of Bank stock, should be good in law or equity, unless it be registered in the books of the Bank within seven days, and the stock transferred within fourteen days : That no act of the Bank should forfeit the stock thereof, but the same should be subject to the debts of the company : That it should be felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit the common seal of the Bank, or any sealed Bank bill, or any Bank note, or to alter or erase such bills, or notes : That during the continuance of the Bank, no other bank should be erected or permitted by act of parliament ; which clause the Bank now procured, on account of an abortive project set on foot the preceding session, for establishing a national land bank : And that the debts of the Bank should never exceed their capital stock.

By another act of parliament passed in the 7th year of queen Anne, the company were empowered to augment their capital stock to 4,402,343*l.* and the company to be continued till August 1, 1732, on condition of lending 400,000*l.* more to the government without interest. And it was enacted, that no company in partnership should take money on their bills, or notes, payable on demand, or at any time less than six months. This clause was afterwards confined to partnerships of more than six persons.

In 1713, the term and privileges of the Bank were continued to August 1, 1742 ; and in 1714, the aggregate fund was added by way of collateral security to the Bank.

In the 3d year of the reign of king George I. the interest of part of the capital stock belonging to the Bank was reduced to 5*l.* per cent. when the Bank agreed to deliver up as many Exchequer bills as amounted to 2,000,000*l.* and to accept an annuity of 100,000*l.* for the same, payable out of the aggregate fund and duties upon houses,

In 1721, the Bank, by an agreement with the South-Sea company, had 4,000,000*l.* South-Sea stock, together with the annuity attending the same, transferred to them.

In the year 1725, the Bank agreed to reduce, after Midsummer, 1727, the whole of the annuities payable to them to 4*l.* per cent. except that of their original fund.

In the year 1727, the governor and company of the Bank paid into the Exchequer 1,750,000*l.* for the purchase of an annuity of 70,000*l.* subject to redemption ; which was chargeable on the duties of coals and culm. And by the same act a million was ordered to be paid to them out of the sinking fund, towards redeeming an annuity of 71,001*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  first granted to them for cancelling Exchequer bills.

In the year 1728, the governor and company of the Bank paid into the Exchequer 1,250,000*l.* for the purchase of an annuity of 50,000*l.* chargeable on the surplus of the additional duties on soap and paper ; certain linens, silks, calicoes, and stuffs ; starch, exported coals, and the stamp duties ; all which had been previously mortgaged to the South-Sea company. The same year the government ordered 775,027*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to be paid to the Bank out of the sinking fund, in full of their said annuity of 71,001*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . And also 500,000*l.* for redeeming a proportionable part of the annuity of 100,000*l.* reduced to 80,000*l.* in the year 1725 : And in the year 1737, the government also ordered, that the sum of 1,000,000*l.* should be paid to the Bank in farther diminution of the said annuity of 80,000*l.* whereby the original principal sum of 2,000,000*l.* was reduced to 500,000*l.* and the annuity to 20,000*l.*

In the year 1740, the company engaged to supply the government with the farther sum of 1,600,000*l.* at 3 per cent. in consideration whereof they obtained an act of parliament for enlarging their capital with that additional sum, and continuing the company till August 1, 1764.

In the year 1746, the company agreed, that the sum of 986,800*l.* due to them in Exchequer bills unsatisfied on the duties for licences to sell spirituous liquors and strong waters by retail, should be cancelled and discharged : And, in lieu thereof, to accept of an annuity of 39,472*l.* being the interest on the said fund at 4*l.* per cent. to be charged on the same securities. And the company also agreed to advance the further sum of 1,000,000*l.* into the Exchequer, upon the credit of the duties arising by the malt and land tax,

tax, at 4l. per cent. for Exchequer bills to be issued for that purpose: In consideration whereof the company were enabled to augment their capital with 986,800l.

In the year 1750, the government stood indebted to the company for principal and interest, in the sum of 8,486,800l. and to the proprietors of certain annuities A transmissible at the Bank, in the sum of 18,402,472l.

But as the principal sums on the 4 per cent. annuities remaining unsubscribed, and not afterwards allowed to be subscribed, for accepting the reduction of the interest of the national debt to 3 per cent. and payable at the Exchequer and Bank of England, amounted to 7,013,148l. B 4s. 6d. the same were by an act of parliament of the year 1751, directed to be paid off. And as the Bank of England agreed to pay into the Exchequer the said sum, upon condition that Exchequer bills should be issued to them, charged on the sinking fund, at 3 per cent. per ann. and that the principal in such Exchequer bills should be repaid them out of the first monies of the sinking fund, that should be applied to the payment of the principal of the national debt; the government agreed thereto, and the money was accordingly advanced by the company, which increased their above-mentioned debt of 8,486,800l. to 9,499,948l. 4s. 6d.

This company, by the charter, was to be under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who were to be elected annually by the general court; of whom thirteen, or more, the governor, or deputy-governor, being always one, should compose a court of directors for managing affairs belonging to the corporation. But as this limitation, by the unavoidable absence, or otherwise, of the governor and deputy-governor, might be of great hindrance to the business of the corporation; an alteration was made in this respect, by the act of parliament passed in the year 1742, whereby it was enacted, That whenever a court of directors shall meet, if the governor and deputy-governor shall be absent for two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the directors then met, being not less than thirteen, may chuse a chairman by majority, and proceed to business; all their acts being declared to be equally valid, as if the governor or deputy had been present. And by another act of parliament passed in the year 1751, it was enacted, That the governor and company of the Bank, in any general court, might proceed to transact any business without administering the oaths and affirmation, or subscribing the declaration,

appointed by their charter to be taken and subscribed by the members of every general court, unless they should be required thereto by nine or more proprietors present, qualified to vote: And that when a court of directors should be met, according to summons or appointment, and should be satisfied that the governor, and deputy-governor, would not be present to hold the said court; or if the governor, and deputy-governor, should be absent after the usual time of proceeding to business, the court might chuse a chairman for that time, who should also preside at a general court if any should at that time be summoned to meet, and proceed to business, by transacting the affairs of the corporation, which should be valid to all intents and purposes.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have given several extracts from Mr. Buffon's Natural History\*, I fancy the following account of the formation of a chicken in an egg, will be entertaining to your readers. Before microscopes were brought to the perfection they are now at, it was the general opinion, that the first part of every animal that was formed was the heart. Aristotle was of this opinion, and our famous Dr. Harvey was of the same opinion; but Malpighius, by the help of fine microscopes, afterwards discovered, that this opinion was wrong, and left us a book upon the subject, which he calls, *The Chick in the Egg*, from which Mr. Buffon has given us an extract as follows.

“ This excellent observator, says Mr. Buffon, examined with attention the strain †, which is in reality the essential part of an egg: This strain he found to be pretty large in all fruitful eggs, but very small in the barren; and having examined it in fresh eggs which had never been sit on, he found that the white point or atom, of which Harvey speaks, and which, according to him, becomes the animated point, or atom, is a little purse or bubble, which swims in a liquor contained within the outermost coat of the yolk, and in the middle of this bubble he perceived the embryo, the membrane of it, which is the amnion ‡, being so thin and transparent that he could easily see the fœtus which it enveloped. Malpighius rightly concludes from this first observation, that the fœtus exists in the egg even before it has been put under a hen, and that its first sketches have before then taken deep root.”

Mr.

\* See our Mag. for 1750, p. 195, 245, 263, 316, 463. And our Mag. for last month, p. 417. † The strain is that little transparent bubble, which we find fixed upon the yolk of an egg. ‡ A thin membrane in which animals are before their birth inclosed,

Mr. Buffon then shews the difference between Malpighius and Dr. Harvey, and proceeds thus : " Malpighius, after being well assured of this important circumstance, examined with the same attention the strain of barren eggs, or such as the hen had laid without having had any previous communication with a cock. The strain of these eggs was, as I have said, of a lesser size than that which is found in fruitful eggs : It has often an irregular circumference, and a sort of net-work which is sometimes different in the strains of different eggs : Instead of a purse or bubble, which incloses the fœtus, there was a globulous body like a moon-calf, or false-conception, which contained nothing organized, and which being opened presented nothing different from a moon-calf, nothing that was any way formed or regularly disposed, only it had some appendixes which were filled with a liquor pretty thick, tho' transparent ; and this unformed substance was enveloped and surrounded by several concentrical circular fibres.

After being sit on for six hours, the strain of the fruitful eggs had grown considerably larger ; and in its center one might easily perceive the bubble formed by the membrane called the amnium, filled with a liquor, in the middle of which might be distinctly seen swimming, the head of the chick with the spine annexed. Six hours after, every thing might be more clearly distinguished, because every part had grown bigger, so that the head and the vertebrae of the back might without difficulty be perceived. In six hours more, that is to say, after being sat on for 18 hours, the head had grown larger and the spine longer ; and at the end of 24 hours, the head of the chick appeared to be bent downwards ; the spine still appeared of a whitish colour ; the vertebrae were disposed on each side of the middle of it, like little globules ; almost at the same time one might see the wings begin to appear ; and the head, neck, and breast grew longer. After 30 hours of incubation nothing new appeared, except only that every part was increased, especially the membrane amnium, round which might be seen the umbilical vessels which were of a darkish colour. At the end of 38 hours, the chick being become much stronger, the head appeared to be pretty large, and in it one could distinguish three vesicles surrounded with membranes, which likewise enveloped the spine, but nevertheless through them the vertebrae might be seen. At the end of 40 hours, it was a most wonderful thing, says our observer, to behold the chick

alive in the liquor contained within the amnium ; the spine was become thick ; the head bent downwards ; the vesicles of the brain more covered ; the first sketches of the eyes appeared ; the heart beat, and the blood already circulated. Malpighius gives here a description of the blood vessels, and of the course of the blood, and he with reason believes that, tho' the heart does not begin to beat before the 38th or 40th hour of incubation, yet it exists before, as doth every other part of the body of the chick ; and he says that in examining the heart separately in a pretty dark room, he could never see, that it produced the least sparkle of light, as Harvey seems to insinuate.

At the end of two days one sees the bubble amnium pretty well filled with the liquor in which is the chick ; its head, composed of vesicles, bent down ; the spine grown longer, as also the vertebrae ; the heart which hangs without the breast, beats thrice successively, for the fluid which it contains is pushed from the vein by way of the auricle into the ventricles of the heart, from the ventricles into the arteries, and lastly into the umbilical vessels ; and he remarks, that having at this time separated the chick from the whites of the egg, the motion of the heart did not cease, but continued for a whole day.

After two days and 14 hours, or 62 hours of incubation, the chick, though grown stronger, remained still with the head hanging down in the liquor contained in the amnium : One could see the veins and arteries which were spread upon the vesicles of the brain ; as also the lineaments of the eyes, and those of the spinal marrow, which spread themselves along the vertebrae ; and the whole body of the chick was enveloped, as it were, with a part of that liquor which had then acquired a greater consistency than the rest.

At the end of three days the body of the chick appeared to be bent, and in the head, besides the two eyes, there appeared five vesicles filled with liquor, which afterwards formed the brain : One could also see the first sketches of the thighs and wings, the body began to gather flesh, the ball of the eye appeared, and you could already distinguish the chrystalline and vitreous humours.

After the 4th day the vesicles of the brain drew nearer to each other, the eminences of the vertebrae, raised themselves higher, the wings and thighs became more solid in proportion as they grew longer, the whole body was covered with an oily sort of flesh, the umbilical vessels might be seen coming out from the abdomen, and

and the heart was no longer to be seen, because the cavity of the breast was shut up by a very thin membrane.

After the 5th and at the end of the 6th day the vesicles of the brain began to be covered; the spinal marrow, being divided into two parts, began to acquire a solidity, and to advance along the trunk; the wings and the legs were grown longer, and the feet were extended; the lower belly was shut up and tumified; the liver might be distinctly seen, which was not as yet red, but from being of a whitish colour as it had been till now, it was become of a darkish colour; the heart beat with both its ventricles; the body of the chick was covered with a skin; and already one might perceive the first marks of the growth of feathers.

The seventh day, the head of the chick was become pretty large; the brain appeared to be covered by its membranes; the bill might be plainly seen between the two eyes; the wings, legs, and feet, had acquired their perfect form; the heart then seemed to be composed of two ventricles, like two bags united at the upper part with the auricles; and one might observe two successive motions both in the ventricles and auricles: It seemed, as if there had been two distinct hearts.

I shall follow Malpighius no further, says Mr. Buffon, the rest being only a more ample unfolding of the parts, which continues until the 21st day, when the chick after pieping breaks its shell: The heart was the last in acquiring that form which it ought to have, by uniting its two ventricles; for the lungs appeared at the end of the 9th day, when they were of a whitish colour: The 10th day the muscles of the wings appeared, the feathers came out, and it was not until the 11th day, that the arteries, which were before at some distance from, united themselves to the heart, and that it became perfectly formed by its two ventricles being united.

To this account I shall add what Mr. Buffon, from Dr. Harvey, in another place says of the alteration produced in the substance of an egg, after 24 hours of incubation. "The yolk, he says, which was before in the center of the white, mounts then up towards the cavity at the large end of the egg; for the heat having caused the most liquid part of the white to evaporate through the shell, this cavity at the large end is increased, and the heaviest part of the white falls into the cavity at the small end of the egg. The strain, which is placed in the middle of the coat of the yolk, rises along with it, and fixes itself to the membrane of the

cavity at the large end. This strain is then of the bigness of a small pea, and in the middle of it you may perceive a white point, and several concentrical circles, of which this point appears to be the common center."

From this account, and likewise from the formation of several other animals, which Mr. Buffon gives us an account of, it seems evident, that the brain, or some part of it at least, is, as it were, the seed of every animal, or that from which all the other parts are by degrees produced; and from thence several curious inferences might be drawn; but these I shall leave to your readers, and conclude with wishing you that success which you so eminently deserve in the opinion of,

S I R,

October 10, 1752. Yours, &c,

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Mr. Fool,

I AM a young fellow, who, by an interrupted series of good fortune, have in a very few years, without any beginning, raised a brace of thousands; and as I had an ambition of appearing with grandeur, as the head of no obscure family, I laid out for a wife who was born a gentlewoman. I was soon recommended to a lady, who is third daughter of a South-Bruton, of a very ancient family. I saw the girl, and liked her, so bore with great patience her haughty mamma's frequently reminding me of her great condescension, in admitting into her family a tradesman. In short, Sir, tho' I am now astonished at my own blindness, in not seeing with what contempt the whole family treated me, I was married; and undone; my wife, brought up like the daughter of a noble family, disdains me her husband, and is dissatisfied with all my relations. Conscious of my inferiority in point of birth, I ordered preparations for her coming home, that I thought vastly beyond what a woman of her fortune might expect, tho' the blood of one of their ancient kings had run in her veins; but, alas! all my attempts to please are fruitless; her father's mansion-house, and the number of his domesticks, are still uppermost in her thoughts; and I cannot prevail on her to consider the prodigious difference between keeping servants here, and at the place of her nativity. The straitness of my house is another sad cause of complaint. The first visiter we had that was related to my wife, instead of congratulating us on our nuptials, began with a compliment of condolment; Lord, cousin, how can you do

do to breathe that have been always used to room? I profess I pity you. I should have thought, but Mr. Belladine knows best his own business, such a house as this very unfit for a lady of your family. Vexed that at London too I was to be baited with a genealogy, I turned on my heel, and replied peevishly, that Mrs. Belladine was now not to consider herself as the daughter of the great Esquire Morgan, but as the wife of a man in trade. Would you believe it, Mr. Fool, this trifling speech has produced a family quarrel. My mother-in-law sent me a scolding letter, in which she accuses me of endeavouring to take from her the affections of her child, tho', by the way, she is too fine a lady to take the least notice of her children, till they become marriageable, and consequently cannot have much of their affection to lose. My wife, however, sides with her mother, and would willingly follow her example in making slaves of all about her; and has imbibed the only precept the good lady was at the pains of inculcating, namely, if a woman would preserve her power, she must behave with a perfect indifference to the man she honoured with her hand. Now, as I have neither hounds nor hawks to divert my leisure hours, nor can I like my good father-in-law; when home is too hot, or too cold for me, I console myself by traversing wide tracts of barren land that own me master. I hoped for happiness in the conversation of a woman, who would exult in the power of giving it. The disappointment of this hope has made me your correspondent. I would fain prevail on those ladies, who happen to be so fruitful, that the younger branches of the family, who are by the smallness of their fortune obliged to accept of tradesmen, or live in a state of celibacy, to think on the absurdity of bringing up young women, who are to have at most 1000 or 1500*l.* in expectation of all the extravagant superfluities, that a lady might hope for with ten times as much. My dear spouse tells me, she is ashamed of my parsimony, because I remonstrate on the imprudence of her endeavouring to vie in appearance with the wife of her elder brother, tho' her own and her sister's fortune were rendered so diminutive, to make her brother a suitable match for the overgrown one of that lady. The preparations made for the birth of one who is to be the future heir of the family, is to be the model for my spouse to go by; and her mamma thinks I am wanting in the high sense I ought to have of her condescension, because I do not run the hazard of bank-

October, 1752.

ruptcy, to wipe off by glitter and show the heavy disgrace of my standing behind a counter. This, Sir, is my case, and I believe the case of many more, who are so weak as to imagine they can gain any real honour, by an alliance with a family much above them, where the advantage only consists in high birth, high thoughts, high spirits, and high relations; while the best foundation for all these high doings, a high purse, is wanting. Had I married a daughter of one of my fellow-citizens, with a superior or equal fortune to my own, I should have had the pleasure that would naturally arise from great success in business; but now I have half my enjoyments imbibed, by sarcastic reflections on the meanness of my family, and spiteful innuendoes, that make me appear ridiculous. We have already quarrelled twice about our unborn infant; my dear insinuating, that in order for its escaping low and groveling ideas, it should be sent to her mamma, before it will be capable of receiving any taint from the mean notions of my relations; and I as strenuously standing up for my right of educating the little wretch as I please. Thus we jangle on in the profusion of the favours of Providence, with fretful repinings, instead of cheerful gratitude, while we are not in the want of any sublunary comfort, but my not being able to trace out who were my forefathers, thro' forty generations, and the horrid words, citizen and silkman, being added to the name of

Your humble servant,

JOSIAH BELLADINE.

*From the INSPECTOR.*

**I**F we could, with the infatuated ancient, or with the impious modern, suppose the world's whole frame of the universe, with all things that compose and that inhabit it, the work of chance, we are not any nearer to the overthrowing that opinion, which declares the necessity of a God.

**S**o vast a structure, so amazing, so innumerable a series of parts, each dependent on the other; so wonderful a multiplicity of creatures, subservient in the same manner to their mutual wants, and of such necessity to each others support, that but the deficiency of one must put all the rest into disorder, implies, in the general preservation, all that we wish to prove from the calling them first into existence. The wisdom that guides and governs such a complicated work with such perfect regularity, must be equal to the power that gave birth to its several parts: Each must have been great beyond

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the limits of our comprehension : Each must have claim to all that we express by the term infinite ; and if they are not both attributes of the same being, those who are arguing against one deity, will be found contending to establish two.

What would the most incredulous wish for his conviction of the great important truth, that there has existed from all eternity, and will exist throughout eternity, one great and powerful Being, whose we all are, and unto whom we are accountable, more than a miracle wrought by his immediate hand ? And does not every moment, every object upon which it is possible for him to cast his eye, give him this proof ? The support and preservation of the universe, however formed, is a continued miracle ; and less than infinite greatness could not produce it. The fleece of Gideon was not a stronger proof of the Almighty's immediate and particular regard to him, than is every fly and every flower, every the minutest portion of existence to us all.

What less than the eternal care of him who formed them, can continue the series of minutest vegetables in existence ! The moss that deforms the high wall ; the little weed that spreads its green hairs over the grassed terrace ; who planted, who preserves them ? The species has at all times existed, nor is it required of man to spare while he destroys ; or when he clears off the offensive weed, to have some shoot for perpetuity. The wild rose of the hedge, who planted, who preserves it ? The frost pinches, but it remains in life ; the snows cover its branches ; but in the spring its buds appear upon it. Were it lost, what, the careless observer will say, what were the hurt ? There is an eye that sees, tho' thine is blind to it. Should the leaves of this shrub but one spring be wanting, what is to become of the offspring of that gaudy butterfly, which spreads its spangled wings before us in the pasture ? The caterpillar must perish ; and with the caterpillar must perish also the little wren, whose young can no more be supported on any other insect than that on any other vegetable.

It is not necessary to continue the connection and dependence of one part on another further ; but take away the least link of the universal chain, and you see it is divided as much as if you cut off the greatest.

Not only the safe dependence of the several parts on one another speak the guardian care, that by preserving each keeps all together ; their arrangement and order declare the same important truth as plainly. Each is disposed in that place,

where it may be most conducive to the good of all, and has its own enjoyments calculated for the general welfare : The beauty and the elegance of every part : The regularity and arranging the several portions of the system, and the amazing structure of the whole, are all together less than the vast work of preservation ; extended as we see it to the whole, directed to every part ; and altho' they are the most conspicuous, are not the most convincing proofs of the Divinity.

The places and the motions of the planets, who allotted them ? But that is little. What power is it that has imprinted on inert matter, the law which keeps them in their settled course for ever ? How is it that they are hung up in vacancy, and maintain their places without support ? What is it that prevents their rushing all together upon the sun ; or who, but he who formed them, could provide against their wandering from their paths, and crushing one another.

The vicissitudes of day and night, the changes of the seasons, who ordained them ? Who but he that gave the vintage and the harvest ? Who made the human form, the same to all men, yet among millions not perfectly alike in any two ? He who foresaw the confusion that would else have arisen between friends and enemies ; the wreck of virtue and the destruction of all peace ; had it been possible for the wife, the father, or the friend, to have mistaken some other for the husband, child, and patron.

Who gave that reason in which we glory, and which we dare to misapply in the dispute ? He bestowed the powers of mind against whom men are bold enough to employ them. What insatiation, what absurdity, to argue against the existence of that, without the existence of which it would have been impossible for us to argue ? That instinct, which in the less favoured parts of the creation supplies the place of reason, who was he that gave it ? Who taught the hawk his appointed season ; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow ? they know the time of their coming. Who gives the birds of the air their food ? Who has provided for the hunger of the savages in the desert ? He who has also been careful that there shall be enough for each, and yet remain a store for continuation : He whose superintendence is annually shewn in the preservation of enough of all, while there is not too much of any.

Shall men dispute the being of that God, whom we see in every portion of his works ? Where is it that we can direct the eye, without testimonies of his existence ?



existence? Can we look up to the heavens, or can we look down upon the earth, without conviction? Can we survey the whole, and not cry out in all the fervour of the prophet, *Thou, even thou, art Lord alone: Thou hast made the heaven;*

*the heaven of heavens with all their host; and the earth, with all things that are thereon: The sea, and all that is within its bosom: Thou also preservest all, and the whole host of heaven worshippeth thee.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Watford, Hertfordshire, Sept. 28, 1752.

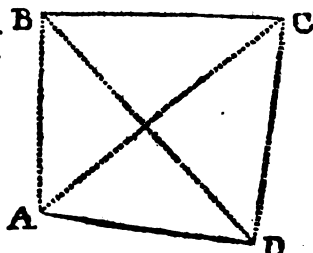
IN the solution of any mathematical Problem, the simplest and concise operation is far the most preferable. In Mr. Stone's question, p. 367, he is, I think, remarkably tedious; for after labouring thro' 14 far-fetch'd proportions, he at last produces an answer, sufficiently earn'd by the trouble it cost. The answer I send to the same question, is produced by seven proportions (each of which produces one of the quantities sought) your inserting which, will oblige,

S I R, your humble servant,

JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

$\angle BAC = 52^{\circ} 20'$   
 $\angle CAD = 48$   
 $\angle ADB = 38 \quad 15$   
 $\angle BDC = 51 \quad 15$   
 $BC = 10 \text{ Chains}$

} Given to find the other three sides, two diagonals, and area.



Mr. Stone says, the two diagonals divide the whole into four proportional triangles, but forgets 18 Eucl. 5, which says, if magnitudes divided be proportional, the same being compounded shall also be proportional, upon which authority I found the following proportions, viz.

$\angle BAC : \angle CAD :: BC : CD = 9.388$   
 $\angle CDB : \angle BDA :: BC : AB = 7.938$  } Sides.  
 $CD : AB :: BC : AD = 8.455$   
 $\angle CDB : \angle CDA :: BC : AC = 12.82$  } Diagonals.  
 $\angle BAC : \angle BAD :: BC : BD = 12.42$

R : S, BAC ::  $\frac{BA \times AC}{2}$  : area of ABC = 40.25.

R : S, CAD ::  $\frac{AD \times AC}{2}$  : area of ACD = 40.24

A R P  
 $\therefore ABCD = 80.49 = 8 : 0 : 7$

The difference betwixt his answer and mine, I apprehend is occasioned by the alteration his numbers must have suffered (by defect of the decimals) in passing thro' so many operations:

As we have lately had, in the publick papers, frequent accounts of gentlemen meeting and entering into subscriptions for preserving the game; and as the following, which appeared in the General Advertiser, seems to be a full account of the game laws, with judicious reflections thereon, we thought it might be an agreeable and useful entertainment to our readers.

To the Gentlemen Subscribers for preserving the GAME, meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern, near St. James's-Square.

Gentlemen,

AS I have lately travelled over good part of England, I was sorry to observe

your excellent resolutions about preserving the game had no better effect; for I saw, in many places, the lowest of the people both hunting and shooting; this, one would think, might be owing to the bad execution of our laws relating to the game; tho' in some instances the very laws themselves are so defective and uncertain, that there is no grounding a prosecution on them: I have therefore sent you some thoughts and observations, how the game of these Kingdoms may be best preserved.

By the act 22 and 23 Car. II. 1671. cap. 25. It is enacted, "That all and every person and persons, not having lands

lands and tenements, or some other estate of inheritance, in his own or wife's right, of the clear yearly value of 100*l.* per ann. or for term of life, or having lease, or leases, of 99 years, or any longer terms, of 150 per ann. other than the son and heir apparent of an esquire, or other person of higher degree, shall not be allowed to keep any guns, greyhounds, setting-dogs, &c. Now I would fain know who are esquires? for, strictly speaking, there are but three sorts of esquires, viz. The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; esquires of the Bath, and esquires by creation; and of these latter sort, it is so long since there were any created, that there may now be reckoned only two: As those of the body to the king (which have been long disused) are but officary, those claiming by birth, as the eldest sons of viscounts and barons, not so in fact, but by custom and fashion only; and those claiming by virtue of any office, false and ridiculous. Indeed, custom seems likewise to have established a third sort of esquires, which are called ordinary, or reputed esquires; as justices of the peace, barristers at law, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, &c. But what shall we say of the great numbers that call themselves esquires? such as distillers, vintners, and other tradesmen, that have quitted business, and live in the country; clerks of offices, &c. These people hunt, shoot, &c. tho' not qualified as above, but live on their money in the funds, or on mortgages, or on places, &c. These, I think, can never be within the meaning of the act, as esquires, or of higher degree; and as they assume titles they have no right to, ought to be distinguished by the names of *squirets* and *squiris*; formerly an *esquire* was a mark of distinction, and of consequence, but now, for want of visitations, and a court of honour, it is sunk so low, that a common tradesman (that has quitted business) and a trainband captain (that probably is a pawnbroker) assume it.

By the act 9 Ann. Reg. 1711. cap. 25. It is mentioned, "That no lord, or lady of a manor, shall make above one person to be a gamekeeper within any one manor, and he to be entered with the clerk of the peace." And by the act 3 Geo. Reg. 1717. cap. 11. this last part is explained, "That no lord, or lady of a manor, shall make or appoint any person to be a gamekeeper, with power to kill hare, pheasant, partridge, or any game, unless such person be qualified by the laws of the land so to do; or, unless such person be truly and properly a servant to the said lord or lady; or, such person be immediately employed and appointed to take and kill the game for the sole use or benefit of the said lord or lady, and not otherwise." It is plain by

these clauses, the intention of the legislature was to prevent lords, or ladies of manors, appointing their tenants, farmers, and alehouse keepers, to be gamekeepers; and yet how their intentions have been frustrated, what numbers of these sorts are appointed in this kingdom! tho' the latter are the last persons in the world that should be appointed to that post; for to their houses the idle, dissolute people resort, to go a hunting or shooting with the gamekeeper (who they think protects them) and no lord, or lady of a manor, can expect half the game such fellows kill, for their customers must be supplied with the best part of it: As to the farmer, his case, indeed, is extreme hard; he breeds the hares and partridges on his own ground, neither destroys the leverets, or eggs of the birds; gentlemen hunt and shoot on his land, hurt his crops, and break his hedges, and make gaps, which are great losses to the farmer (especially the last, for cattle by this means get into his ground and often damage a whole crop) and he has no satisfaction or reparation for it; his remedy is only by law, and if he was to commence a suit, probably the expence might ruin him; for a very great man, and of fortune too, that lived to near 100, said, *He had lived long enough in the world to be convinced of two things, as certain truths, that a rich man could not afford to go to law, or be sick; what must a poor farmer do then; and yet this very farmer, tho' so much injured, shall not kill a hare or partridge even on his own ground, unless qualified: Therefore, unless some encouragement be given to the farmers, and some methods found out to prevent breaking their hedges, and damaging their crops, it cannot be expected they will preserve the game, but privately destroy it: For tho' by the act of 23 Eliz. 1580. It is enacted, "That no manner of person, or persons, shall hawk, or hunt with spaniels in any ground, where corn or other grain shall then grow, at such time as any eared or coddled corn, or grain shall be standing, or growing, nor before such corn or grain shall be shocked or cocked, upon forfeiture, for every time that he shall so hawk or hunt, to such person as shall own the said eared or coddled corn, or grain, of the sum of 20*s.*" Yet what numbers of people (sure, gentlemen they cannot be called) have this very season, both shot and hunted in standing corn, and other grain, contrary to the said act, and to the great detriment of the honest labouring farmer? Besides, if a farmer was to sue a man for hunting with pointers in his standing corn, it is a question, whether they would*

would be deemed *spaniels*; or on that act, whether he could recover (tho' he might for a trespass.) For as Dean Swift justly observes, in his *Gulliver's Travels*, laws are so doubtfully penned and critically nice, *that a man was once indicted for stealing a cow, and the fact proved upon him; yet, because it was not set forth in the indictment, whether the field from whence he stole the cow was an oblong, or a square, or whether the cow red or black, he was acquitted.* But the great defects in the acts of parliament are, that lords and ladies of manors are not sufficiently described, who have power to appoint gamekeepers, &c. for it was certainly never intended, that a person should appoint a gamekeeper, that was not qualified himself; they do not specify such manor being of clear 100l. per ann. For there are many manors in this kingdom that do not bring in 50l. nor 20l. per ann. and it could never be the intention of the legislature, that such lords or ladies of manors, as had not clear 100l. per ann. should have such a power. It would appear very odd, that a lord of a manor of 10l. per ann. should appoint a gamekeeper in his own manor to kill game for his sole use and benefit (that is, probably, for him to sell, or otherwise dispose of) when a person of 99l. per ann. shall not have a right to shoot, or hunt.

Corporations, and other towns, may have estates left them (and, probably, manors) for particular purposes, of 100l. per annum; and the mayor, or bailiffs, for the time being, receive the rents and profits thereof; in this case, shall the whole corporation be deemed qualified persons, and appoint a gamekeeper, or only the mayor or bailiffs for the time being, who receive the quit-rents? Or can they appoint a gamekeeper, unless he is truly and properly their servant? And yet in many places the whole corporation pretend such a right. But I take the intention of the legislature in this case was, (or at least should have been so expressed) that no one person, not having clear 100l. per ann. tho' lord of a manor, should have power to appoint a gamekeeper, or hunt; shoot, &c. and if two lords of a manor, each 100l. per ann. or if three, 300l. per ann. and so on also to the qualification; else an estate or manor, tho' perhaps of but just clear 100l. per ann. being given to the mayor and freemen of a corporation, may qualify 2 or 300 shoemakers, barbers, fishermen, &c. with power of appointing a gamekeeper, if looked upon within the act as lords of a manor having an estate of 100l. per ann. Besides, the words of the act 3 Geo. I. (about a gamekeeper) "Unless such per-

son be immediately employed and appointed to take and kill the game for the sole use and benefit of the said lord or lady of the manor," should be entirely omitted; for the former words in this clause, are sufficient; "None but a qualified person, or, truly and properly a servant, should be appointed a gamekeeper." Indeed if to the words, *truly and properly a servant paid and kept for that purpose*, and no alehouse-keeper, &c. were added, it might clear up many doubts and difficulties. Upon the whole, gentlemen, as pointers are now so much in use, and almost every body shoots flying, there seems a necessity for a bill to be brought in the next sessions of parliament, for repealing all the laws now in being, for preserving the game, and for a new bill, for preserving the game; setting forth, 1. *The qualification* each person ought to have, that hunts, shoots, &c. 2. Who shall be deemed lords or ladies of manors, with power to appoint gamekeepers. 3. For fixing a penalty on shooting or hunting in standing corn, clover, or other grain, with bounds, pointers, setting-dogs, or any dogs whatsoever. And, 4thly, If a clause was inserted, with a severe penalty, against all persons shooting (except in their own grounds) any pheasant, partridge, &c. till after the 1st day of September, or hunting or coursing till after the 29th day of Sept. it would be a means of preserving the game, as much as any one thing whatever; for then the leverets, and birds, would be stout, and not so easily destroyed; at present, the leverets and partridges are killed, the one before they can run, and the other before they can fly. 5. A penalty against tunnelling of partridges, or destroying their eggs, and against snaring of hares, or taking them with any wire or gin, or tracing them in the snow, &c. 6. A tax on all bounds, greyhounds, lurchers, pointers, setting-dogs, or spaniels, kept by unqualified persons; all clauses in the act should be very plain, and the penalties inflicted, to be very easily recovered, on the oath of one creditable person, and the conviction to be before any justice of the peace of the county where the fact is committed. 7. A penalty on lords or ladies of manors, (or any other person whatsoever) selling or exposing to sale any hare, pheasant, partridge, &c. (for as lords and ladies of manors tho' of but 10l. per ann. may appoint a gamekeeper on their own manor, to kill game for their use and benefit, I do not see by the acts in being, but what they may sell it;) and on all stage-coachmen, carriers, higglers, watermen, &c. carrying any game whatsoever, unless sent by some qualified person,

son, and his name on the direction. These, with a few other clauses, which must have occurred to you, since your commencement of prosecutions against poulterers, &c. I fancy will entirely answer your end.

*From a hearty well wisher to preserving the game of this Kingdom.*

A. B.

*A Confutation of Lord BOLINGBROKE's Pamphlet. (See p. 391.)*

S I R,

**Y**OUR Magazine for July last (p. 315.) took notice of a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Reflections concerning innate Moral Principles*, written in French by the late lord Bolingbroke; the tendency of which is to depreciate human nature, by shewing that the social powers and sensations of the mind are not natural but acquired; and that virtue and vice proceed from the same cause. In order to obviate any ill impressions it may make on the publick, the following is an answer to his seemingly material arguments, which I shall only take notice of; and pass over what is trifling.

His lordship begins with saying, that "After considering what he feels within himself at the sight of any one in distress, he is fully convinced of the truth of the opinion he had before maintained, that what we call compassion does not proceed from any instinct, or innate impression, essentially distinct from the sole and only one he knows, which inclines us to seek pleasure and avoid pain, and which is the spring of all human actions. The very doubt, says he, in which we were yesterday, and in which I no longer remain, is sufficient to convince us of the falsehood of the proposition, by which it is affirmed, that compassion is an innate principle, or an instinct common to the whole human species; for were it true, how comes it, that the truth thereof is not as evident as the truth of that proposition, by which it is affirmed, that the love of what gives us pleasure, and aversion to what gives us pain, is a principle born with every man, and inseparable from human nature?"

I answer, what is called compassion, the effect of suffering innocence, flows from the innate benevolent powers of the mind excited in us by such suffering; being one of the objects adapted, in nature, to these similar inclinations; and not from any instinct, or innate impression, essentially distinct from the only one he knows, which inclines us to seek pleasure and avoid pain, since it springs from the same innate source, namely, self-love; and is

as natural and obvious to every unprejudiced mind, as the truth of the proposition of pleasure and pain; which will undeniably appear in the following demonstrations.

In pursuing the argument, he enters into a comparison between compassion and the love children have for their parents, and asks if we mean then, that its being the duty of children to love their parents, and of mankind to pity and assist one another, are truths implanted by God Almighty in the minds of all men, when he gives them their existence? I agree with him, this would be too absurd; because the ideas of relation, and the other ideas of which these propositions are compounded, are not innate, consequently the truths resulting from those ideas cannot be innate. But this argument operates equally against his preceding proposition, by which he affirms the love of what gives us pleasure, and the aversion to what gives us pain, is innate, since the ideas of which pleasure and pain are compounded are not innate, consequently the truths resulting from these ideas cannot be innate.

He asks again, "Do we mean that these propositions are principles of action, and as it were springs placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, for exciting them to fulfil certain duties, and for directing their conduct?" He answers, "The absurdity of this is not so glaring as the other, yet nevertheless it will be found at the bottom to have as little truth, for if those principles of action are placed in all men, why do we not find in all men their effects?" I answer again, that these intire propositions cannot be springs placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, since the ideas of which they are compounded are not innate, and therefore they cannot be so. The truth is, we mutually depend on one another for preservation and happiness, the natural connexion is so intimate, that when we rationally pursue them for ourselves, we necessarily diffuse their qualities to others, tho' at the same time this communication may be imperceptible to us. For which wise ends, these social propensities, the very essential properties of self-love, are planted in human nature, inclining it to similar objects and actions; from whence flow all the benevolent operations and affections of the mind. For if human nature was intirely void of such benevolent qualities, there could be no social happiness; and if happiness be the end of life, which all men allow, and true and social pleasure, or happiness, one of the greatest blisses

the mind can enjoy ; there must be prior inclinations, and desires, created in man, adapted to, and disposing him for such pleasure ; else it would be an effect without a cause, which is an impossibility.

Moreover, because such benevolent propensities are universal and irresistible, in some degree, to every unprejudiced mind, therefore they are natural and from God, communicated as principles of action for the preservation and happiness of self, and the whole human species. The seeds are sown in human nature, and spring up more or less in every thinking being, under the care of reason, and cultivation of good education. But if the mind is neglected, the education bad, or the passions immoderately indulged, evil habits often ensue, and gain the predominant ascendancy. But if these should wear off, and the mind disentangle itself, reason, self-love, and the social powers return. This is verified in every reformed prodigal.

As to the long detail of cruelties he gives of the natives of America, Europe, and other parts of the globe, with a view to fix them on human nature : I reply to the first, that " All such accounts given by the Spanish writers, of the barbarity of the natives in South America are presumed to be false, and invented only to excuse the cruelties of their countrymen in that part of the world, because we never heard of any such barbarities among the natives of North America, whither many of the southern nations fled from the monstrous cruelties of the Spaniards." (See this in a note at the bottom of p. 315.) Nor do we know of any such at this time, who practise the cruelties he enumerates. Captain Shelvock, one of our most authentick circumnavigators, gives quite a different account of the natives of California, in his voyage round the world, who seemed then to be intirely without any mixture or intercourse with strangers, and lived apparently according to the state of nature.

As to the cruelties and bloodshed in Europe, &c. it is well known, that nefarious political-craft, priestcraft, prejudice of education, with all the other vices and follies of the world, hurtful to mankind, are arts of human invention, and proceed from unreasonable, unjust, imaginary motives of gratifying the passions, appetites, wants, and necessities ; the immoderate or pernicious indulgence of which becoming habitual, corrupts and draws the powers of the mind from their natural course, and too often blind and efface not only self-love, but even reason, religion, and all the natural ties of humanity, producing in the imagination new, unnatu-

ral, immoral, pernicious desires and wants, which impel us to similar unworthy objects and actions ; for nature is limited, but imagination is boundless.

Hence all the cruelties that are committed in the world, to the disgrace of mankind. Hence wicked men are apt to apologize for their unnatural desires and actions, by laying the blame on human nature, or the Author of it.

Pleasure and pain, which he terms the only innate principle, the main spring of all our motions, are synonymous with self-love, according to him, which he likewise calls the only principle, the spring of human nature, the chief spring of all our actions ; and ascribes all the actions of men, good, bad, and indifferent, to the latter as well as to the former, by which he perplexes and puzzles his readers ; is very confused, inconclusive, and does not rightly understand the definition of self-love, the spring of human actions.

Self-love, implanted in man for the purposes of self-preservation and happiness, is a noble principle and spring of action, but when carried farther, from unreasonable, imaginary motives of acquiring pleasure and avoiding pain, to the detriment of ourselves or neighbours, it loses the name, real self-love degenerates into mere selfishness, avarice, pride, luxury, gaming, or some other vice, and takes its name from them. Hence are all the vicious and immoral springs of action.

As to the desire of pleasure, and aversion to pain, they certainly are the motives to all our actions, whether good or bad ; since there can be no action without a motive, and all motives arise from a sense of pleasure and pain, the former being constituted the necessary object of our desire, and the latter of our aversion, whether they be natural or acquired, virtuous or vicious ; because every kind of pleasure results from a congruity betwixt the desire and the object ; and pain, from depriving the desire of this coaptitude, or a disagreement between the appetite and object, to which human nature is inherently averse. Consequently, our degrees of pleasure and pain are strictly proportioned to the strength of the desire after, and aversion to, its respective object.

Now, I have shewn the actions arising from self-love, and those which proceed from the nefarious arts of human invention, to be diametrically opposite, the one tending to the happiness, and the other to the hurt of mankind : How then can they all proceed from the same cause ? Or can opposite effects, destructive of one another, result from the same natural cause, real self-love ? It is quite absurd. Hence

Hence all true and social pleasures are connected with genuine self-love, and flow from the same innate source. Hence again it follows, that drunkenness, gaming, sodomy, or debauchery, and all manner of selfish, avaritious, and hurtful pleasures, rarely found in the first stages of life, are the offspring of human in-  
A  
vention.

He observes, that nature has in children, as well as other animals, attached certain external signs to inward sensations of pleasure and pain; when one laughs, dances, and sings before a child, it rejoices; when one cries, groans, and laments, it is sorrowful; why? because its ideas of pleasure are revived in one case, and in the other its ideas of pain.

But I ask, why are they revived in the same manner? Why do they thus give the child pleasure and pain? Because the social powers planted in the child being excited thereby, impel it in this manner to partake of the happiness and misery of its fellow-creature, arising from the natural attachment and fitness, constituted in nature, between the desires and their adequate objects. For if it was not so, the child might as well laugh at the crying, and cry at the mirth of its fellow-creatures. This is social, and cannot be owing to instruction, habit, or the like, because the child is supposed to be prior to any acquisitions of art, and consequently without ideas of pleasure and pain. From whence it again follows, that social sensations and affections are natural.

In pursuing the comparison a little farther, his lordship proceeds to examine the appearances of compassion in a more advanced age, after our reason is formed, and education has had its effect: He observes, that the habit of making a proper use of our education and reason, which trains us up in true morality, will never fail to inspire us with sentiments of benevolence for mankind in general, and of gratitude for such particular persons as have given us pleasure.

I answer, that the habit of making a proper use of reason and education, may cultivate and improve self-love with all the social powers of the mind, and guard them to their proper objects:

*Doctrina sed vim promouet instans,  
Reliquæ cultus pectora roborant.* HOR.

But to say that they inspire us with compassion and benevolence, without such powers implanted prior to such inspiration, is mere nonsense; it is assigning an effect without a cause. Reason ripened to the utmost by experience, and the best education in the world never so well digested, cannot create in our minds such

powers, but may operate in us by them, may improve and conduct them to similar objects. For we find gratitude, compassion, and benevolence in the most ignorant or illiterate, not inferior to those in the learned and most knowing, tho', perhaps, not so refined in one as in the other.

He further says, the sentiment of compassion communicated to us by suffering innocence, cannot be innate, because our ideas of innocence are not innate; and concludes with observing, that if it should be admitted, that God has given us instincts for inclining us to some sort of virtues, it would give rash fools a pretence to attack his wisdom, by asking why has he not given us instincts for inclining us to the practice of all sorts of virtues? To which I reply, it is already shewn, that self-love is connected with the benevolent powers of the mind, and that they are all natural, inherent principles, inclining us to action, tho' we have no innate ideas  
B  
C of their respective objects.

The appetites, hunger, thirst, desire of sleep, and the rest, are all born with us; and, tho' of a more selfish nature, we have no innate ideas of their objects.

The passions are likewise implanted to prompt us to action and felicity, under the conduct of reason; love, hatred, hope, fear, joy, and sorrow, are all effects produced in the mind as well as compassion, from the innate desires and aversions excited by their external objects; nor is it known, or believed, we have innate ideas of their objects, any more than we have of suffering innocence; therefore this argument entirely falls to the ground.

His question is answered before, where it is shewn the seeds of all the virtues are sown in human nature, and it is our own fault, if we do not cherish and improve them as they grow, under the care of reason and religion.

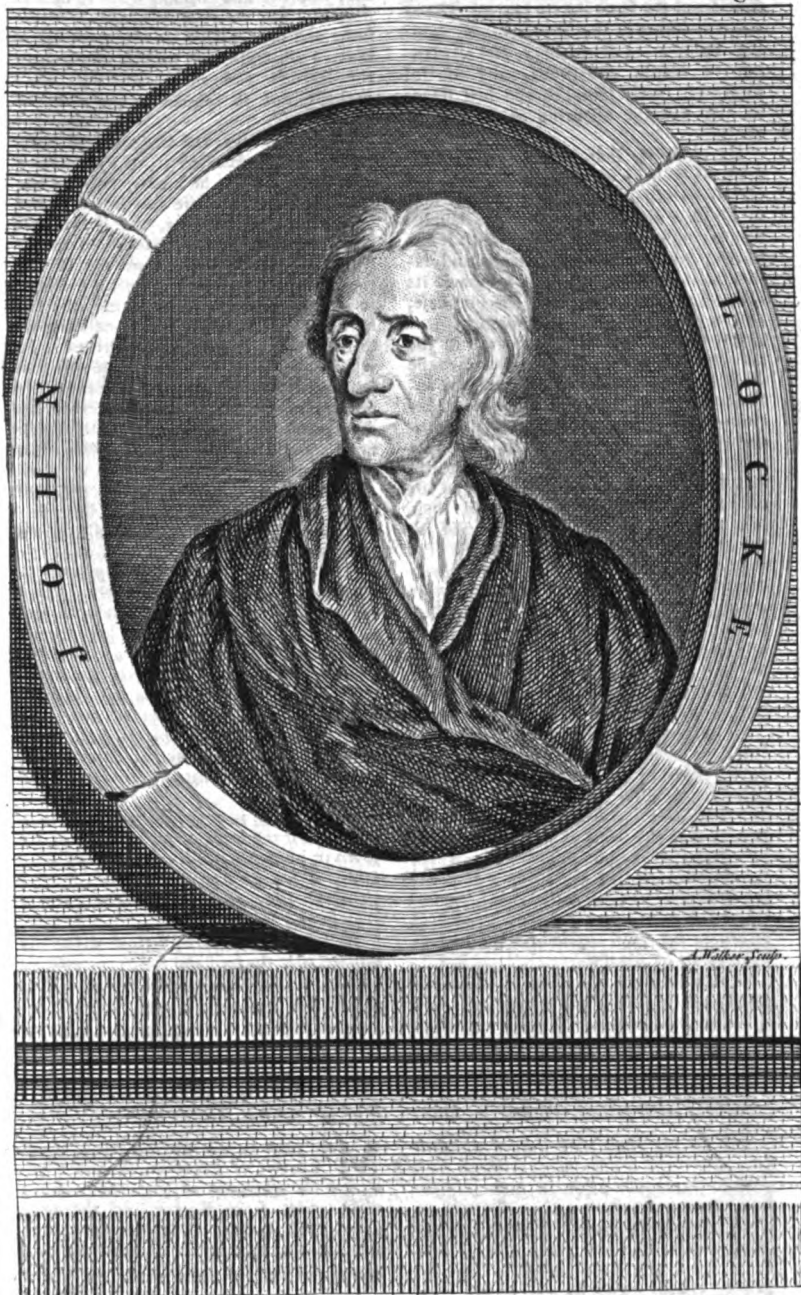
In fine, it necessarily follows from the whole, that the seed and soil, i. e. human nature, is good, tho' the cultivation thereof be often bad.

John's, Sept.  
20, 1752.

PHILANTHROPOI

The LIFE of Mr. JOHN LOCKE.  
With his HEAD from an original Painting.

M<sup>R</sup>. John Locke was the son of John Locke, of Pensford, in Somersetshire: He was born at Wrington, about eight miles from Bristol, in the year 1632. His father, a man of great probity, was a captain in the parliament's army, during the civil wars, by which  
means



*Published by R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row*





means he lost the greatest part of his estate. Tho' his parents married very young, they had but two children, of which John, whose Life we are now writing, was the elder. The other son died of a consumption in his minority. Mr. Locke's father took great care of him in his education, and observed a method, which his son mentions with great approbation; he kept him, while a child, at a great distance; but as he advanced in years, he became more familiar, till at length he lived with him rather with the complacency of the friend, than the authority of the father.

Mr. Locke imbibed the first rudiments of scholastic learning at Westminster-school, and in his 19th year was sent to Christ-Church, Oxon, where, in his 23d year, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of master three years after. His dislike of the obscure terms and useless questions, then made use of at that university, his aversion to the jargon of Aristotle, made him seek for clearer ideas in the writings of Des Cartes; but he was far from meeting with satisfaction here, tho' he liked him for writing with great perspicuity: He himself was destined to strike out new lights, to teach the mind to exert its faculties without confusion, and to dispel the clouds which darkened the way to intellectual knowledge.

The clear and distinct ideas which Mr. Locke constantly entertained, made him excel in whatever he undertook; he applied himself to the study of physick, not with any design of practising it, but chiefly for the benefit of his own constitution, which was but weak: However, he became such a proficient, that the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, in his dedication to his *Observationes Medicæ*, gives him this high encomium: "My method, says he, has been approved of by a person, who has examined it to the bottom, and who is our common friend, I mean Mr. John Locke, who, if we consider his genius, his penetrating and exact judgment, or the strictness of his morals, has scarce any superior, and few equals." Hence he was often saluted by his acquaintance with the title of doctor, tho' he never took the degree.

In his 32d year, Sir William Swan being appointed envoy from the court of England to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes, he attended him in quality of his secretary, and four years after attended the earl and countess of Northumberland into France, but soon after returned with the countess, the earl dying in a journey to Rome.

October, 1752.

While he was at Oxford, he became acquainted with the lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, which was first occasioned by Mr. Locke's being instrumental in curing his lordship of an abscess in his breast, which he got by a fall. He took him with him to Sunning Hill, where he drank the mineral waters, and afterwards engaged him to come and lodge at his house. By his acquaintance with this lord, Mr. Locke was afterwards introduced to the conversation of some of the most eminent persons of that age; such as Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the lord Halifax, &c. The liberty which Mr. Locke took with men of this rank, had something in it very suitable to his character. One day three or four of these noblemen having met at lord Ashley's, when Mr. Locke was there, after some compliments, cards were brought in, before scarce any conversation had passed between them. Mr. Locke looked upon them for some time, while they were at play; and then taking his pocket-book, began to write with great attention. One of the lords observing him, asked him what he was writing? "My lord, says he, I am endeavouring to profit, as far as I am able, in your company; for having waited with impatience for the honour of being in an assembly of the greatest genius's of this age, and at last having obtained the good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your conversation; and indeed I have set down the substance of what has been said for this hour or two." Mr. Locke had no occasion to read much of this conversation; the noble persons saw the ridicule of it, and diverted themselves with improving the jest. They quitted their play, and entering into rational discourse, spent the rest of the time in a manner more suitable to their character.

In his 38th year he began his admirable Essay on the Human Understanding, to which he attended pretty closely for two years; but other affairs intervening, he was obliged to lay it aside for some time. About this time he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after, his noble friend and great admirer, the earl of Shaftesbury, being made lord high-chancellor of England, he made him secretary of the Presentations; but upon the earl's resigning the great seal at the end of the next year, Mr. Locke was deprived of his place; for they had both incurred the resentment of the court, by watching the steps, and opposing the designs, of the popish party. Yet Mr. Locke was soon after made secretary to a commission of trade, a place reputed to

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be worth 500*l.* a year; but this commission being presently dissolved, he was once more deprived of all employment.

The next summer finding that the weakness of his constitution, and his close application to study, made him in danger of falling into a consumption, he went to Montpellier, in France, from whence he did not return till invited home by the earl of Shaftesbury, who in 1679, was received into favour, and constituted president of the council: But that nobleman soon after falling again into disgrace with the court, was committed to the Tower, and being discharged in 1682, and retiring into Holland, Mr. Locke followed his fortune; and some time after, the dean and chapter of Oxford were obliged, by an order from the king, directed from the earl of Sunderland to the bishop of that diocese, to expel him from his fellowship. While Mr. Locke was in Holland, he formed a weekly assembly at Amsterdam, of the most learned and ingenious men, amongst whom were Limborch and Le Clerc. Here he finished his Essay concerning Human Understanding, about the end of the year 1687. It was here also he wrote his first Letter concerning Toleration.

At last Mr. Locke returned in the fleet which conveyed the princess of Orange to England. He might easily have obtained a considerable post under king William: Never was there a man more void of ambition; for tho' it was left to his choice to go in the character of envoy to the emperor, the elector of Brandenburg, or where he thought the air would be most favourable to his weak constitution; he chose to content himself with the office of commissioner of Appeals, worth little more than 500*l.* a year. However, he was afterwards constrained to yield to his being promoted to be a commissioner of trade and plantations, a very honourable post, which, tho' there was annexed to it a salary of 1000*l.* a year, he afterwards resigned to the king, on account of his asthmatick disorder increasing, and its taking up too much of his time, to allow him to prosecute his paraphrase and notes on St. Paul's epistles.

In 1689, he published his Essay on Human Understanding, and the same year his two Treatises on Government. Some time after he published a Treatise, entitled, Some Considerations of the Consequences of lowering the Interest, and raising the Value of Money; occasioned by the affair of the coin, which made a great noise at that time. In 1693, he published his Thoughts concerning the Education of Children, but improved it considerably afterwards.

In 1695, Mr. Locke published his Treatise of the Reasonableness of Christianity; in which he has proved, that the Christian religion, as delivered in the Scriptures, and free from all corrupt mixtures, is the most reasonable institution in the world. This book was attacked by an ignorant, but zealous divine, Dr. Edwards, in a very rude and scurrilous manner. Mr. Locke answered Edwards, and defended his Answer with such strength of reason, that he might justly have expected from his adversary a publick acknowledgment of his error, if he had not been one of those writers, who have no more shame than reason in them. Mr. Locke was also obliged to Mr. Bolde, a worthy and pious clergyman, for vindicating his principles against the cavils of Edwards. About this time also was the famous controversy between Dr. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Locke, concerning some principles in his Essay on Human Understanding, and several letters passed on both sides, in which Mr. Locke was judged to be vastly an overmatch for the bishop.

Mr. Locke's writings, especially those of a political nature, recommended him to the notice of the greatest persons, with whom he used to converse very freely. He held weekly conferences with the earl of Pembroke, then lord keeper of the privy seal; and when the air of London began to affect his lungs, he went for some days to the earl of Peterborough's seat near Fulham, where he always met with the most friendly reception: But he was obliged afterwards entirely to leave London, at least all the winter season, and to go to some place at a greater distance. He had made frequent visits to Sir Francis Masham's, at Oates, in Essex; where he found the air so good, and the society there so delightful, that he was easily prevailed with to become one of the family, and to settle there during his life. He was received upon his own terms, that he might have his entire liberty, and look upon himself as at his own house. Here he applied himself to his studies, as much as his weak health would allow, being seldom absent, because the air of London grew more and more troublesome to him. He came to town only in the summer for three or four months, and if he returned to Oates any thing indisposed, the air of that place soon recovered him.

King William had a great esteem for Mr. Locke, and would fain have persuaded him to continue in the commission of trade and plantations, tho' his ill health would allow him to give little or no attendance;

tendance; but Mr. Locke told him, he could not in conscience hold a place, to which such a salary was annexed, without discharging the duties of it. The king would sometimes send for him to discourse on publick affairs, and to know his sentiments of things. He once told the king very plainly, that if the universities were not reformed, and other principles taught there, than had been formerly inculcated, they would either destroy him, or some of his successors, or both.

Mr. Locke spent the last 14 or 15 years of his life chiefly at Oates, seldom coming to town; and during this agreeable retirement, he applied himself to the study of the scriptures, of the divinity of which he was thoroughly persuaded. There is a fine Ode of Dr. Watts's, in his lyric poems, on occasion of Mr. Locke's dangerous illness, some time after he retired to study the scriptures. It is inscribed to John Shute, Esq; afterwards lord viscount Barrington, and author of the *Miscellaneous Sacra*, and other valuable books on the scriptures, and who was honoured with the friendship of Mr. Locke, tho' then very young.

We are now come to the close of this great man's life. In 1704 his strength began to fail him more than ever in the beginning of the summer, a time when he used to find his health greatly restored. His weakness made him apprehend his death was near, and he often spoke of it himself, but with great composure of mind. At length his legs began to swell, and as their swelling increased, his strength diminished. In his sickness he exhorted lady Masham to regard this world only as a state of probation: Adding, that he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having passed his life so happily; but that this life appeared to him a mere vanity. He frequently, with uncommon ardour, recommended the diligent reading of the Scriptures, at the same time, exhorting those that were present, to live suitably to the divine instructions they contained, as a means of rendering them happy in this world, and securing to themselves the possession of eternal felicity in the other. In the morning of the day on which he died, he desired to rise, and accordingly was dressed, and carried to his study, where dozing a little in an easy-chair, he seemed refreshed; and hearing lady Masham reading the Psalms in a low voice, he desired she would read louder; she did so; he listened seemingly with great attention, till feeling the pangs of death approach, he begged her to leave off, and expired soon after, Oct. 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age.

Tho' Mr. Locke was a man of the most extensive knowledge, he had the greatest degree of candour, such an ardent love of truth, and so void of bigotry, that he was always open to conviction: He was obliging, affable, facetious; the gentleman appeared as beautiful in him as the philosopher. He was an enemy to reserve and grimace, and greatly admired that maxim of Rochefoucault, that "Preiseness is a mystery of the body, invented to conceal the defects of the mind." Mr. Coste, who lived in the family of Sir Francis Masham, with Mr. Locke, informs us, that he was in his natural temper pretty warm, but that his anger never lasted long; if he retained any resentment, it was against himself, for having so ridiculously given way to a passion, which he used to say often did much harm, but never the least good. Tho' he chiefly loved truths that were useful, and was generally well pleased to make them the subject of conversation; yet he used to say, that in order to employ one part of this life in serious and important occupations, it was necessary to spend another in more amusements; and when an occasion naturally offered, he gave himself up with pleasure to the charms of a free and facetious conversation. One of the methods he took for improvement, was to accommodate himself to the reach of all capacities, and so converse with every one on something relating to their several professions; with a gardener he would talk of gardening; with a chymist of chymistry; with a jeweller of a diamond. Thus as each believed he had a particular esteem for his profession, each was fond of shewing his abilities on a subject on which he was best able to talk; while he from such discourse gained a fresh acquisition of knowledge. To sum up his character; he was a pious and a good man; had a simple, honest, and undisguised heart; had a universal love of mankind; was a sincere and affectionate friend; and of so ingenuous a disposition, as to esteem the helping him to rectify any of his mistakes, as the greatest obligation. In short, his works will render his name immortal; these will secure him the admiration of mankind, while the amiableness of his character, will make his memory for ever treated with affection and esteem.

We shall conclude with observing, that in his Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures, and on his Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians, published after his death, he has vindicated the cause of the christian religion;

religion; by proving, that as ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~Christian~~ <sup>Christian</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~founded~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> the rules of reason, he has sapped the foundation of deism: And by proving it reasonable, has proved it worthy of him who is the Fountain of intellectual light.

*Inscription on Sir PETER WARREN'S*

*Monument*

PETRUM WARREN, EQ.  
QUEM IN ARORE VICTORUM,  
PATRIÆ PELAGIQUE  
DECUS ET TUTAMEN,  
DEBITIS HONORIBUS,  
A PRINCIPE LATO  
ORNATUM,  
SUMMO GAUDIO,  
SUMMA SPE,  
OMNES SUNT  
INTUITI;  
MORTUUM HOC MARMA  
FATETUR.

*A Receipt for curing Convulsions in Children.*

Convulsions in children, before den-  
tition, generally proceed from sharp, ir-  
ritating humours, generated in their  
*primæ viæ*, by living chiefly on acceſcent  
food; these fits are preceded by gripings,  
green stools, &c. and there is no disorder  
incident to human bodies which will ad-  
mit of a more speedy and certain cure  
than these convulsions, by the following  
prescription; for it was never known,  
that a child had a single fit after having  
once taken it, tho' the powders may be  
administred two or three days at proper  
intervals.

*Take an ounce of white sugar-candy in fine  
powder, drop into it 120 drops of the best oil  
of anniseed, rub them together in a mortar,  
then mix with them an ounce of spermaceti in  
powder.—The dose is 20 grains in a little  
breast milk, once in three or four hours, or  
oftener, if the uneasiness of the child re-  
quires it.*

*From the LONDON GAZETTEER.*

*Some REFLECTIONS on the Negro Trade.*

FOR a man who had never been mas-  
ter of any art, but by the improve-  
ment of some useful invention to benefit  
himself and family, and become service-  
able to mankind, to be told there is a  
custom of buying and selling his fellow-  
creatures like beasts in the market, de-  
priving them of their liberty, and every  
other blessing of life, carrying them far  
from their native soil; would not this  
make such a one's hair stand on end!

Before any excuse for this can be rea-  
sonably urged, it must be proved (which I  
believe no one will pretend to do) that  
these unhappy creatures are not possessed  
of like passions and affections with us. If

it is said, that their situation in life is  
mended, how can we judge of that?  
And supposing, which is seldom the case,  
that their situation is mended when sold,  
may to putward appearance be agreeable, or  
more so than it was before; yet how can  
we, who scarce know what is best for  
ourselves, pretend to judge of the happi-  
ness of another, which must depend on  
variety of circumstances suitable to his  
disposition and temper? If we would pre-  
tend to form any judgment of their case,  
it can be done by no method but this, of  
putting ourselves in their circumstance!

Let us suppose, that we were by war, or  
by a sudden invasion of the enemy taken  
prisoners, and sold and transported into  
another country, and there made to en-  
dure the hardships that the negroes labour  
under; does there need any other than  
plain colours to paint out this dreadful  
scene, so as to strike with pity and amaze-  
ment every heart which hath still a spark  
of humanity left? See the tender infant  
pulled from its mother's breast, crying  
for its natural food! See the aged father,  
the labours of whose life were crowned  
by the maturity, manhood and dignity of  
his son, just arrived at such an age of life,  
when he should be the support of his tot-  
tering years, and the stay of his old age.  
Lo! he is gone, but, however, by the  
stroke of death: No; then he might be  
happy in a state of rest, where "no Chris-  
tians thirst for gold." But to conceive  
the labours and difficulties he may un-  
dergo whilst living, must give a greater  
wound to the mind than even death itself.  
Need we add any thing to heighten the  
distress! Lo! the faithful friend, parted  
by a mischance of war, and condemned  
to labour in a distant country, far from  
every kind office of a friend. Behold the  
faithful, generous couple, who after many  
months of anxious love, and careful fears,  
are come almost to the summit of their  
bliss, only one day waits to bring the re-  
ward of their mutual, constant love, in  
such a short interval they are snatched  
from each other, and separated to such  
miseries, as may be better conceived than  
expressed.

Has not nature distressed enough, that  
we must encrease the number of them? Or  
have Britons, who have so long tasted the  
sweets of liberty, forgot the relish of it?

No; forbid it, O my countrymen! let  
it not be said, that distress and anguish  
were brought on the father, mother, hus-  
band, wife, son, daughter, or friend, on  
our account; and that we, for the sake  
of filling our coffers, joined in any trade  
which had these effects, and which made  
such inroads on the liberties of our inno-  
cent fellow-creatures.

• Pope's Essay on Man.

# The MAIDEN'S RESOLUTION. A New Song. 473

Sung by Mr. MATTOCKS, at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-Lane.

As Chloe sat shelter'd and breath'd the cool air, While musick a-

waken'd the Grove; Young Damon approach'd and address'd the coy

fair, In all the soft language of love: But she was so

cruel his suit she deny'd, And laugh'd as he told her his pain; And

while the poor shepherd sat wooing, she cry'd, I will die a maid, I

will die a maid, my dear swain.

Oh! what, says the swain, must thy  
beauty so gay,  
Perplex us at once and invite?  
Embrace ev'ry rapture, lest time make  
a prey,  
Of that which was meant for delight.  
When age has crept round, and thy  
charms wrinkl'd o'er,  
Then all will my Chloe disdain; [more,  
But still all her answer was teaze me no  
I will die a maid—my dear swain,

Young Damon protested no other he'd  
prize,  
His flame was so strong and sincere;  
Then watch'd the emotions that play'd  
in her eyes,  
And banish'd his torture and fear. [cry'd,  
My joys shall be secret, enraptur'd he  
Ah Chloe! be gentle and good; [reply'd,  
The fair one grew softer, and sighing  
I'd fain die a maid—if I cou'd.

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

DON'T BE SILLY.



The first man foot it to the second woman and turn —, the first woman does the same with the second man — right and left half round, and foot it — hands across quite round, and turn partners till the first couple be in the second couple's places —, the first man foot it to the second and third woman, and turns all three —, the first woman does the same with the man at the same time —, foot it all six, and your proper partners — lead out sides and turn —.

## Poetical Essays in OCTOBER, 1752.

On the MARRIAGE of Mr. B —, of Manchester.

**H**AIL to the day, that to Leander's arms [charms.

Configns the fair Melissa's matchless  
Melissa! brightest in the lovely ring,  
Melissa! blooming as the new-born spring:  
Fair as the lily, or as new fall'n snows,  
Sweet as the fragrance of the op'ning rose.  
Blest hymenæal union! that conjoins

Such lovely persons, such accomplish'd minds, [good,

That on Leander, generous, brave, and  
Melissa, virtuous, charming, wife, be-  
stow'd; [cuse,

And thou, Leander, these rude lays ex-  
The well meant sallies of a friendly Muse.  
Oh! may your happy marriage heaven  
approve, [tual love.

With its choice favours crown your mi-  
From your blest'd union may I live to see,  
A race resembling her, resembling thee;  
A smiling train of pretty girls and boys;  
Fair as the mother, as the father wife,  
Future Leanders and Melissa's rise;  
And long, oh very long, while life en-  
dures,

May ev'ry blessing, ev'ry joy be yours:  
Then may you in a good old age decaese,  
And angels waft you to the realms of peace.

**L**AURA to a Gentleman, who wrote a Poem  
on her presenting him with a ROSE. (See  
p. 425.)

**S**UCH tender years, and parts so bright,  
Create my wonder and delight.  
The Muses dictate ev'ry verse;  
You only write, what they rehearse.  
That all the graces claim a share  
In Laura's face, her mind and air;

That Syrens warble in her voice,  
That loves upon her lips rejoice;  
And yet the real Laura knows,  
That she must perish like the Rose:  
She means the Rose of ages past,  
But yours, while time endures, shall last.

Yet Laura's real name disguis'd,  
Sinks while the feign'd is eterniz'd;  
And — must bribe for that applause,  
Which wealth and empty title draws.  
Must love return? how hard the task?  
What is not in her power you ask.

Love's an involuntary act,  
We cannot give, nor can retract.  
Thou' sweet the sound of Phaon's lyre,  
I cannot love, but I admire.

For genius join'd with easy art,  
May gain the head, but not the heart.

Love is a kind of sympathy,  
Attracts us, but we know not why.

A real passion you declare,  
I give a friendship most sincere;  
One voluntary act exceeds  
Phaon's involuntary deeds.

He loves: The sympathy inspires;  
And he must praise what he admires.  
He while he sings will not confess  
The object, or his ill success.

But Laura makes her friendship known,  
Nor is the nymph ashamed to own  
That merit which she does approve,  
Reserving to her fate her love.

Written at the BATH at Tunbridge-Well.

**B**EGIN my Muse, assume thy wing,  
Approach the Pegasus spring,  
And of the Tunbridge ladies sing.  
Her Grace in dance each nymph excels,  
That tips these salutary wells.

The modesty in Holderneſs  
Exceeds whatever words expreſs;  
Illuſtrious Howard, nobly born,  
Is wholly ignorant of ſcorn.  
In Sanderſon, a graceful mien is,  
Genteel and gay, but yet ſerene is.  
Romney ſurrounded ſtill with friends,  
To all that want her gifts extends.  
Nobility in Johnſon's ſeen;  
In Wynne, good humour, free from ſpleen.  
Exempt from folly, paſtimes vain,  
Ev'ry grace adorns Lequeſne.  
The faireſt lily is not white,  
When Wymondſold appears in fight;  
Its redneſs loſes ev'ry roſe,  
Compar'd with what her cheeks diſcloſe:  
Beſides, in her (what's rare) we find  
Benevolence, and beauty join'd.  
In Wake, the youth and innocence,  
Proſpects of future joys diſpenſe.  
Both Cuſts engage with equal eaſe,  
Whiſt S——r's ſtiſſneſs fails to pleaſe:  
Fair nymph, thy ſhape and face I'd tell,  
Did you not know them but too well:  
Did not your lofty looks offend  
Many, that wiſh to be your friend.  
But hold—forget not beauteous Bowles,  
Who like love's goddeſs Mars controuls,  
Makes him his martial ſpirit loſe,  
And long to be in Hymen's nooſe:  
Neglect ſociety, and ſtoop  
To dangle after ev'ry hoop.  
Thus Hercules, by woman vanquiſh'd,  
In unfit operations languish'd;  
Taſh, Adams, Caſtle, Hale and Kemmys,  
Singly each, a copious theme is;  
And ſhall, my Muſe, next leiſure time,  
Be the ſubject of thy rhyme;  
With other nymphs, that here are famous,  
To whom, I yet, am ignoſamus.

*In tertium et decimum quartum Diem Septembris, unum eundemque Diem.*

**I**N medio curſu ſolem conſiſtere ſeſus  
Juſſit, et in binos ducitur una dies:  
At rapido curſu jam pervolat æthera  
Phœbus, [horis]  
Atque dies bis ſex tot numerantur

*EPITAPH on Lord NEWKALL. By Mr. H.*

**T**O fame let flattery the proud column  
raife, [praiſe]  
And guilty greatneſs load with venal  
This monument for nobler uſe deſign'd,  
Speaks to the heart, and riſes for man-  
kind;  
Whoſe moral ſtrain, if rightly underſtood,  
Invites thee to be humble, wiſe and good.  
Learn here of life, life's ev'ry ſacred end,  
Hence form the father, huſband, judge  
and friend: [trial grace]  
Here wealth and greatneſs found no part—  
The poor look'd fearleſs in the oppreſſor's  
face;

One plain good meaning thro' his conduct  
ran,  
And if he err'd, alas! he err'd as man.  
If then unconfuſion of ſo fair a fame,  
Thou read'ſt without the wiſh to be the  
fame, [ſtore]  
Tho' proud of titles, or of boundleſs  
By blood ignoble, and by wealth made  
poor. [reſign]  
Yet read; ſome vice perhaps thou may'ſt  
Be ev'n that momentary virtue thine;  
Heav'n in thy breaſt here work its fiſt  
eſſay, [one day]  
Think on this man, and paſs unblam'd

*EPITAPH on Lord BINNY. By the ſame.*

**B**eneath this ſacred marble ever ſleeps,  
For whom a father, mother, con-  
ſort weeps;  
Whom brothers, ſiſters pious griefs purſue,  
And childrens tears with virtuous drops  
bedew: [pear]  
The loves and graces grieving round ap-  
Ev'n mirth herſelf becomes a mourner  
here: [way]  
The ſtranger who directs his ſteps this  
Shall witneſs to thy worth, and wondring  
ſay,  
Thy life, tho' ſhort, can we unhappy call!  
Sure thine was bleſt, for it was ſocial all:  
O may no hostile hand this place invade,  
For ever ſacred to thy gentle ſhade,  
Who knew in all life's offices to pleaſe,  
Join'd taſte to virtue, and to virtue eaſe;  
With riches bleſt did not the poor diſdain,  
Was knowing, humble, and was great,  
humane; [prov'd]  
By good men honour'd, by the bad ap-  
And lov'd the Muſes, by the Muſes lov'd;  
Hail! and farewel, who bore the gentleſt  
mind,  
For thou indeed haſt been of human kind.

*From New Lodge \* to Fern-Hill. In a  
very rainy Summer Season. By Mrs. Jones.*

**T**HEE, gentle Charlot, on the hill,  
(A ſcene the Muſe remembers ſtill)  
We, humble tenants of the vale,  
Greeting, congratulate and hail.  
In vain retir'd from city noiſe,  
From mackrel cries, and watchmens voice,  
To where lord Henry plants the grove,  
Sacred to ſilence and to love;  
If here reſerv'd, for crimes unknown,  
(Dreadful reverſe!) to hang, or drown—  
See, how the ruſhing torrents pour!  
A deluge now in ev'ry ſhow'r!  
The mountain tops apace decay,  
The little hillocks melt away:  
No more in ponds the goſling talks,  
But ſails ſecure on gravel walks.  
The very fiſh have left the floods,  
And glide, or graze upon the woods\*;

Unknowning

\* Right Hon. Lord Henry Beaucherk's, in Windſor-Foreſt.  
taken gliding among the Forſt welſts.

† Several fiſh were



Unknown where to shape their way,  
Or which is earth, or which is sea.  
Ev'n little Joe, amphibious creature!  
Lives solely now beneath the water.

Yet ere the springs of life decay,  
Ere quite dissolv'd, or wash'd away,  
If, curious of our weal or woe,  
You ask, how fares the vale below;  
Behold, the Muse her flight prepares,  
And in her mouth the olive bears,  
Emblem of peace! Yet if she brings,  
No friendly token on her wings;  
If to the vale she echoes round,  
That Charlot's turkeys too are drown'd;  
And all her ducks, and all her drakes,  
Are hurry'd down the dreadful lakes;  
In vain we hail the bill, or thee,  
In vain we put our barks to sea.

But see! the deluge drives apace,  
And seems to threaten all the race.  
Yet happy we of human kind,  
Who have one comfort still behind—  
Let but my lady safe remain!  
She'll people all the earth again.

*The following Verses were wrote under the  
Hatchment, which was set up in the Church  
for the Hon. PEREGRINE POULETT,  
Esq; (See p. 433.)*

**I**N death's dark field three glittering  
swords appear, [air;  
Whilst one an arm does brandish high in  
To keep thy faith, the motto does ordain,  
And e'en in death thy honour to main-  
tain. [nour worn,

These, by the dead, with faith and ho-  
With whom they dwell, but fled with  
whom we mourn!

The savages, who bear the elder shield,  
Lament the loss, tho' one still keeps the  
field. [hair,

Oh! may the house of Poulett want no  
Worthy the swords in pile, and motto  
thus to bear.

**SYLVIA and the BEE.**

*By the late Mrs. LEAFOS.*

**A**S Sylvia in her garden stray'd,  
Where each officious rose,  
To welcome the approaching maid,  
With fairer beauty glows;  
Transported from their dewy beds,  
The new blown lilies rise;  
Gay tulips wave their shining heads,  
To please her brighter eyes.  
A Bee that sought the sweetest flow'r,  
To this fair quarter came:  
Soft humming round the fatal bow'r,  
That held the smiling dame.  
He search'd the op'ning buds with care,  
And flew from tree to tree:  
But Sylvia (finding none so fair)  
Unwisely fix'd on thee.

Her hand, obedient to her thought,  
The rover did destroy;  
And the slain insect dearly bought  
Its momentary joy.  
But now too rash unthinking maid,  
Consider what you've done;  
Perhaps you in the dust have laid  
A fair and hopeful son;  
Or from his friends and senate wife  
Have swept a valu'd peer;  
Whose life, that you so lightly prize,  
Was to his country dear.  
Then, Sylvia, cease your anger now,  
To this your guiltless foe;  
And smooth again that gentle brow,  
Where lasting lilies blow.  
Soft Cynthia vows when you depart,  
The sun withdraws its ray,  
That nature trembles like his heart,  
And storms eclipse the day.  
Aminter swears a morning sun's  
Less brilliant than your eyes;  
And tho' his tongue at random runs,  
You seldom think he lyes.  
They tell you, those soft lips may vie  
With pinks at op'ning day;  
And yet you flew a simple fly,  
For proving what they say.  
Believe me, not a bud like thee  
In this fair garden blows;  
Then blame no more the erring Bee,  
Who took you for the rose.

#### THE SHEPHERD'S COMPLAINT.

**T**HE night was still, the air serene,  
Fann'd by a southern breeze;  
The glimm'ring moon might just be seen  
Reflecting thro' the trees.  
The bubbling waters constant course  
From off th' adjacent hill,  
Was mournful echo's last resource,  
All nature was so still.  
The constant shepherd sought his shade,  
By sorrow sore oppress'd;  
Close by a fountain's margin laid,  
His pain he thus exprest.  
Ah! wretched youth, why didst thou love,  
Or hope to meet success;  
Or think the fair would constant prove,  
Thy blooming hopes to bless?  
Find me the rose on barren sands,  
The lily 'midst the rocks;  
The grape in wide deserted lands;  
The wolf a guard to flocks.  
These you, alas! will sooner gain,  
And will more easy find,  
Than meet with ought but cold disdain,  
In faithless womankind.  
Riches alone now win the fair,  
Merit they quite despise;  
The constant lover, thro' despair,  
Because not wealthy, dies.



# Monthly Chronologer.

ANNAPOLIS in Maryland, July 23.



OR a week past we have scarcely had a day without lightning and thunder, which, in several places, has done much damage.

On Thursday last the house of Mr. Gerard Hopkins, near the head of South River, was struck by the lightning, which almost demolished one of the gable ends, and beat down two children, who happily received no other hurt.

On Friday the lightning fell on the house of Mr. Homewood, on the north side of Severn, and tore off the wainscot in several rooms.

And on Saturday evening we had as violent a gust as any that can be remembered, accompanied, as usual, with lightning and thunder, which struck several places in this city, particularly the house of Benedict Calvert, Esq; taking a part off the top of a chimney, and descending between the chimney and the wainscot (which last it split in two of the rooms) it set fire to a bed, where Mr. Calvert and his wife usually lay, but they happened providentially to be out of town; and the house and furniture would undoubtedly have been consumed, had it not been timely discovered by a servant in the family, who about nine o'clock was going up to bed: It melted the blade of a hanger in the room, to which it communicated a magnetick quality, so as to take up a needle. The lightning then descended into a lower room, and split a looking-glass in pieces, and the handle of a broom at the head of the cellar stairs. Mr. Inch's house was also struck, one of the chimnies split, and some of the bricks carried as far as the guns; three persons sitting near the fire-place were much affected by it, but received little hurt. A large poplar tree, near the head of the dock, was much shattered, and set on fire; which, after it had burnt near an hour, was quenched by people, who carried up water for that purpose.

July 30. Monday last in the afternoon, there was a very violent gust of lightning and thunder, in Baltimore county, which struck the house of Mrs. Buchanan, widow of the late Dr. Buchanan, about three miles from Baltimore town, whereby

October, 1752.

Mrs. Buchanan was struck speechless for some time, and a young woman, Miss Elizabeth Gill, who lived with Mrs. Buchanan as a companion, and was sitting at work in the same room with her, was instantly struck dead. Two negroes were likewise struck down in the kitchen, but the building received no damage. A decanter standing on a chest of drawers was split to pieces, and a large china bowl was flung to the ground without being broke or cracked.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6. Last Friday early in the morning, the lightning struck two houses on Society-Hill, and did them considerable damage, but hurt no person. It was very remarkable in both houses, that the lightning in its passage from the roof to the ground, seemed to go considerably out of a direct course, for the sake of passing thro' metal, such as hinges, sash weights, iron rods, the pendulum of a clock, &c. and that where it had sufficient metal to conduct it, nothing was damaged; but where it passed thro' plastering, or wood-work, it rent and split them surprisingly.

*The following Letter appeared first in the General Evening-Post, and the next Day in the London Gazetteer; and as it has been the Subject of much Discourse, we therefore give it our Readers, leaving them to make what Judgment of it they please.*

*Extract of a Letter from Colchester, dated August 18, 1752.*

Perhaps you have heard, that a chest was seized by the custom-house officers, which was landed near this place about a fortnight ago: They took it for smuggled goods, tho' the person with it produced the king of France's signature to Mr. Williams, as a Hamburgh merchant. Our people, not satisfied with the account Mr. Williams gave, opened the chest, and one of them was going to run his hanger in, when the person to whom it belonged clapt his hand upon his sword, and desired him to desist (in French) for it was the corpse of his dear wife. Not content with this, the officers plucked off the embalming, and found it as he had said. The man, who appeared to be a person of consequence, was in the utmost agonies while they made a spectacle of the lady. They fat her in the high church, where any body might come and look on her,

P p p

and

and would not suffer him to bury her till he gave a further account of himself. There were other chests of fine clothes, jewels, &c. belonging to the deceased. He acknowledged at last that he was a person of quality, that his name was not Williams, that he was born at Florence, and the lady was a native of England, whom he married, and she desired to be buried in Essex; that he had brought her from Verona, in Italy, to France by land, then hired a vessel for Dover, discharged the vessel there, and took another for Harwich, but was drove hither by contrary winds. This account was not enough to satisfy the people; he must tell her name and condition, in order to clear himself of a suspicion of murder. He was continually in tears, and had a key of the vestry, where he sat every day with the corpse: My brother went to see him there, and the scene so shocked him he could hardly bear it, he said it was so like Romeo and Juliet. He was much pleased with my brother, as he talked both Latin and French, and (to his great surprize) told him who the lady was; which proving to be a person he knew, he could not help uncovering the face. In short, the gentleman confessed he was the earl of Rosberry's son (the name is Primrose) and his title lord Delamere; that he was born and educated in Italy, and never was in England till two or three years ago, when he came to London, and was in company with this lady, with whom he fell passionately in love, and prevailed on her to quit the kingdom and marry him; that having had health, he had travelled with her all over Europe; and when she was dying, she asked for pen and paper, and wrote, "I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. G—, rector of Th—, in Essex; my maiden name was C. Cannom, and my last request is to be buried at Th—." The poor gentleman who last married her, protests he never knew (till this confession on her death-bed) she was another's wife; but in compliance with her desire he brought her over, and should have buried her at Th— (if the corpse had not been stopt) without making any stir about it. After the nobleman had made this confession, they sent to Mr. G—, who put himself at first in a passion, and threatened to run her last husband thro' the body; however, he was prevailed on to be calm; it was represented to him, that this gentleman had been at great expence and trouble to fulfil her desire; and Mr. G— consented to see him; (they say the meeting was very moving, and that they addressed each other civilly.) The stranger protested his affection to the lady was so strong, that it was his earnest wish not only to attend her to the grave,

but to be shut up for ever with her there. Nothing in romance ever came up to the passion of this man. He had a very fine coffin made for her, with six large silver plates over it; and at last was very loth to part with her to have her buried: He put himself in the most solemn mourning, and on Sunday last, in a coach, attended the corpse to Th—, where Mr. G— met it in solemn mourning likewise. The Florentine is a genteel person of a man, seems about 25 years of age, and they say a sensible man; but there was never any thing like his behaviour to his dear, dear wife, for so he would call her to the last. Mr. G— attended him to London yesterday, and they were very civil to each other, but my lord is inconsolable; he says he must fly England, which he never can see more. I have had this account from many hands, and can assure you it is fact. Kitty Cannom is, I believe, the first woman in England that had two husbands attend her to the grave together. You may remember her, to be sure; her life would appear more romantick than a novel.

In the Gazetteer of the 9th, we had the following particulars relating to the same affair. The person called the young Florentine is the eldest son of the earl of Rosberry, a Scotch peer, against whom a statute of lunacy has some time been taken out; his title is lord Delmany, not lord Delamere, as it was printed in the letter. Some of the circumstances related are not true in fact, tho' the letter-writer from Colchester might be mistaken. Lord Delmany was born and educated in Scotland, and never had been abroad till within these four years. When he came to London, he saw and fell in love with the celebrated Kate Cannom, actually married her, and carried her abroad with him. His lordship, in order to conceal his name and quality from the world, in his concern in this extraordinary affair, endeavoured to pass for a Florentine, and would speak nothing but French or Latin, of which he is a great master: He pretended to be incapable of speaking English, and had almost accomplished the desire of the deceased, without discovering himself. The world may put what construction they please upon this odd incident; but such an instance of tenderness, as it is seldom to be met with, ought not surely to be ridiculed, as he knew nothing of her previous marriage.

On Sept. 21. James Stuart was indicted before the circuit-court at Inverary, in Scotland, for the murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Esq; late factor on the forfeited estate of Ardsheil. After a very long trial he was found guilty, and sen-

tenced to be hanged on Nov. 5, on a conspicuous eminence on the south side of the ferry of Balhachellish, near the place where the murder was committed, and to be afterwards hung in chains there.

On the 30th, early in the morning, a fire broke out at a coachmaker's in Smith's-yard, near the mount, White-chapel, which consumed the said house, and eight others, with the brew-house and storehouses of Mr. Roberts, wherein was a great quantity of beer. It burnt with such violence, that the inhabitants had not time to save any of their goods. Several firemen were very much hurt by the falling of a party-wall.

*Extract of a Letter from Harwich, Sept. 30.*

Among other losses sustained at sea by the late high winds, that of a Sunderland collier was attended with the following circumstances: She was wrecked on the Banyard sands, off the coast of Zealand; and the crew, consisting of the Capt. and ten men, all perished but one, who was providentially taken up by the Dolphin packet, Capt. Cockerel, and brought ashore here a few days ago. This poor wretch had floated on a piece of the wreck from seven o'clock on Wednesday morning; till ten the Saturday morning following. He had got upon it with two more; one of whom was soon washed off, and the other was found dead by his side at the time he was taken up. When the Capt. discovered the wreck, it was a great way off; and not knowing what to make of it, he had once resolved not to delay his passage by looking after it; till, by the help of his glass, he thought he discerned something alive upon it, and then ordered the boat out to see what it was. The poor man had lost his senses; so that when they came up to him with the boat, he struck at them, saying, what did they mean to molest him in his own cobbles? that he knew where he was, that he was off Scarborough, about his own business, and would not be forced aboard any other than a king's ship. They told him they were a king's tender, and were come to press him. Nay then, he said, he must go; and called out to the other, who lay dead by his side, Come, Jack, awake, 'tis a king's ship, there is no help for it, and we must go aboard. It was some time before he was brought to his right mind, and then he related the particulars of the wreck; and added withal, that on the Thursday in the evening, he was within hearing of a Dutch merchant-man, but could not, by shouts or signs, make known to them his distress.—During the time he was up-

on the wreck, which was for three days and nights, he was often near drowning by the waves washing over him, and the last he remembers was a resolution he took to lie down and surrender himself to the mercy of the sea. He has had a good deal of money collected for him in the town, and was yesterday taken on board a vessel bound for Sunderland to carry home the melancholy news of this sad disaster.

MONDAY, October 9.

This day there was a great concourse of people at Moulsey, over against Hampton-Court, to see the first pile drove for the new bridge, and the first stone laid for the abutment; when there were present the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; and many other persons of distinction.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Matthew Lee for a highway-robbery, John Wilks for a street-robbery, and Thomas Butler for returning from transportation, (see p. 431.) were this day executed at Tyburn. They all behaved very penitent; but Lee gave particular marks of a sincere repentance, and seemed to die in full assurance of forgiveness, which he expressed in very strong terms, and recommended to all the spectators to walk in the paths of virtue and shun vice in all its appearances, and endeavour to avoid his unhappy fate. He was a genteel well looking young man, had formerly been servant in a publick-house in Broad-street, and ever kept a good character, till the unlucky night, in which he was first deluded to accompany a villain in an irregular course. He had a brother and sister, who were present at his execution: Their parting exhibited a very tender scene; but such was the resolution, and confirmed assurance of the sufferer, that he seemed less affected than his brother and sister, and was not observed to shed one tear. He was carried off in a hearse to be buried by his friends.

A deputation from the court of assistants of the Hon. artillery company waiting on the Rt. Hon. Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; lord-mayor elect, to offer the service of the company to attend him the day he is to be sworn in at Westminster, his lordship did them the honour of the first publick business done at the Mansion-house, by receiving then there in a very polite manner, accepted the offer of the company to attend him, and assured them they might always depend on his good offices.

THURSDAY, 12.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when among other reports

from the committee of city lands, one concerning pulling down the wall that parts the Upper from Middle Moor-fields, was read and agreed to. This wall has been a long time a great nuisance to the neighbourhood, as it was a screen for thieves and the most obnoxious persons.

THURSDAY, 19.

Orders were given by the lords of the Admiralty, for fitting out two ships and one sloop of war, to be commanded by lord Anson, for convoying over his majesty from Holland to England, whose orders are to be ready to sail the 30th instant for the Nore.

A legacy of 1000*l.* bequeathed by the will of the late Edward Patterow, Esq; was paid to the treasurer of the London-Hospital, at a general court: An example suitable to his character, and the extensive charity of the said hospital. He was always watchful in promoting every opportunity for the advancement thereof, and constantly attended the business in all affairs that could possibly contribute thereto. About the same time was paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Small-Pox Hospital, a legacy of 200*l.* left by him to the said charity; and to the treasurer of the Middlesex-Hospital 500*l.*

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At the general court of the British-Fishery, (opened by Mr. alderman Bethell, president) William Sloan, Lewes Wey, and Thomas Gordon, Esqrs. were unanimously elected members of the council. The bye-laws were confirmed. Sir Bouchier Wrey, lately returned from Germany, thro' Holland, gave the court a most satisfactory account, with regard to the reception our herrings meet with in Germany; and the certainty of a very extensive future vent for them in those parts. After which the vice-president expatiating largely on the great success of this year's fishery, the court broke up. (See a beautiful View of the British Herring Fishery off the south coast of Shetland, with an explanation of the Busses, &c. in our last; and a correct Map of the Shetland Isles in our Mag. for June.)

THURSDAY, 26.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 21st instant, was ordered by the lords justices to be further prorogued to Jan. 11. next.

The sessions at the Old-Bailey began on this day, and two persons were capitally convicted; but further particulars must be deferred to our next: As likewise the account of the loss of the French East-India ship, &c.

## R E C E I P T S.

*To make Pickled Herring Soup.*

Take a quart of split peas: Put to them five quarts of cold water, a quarter of an ounce of old Jamaica pepper, two large onions, three pickled Herrings (washed in two or three waters, and the rows out) skinned, and cut into pieces. Boil all together till a quart is diminished: Pour in a pint of boiling water, and let the whole boil a quarter of an hour: Take it off, and strain it thro' a tullender: Throw into the soup, seven or eight heads of sallary, three heads of endive, (all of them cut very small.) together with a handful of dried mint, passed thro' a lawn sieve: Set all these on the fire, and boil the whole near three quarters of an hour; stirring the soup perpetually, to prevent burning to, which it will do in a moment, and therefore the pot should stand on a trivet. Bread, cut into diamonds, and fried crisp in butter, must be thrown into the soup, which then may be served up.

*To stuff a Fillet of Veal, or Calf's Heart, with Pickled Herrings.*

Take two herrings; skin, bone, and wash them in several waters: Chop them very small, with a quarter of a pound of suet: Add a handful of bread grated fine; and the like quantity of parsley, cut very small: Throw in a little thyme, nutmeg, and pepper, to your taste; and mix all together, with two eggs. Half the quantity of the above stuffing, is exceeding good for a calf's heart.

*Stuffing for a ROAST TURKEY, of pickled HERRINGS.*

Wash in three or four waters two pickled herrings, which afterwards skin, and take out the bone carefully. Take half a pound of suet, and two large handfuls of bread grated very fine. Chop the herrings, suet and bread (separately) very small. Beat these all together in a marble mortar, with the white of an egg, after throwing in a little nutmeg and white pepper.

*Pickled Herring Pudding for a HARE.*

Take half a pound of the lean of fine veal, which clear of the strings and skin: Two pickled herrings, after their being skinned and cleared of the bone, must be washed in two or three waters: A quarter of a pound of suet: Two handfuls of bread grated: A handful of parsley cut small. Chop all the above separately, and then mix them, throwing in half a nutmeg grated, a little thyme, sweet marjoram, and one egg; beating the whole together in a marble mortar.

*Specimens*

*Specimen of the Revenues of the French Clergy: From their Historian BOIARD, who wrote 100 Years ago.*

The French clergy possess 3000 lordships, in which they have the chief power in exercising political justice; and, besides these, 240,000 country villages, 7000 acres of vineyards, besides the tithes they receive from other vineyards, 125,000 fish-ponds, and 90,000 acres of meadow-ground.

The same author writes, that the ecclesiastical men of France, in his time, did annually consume 4,500,000 measures of pure wheat, (each measure containing 600lb.) 900,000 measures of oats, 800,000 of barley, 860,000 of pease, 180,000 fat capons, 560,000 hens, 600,000 partridges, 12,500 fat oxen, 12,000 fat wethers, and 7,000,000 of eggs.

#### MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. **H**UMPHRY Adams, Esq; to Miss Cranmer, daughter of the late Dr. Cransier, a 10,000l. fortune.

— Mann, Esq; to Miss Godschall, only daughter of the late Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. and alderman of this city, who died in his mayoralty, a 40,000l. fortune.

Dr. Hawys, physician to the Charter-house, to Miss Cope, of Knightsbridge.

Oct. 2. Rev. Dr. Nash, prebendary of Winchester, to Miss Ravenhall, only daughter and heiress of John Ravenhall, Esq; of Strensham in Worcestershire.

4. Thomas Dumbar, of Carnshilton, Esq; to Miss Withers, of Ingatestone in Essex.

Rt. Hon. the lord viscount Falkland, to the countess dowager of Suffolk.

7. Vincent Mathias, Esq; chief teller under the receiver general of the customs, to Miss Marianne Popple, daughter of the late Alured Popple, Esq;

9. John D'Anvers, Esq; only son of Sir Joseph D'Anvers, Bart. to Miss Molly Waton.

William Hufsey, Esq; of Salisbury, to Miss Molly Eyre, of the same place.

12. Hon. Lewis Monson Watson, Esq; brother to the lord Monson, to Miss Pelham, second daughter to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;

Richard Harvey, Esq; of Kent, to Miss Springett.

Thomas Wolley Kentish, Esq; to Miss Wale, of Bradfield-hall, in Essex.

14. Herbert Cole, Esq; of Dunstable, Miss Hanwell, of Leadenhall-street.

17. Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton-Abbey in Cheshire, and high sheriff of the said county, to Miss Patten, of Warrington, a 10,000l. fortune.

20. — Haynes, Esq; of Park-street, to Miss Anne Crowder, of Chelsea,

21. Charles Hotham, Esq; only son of Beaumont Hotham, Esq; one of the commissioners of the customs, to the Rt. Hon. the lady Dorothy Hobart, daughter of the earl of Buckingham.

23. His grace the duke of St. Alban's, to Miss Roberts, of St. James's Place, an heiress, with a fortune of 150,000l.

— Hardinge, Esq; of Isleworth, to Miss Leheup, of Hollis-street.

Oct. 4. Rt. Hon. the lady Howth, delivered of a son, in Ireland.

18. The lady of Mr. Alderman Janssen, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

**R**EV. Stephen Leighton, M. A. rector of Newington in Surrey, and of St. Michael Royal on College-hill, London.

Rev. Mr. James Reynolds, rector of Willingham in Cambridgeshire, and of Laking-Heath in Suffolk.

Sept. 30. Samuel Potts, Esq; clerk of the Kent and Essex roads, and brother to Henry Potts, Esq; comptroller of the General Post-Office.

Thomas Gay, Esq; only son of Robert Gay, Esq; formerly member of parliament for Bath.

Robert Lewen, Esq; nephew of the late Sir William Lewen, some time lord-mayor of this city.

Oct. 3. Dr. Michael Lee Dicker, an eminent physician at Exeter.

4. Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, earl Verney of the kingdom of Ireland, and member of parliament for Wendover. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son, lord Fermanagh, now earl Verney.

6. Rev. Dr. Dighton, rector of Newmarket.

7. May Hill, Esq; common hunt to the lord-mayor of this city.

Rt. Hon. Hester Grenville, countess Temple, viscountess and baroness of Cobham: Her ladyship was sister to the late lord viscount Cobham; to whose honours she succeeded, by his death, on Sept. 14. 1749; and was created countess Temple on Oct. 28. following. Her honours devolve on her eldest son, the Rt. Hon. Richard Grenville Temple, lord viscount Cobham, now earl Temple.

8. The lady of Sir Philip Boteler, of Teston in Kent, Bart.

9. Henry Herring, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Mrs. Martha Dumridge, near Wallingford, Berks, a maiden gentlewoman, in the 100th year of her age.

12. Henry Dunster, of Jenningsbury in Hertfordshire, Esq; possessed of a considerable fortune.

Richard

Richard Dawson, Esq; one of the proprietors of the glass-house at Vaux-hall, very rich.

— Mackenzie, Esq; of the stone, aged 80, at his house on Black-heath. There were found in his kidneys 42 stones, 14 in his gall, and 10 in his bladder, one of which weighed 8 ounces and a half.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Stackhouse, vicar of Beenham in Berkshire, author of the History of the Bible, a Body of Divinity, &c.

14. Samuel Child, Esq; at Osterly-Park, near Brentford, an eminent banker in Fleet street, and member of parliament for Bishop's-Castle in Shropshire.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Carlisle.

Thomas Bowen, Esq; deputy-ranger of St James's and Hyde parks, and one of the chief clerks of the Treasury.

Thomas Barnardiston, Esq; serjeant at law.

Mrs. Pyke, a widow lady, who possessed a fortune of 150,000*l*. She was sister to the late Sir Henry Bendish, of Steeple-Bumstead in Essex, and the last of that ancient family.

17. Mrs. Lydia Smith, at Newcastle, aged 110.

Thomas Elweys, Esq; of Throcking in Hertfordshire, possessed of about 4000*l*. per ann. He died at Chifwick in Middlesex.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**HITEHALL, Oct. 24. His majesty ordered his conge d'elire and recommendatory letter to the dean and chapter of Durham, for electing Dr. Richard Trevor, bishop of St. David's, bishop of the said see of Durham, in the room of Dr. Joseph Butler, deceased.

— the same to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, for electing Anthony Ellis, D. D. bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. Trevor.

— the same to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, for electing James Johnson, D. D. prebendary and canon residentiary of St. Paul's, bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. Martin Benson, deceased.

From other PAPERS.

Francis Jackson, M. A. presented to the rectory of Exhall, with the chapel of Wiggesford, in Warwickshire.—Mr. John Whittington, by Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing, Bart. to the livings of East-Hatley and Tadlow, in Cambridgeshire.—Dr. Browne, collated by the bishop of London, to the prebend of Willisen in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.—Mr. Cook,

professed by the bishop of London, to the rectory of Coggesden, alias Coggs-Dean, in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Bernard, by the marchioness of Granby, and lady Guenisey, to the rectory of Newmarket.—The worthy fel Dr. Smallbrooke, chancellor of the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and one of the advocates at Doctor's Commons, appointed by the Rev. Dr. Potter, archdeacon of Oxford, to be his official principal of that archdeaconry.—Mr. Dubourdieu, vicar of Low-Layton, by the abb. of Canterbury, to the rectory of Newington-Butts, in Surrey.—Mr. William Young, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Patrick Young, who resigned, to the rectory of Holme-Hale, and of Neston, &c. in Norfolk.—Stephen Sleech, D. D. by the bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of Worple, in Surrey.—Nicholas Halhead, Esq; made principal register of the diocese of St. David's.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**R**OBERT Saxby, Esq; appointed by the post-master-general, one of the six clerks in the General Post-Office, in the room of Samuel Potts, Esq; deceased; Mr. Thomas Smith, clerk of the bye nights, in the room of Mr. Saxby; and Mr. James Redman, one of the assistant clerks.—William Earle, Esq; made inspector and surveyor of the baggage in the port of London.—Mr. Mallet, made groom of his majesty's robes; and Mr. Yvonet brusher of the king's robes, in his room.—Charles Morris, Esq; son of Edmund Morris, Esq; of Lodington in Leicestershire, made a cornet in general Bland's reg. of dragoon-guards.—John Bennett, Esq; made secondary of Wood-street counter; and Michael Lally, Esq; common hunt to the lord-mayor.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**S**AMUEL King, of Newport in the Isle of Wight, mercer, draper, and dealer.—Isaac Mendez, of King's-arms yard, Coleman-street, London, merchant.—Joseph Amory, of Combe St. Nicholas, in Somersetshire, clothier.—John Hercules, of Hemmings-row, Middlesex, haberdasher of hats.—Thomas Brentnall, of Hertford, victualler and dealer.—Hugh M'Bean, of the parish of St. George in the East, grocer.—Edmond Michael Colnett, late of Shadwell, biscuit-baker.—Edward Randolph, now or late of London, merchant.—Steel Perkins, of Liverpoole, merchant.—Benjamin Richardson, of Cannon-street, Ironmonger.—John Jenkinson, of Thames-street, broker.—Thomas Oyles, of Milton, next Gravesend, victualler.

PARCIS

# PRICES of STOCKS in OCTOBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	BANK STOCKS	India Stock	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann.	Cent. S. S. An.	Ind. Bonds	Cir. p. Deal.	Wind at London.	Weather	Bill of Mortality from
1	Sunday	109 1/2	107 1/2	108	1746.	1747-8.	9 B. Ann.	1751.	Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.	Chrif. { Males 633 } 1183
2		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Buried { Femal. 550 } 1450
3	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Died under 2 Years old. 695
4	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Between 2 and 5 — 111
5		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						5 and 10 — 45
6		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						10 and 20 — 43
7	Sunday	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						20 and 30 — 87
8		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						30 and 40 — 128
9	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						40 and 50 — 109
10	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						50 and 60 — 83
11	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						60 and 70 — 81
12	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						70 and 80 — 44
13	146 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						80 and 90 — 23
14	Sunday	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						90 and 100 — 1
15		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						1450
16	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Within the Walls 123
17	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Without the Walls 359
18	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						In Mid. and Surrey 674
19	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						City & Sub. Weft. 294
20	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Weekly O.G. 1450
21	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						3 — 326
22	Sunday	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						10 — 384
23	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						17 — 372
24	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						24 — 368
25	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						1450
26	Sunday	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
27		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Peate 18s. to 22s. per Quar.
28	147 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Tares 2 1/2s. to 2 1/2s. per Q.
29	Sunday	109 1/2	107 1/2	108						Gloucester. Birmingham.
30		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						5s 2d bulh. 4s to 4 1/2d bulh.
31		109 1/2	107 1/2	108						as c3d 2s 10d to 2 1/2d
										1s 6d to 2s 1s 10d to 2s
										2s 3d to 3s 3s 2d to 3 1/4

Price of Wheat 30s to 31s qu  
Barley 14s to 17s  
Oats 12s 6d to 13s  
Beans 16s to 19s od

FROM Corsica we hear, that there are now three parties in that island : One for the Genoese, one for the French, and a third for the independency of the island, against both. These last, who are certainly the honestest, have lately published a manifesto in substance as follows : " In the present critical situation of this island, it is necessary there should arise some true children of the country, who may convince the world that they are not degenerated from the virtues of their ancestors. That all those who have sincerely at heart the welfare and advantage of the nation, will make it appear, that they are worthy of bearing the name of Corsicans ! That those who are pleased with the name of Genoese, or other foreign appellations, be regarded as unworthy sons who disown their proper mother ! We will root them out from among us : We will have no communication with them, and shall look on them as cowards and poltrons, who degrade the liberty of their origin. We will pursue them wherever we meet with them, till they shall reassume themselves, and join us in defence of the common inheritance of their fathers. The antient valour of the Corsicans may still suffice to

deliver the nation from the tyrannical yoke under which the utmost endeavours are used to sink it. 'Tis from their courage alone that the re-establishment of peace and prosperity can be expected. All those whom the vain hope of a pacifick regulation has seduced, must return from their error, and acknowledge at last, that every nation which takes foreigners for arbiters, make the first step to slavery, and deserve not to enjoy the state and condition of free men."

Madrid, Sept. 26. It is computed that near 300 foreigners are employed in our yards, above half of which are English and Irish ; and our marine is upon so good a footing, that when the men of war upon the stocks are finished, the fleet will consist of 64 ships of the line, 12 frigates, and 22 small vessels.

Dresden, Oct. 10. Letters from Poland advise, that their majesties with the princes Xavier and Charles arrived at Grodno in Lithuania the 30th. ult. that the next day the general diet was opened with the usual ceremonies, and that the day following count de Masalski, son of the Castellan of Wilna, was elected marshal almost unanimously.

### *The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1752.*

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*We have received Publicola's letter and answer, &c. but as we do not care to meddle with any controversy, that has been carried on in any other periodical piece, to which there must be constant references, we will excuse our not inserting it. Any thing else that is independent of such publications will be very acceptable. We have received another piece on the same subject, which shall be considered.*



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. N O V E M B E R, 1752.

*A brief Account of the Life and Ministerial CONDUCT of the late Lord Viscount BOLINGROKE, extracted from the MEMOIRS of his Life and Ministerial CONDUCT, now publishing by R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row. Continued from Page 442. (See his HEAD here prefixed, beautifully engraved.)*



OUR author begins his fifth letter with shewing the connection that arose between Mr. St. John, as secretary at war, and the duke of Marlborough, and the services he did to his grace, by carrying through the house the act for settling upon him the honour and manor of Woodstock, with the pension from the Post-office, and demonstrating, that, besides all the great things his grace did, he would certainly have attempted, and in all probability performed, still greater, if he had not been restrained by these facts, says our author, we must allow a wide difference between the sincere admirer, and the servile creature of that great man. Mr. St. John distinguished himself in the former character, and to the last moment of his life avowed it upon all occasions; but he disclaimed the latter when the duke was in the zenith of his power, and neither the duke nor the dutchess ever charged him with ingratitude.

In the parliament which met, October the 25th, 1705, he had a great share in the management of the publick business, so November, 1752.

that even a certain prelate is so impartial as to own he was a person of much activity. In this session the Tories, says our author, being out of court, became zealous for the protestant succession, and made a motion in the house of lords for inviting over the princess Sophia, which was over-ruled by the ministers and Whig lords, on which the latter took occasion to bring in the bill for establishing a regency, &c. in case of her majesty's death without issue. This bill being sent down to the commons, the same motion was made there, but Mr. St. John and Mr. Harley prevented any debate upon the motion, by insisting upon first reading the bill; for they always applied their parts and diligence in preventing things from running into heats and disorders. Then after taking notice of our great success in the campaign of 1706, the author tells us, that the French in a manner begged for peace, and would have agreed to such terms, that it is not easy to conceive why so few of our ministers inclined to peace! But so it was, as both parties agree. And he concludes this letter with observing, that the general and treasurer taking a pretence from Gregg's affair, refused, tho' this was not their true reason, to assist at the cabinet council, while Mr. Harley continued in her majesty's service: That he, to deliver the publick from such a dilemma, as well as the queen, resigned the seals, February 11, 1707-8; and soon after Henry St. John, Esq; Sir Thomas Mansel, and Sir Simon Harcourt, who came in with him, laid down their respective employments; but that they and all their friends behaved, during that session,

Q 1 9 2

\* That motion did not proceed from any zeal in the Tories for the protestant succession, but from a wretched political design to displace the ministers and Whig lords; for thought they, if the ministers and Whig lords oppose this motion, they will disoblige the princess Sophia, and act contrary to all their former professions; whereas, if they agree to it, they will disoblige the queen, which may induce her to dismiss them, and take us again into the administration. But the Whigs fairly overruled them, for by rejecting this motion, they recommended themselves to the queen, and next day lord Wharton brought in the bill, which recommended them to the court of Hanover.

tion, with great temper, steadiness, and decency, so that they lost nothing by the superior power of their adversaries—except their places.

The author begins his sixth letter with acquainting us, that Mr. St. John was not a member in the next parliament which was almost entirely Whig, and consequently great harmony and unanimity appeared within doors, but jealousies, heart-burnings and murmurs soon began to appear without, which were blown into a flame by the affair of Sacheverel. The queen herself too was uneasy, as she found herself in every thing dictated to by her ministers; and our author takes up the rest of this letter, and a great part of his 7th, in explaining the causes of the following change in the administration, and the difficulties Mr. Harley, the chief projector of it, had to encounter; after which he tells us that the parliament rose, April the 5th, 1710, soon after which, the change was begun by giving the marquiss of Kent's white staff, as lord chamberlain, to the duke of Shrewsbury; that about two months after, the earl of Sunderland was removed from being secretary of state; the beginning of August the treasurer was dismissed, and a commission appointed, of which Mr. Harley was the chief; and about a month after Henry St. John Esq; was made secretary of state; soon after which the parliament was dissolved, and a new one summoned to meet in November, when Mr. St. John was chosen for Berkshire. About the time the parliament was dissolved, the famous periodical paper, called, *The Examiner*, was set up, the first 12 papers of which were supposed to be written by Mr. St. John, Dr. Atterbury, Mr. Prior, and other persons of distinction; particularly, one was commonly called Mr. St. John's letter to the *Examiner*.

Accordingly the parliament met in November; and as the administration had a clear majority, they made a very brisk use of it, by voting 40,000 men for the sea service; the like number for Flanders; and passed the bill for a land tax of 4s. in the pound, before Christmas. In all this Mr. St. John made a great figure, for hitherto the minister relied chiefly upon him; and his vigilance and vivacity were universally confessed, though not universally applauded, by men of both parties. The author, in his account of the marquiss de Guiscard's affair, tells us, that having, as he passed, picked up a pen-knife in an outer room, he desired to speak with Mr. secretary St. John in private, which being refused him, and that gentleman sitting out of his reach, he turned suddenly up-

on Mr. Harley and stabbed him dangerously in the breast; after which he informs us, that Mr. St. John had a very great if not the chief hand in the project for reducing Québec, which failed through the too great care to keep it a secret, and chiefly by the negligence and something worse in certain persons in New England.

Then after informing us of the proposals of peace made by France in April, and the meeting of the parliament in 1711, he tells us, that the great trust of managing the affairs of the administration in parliament, was committed to Mr. St. John, who, to influence the nation in their sentiments of the long continuance of the war, and to excite the most earnest desire of peace, employed himself with indefatigable diligence, in drawing up the most accurate computations, as to the number of our own troops, the number of foreigners, and the sums paid by way of subsidies, during the course of the war; which produced a representation from the commons to the queen, shewing the hardships the allies had put upon England in carrying on the war. To this the States General drew up a long answer; but Mr. St. John drew up a short reply, with such spirit and address, as entirely enervated its force.

This may, says our author, serve as a specimen of the secretary's conduct, upon whom at this juncture the great weight of business lay; and though it is generally said, and which is more, as generally acknowledged, that even at this time he gave a great loose to his pleasures, and availed himself very little of those helps to business that arise from method; yet his very enemies even then allowed, and events will ever prove the truth of it to posterity, that he managed with great dexterity, and executed the several high employments, in which he then acted, with singular facility and capacity. As a statesman and a minister, he had prodigious difficulties to struggle with. Most of the foreign courts we had any transactions with, and of consequence, their ministers were continually prying into, and taking exceptions to his measures, and that with a certain fierceness, which sometimes drove him to extremities. The business of count Gallas, the Imperial minister, who printed, without ceremony, whatever papers were communicated to him, and was continually complaining if papers were printed by any body else, made a great noise, and he was at length forbid the court. The Hanoverian minister, baron Bothmar's memorial made still more noise, and put the secretary under yet greater inconveniences. The letter from  
the

the States-General to the queen, in support of their answer to the representation of the house of commons, out did both these, and was likewise published from the press. With all these embarrassments, the weight of a most intricate and important negotiation lay upon his shoulders, and while his whole time might have been taken up in repelling these attacks upon his conduct at home, he was obliged to furnish instructions for the queen's ministers abroad, who could, and who would do nothing, but in pursuance of his directions. As an orator in the senate, he exerted every different kind of eloquence; he stated all the great points that were brought before the house; he persuaded, he illustrated, he supported the resolutions that were taken upon them; he answered objections that were made, and maintained by the acutest men in the kingdom, and who, to their great abilities in speaking, joined a perfect acquaintance with business, which affords an almost inexpressible weight to an opposition. As a courtier too, he had many, and very nice affairs upon his hands, and was obliged to enter into, and manage private intrigues of a very nice and delicate nature, in the midst of his application to publick business. So that if you take into your view the whole circle of concerns that occupied his thoughts at this juncture, and remember at the same time that he was not without his foibles and his vices, you cannot but conceive of him a very high and extraordinary opinion; and instead of being surprised at those irregularities and eccentricities, that upon a very critical enquiry were discovered in his conduct, you will rather stand amazed at the success which attended his endeavours, and that in spite of the imperfections, which even his friends must acknowledge in his character, he was able to do what he did, and to support himself and his party against such a spirit of opposing, such a weight of influence, and such a torrent of abuse, as at this juncture both they and he sustained. He was, if you please, a leader of faction, but he was a very able leader; he was a man of pleasure and indiscretion, but he was, notwithstanding, a man of vast abilities; he was, in short, after all that the severest critics could suggest, and after all that envy and malice could invent, a very extraordinary genius, whom while we blame, we must admire, and whom, if any respect be due to parts, to application, or to the power of achieving great things by dint of them, we must commend.

And the author ends this his 7th. letter

with acquainting us, that in July Mr. St. John was created viscount Bolingbroke, and baron St. John of Lidyard Tregoe\*, with remainder, in case he died without issue male, to his father Sir Henry St. John, Bart. and his heirs male.

Our author begins his 8th letter with an account of lord Bolingbroke's trip to Paris, in order to finish the negotiation for settling the preliminaries, and makes several proper and just remarks upon the instructions he carried along with him, upon the artifices of the then opposition, and upon the treaty of Utrecht itself; and concludes with an account of, and some reflections upon the breach that afterwards happened among the queen's ministers, which may be said to have hastened her death.

And his 9th and last letter he begins with an account of the queen's death, and the proclamation of the successor, which was signed by all the queen's ministers, and among the rest by lord Bolingbroke; but on the 3d of August, being only two days after the queen's death, the regency having appointed Mr. Addison for their secretary, they directed the postmaster-general to send all letters and packets directed to the secretaries of state, to their secretary; which was, in fact, a removal of his lordship from the execution of his office; and this humiliation was heightened by his being obliged daily to wait at the door of the regency's apartment, with a bag in his hand, and exposed, as it were, on purpose, to the insolence of those who were tempted by their own intemperance of mind, or thought they might make their court to others, by an abuse of this sudden turn of fortune. Therefore his dismissal, which did not arrive until the 31st, would have been a relief to him, if it had not been attended with the locking up the doors of his office, and putting seals upon them, which very probably suggested to him what afterwards happened; and this was probably intended; for some who knew his lordship's great capacity, were at this critical juncture willing to disconcert and depress his spirits, if they could. However, he discovered no signs of apprehension at this time, but often declared himself able to vindicate his own conduct, and applied with much industry and vigour to keep up the spirit of the friends to the late administration, during the short session which followed the queen's death.

In the next parliament, which met, March 17, 1714-15, his lordship, with several other lords, vigorously opposed a paragraph in the address moved for in that house,

\* See before, p. 439.

house, which reflected upon the queen and her last administration, and his lordship proposed the amendment, but it was over-ruled by a majority upon the division; and this as well as several private intimations he had, that violent measures were resolved on, and that he was in danger of being made the scape-goat, made A him, in a few days after, withdraw privately to France, whereupon he wrote the following letter to lord Landown.

Dover, March 27, 1715.

MY LORD,

I Left the town so abruptly that I had no time to take leave of you, or any of my friends: You will excuse B me when you know that I had certain and repeated informations from some who are in the *secret of affairs*, That a resolution was taken by those who have power to execute, to pursue me to the scaffold. My blood was to have been the cement of a new alliance, nor could my innocence be any security after it had been once demanded from abroad, and resolved on at home, that it was necessary to cut me off. Had there been the least reason to hope for a fair and open trial, after having been already prejudged unheard, by two houses of parliament, I should not have declined the strictest examination. I challenge the most inveterate enemies, to produce any one instance of criminal correspondence, D or the least corruption in any part of the administration in which I was concerned. If my zeal for the honour and dignity of my royal mistress, and the true interest of my country, has any where transported me to let slip a warm or unguarded expression, I hope the most favourable interpretation will be put upon it. It is a comfort that will remain with me in all my misfortunes, that I served her majesty faithfully and dutifully, in that especially which she had most at heart, relieving her people from a bloody and expensive war, and that I have always been too much an Englishman to sacrifice the interest of my country to any foreign Ally whatever, and it is for this crime only that I am now driven from thence. You will hear more at large from me shortly.

Yours, &c.

What afterwards followed shewed clearly, that his lordship had not been misinformed; for, June 10, Mr. Walpole moved to impeach him of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; G and, August 6, the commons sent up six articles of impeachment against him, and demanded that he should be committed to safe custody; but being informed by a message from the lords,

that he was not to be found, they on the 20th brought in a bill to attain him of high treason, in case he did not surrender before the 10th of September then next, which was accordingly passed, and after the time elapsed he became attainted, by which he lost his honours, and an estate of about 2500l. a year. When his lordship was thus cut off from his majesty's subjects, his resentment led him to enter into the service of the pretender; but as he took these engagements in a heat, so he quickly repented of and quitted them, as he himself said; but his enemies say, that having provoked his late majesty by his behaviour, he made his peace by betraying the pretender; tho' he himself always insisted that his pardon was granted unasked and unearned. As to the time this pardon was granted, or first promised, our author, from his lordship's own writings, seems to fix it in 1716. However, it was nine years before he reaped the fruit of his majesty's indulgence, so as to be able to return into this kingdom; for it was not till May, 1725, that the bill was passed for this purpose.

Whilst he was in France, he married, to his second wife, the widow of the Marquis de Villette neice to the famous Madam de Maintenon, with whom he had a very large fortune, incumbered, however, with a long and troublesome lawsuit. And the next year after his return, he embarked again in political disputes, and wrote with great freedom and boldness against the measures that were pursued, in which he always acknowledged the late king's mercy and goodness, but disclaimed all obligation to the minister; to whom he said it was owing, that he did not receive all the effects of royal mercy that were intended him.

In the prosecution of this last controversy, says our author, he found himself obliged from the beginning to recommend the earl of Oxford's old scheme, under the new title of a coalition of parties; for the Tories were by this time out of any condition to aim at places and power, except as auxiliaries; and in doing this, many of them acted but with a bad grace, more especially towards the latter end of the struggle, when they began to suspect the fidelity of their new friends, and were a little squeamish on behaving in direct opposition to their old principles. His lectures, however, were the principal means of keeping people together; and it must be confessed to his credit, as a political writer, that he managed the whole affair with the utmost



For the London Magazine.



Printed by R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Bay in Paternoster Row.



most dexterity, and very happily threw out a system of policy, so curiously contrived that a man might enter into, and pursue the publick business of the nation; if with any propriety, a controversy carried on for the sake of power, by any set of men, in any place whatever, may be so called; without deserting, in his own opinion at least, his private notions in government. He was very sensible, however, that tho' this was the best expedient, yet it was no more than an expedient; and that how well soever the threads of party might be twisted, they would infallibly separate, and show themselves when the line of opposition was cut.

And after giving us some extracts from his lordship's writings, our author says, that while either *fashion* or *freedom* remains in this country, this great man's writings will have their merit and their use.

This they always had; but what I would be understood to mean is, that they will have it now in an advanced and extraordinary degree. Death, in removing him out of the reach of envy, and the rage of jealousy, has extended the utility, and fixed the immortality of his writings. Their reputation will now rest upon their own merit, without suffering any diminution from the failings of their author. — My pen has been employed in shewing you this is no panegyrick; but a just tribute to merit, and the rest of the world will gradually learn this from the writings themselves, which will be now read with less prejudice and more respect. His writings are the MONUMENTS which he consecrated to posterity; and though he is now no more, THESE will last for ever.

And our author concludes his account of this great man, with telling us, that he died, Nov. 15, 1751, then wanting but one of fourscore, and after having resided for several years, and breathed his last in the ancient family seat at Battersea, a circumstance he earnestly wished; and took care, by his last will, to secure his writings from oblivion or interpolation.

A Description of WARWICKSHIRE. With a new and correct MAP.

WARWICKSHIRE has Northamptonshire and Leicestershire on the east, Worcesterhire on the west, Staffordshire on the north, and Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the south. It is about 35 miles long from north to south, 26 broad from east to west, and 125 in circumference. It lies in the dioceses of Worcester, and of Litchfield and Coven-

try; has one city, one borough, 12 other market-towns, and sends six members to parliament; those for the county being at present Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. and the Hon. William Craven, Esq; It is divided into five hundreds, and is reckoned to contain 670,000 acres, in which are 158 parishes and about 22,000 houses. The air is pure, and the soil rich, yielding all things necessary to supply the wants of nature in cloathing, firing, and food. It is divided into two parts by the river Avon, which runs thro' it: That called Feldon is fruitful in corn and grass; and the northern, called Woodland, is woody, and has iron mines. In short, the county abounds with black cattle and sheep, excellent cheese and butter, coals and timber.

Coventry is an ancient city, 74 computed and 90 measured miles N. W. from London; and tho' it is situate within the confines of this county, yet it is exempted from its jurisdiction, as being a county of itself, having several towns and villages annexed to it. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 10 aldermen, and sends two members to parliament, who at present are William Grove and Samuel Greathead, Esqrs. and gives title of earl to the family of Coventry, who are also viscounts Deerhurst. As a county, they have two sheriffs, a steward, coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, and other officers. The markets are on Wednesdays and Fridays. The stately cross here is well known. Tho' here are but three parish churches, here are four spires, there being at the south end of the town a tall spire by itself, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monastery of grey friars. (See a large and particular description of this city, with the story of lady Godiva's riding thro' it naked, in our Magazine for June last, p. 251, 252, where our readers may also see a beautiful Folio View of its SOUTH PROSPECT.)

Warwick, about 9 miles south-west of Coventry, is the county town, and gives name to the shire. It is a very ancient corporation, and by the last charter granted them, they are termed a bailiff and 12 principal burgeses, &c. tho' in common they are called the mayor, aldermen, &c. It sends two members to parliament, who at present are the Right Hon. the earl of Hillsborough of the kingdom of Ireland, and Henry Archer, Esq; The town is built on a steep rock, at the bottom whereof runs the Avon, over which here is a strong, handsome stone bridge. Their cellars are cut out of the rock, whose height from the river is 40 foot, but on the north side it is even with the

the town. You have a fruitful champion country under Warwick on the south; and it is as pleasant to behold the groves, woods and parks on the north. Here is a strong castle, which overlooks the town, for many ages the seat of the famous earls of Warwick, but now the delightful dwelling of the noble family of Broek. Warwick is a pretty large town, consisting of several spacious streets, well built and inhabited, has two fine parish churches, a handsome free-school, and well-endowed hospital for decayed gentlemen. The market-house is a grand stone building, supported by several pillars, where the assizes and general sessions for the county are held. Its market, which is very large, is on Saturday. It formerly gave title of earl to the great family of the Nevilles, but since James I. to the noble family of Rich, who are also earls of Holland in Lincolnshire. Near this town lies Guy-Cliff, supposed to have been an hermitage, and the retreat of the famous Guy earl of Warwick after his martial exploits. His story is so obscured with fables, that we have little certainty about him; but several of the succeeding earls called their sons by his name. Guy de Beauchamp built a chapel and noble tower, and set up a gigantic statue to his memory; and his sword and other accoutrements are still shown in the castle, where was formerly a suit of arras hangings, representing his great actions.

The other market-towns are, 1. Shipston, in the south parts, which has a trade in cloth. Tho' but a small town, it has a good market on Saturdays, for corn, provisions, and sheep, from which last some think it had its name. It has a

2. Kineton, or Kineton, 8 miles N. E. of Shipston, an ancient town, but of no great repute, with a small market on Tuesday. Near it lies Edge-Hill, from whence there is a delicious prospect over the neighbouring valley; but it is chiefly remarkable for the first battle fought there between king Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642, when the victory was claimed by both sides. The valley is called the Vale of Red-Horse, because the country people cut out the shape of a horse on the side of the hill upon a red soil; and a neighbouring freeholder is obliged by his tenure to keep it clean.

3. Southam, 7 miles N. E. of Kineton, an indifferent town, situate in a fertile soil for corn. It has a market on Mondays well furnished with corn and provisions, and also considerable for cattle.

4. Stratford, commonly called Stratford upon Avon, 7 miles S. W. of War-

wick, a very good town, with a market on Thursday. It has two churches, and is well filled with houses and inhabitants. Its chief commodity is malt, of which it makes great quantities. It has a stone bridge of 14 arches over the Avon.

5. Auckener, 6 miles W. of Stratford, an ancient but small town corporate, and formerly of greater trade than now. It has an indifferent market on Tuesday. It was anciently a Roman station, and Roman coins, &c. have been dug up here.

6. Henley, 6 miles N. E. of Auckener, a small town, with a mean market on Mondays.

7. Colehill, 14 miles N. of Henley, a small but neat town, seated on a hill by the river Cole, over which it has a large stone bridge. It has an indifferent market on Wednesday.

8. Birmingham, 7 miles W. of Colehill, has a dry situation on the side of a hill, is large and very populous, and full of iron and steel manufactories, especially of the smaller sorts, which are sent in great quantities to all parts of the world. It is one of the most noted towns in England in that way, and employs abundance of hands, so that here is a continual noise of hammers, anvils, files, &c. It has a very large market on Thursdays for live cattle, corn, malt, and other provisions. It is greatly improved and enlarged of late, by many new buildings both publick and private.

9. Sutton-Colfield, 7 miles N. of Birmingham, almost in the extrem part of the county northward, a small town, situate in an excellent air, and among pleasant woods, tho' but in a barren soil. It has a market, tho' not very considerable, on Mondays.

10. Atherston, 4 miles S. of Stratford, a pretty good town, with a small market on Tuesdays.

11. Nun-Eaton, 8 miles N. E. of Coventry, a long town, with an indifferent market on Saturdays. Here was formerly a nunnery, from whence the name.

12. Rugby, 9 miles N. E. of Southam, seated on the banks of the Avon, where with a slender stream it enters this county. It has a bridge over the river, is a small town much inhabited by butchers, and has a good market, especially for meat, on Saturdays.

Leamington, about three miles from Southam, is noted for a salt spring. Newnham Regis, about the same distance from Rugby, is remarkable for medicinal springs, which seem to flow thro' alum mines: They are diuretick, good for green wounds; drank with salt, laxative, and with sugar, refringent.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 454.

*I shall now give you a Debate we had in our Club, Feb. 25, relating to the Insurance of foreign Ships, occasioned by a Bill that had been brought in for restraining the making Insurances on foreign Ships bound to or from the East-Indies; in which the first that spoke was L. Bæbius Dives, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**W**HEN I first moved for this bill, I gave my reasons at large why I thought such a bill necessary at this time, and I had the good fortune to find, that they were such as prevailed with the house to give leave for bringing it in; therefore, in order to obtain the concurrence of the house with the motion I am now to make, I should not think I had any occasion to repeat what I then said, but that I find there are now several gentlemen present who were not then in the house; and as they are gentlemen, whose approbation I shall always be proud of having, I hope the house will give me leave to resume, as briefly as possible, what I before troubled you with upon this head, and to add such other reasons as have since occurred to me.

The advantages which accrue to a nation from an extensive commerce, I can have no occasion to explain, as they are so well understood by every gentleman in this house; but I must observe, Sir, that as we are situated in an island, besides all the advantages which we have in common with other nations, we derive from an extensive commerce, an advantage which no other nation can from thence acquire; I mean that of

Mr. A — B — r.

November, 1752.

a security against being invaded or attacked. It is to this we owe our superiority in naval power, and whilst we preserve this superiority, we can sit secure at home, at the same time that we are wracking our vengeance upon any nation that dares to give us offence. It is therefore more the interest of this nation than of any other, to cultivate an extensive commerce, and to prevent every thing that may diminish our own, or increase that of any of our neighbours. Now, Sir, among all the modern improvements, there is not any one that has contributed more towards the enlarging of commerce, and engaging people even of small fortunes to become merchants, than that of an easy and safe method of insuring whatever a man ventures in that way; and in this I rejoice to say, that we have at present the advantage, I believe, of every nation under the sun. There is no country, at least so far as my knowledge reaches, where an insurance for any sum may be so easily purchased, or where the loss, in case any should happen, may be so safely and so speedily recovered, as at present in this country; and of this, I think, it is a plain proof, that all the nations in Europe are daily sending commissions to London for insurance.

This, Sir, is certainly a great encouragement to our own commerce, and even the insuring upon foreign bottoms is, I shall grant, a present advantage to the nation; but yet I think, that we should endeavour, as much as we can, to prevent its being an advantage to the commerce of those nations, who are now, or may hereafter, become our rivals both in commerce and naval power; for surely, the little present advantage the nation may reap by the pre-

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miums

miums for insuring upon foreign bottoms, cannot, in the opinion of any gentleman, overbalance the infinite prejudice we may be exposed to, by contributing to increase the commerce of our rivals. What I now say, Sir, is not designed as an argument for our prohibiting any insurance upon foreign bottoms; tho' even this I should be for, if it were not for the danger of its lessening so much the number of our insurers, as to raise the price of insurance even upon our bottoms. My design is only against that single branch of trade, which is the immediate object of the bill now under our consideration.

The East-India trade, Sir, is a trade of the utmost importance: It is a trade of infinite advantage to every country where it is once thoroughly established; not only on account of the great riches it brings in, but because it furnishes a vast variety of goods, which may be exported and sold to advantage, in every other part of the world; consequently, it contributes greatly towards an extension of commerce, because it serves to make up what is called the sortment of a cargo for almost every other foreign market; and if we will but recollect the many great families we have now amongst us, who owed their first rise to the East-India trade, we must acknowledge the benefit it has already been of to this nation. Therefore the preservation of it deserves our utmost care, and the attempts now made by all our neighbours upon the continent to share this trade with us, ought to rouse our attention; for these attempts alone are sufficient to convince even those who understand nothing of trade, that this branch is one of the most beneficial.

Now, Sir, if we consider the difficulty and the vast expence in establishing an East-India trade at the first outset, we cannot help being surprised how some of the nations in

Europe, never much famed for riches, could ever entertain a thought of engaging in this trade. What then could give them any hopes of engaging in it with success? I will be bold to say, Sir, it was entirely owing to their having such a safe and easy method of insuring in England, and to the want of proper laws, or the non-execution of the laws we have, to prevent our own people from engaging with foreigners in setting up an East-India trade. The ships employed in this trade are so large, and the cargoes so expensive, that it would have been found very difficult, if not impossible, to have freight with a number of adventurers either in Flanders, Denmark, or Sweden, who were rich enough to have furnished, and bold enough to have ventured to furnish, the expence of fitting out such a ship, if they must have taken the whole risk upon themselves; but they knew that whatever sum they contributed for that purpose, they could easily and safely insure at London, and that consequently their risk would be only what they paid for insurance.

This, Sir, encouraged them to form the project, and to contribute towards its success to the utmost of their power; and what was beyond their power to furnish was made up by some rich men of this country, whose avarice tempted them to be guilty of such a high crime against their native country. Our own people, Sir, not only furnished foreigners with insurances, but also with what money they wanted for setting up this trade: Nay more, they furnished them with the skill how to conduct it; for several persons who had been employed by our East-India company, were so ungrateful as to engage in the service of these foreign companies, and made use of that experience, skill, and knowledge against our East-India company, which they had acquired by the favour of our East-India company.

pany. Against this wicked practice, it is true, a law was made as soon as it came to be discovered ; for the first law against it was passed in the 5th year of his late majesty's reign, which was about the time of, or soon after the setting up of the Offend A company ; and several laws have been since passed for enforcing that law, and for preventing the subjects of this kingdom from engaging in, or contributing towards the establishment or carrying on of any foreign trade to the East-Indies ; one of B which, in my opinion, prohibits by implication what is designed to be expressly restrained by this bill : I mean the act passed in the 9th year of his late majesty, to prevent the subjects of this kingdom from being concerned in promoting any sub C scription for an East-India company in the Austrian Netherlands ; for it is therein enacted, that whoever shall subscribe to, or promote the establishing or carrying on any other foreign company, shall be liable to the penalties inflicted by that act : Now it D is certain, that whoever insures upon the ship of any foreign East-India company, promotes the carrying on of the trade of that company, and should therefore, I think, be deemed within the description of that act ; but as all penal laws, according to E the maxim of the lawyers, ought to be strictly interpreted, this admits of a doubt, and for this reason the bill now before us becomes necessary ; and is the more necessary, as it has been hitherto found impracticable to prevent the subjects of this kingdom F from becoming adventurers in foreign East-India companies ; for the concealing of it is so easy, that it is impossible to come at such a proof as may render them liable to a conviction.

In this case therefore, Sir, the G only thing we can do for preserving this valuable branch of trade, is to prevent, by an express law, the making any insurances upon foreign ships sailing to, or returning from

the East Indies. This, I believe, we may effectually do ; for tho' our insurers are generally men of great character as well as substance, yet no subject of this kingdom, and much less a foreigner, will trust to their word alone. Some sort of policy in writing will be required ; and as the broker, as well as the factor for the insured, besides the insured themselves, must be intrusted with the secret, and will always have in their hands a proof sufficient for conviction, no man of substance will underwrite such a policy, if the fact be by an express law made criminal and subjected to a severe penalty ; for in all such cases the insurer would be so much in the power of the insured, that he could neither controvert a pretended loss, nor refuse to comply with the most fraudulent demand. Thus every gentleman must see, that the bill now before us will be effectual for the end proposed ; and as it is the only method we can take for preventing our East-India trade from being in- croached on by foreigners, the many projects daily setting up for that purpose have, I think, made such a bill absolutely necessary ; therefore I shall move for its being committed to a committee of the whole house, and E I hope my motion will be unanimously agreed to ; for our unanimity upon this head will be of great service, as it will convince foreigners, that this nation will do every thing in its power, without coming to an open rupture, for rendering all their F East-India projects abortive.

*The next that spoke was A. Bæculo-  
nius, whose Speech was to this Ef-  
fect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**A**lthough the present bill is in- tended only as a local and particular restriction, yet, as it is not

*Mr. A—— B—— d.*

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*founded*

founded on that maxim of policy, which ought always to be followed by a trading nation, I am most sincerely and heartily against it; more especially as the Hon. gentleman who first proposed it has given no reasons in support of that measure; for, if good reasons could have been found, I know no gentleman more capable and willing to have enforced them. Nay, what is more remarkable, instead of giving reasons in support of the bill, he has been pleased to urge the necessity of putting the penal laws now in force into a more vigorous execution, in order to support the intolerable monopoly of the East India company.

I agree, Sir, with those who are of opinion, that without the help of insurance, merchants of small, nay even merchants of large capitals, could not carry on their commerce with such security and ease as they do at present; for by means of these offices, every man underwriting a policy is a joint adventurer with the merchant, and if the ship and cargo be lost, the misfortune becomes so diffused, that the loss is scarcely felt by any particular person, the hazard is so inconsiderable, that a merchant can sit down quietly in his counting-house, and calculate the profits of his trade with almost a moral certainty.

I will also allow, Sir, that if no offices of insurance, publick or private, were established in any part of Europe, save Great-Britain, in that case the preventing, by law, the insurances on foreign ships would, in some instances, check the trade of foreigners. As to the preventing it intirely, I am certain it would not, but they would carry on their trade in general as they do at present, with this difference, that particular merchants would not risque so great a capital on a single bottom: For we all know, that many private merchants, and all the publick companies, carry on their trade without

making insurance, and they find their benefit in so doing. I can say myself, that I am one of those private merchants who find it very advantageous to risque my adventures in general, without any insurance, even from an island where the risque of a total, or an average loss is greater than from the East-Indies; arising from the difficulty of the navigation, and the nature of the commodity: For as sugar is the essential salt of a plant, it is impatient of moisture, and liable to be damaged in a greater degree by water entering into the vessel, than most other commodities. The loading of a sugar ship is so very heavy as to render the vessel not so buoyant as the dangerous navigation, either thro' the gulph of Florida, or thro' the windward passage, in prudence requires; and, for this reason, I have heard an Hon. gentleman, who sits under the gallery, declare, that he never desired to underwrite a ship from Jamaica: I say, notwithstanding this, I find it my interest, in general, not to insure.

From this reasoning, I think it highly probable, that men would become adventurers, provided no shop of insurance was established; and as our great companies do not insure at present, it is probable, that by this bill we shall force the Embden company to pursue their own interest, by standing their own insurers. Sir, this method of insurance is of modern date, invented by the Italians, who first set the example of banks, book keeping, &c. and were formerly the great merchants of Europe, and ingrossed the whole trade of India.

But we are so far from being the only people who have regular offices of insurance, that, on the contrary, most of the great trading cities of Europe have them either publick or private: They are established at Paris, Calais, Lisbon, Bourdeaux, Amsterdam, and Leghorn, and other

cities of Italy. So that the practice of insurance is almost universal over Europe, and more so since the passing of a late act, which (altho' I did not oppose) I always looked upon as a very impolitic act, and highly detrimental to this country; I mean the act that prohibited the French from insuring their ships here during the war. It certainly was a very great loss and disadvantage to the nation; it caused the French to erect a new office at Paris, and another very great one at Bourdeaux, with the duke de Penthièvre at their head. The French ministry were by this act awakened from their supineness and lethargy, and gave encouragement to these offices, by which means that business became in vogue; (for let the French king or ministry espouse any measure, the people will certainly run into it;) so that at present (if my information is right) many shopkeepers at Bourdeaux underwrite policies in the same manner as the shopkeepers of Bristol do.

Gentlemen may imagine, that insurances are made cheaper here, or at least the money for which the insurance is made, is more secure and more easily recovered, than in any other part of Europe; but, Sir, I am not so clear in that point as some other gentlemen may be, and my opinion is founded, in a great measure, on my own experience.

In the late French war, every gentleman knows, that insurances run exceedingly high, more especially those made on ships sailing from the English and French sugar colonies, which trade is by much the greatest and most advantageous that the French carry on, as may appear by the representations of their council of commerce, or their board of trade, to the royal council. Our insurances from Jamaica run from 24l. to 30l. per cent. to pay 98l. in case of loss, and to return five guineas in case they sailed with convoy. The insurances on French ships run as

high as 35l. per cent. from their islands, which, by their situation, were not so much exposed to the danger of the seas and privateers as Jamaica, which lies to the leeward.

This was the state of insurances in the war, and altho' the French insured with us at so exorbitant a premium, it does not prove, that they could not have insured at a cheaper rate in any other parts of Europe. They insured still with us, being accustomed to our shop, where their correspondencies were settled, and they had been well used; and every body knows how averse mankind are to make changes and experiments, even where it is to their advantage: This I know by myself, who have constantly sent yearly to the Cork market to buy English herrings at an advanced price, when I could have purchased them cheaper at our own doors. Sir, I say then, that the Dutch did insure much cheaper than we did, and I did not hear of any complaints of their not paying their losses, provided those losses were regularly and justly authenticated. And, Sir, to prove this assertion, I will beg leave to acquaint the house, that by the situation of my property abroad, I had an opportunity of knowing a little of these insurances; and altho' I was very sensible, that great gains were made in the war by the insurers, even from Jamaica, the worst navigation of all the islands, yet prudence required, that I should not risque all my adventures without insurance, and therefore it was necessary to look out for a shop where I might make insurance to the best advantage. I accordingly discoursed this matter over with Messrs. D. and L. (an house of great credit and reputation in the East and West India trade, for I think Mr. D—— is an East India director) and complained to them of the exorbitancy of our insurers demands. They informed me they had policies underwrote at Amsterdam

Amsterdam at much more reasonable rates than at London; and as a proof of what I say, I have had the favour of seeing their books, and found they made insurances at Amsterdam an hundred per cent. cheaper than in London, and the loss very honestly and punctually paid. At the same time the Dutch ministry were soliciting our government to have a stop put to our insurances on French vessels.

N. B. *Here the extract was read from their books.*

Now, altho' I have a very good opinion of our underwriters in general, yet I do not think them more secure to insure with than the Dutch; I have not found them so, for I can say, that I have sustained many losses by them in the insurances I made; and I have had disputes with them upon demands, which, if a man may be a judge in his own case, I have thought very unjust. I have one now depending ever since the war, and have chose a very worthy member of this house for my umpire; therefore I hope I may be thought to have some reason for thinking, that insurances are not made cheaper, or the money more secure, in case of loss, than in some offices erected abroad.

The intent of this bill is to obstruct the schemes of a great prince not in the best humour with us; but I cannot think it either prudent or politic to endeavour to irritate him more by this ill-timed partiality.

The bill seems calculated to prevent the K— of P—— from carrying on a trade to the East-Indies from the port of Embden, by which means he may in time become a maritime as well as a great landed power, and fill us with fears, as the K. of Sweden did formerly; it is to prevent his interfering, by his supplies of India goods, in foreign markets, with our East India company.

This I take to be the intent of the bill (if the bill has any other in-

tent but affronting the K. of P——) I find, by what passed in the house on another occasion, that the alarm bell has been sounded, *Embsen delenda est*; as if this nation could be endangered by any schemes of trade, or any other schemes carried on from Embden. The situation and circumstances of P—— are such, that it is impossible that prince can become a formidable power at sea: His government is entirely military, like the old government of the Mamelukes, and a single miscarriage may prove fatal to all his schemes, as it did to them. His dominions are not situated like those of Sweden, Denmark, France, and other powers concerned in the East-India trade; he wants an extent of sea coast: And I must say, the maritime power of every nation will, *ceteris paribus*, be in proportion to their extent of sea coast.

The principle of this bill is wrong, it is like the other schemes of the East India company, founded on a spirit of monopoly, which reigns in that weak and ill-conducted company: Which monopoly they have long enjoyed, and possibly may (till the eyes of the nation are opened by its misfortunes) further enjoy, contrary to the rules of all good policy; but they never can support this monopoly against foreigners, who are not subject to our laws. All political nations, except England, see the riches, power, and influence that flow from commerce, and therefore they are all courting so fair a mistress; the French, the Danes, the Swedes, the Portuguese, Spaniards, and Prussians, and, in short, all the nations of Europe. And as they all have a right to trade to the East-Indies, as much as they have a right to trade with Spain, or any other European power, you may depend on it they will trade to India, unless you can find out some method to make it not worth their while; and I have shewn, by examples, that, this bill will not have



have that effect ; for should we prohibit insurances being made here, the Prussian company (if they shall think proper to insure, contrary to what most companies do) will find they can insure in other parts as cheap and as well as in Great-Britain ; and they will find it more ready and more convenient to insure at Amsterdam (which is in the neighbourhood of Embden, and no seas to cross, by which situation, if winds should prove contrary, the opportunity of insuring might be lost) than in London.

I beg leave now to shew to the house how very advantageous insurance is in general to the nation, and in particular the insurance from Embden ; by which gentlemen may see what a loss this nation will sustain by preventing our own people from underwriting the Embden policies. That the business of insurance is profitable, there needs no better proof than its being carried on constantly, both in peace and war, for a long course of years, by men of experience and abilities. But, in order to convince gentlemen, that it is profitable also to the nation, I will beg leave to observe, that the insured not only supports the insurer, but likewise the office-keeper, who receives so much per cent. on the premium, and is likewise paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for settling and adjusting losses, besides the expence of the policy : He likewise supports the merchant, or factor, who draws his commission on making the insurance ; and, lastly, the dealer in exchange is paid his commission for remitting the money recovered : If to this be added the premium which must be given to insure, the insurer, in case of a loss, the sum total then paid by the insured will, after a little consideration, appear much larger than some gentlemen may have at first imagined. I hope, therefore, this short sketch of the expence attending insurances, will convince the house of our advantage from the business of insuring foreign ships and goods.

I must observe, Sir, there is another circumstance in the present case, which is worthy of consideration : These Embden ships (as I am informed) were bought of a great builder, Mr. Bird, in our river, were intirely rigged and victualled here, so that their whole outlay was so much gain to the nation. They were then insured out and home at 16 guineas, when our own East-India ships were insured out and home from 7 to 8. And this difference does not arise from the real risque of the Prussian ships over and above that of our own, but from the advantage taken of every new adventurer : For these ships are as good as our East-India ships, are as well found and rigged, and, I dare venture to say, will be as well navigated, and as skilfully ; for it is to be supposed some of our best sailors will be concerned in the navigation, notwithstanding what has been published in the Gazette.

I beg leave further to observe, that this extravagant premium of 16 guineas will, in a great measure, eat up the profits of the most successful voyage.

What policy, therefore, in God's name, must this be, to throw such an immense profit into the hands of foreigners, purely to gratify the ill-timed schemes of a monopolizing company, and of a few modern politicians !

This company has been the favourite of the government, and has been always encouraged without a good and sufficient cause ; for notwithstanding the many favours granted them, they have shamefully neglected their settlements in India, and suffered the honour of the nation to be trampled on, not only by the French and Dutch, but by the natives. By their negligence and ill-timed frugality they suffered Fort St. G—— to be taken, which they might have preserved : For the government always showed themselves ready to support them, and did support

port them at an immense expence ; and all this was done to keep up the credit of their stock at home, and to make large dividends, when they owed great sums abroad, and paid 4l. per cent. for money, in order to enable their factors to make the necessary investments for the European markets.

If the m——y are determined to have the East-India trade flourish, and not only to check the growth of this infant Embden company, but every other company in Europe, let them open our India company under proper restrictions. Let the forts and settlements be supported by a duty laid on all adventures sent to India, which duty is to be paid at one or other of the company's forts, or at the India or Custom-house ; and, besides this, let the company enjoy an exclusive trade at their several forts, and no merchant be suffered to trade within the jurisdiction of those forts without their consent. By this method the company would have the benefit of their ground-rents at their several forts, and their other advantages of sovereignty, and an exclusive trade within the districts of their forts : And these advantages, I am certain, would enable them to support their forts and settlements in a better manner than they have hitherto done, provided they were willing so to do ; and the private traders would then have an opportunity of seeing and giving an account of the condition of their forts to the government.

If this was once done, I am certain there is not a creek nor corner in all India that would not be filled with British traders and British manufactures, and the increase of the revenue would be immense. No tea then could be smuggled, for it would sell as cheap, or cheaper in England, than in any other part of Europe ; whereas at present, by the East-India company's having the monopoly of teas and East-India com-

modities, they can fix their own exorbitant price on them, so that the government cannot gain to themselves that benefit which ought to be expected from lowering the duties.

No company in Europe, old or new, could withstand such a competition.

Let therefore the East-India company keep their forts and settlements, and receive the rents and profits arising from those forts, but let the nation seek out new places of trade within the limits of their charter ; let the bold, adventuring merchant, be permitted to carry the cloth and manufactures of Great Britain into that vast, expansive, rich world : It is a field of commerce so extensive, an harvest so plentiful, that a low, distressed, spiritless, interested company, has not force to reap and gather the fruits of such a trade.

What a prospect of advantage is this to the nation ! how immensely would your customs rise ! how would the nation be benefited ! And surely, a more proper and favourable time never was. You are in peace ; you have reduced the interest of money to three per cent. consequently, men will be glad to employ their money in trade, when they are sure, by sitting still, they cannot reap greater advantages than 3 per cent. And this, in my opinion, is one of the many great advantages that are to arise to the nation from this reduction of interest.

But for a wise trading nation to sit down tamely in the distressed condition we now are in, as to our finances, and suffer a few interested, spiritless directors in L—— street, to dictate such a publick measure, and monopolize the trade of the most extensive and richest part of the globe ; to suffer them to distress this realm and its colonies abroad, by virtue of a charter, the bounds of which extend from the Cape of Good Hope all over India, is not reconcileable to common sense.

Many

Many gentlemen here know that formerly the sugar colonies were supplied with Negroes from Madagascar, a vast island, abounding with slaves, and other rich commodities, from whence the colonies drew large quantities, till the East India company interfered, and prevented private traders carrying on a commerce, which they despised. I only just mention this, to prove the distress of the colonies from this company's having so great and extensive a character.

It is possible an administration may imagine that this company may furnish money in time of exigencies; but an honourable gentleman has shewed, that the best and readiest way to procure money, on reasonable terms, is by an open subscription, and not having recourse to companies or stock jobbers.

The flourishing condition of the French, and the large strides they make to engross to themselves the power of India, call loudly for new measures, and ought to awaken the attention of the administration, and put them on proper methods and schemes to obstruct their trade, and the trade of any new company, set up without our connivance. Opportunities have offered, I am certain, and plans have been laid before the ministry, which would have, in great measure, answered these purposes; let us follow them.

But let us not, for shame, endeavour to monopolize the trade of India from foreigners, by so weak and ineffectual a method as the present bill; as if, by preventing your own subjects from underwriting the policies of foreigners, you can prevent, or at least check the growth of this infant Embden company. Sir, it is an ill-timed scheme, too partial and particular, and cannot possibly have any good effect. We are, by this bill, grinning and showing our teeth at a great prince, without being able to bite or hurt him; and at the same

time we are injuring ourselves in a very essential manner, by throwing great part of the profits of his company into the hands of foreigners, which otherwise would fall to the share of our fellow subjects.

A Upon the whole, I hope I have made appear to the house, that the business of insurance is of great advantage to the nation, and that if we were not to allow foreigners to insure with us, they could as conveniently insure with our neighbours, and that those insurances are made upon as cheap or cheaper terms than amongst us, and that they will be as secure of their money.

I have shewn the ill effects which attended the last insurance bill, particularly that it occasioned the French to set up offices of insurance at Paris and Bourdeaux. I have shewn that most of the trading towns in Europe have offices of insurance, private or publick, erected; and that it will be more convenient for the Prussians to insure at Amsterdam than at London, provided they shall think proper to insure, contrary to the custom of companies, who never insure.

I have shewn, that this is a very partial and impolitical bill, and tends absolutely to alienate the affections of his P——n majesty, without the most distant prospect of advantage.

I have proved that the Prussians can never become formidable to us by their trade, not having sufficient extent of sea coast; for that the force of every nation at sea will, *ceteris paribus*, be as their extent of sea coast.

I have shewn the very foundation of this bill to be wrong, as it is founded on the absurd principle of monopoly, which this nation can never obtain against foreigners, altho' it may be established against our own people; and that all Europe has as much right to trade to India as we have, and will exert that right, unless we can find a method which will render it not worth their while.

I have shewn, that the only method of doing this is by laying open the India trade under proper restrictions, by which means you would not only check the growth of the Embden company, but prevent the increase of all the companies in Europe, and raise the revenues of the kingdom to an inconceivable height, and cause such a vent of the cloth and manufactures of the nation as would surprize every man. I have shewn, that, if we do not exert ourselves vigorously, the French will engross the power and trade of India.

And, lastly, I have shewn, that, as we are in peace, this is the proper time for exerting ourselves, more especially since we have reduced the interest of the funds to three per cent. which, in some measure, obliges many to become adventurers in trade, who would not think of it, if the interest of money was higher.

And, for these reasons, Sir, I do hope the bill may not be committed.

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

As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB are not inserted in their journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

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#### A short DISSERTATION upon WATER.

**W**ATER is one of the greatest common blessings of life; well might Pindar therefore say,

Ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος βίαι τὸ ὄψωρ.

Of all things water is the best.

Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all taste: And Dr. Cheyne says, water seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, and spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities. The porosity of water is so great, that it is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold. But the celebrated Boerhaave asserts water to be of the crystalline kind; and thinks, that were it not for a certain degree of heat, it would be naturally hard, like ice. Tho' the hypotheses of these great men be directly opposite, it is the same thing with regard to us, and the use thereof, whether water originally proceeds from ice, or ice from water. In the choice of water, Hippocrates says, according to the rela-

tion of Athens, that the water that is sweetish, of a whitish cast, is the best: It ought a little to resemble milk; and that also which springs at the bottom of a dry earthy hill, is much preferable to that which proceeds from rocks, especially when the spring issues towards the rising sun. Athens, Lib. II. Cap. 7. What salutary and wonderful effects are wrought by mere water, the various baths and spaws, in various parts of the world, sufficiently testify: But what some of the ancients tell us of miraculous fountains, is rather fit for the ornaments of poetry, than to be credited as truth. What cannot be confirmed by modern experience, I look upon as doubtful. Pliny says, the water of Lyncestis makes men drunk like wine, Nat. Hist. Lib. II. Cap. 103. Lyncestis is a river in Macedonia. And Vitruvius and Athens gravely tell us the same thing of a fountain in Paphlagonia. Pliny likewise, in the aforesaid chapter, says, that drinking of the water of a river of the Falisci (viz. the Clitumnus, in Tuscany) makes oxen white, as that of the river Molas, in Boeotia, makes sheep black. Tho' I cannot think this account to be strictly true, yet modern observation countenances it a little; for Dr. Plot tells us, that in some particular places in Staffordshire, horned cattle, be they ever so black, being brought thither, will change the colour of their coat in one summer's running, to a whitish dun; and that horses will become dappled, of what colour soever they were before. Hist. Stafford. Chap. 3. The doctor, indeed, attributes this change to a saltness in the soil and grass, rather than to the waters, tho' he owns they are brackish thereabouts. As I look upon this natural historian to be too credulous in some things (tho' the plan he goes upon be very excellent, and his industry highly commendable) I should be glad to know what some other intelligent observers have remarked of that nature, whether there be really any such virtue or power in the soil or water, as is capable of changing the wool of sheep, and hair of cattle, from one colour to another. If there be any such thing, I hope we shall see some account of it in this Monthly Collection, which is made a proper conveyer of many little pieces of useful and entertaining knowledge, to different parts of the world, which probably would otherwise be lost.

Wandsworth,  
Oct. 2, 1751.

WILLIAM MASSEY.

## A QUESTION in SURVEYING.

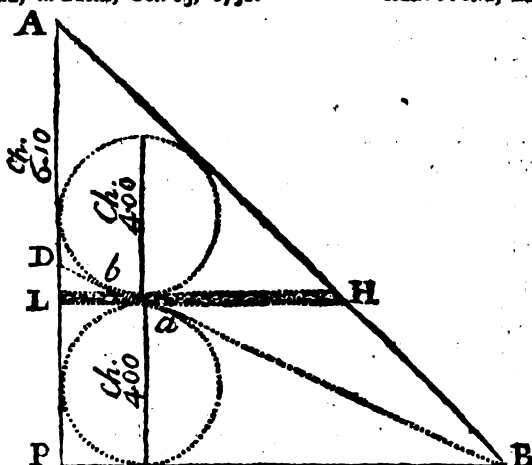
**S**ITTING in a summer-house at B, being the extrem part of the right-angled triangular garden APB, I observed two circular basons enclosed thereby, whose diameters were known to be four chains per Gunter, and the boundary fence AP was

C L

fenced from D to A with iron pallisadoes, which measured 6 10; and I further observed, that if a line were drawn from B to D, it would cut the edge of each bason at the points (a) and (b). On my making the above remarks, the proprietor told me, that he intended to make a gravel walk from H to L, of the same breadth of the two basons from each other (parallel to the base BP) and that if I could give him the breadth and middle length of the said walk, as also the length of the boundary fences, with the angles ABP and PAB, and the area in acres, &c. exclusive the walk, by a trigonometrical calculation, he would make me a present of it for my trouble. The assistance of some more experienced surveyor will both serve and oblige, &c.

Chesham, in Bucks, Oct. 15, 1752.

AMR. STONE, Land-Surveyor.



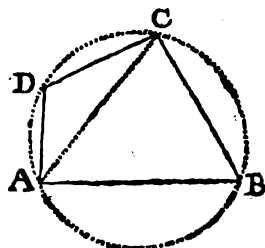
SOLUTION of the QUESTION in our List, p. 416.

**I**N Mr. Simpson's geometry, p. 117, it is demonstrated, that the greatest polygon whatever, whose sides are the same both in length and number, is that which can be inscribed in a circle; consequently the trapezium must be inscribed in a circle also; Whence, by 22 Euc. 3. the opposite angles are the supplements of each other to  $180^\circ$ . Put  $a = AB = 20$ ,  $b = BC = 16$ ,  $c = CD = 12$ , and  $d = DA = 10$ ; and draw the diagonal AC, which call  $x$ , and put  $y$  for the cosine of  $\angle ABC$ ; then  $-y =$  that of  $\angle ADC$ , and by 12 Euc. 2. (the sides of triangles being as the sines of their opposite angles)  $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab(\cos x) = c^2 + d^2 + 2cdy$ .  $\therefore 2cdy + 2aby = a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2$ ; hence  $y = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{2ab + 2cd} = 0.4681818 =$  the natural cosine of  $62^\circ. 03'$ .

$\cos'' = \angle ABC$ ; consequently  $\angle ADC = 117^\circ. 54'. 58''$ , whose sine call  $s$ ; then,

by a well known rule,  $\frac{ab + cd}{2} \times s =$  the area  $= 194.39948$  square yards.

W. R. NEFER.



TRANSLATION of the King of PRUSSIA'S  
Epistle to his Brother the Prince Royal,  
prefixed to the new Edition of his Me-  
moirs of the House of Brandenburg. (See  
p. 279.)

Dear Brother,

I HAVE, for some time past, em-  
ployed my leisure hours in making an  
abridgment of the History of the House  
of Brandenburg. To whom can I more  
properly address this work, than to him  
who will one day be the ornament of  
this history; to him whose birth calls  
him to the throne, and to whom I have  
dedicated all the labours of my life? You  
were acquainted with the actions of your  
ancestors, before I took up the pen to  
write them. The pains I have taken in  
making this abridgment, can only serve  
to refresh your memory. I have dis-  
guised nothing, I have concealed nothing: I  
have represented the princes of your house  
such as they were. The same pencil that  
drew the civil and military virtues of the  
great Elector, likewise touched the fail-  
ings of the first king of Prussia, and those  
passions which, by the direction of Pre-  
vidence, served in process of time to raise  
this house to the pitch of glory in which  
we now behold it.

I have surmounted all prejudices: I have  
looked upon princes and relations as mere  
men. Far from being seduced by domi-  
nation, far from idolizing my ancestors,  
I have boldly blamed vice in them, be-  
cause it ought never to find an asylum on  
the throne. I have praised virtue where-  
ever I found it, guarding at the same  
time against the enthusiasm it inspires, to  
the end, that pure and simple truth might  
reign throughout this history. If it be  
lawful for men to penetrate into futurity;  
if one may, by intense attention to the  
principles, guess at their consequences, I  
presage, from the knowledge I have of  
your character, the lasting prosperity of  
this empire. I am not prepossessed in  
your favour thro' the effect of blind  
friendship; nor is this the language of  
base flattery, which we both equally de-  
test: It is truth that obliges me to tell  
you, with cordial satisfaction, that you  
have already rendered yourself worthy of  
the rank to which your birth calls you.  
You have deserved the title of defender of  
the country, in generously exposing your  
life for its safety. If you did not disdain  
to go thro' the subordinate military gra-  
dations, it was because you thought,  
that in order to command well, one must  
learn first to obey; it was because your

moderation forbade you to set yourself off  
with the glory, which vulgar princes are  
greedy of usurping over the experience  
of veteran captains. Solicitous only for  
the good of the state, you silenced all  
passions and every private concern, when  
called upon to serve it. It was on the  
same principle that Boufflers offered him-  
self to the king of France, in the cam-  
paign of 1709, and served under Villars,  
who, when he saw him arrive, and knew  
that he was to act under his command,  
said to him, *Such companions are always as  
good as masters.*

It is not only upon that unalterable  
coolness in great dangers, nor on that re-  
solution ever full of prudence in decisive  
moments, which have marked you out  
to the troops for one of the principal in-  
struments of their victories, that I build  
my hopes and the expectations of the  
publick: The most valiant kings have  
often brought misfortunes on states, wit-  
ness the martial ardour of Francis I. and  
Charles XII. and of many other princes,  
who had like to have lost themselves, or  
ruined their affairs, by their unbounded  
ambition. Permit me to tell it you, it  
is the gentleness, the humanity of your  
character; it is the sincere and unfeigned  
tears, which you shed when a sudden ac-  
cident had like to have laid me in the  
grave, that I look upon as sure pledges  
of your virtues, and of the happiness of  
the people whom heaven shall appoint you  
to reign over. A heart open to friend-  
ship is above low ambition: You know  
no other rules of conduct than justice,  
and have no other will than that of pre-  
serving the esteem of wise men. Such  
was the way of thinking of the Anto-  
nines, the Titus's, the Trajans, and of  
the best princes, who have justly been  
called the delight of mankind.

How happy am I, dear brother, to  
find so many virtues in the nearest and  
dearest of my relations! Heaven has given  
me a soul sensible to merit, and a heart  
capable of gratitude. These bands joined  
to the ties of nature, link me to you for  
ever. These are sentiments which you  
have long been acquainted with, but which  
I am very glad to repeat to you at the  
head of this work, and, as it were, in  
the face of the whole world. I am, with  
equal friendship and esteem,

DEAR BROTHER,

Your faithful brother and servant,

FREDERICK.

Having

*Moving in our two last Magazines given the History of the East-India Company and the Bank &c, we shall now give that of the South-Sea Company; being the three great Companies, who same Way or other have a Concern in almost all our publick Funds.*

**D**URING the long and expensive war against France, in the reign of Q. Anne, due care was not taken for the regular payment of seamen employed in the royal navy; for, instead of money, those very useful men had tickets granted them in lieu of pay; which, by their great necessities, they were frequently obliged to part with at a discount of 40, and sometimes 50, in the hundred, to avaricious men; whereby the debt due from the government upon this, and other accounts, not provided for by parliament, together with 500,000*l.* then to be raised for the current service, amounted to 9,471,321*l.* To satisfy these publick and national debts and deficiencies, Mr. Harley, at that time chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards earl of Oxford, proposed to the house of commons, a scheme, which he had projected for this purpose, by allowing the proprietors of those debts and deficiencies an interest of 6 per cent. per ann. redeemable by parliament, and incorporating them to carry on the trade to the South Seas: Which project being received with general approbation, a bill was brought in, and an act passed in the year 1710, to that effect. By this act, it was enacted, That the duties upon wines, &c. should be appropriated for paying an interest, or annuity, after the rate of 6 per cent. for the 9,471,321*l.* until the principal should be paid; which interest amounted to the annual sum of 568,279*l.* 10*s.* That the queen might, by letters patent, incorporate the company, and also by letters patent, or by commission direct, how and in what manner the tallies and orders, provided by the act, and the capital stock, should be subscribed; and how the tallies, orders, &c. taken into the joint stock, should be disposed; and how the property of all persons, interested in the said tallies, &c. should be settled; and how and in what manner the proper officers of the Exchequer might be informed, how much the company's capital stock did consist of, that they might know whether they were to pay to the cashier of the company, the whole annual sum of 568,279*l.* 10*s.* or only a proportionable part thereof. The act farther directed, that the persons so incorporated should have power to chuse their governor, directors, and other officers; and should be capable in law to

purchase and retain to them, and their successors, lands and tenements, not exceeding the yearly value of 1000*l.* That over and above the said annual sum, there should be paid to the company the further annual sum of 8000*l.* for charge of management, out of the same funds: That her majesty might, by letters patent, direct a stock to consist of 20*s.* upon every hundred pounds of the capital stock of the intended company, to be raised by the members thereof, in proportion to their stock; the said stock to be kept apart and employed in improving and carrying on the fishery, for the benefit of the company; provided, that no money should be called in from the members of the corporation for carrying on the fishery, or other trade thereby granted, but by order of a general court of the company called for that purpose, and whereof there should be 14 days notice in the London Gazette.

**C** And that the company, and their successors, should, after Aug. 1, 1711, for ever be vested in the sole and exclusive trade, unto and from all the lands on the east side of America, from the river Oronoco, to the southernmost part of Terra del Fuego; and on the west side thereof, from the said southernmost part of Terra del Fuego, thro' the South-Sea, to the northernmost part of America, within 300 leagues of the said western shore; and should be sole owners of all islands, forts, &c. which they should discover within the said limits.

The company was accordingly incorporated, by the name of "The governor and company of merchants of Great-Britain, trading to the South-Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery:" And as all the publick creditors intended to be provided for by the act, and particularly described therein, were, if they pleased, to subscribe their debts into the stock of the said company, and to have a share in their capital, each person in proportion to the principal and interest due to him by the publick, the expectation that this company would make great advantages by trade, and by the discoveries they might make, induced almost all those publick creditors to subscribe their respective debts; so that at the accession of his late majesty, the capital stock of this company amounted to 9,177,967*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* and as the debt to grow due to them at Christmas, 1715, for their annuity and allowance for management, would amount to 583,339*l.* 8*s.* and they were willing to advance 238,693*l.* 4*s.* for the current service, therefore by the statute of the

12

1st of George I. it was enacted, That the sum of 822,032l. 4s. 8d. should be added to the capital stock of the company; which would then amount to 10,000,000l. the interest whereof amounted to 600,000l. annually, and was charged upon the same duties chargeable for the payment of the original stock: That on one year's notice, on repayment by parliament of the said ten millions, and of all arrears of the yearly sums of 600,000l. and 8000l. all the duties appropriated by the 9th of Q. Anne might be disposed of by parliament, and the said yearly fund of 600,000l. and 8000l. should cease, but the corporation should continue for ever.

By the statute of the 3d of George I. the interest on the capital stock was reduced to 5 per cent. so that the annual sum of 600,000l. was lessened to 300,000l. and the company were also to advance two millions more to the government, at 5 per cent. if required, which it never was.

It was by some imagined, that this company was originally intended, rather as a political contrivance for raising a fund of money to serve the pressing occasions of the state, than as a real establishment for the sake of commerce: Be this as it will, it is certain the ministry never thought seriously, during the remaining course of the war, about making any settlements on the coast of South America; which was the thing wherewith the people were first flattered; nor was any other trade ever undertaken by this company, except the Assiento, in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht, for furnishing the Spaniards with Negroes, of which the company was deprived by a convention executed between the courts of Great-Britain and Spain, soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; and except a little of the whale fishery, by both which, it is thought, the company were losers, tho' their directors and officers were very considerable gainers.

The company, it is certain, set out with good success, and there was room to hope still better; since, besides that the value of their stock, the first five years, rose faster, in proportion, than that of any other company, his majesty, after purchasing 10,000l. therein, condescended to be their governor in 1718.

By a statute of the 9th of George I. the said company agreed to take in by subscription, at 11  $\frac{1}{4}$  years purchase, the annuities established by the 8th of Anne, Chap. 4. amounting to 135,000l. per ann. and also the arrears of the same at cent. per cent. of their capital stock, the whole

value of the said annuities and arrears amounting, by computation, to 1,781,250l. and moreover to advance 778,750l. or a proportional part thereof, according to the value of such of the said annuities and arrears as should be subscribed into their stock, to be applied towards payment of the national debts incurred before Christmas, 1716; therefore by the said statute they were to add to their then capital such a sum as should bear a proportion to the annuities and arrears so subscribed into their stock, and to the sum of money so to be advanced by them, upon which additional stock they were to have 5l. per cent. till redeemed, together with 2000l. per ann. additional allowance for expence of management, the whole to be paid out of the duties on coals, &c. continued, and the new duties on houses granted by the said act of Q. Anne, and both now continued for ever; so that if the whole had been subscribed, the said company's capital stock would then have amounted to 12,500,000l. but as 46,260l. 6s. 1d. per ann. of the said annuities remained unsubscribed, their stock was proportionably under that sum, being only 11,746,844l. 8s. 4d. and their annuity was 587,342l. 4s. 5d. with 9397l. 9s. 6d. for charges of management.

By the statute of the 6th of George I. it was declared, That the South-Sea Company might redeem all, or any of the redeemable national debts, amounting in the whole to 16,546,482l. for which liberty they were to pay 4,156,306l. into the Exchequer, towards discharging the national debts. And it was also declared, That they might purchase in the irredeemable annuities, at such prices as should be agreed on between them and the respective annuitants; for which liberty they were likewise to pay into the Exchequer, towards discharging the national debts, such a sum as should bear a proportion to the irredeemable annuities purchased in by them, according to the proportion mentioned in the act, That is to say, they were to pay 450l. for every 100l. per ann. so purchased in by them; and farther they were to pay into the Exchequer, for the same purpose 100l. for every 100l. per ann. of the said annuities that should not be purchased in by them.

Then for enabling the company to raise the said sums, and to pay off the redeemable, and purchase in the irredeemable annuities, and for exchanging for ready money all Exchequer bills, carrying on their trade, and other purposes, it was enacted, That the company might by calling in from their members, or by opening books of subscription, or by granting



granting annuities, or any other method as they should think proper, raise any sums of money, as in a general court of the company should be judged necessary, and ordered to be called in. The company were also empowered to borrow money on contracts, bills, bonds, or obligations, under their common seal, or on the credit of the capital stock. But if the sub-governor, deputy-governor, directors, managers, assistants, or other members of the company, should purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown, upon account of the corporation, or lend money by way of loan, or anticipation, on any branch of the revenue, other than such parts only on which a credit of loan was granted by parliament, such sub-governor, or other member of the company, should forfeit treble the value of the money so lent.

It was moreover declared, That their capital stock should be increased in proportion to the redeemable and irredeemable annuities which they should pay off or purchase, that is to say, that they should have added to their capital 100l. for every 100l. of the redeemables which they should pay off, and 2000l. for every 100l. per ann. of the irredeemable long annuities, and 1400l. for every 100l. per ann. of the irredeemable short annuities, which they should purchase; upon the greatest part of which increased capital they were to have 5l. per cent. and upon the rest 4l. per cent. added to their former annuity, until Midsummer, 1727, after which the whole of their old as well as new capital, was to be reduced to an annuity at the rate of 4l. per cent. And finally, they were to have, on account of their increased capital, a proportionable addition made to their allowance for expenses of management.

The fatal South-Sea scheme, transacted in the year 1720, was executed upon the last mentioned statute; and the impositions were so enormous, as to occasion the statute of the 7th of George I. which recites, That the then sub-governor, deputy-governor, and directors of the South-Sea company, under colour of the last act, had contrived, and carried on, many notorious, fraudulent, and indirect practices, contrary to the intention of the said act, to the great detriment of the publick, in breach of their trust, and in manifest wrong of great numbers of his majesty's subjects; therefore, that their persons and estates might be secured, so as to be liable to justice in parliament, it was enacted, That the said sub-governor, directors, and other members, and every of them, should deliver in, upon oath,

before one of the barons of the Exchequer, inventories of their real and personal estates, which should be paid into the Exchequer, and applied for the benefit of the South-Sea company.

By another statute of the 7th of Geo. I. wherein several provisions were made for the restoration of publick credit, it was declared, That the sum of 4,156,306l. and the other sums, which, in pursuance of the 6th of George I. the South Sea company was to pay into the Exchequer, should be remitted and released; and the sum of two millions, part of the capital stock belonging to the company, should be reduced, sunk, and annihilated; and a proportionable part of their annuities, payable on account of the said two millions, should be no longer paid, but should, from thenceforth, cease and determine: This part, however, was repealed the second year after, and the two millions revived.

By the statute of the 8th of George I. the company were empowered to sell 4,000,000l. of the stock in their hands, by lottery, or otherwise, which they accordingly sold to the Bank.

By the statute of the 9th of George I. it was enacted, That the whole capital stock of the South Sea company, computed to amount to 33,802,483l. 14s. 4d. should be divided into two equal parts; one moiety whereof being 16,901,241l. 7s. 2d. should be converted into a joint stock, attended with annuities payable out of the funds of the company, in lieu of all dividends; which annuities were to be 5l. per cent. till the 24th of June, 1727, and from thence at 4l. per cent. till redemption by parliament, to be called "the joint stock of the South-Sea annuities." That the other moiety of the capital stock should remain in the company as "a joint stock," attended with the residue of the yearly funds till redemption; and also attended with the several sums, for charges of management, and with all benefits of trade.

In 1727, the company was, by an act then passed, empowered for six years to send four ships yearly to Madagascar, to receive Negroes on board such ships, to be delivered at Buenos Ayres; but they were for this purpose to have a special licence from the East-India company, and were besides laid under such restraints, that, I believe, they never made use of this privilege.

In 1728, the government issued to the company 500,000l. part out of the sinking fund, towards an equal reduction of their capital stock, and joint stock of annuities. In 1730, 1 million was issued out

out of the sinking fund towards redeeming part of their capital stock. And in 1731, 1732, and 1733, a million was issued yearly out of the sinking fund towards redeeming part of their capital stock, or joint stock of annuities.

By the statute of the 6th of George II. it was enacted, That after the 24th of June, 1733, the capital stock of the South-Sea company, which amounted to 24,651,203l. 8s. 1d. and the shares of the respective proprietors should be divided into four equal parts; three fourth parts whereof amounting to 18,488,327l. 11s. 4. should be converted into a joint stock, attended with annuities payable out of the funds of the South-Sea company, after the rate of 4 per cent. until redemption by parliament, and should be called "The new joint stock of South-Sea annuities." And the other fourth part amounting to 3,662,775l. 17s. 4. should remain in the South-Sea company as a trading or capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuities or funds payable at the Exchequer to the company for their whole capital, until redemption, and attended with the same sums allowed for charges of management, and with all effects, profits of trade, debts, privileges, and advantages, belonging to the South-Sea company, but charged with all the debts of the company. And that the fund of the trading stock should not, without the consent of the company, be liable to be redeemed by parliament, until the new South-Sea annuities should be reduced by redemption by parliament to 3,500,000l.

In 1736, the government issued one million out of the sinking fund for redeeming part of the new South Sea annuities; and in 1737, another million was issued out of the supplies granted by the parliament, for redeeming part of the old South-Sea annuities. By which reduction there was left due to the company upon their trading stock and two joint stocks of annuities 27,302,203l. 5s. 6d. 4. which remained due to them until last year, when their unsubscribed old and new annuities amounting to 2,325,023l. 7s. 11d. were to be paid off by a resolution of the committee of supply\*, and of this there was 2,276,893l. 11s. 7d. paid off before Christmas last, so that the whole debt then due to that company amounted to 25,025,309l. 13s. 11d. 1/2 4. The difference between the resolution and the sum actually paid off having by an act of last session been allowed to be afterwards subscribed; and by another act of the same session, their annuity upon their trading stock is to be reduced to 3l. per

cent. after Christmas, 1757, as the annuities upon all our other publick funds are likewise then to be.

The South-Sea company is under the direction of a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors: But no person is qualified for being governor, his majesty excepted, unless such governor has, in his own name and right, 5000l. in the trading stock: The sub-governor is to have 4000l. the deputy-governor 3000l. and a director 2000l. in the trading stock; who are annually elected by the general court; wherein every member, having in his own name and right, 500l. trading stock, has one vote; if 2000l. two votes; if 3000l. three votes; and if 5000l. four votes; but annuitants are not entitled to any votes.

The stock and shares in this corporation are, by the statute of the 8th of Q. Anne, declared a personal estate, exempted from taxes: Which statute also declares, that it should not be lawful for the corporation to borrow, owe, or take up any money on their bills or notes, payable at demand, or at any time less than six months: Nor should it be lawful for the corporation to discount bills or notes, or to keep books or cash for any person, other than the books and cash of the corporation: And that no person should be elected governor, sub-governor, or director of this corporation, during the time that he should be governor, deputy governor, or director of the Bank, or of the East-India company.

From the INSPECTOR.

E OBSERVATIONS ON GEMS, and how to make artificial TURQUOISES.

THE Turquoise, or, as we commonly call it, the Turkey-Stone, differs from all the other gems in its structure; it is not transparent like them, and therefore it is no wonder it could not be counterfeited by the glassy matter, which the French and ourselves have of late brought so nearly to answer to the lustre and the several colours of the others.

There are in reality two kinds of Turkey-Stones, different from one another in all their properties: The one of these is a natural mineral, a kind of ore of copper, but this is never of a good colour, nor does it retain any time that which it has: It is therefore disregarded.

The Turquoise which we see in rings, and which holds its place among the jewels of price, whose glossy surface, and whose lively blue we admire, is not a natural mineral; nor indeed, tho' we give it

\* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 367.

† See ditto for April 1750, p. 132.

it the name, is it a stone. Its softness declares this, and our lapidaries are so sensible of it, that they do not polish it on a wheel of metal, as the other gems, but upon wood, or on leather : Nor is this all : A nice eye will distinguish veins in it ; and on a close examination, these will be found to be the veins, not of any natural mineral, but of bone : They are of different breadth, and run differently according to the form of the part to which they have originally belonged.

Their history is this : They are fragments of the teeth, and harder bones of different animals, which have lain long in the earth, and have chanced to be situated over veins of copper : A long continuance under ground has on all these substances the same effect with a slight calcination in the fire : Those who have examined the sea-shells lodged in marle, for it is otherwise with such as are in stone, they imbibe the particles of the bed, and become petrified ; those in marle are all rendered spongy : And bones in the same state, are subjected to the same change.

It has been proved, that wherever there are veins of metal, the vapours rising from the depths of the earth, as they pass thro' those veins, become impregnated with the ore ; and that they communicate its qualities to such substances as they pass by in their farther way up to the surface : It is by this means mines are often discovered. Each metal, when dissolved, has its peculiar colour ; and by this miners know, not only that a vein is underneath, but what metal it contains. If lead be underneath, the vapour passing thro' it, and afterwards making its way up among the transparent stones, renders them yellow ; if the metal be iron, the colour of the stones above is purple ; and so of the rest. We are not to suppose this foreign to the colouring of the gems ; on the contrary, they obtain those several tinges which we admire in them on this principle. The Topaz is only crystal, of a peculiar hardness, coloured by the vapour of lead ; the Amethyst by iron ; and so the rest. In ascribing therefore this origin to the colour of the Turquoise, we do not set it lower than the rest of the gems in that respect, but make it equal.

The metals communicate their appropriated colour to the substances which they affect ; but it is peculiar to copper that it has two. According to the nature of the vapour which dissolves this metal, the tinge communicated from it is green or blue. The most familiar experi-

ment will shew this : If a few farthings be thrown into vinegar, they turn it green, if into spirits of hartshorn, they make it of the most beautiful blue. The earth contains a great assemblage of all qualities ; and as an acid, like that of vinegar, or an alkali, for that is the term by which such liquors as the other are expressed, pass thro' it, the gems above become Emeralds, or Sapphires, or the most worthless Crystal is coloured green or blue.

Bones rendered spongy by the slow calcination of the earth's heat, must receive also these coloured vapours, if veins of copper lie under them ; and if they receive, they must be coloured by them : When the nature of the vapour renders them green, they are disregarded ; when it makes them blue, they are called Turkey Stones. The finest have been brought from that part of the world, whose name they bear : There are some dug in France, but these are irregularly coloured ; they are forced to have recourse to fire to spread their tinge, and they are never so fine as the eastern.

This is not only theory : Experiment confirms it ; and it was on this experiment that I discovered (for the discovery, pardon the boast, is mine) the method of making artificial Turquoises. In order to establish, or to overthrow this system, I put some fragments of eastern Turquoises into a strong acid. They soon lost their colour, and the liquor gained it, but being different in its nature, it had also changed the tinge. What had a few minutes before been Turkey-Stones, were now so many pieces of bone, of their natural white colour. It was plain what their substance was : It remained to examine the matter that had stained them. I separated this from the liquor, and found it copper.

The result was easy ; the making artificial Turquoises followed in consequence. In order to prepare the substance, I slightly calcined some pieces of ivory in the fire. I threw them into a strong solution of copper, made in a volatile alkali, and after a week's standing in a gentle heat, these pieces of ivory were so many Turkey-Stones. The liquor which I used was distilled on purpose, but spirit of hartshorn will answer the end. The facitious stones were shewn to the Royal Society, and were allowed to be Turquoises ; and I have at this time several of them, not only rough but polished, all which our best jewellers confess to be true Turkey-Stones.

November, 1752.

T t t

*We were desired by a Correspondent to insert the following from the Old England Journal of Oct. 21.*

*Causa jubet melior superos sperare secundos.*  
Luc.

**T**HERE is nothing more hurtful to a free people, and that will sooner excite resentment from them, than any endeavour to lessen those natural privileges which, as they have been received only from the Almighty favour, are held only by that Divine tenor. As impiety and undue force must form the basis of such endeavour, an opposition to it, animated by the Supreme countenance which annihilates all injustice, cannot but be rewarded with a glorious success.

Property may be of two kinds, general and particular; and these again may be subdivided into the alienable and unalienable. All particular property may be alienated, but it is otherwise with general property; for instance—It is the property of Englishmen to be free, nor can they alienate in this case: They may, indeed, suffer either an unmanly surrender, or a guileful usurpation of their liberties, but never an alienation of them; for natural rights, which are fraudulently or forcibly withheld from their just possessors, may be resembled to fees in reversion, which will certainly, sooner or later, return into the possession they had quitted. Liberty cannot be alienated because it is natural; and we ought to yield up no other portion of it, than what is inconsistent with the being of a well-ordered society.

General property is the remains of that universal freedom enjoyed by men before their union in society. The Divine superintendence is as visible in rendering savages sociable, in erecting commonwealths and framing laws to make them lasting, as it can be in any other parts of nature. The same breath palpably animated that wisdom, which so admirably blended liberty and restraint, properties apparently, tho' not experimentally, irreconcilable. What liberty was then lost was more than compensated by the security that succeeded it; for indeed no more was lost than was necessary.

But the Hand that gave us being, with society and security in that being, was still more liberal: Adored, as it must be! it not only joined mankind in freedom and society, but gave the means of preserving these as they were formed. God gave us these invaluable blessings, and infused us with the lights of chusing kings and senators to preserve his gifts: Kings

and senators are therefore no longer so than they faithfully perform this duty. To be born either the one or the other, and not to be bred so, is an impudent rascality of common sense, and an impious violation of the Almighty purpose, ultimately great, gracious, and irreversible!

We are then to enjoy as much liberty as society will bear; and that is all that is secured to us by law, prescription, or custom: And it is as much our common right to enjoy this, as (under the Divine permission) it is to enjoy life itself.

I was led into this chain of reasoning from the perusal of a little performance, published some time since, giving an account of the first formation of New Forest, in Hampshire, by William the Conqueror, and of Richmond New Park, in Surrey, by Charles I. It is addressed to the citizens of London, but for the public spirit of the matter it contains, might be addressed to all the inhabitants of Great-Britain. Be the author who he will, I dare aver, he would think the encomiums deserved by the good writer mean to the higher honours claimed and merited by the good patriot. In this superior light I see the character without knowing the man; and it would be a compliment of too selfish a nature to say, it is a character I love and honour.

This little Treatise sets out with a complaint against the abuse of forests, parks, and chaces, and then proceeds upon an enquiry into the origin of them.—It is hardly a question; whether the beginning of them was more honourable than the use has been since. William, mis-called the Conqueror, was the first notable forest-maker in England: This tyrant depopulated 30 miles of fine habitable land, destroyed 36 churches; and, consequently, as many parishes, to make a waste fit for the reception of wild beasts! Every creature has a sympathy to what is most like itself, and therefore William, who was the wildest beast of them all, gave them these marks of his affinity and bounty. Certain it is, he was no king of men, whatever he was of beasts; for he frequently destroyed the first to preserve the last: And methinks, if he was called "William the Beast," it would distinguish him as well as "William the First," provided nevertheless it cast no undue ignominy on the simple name.

But our author observes, that Providence manifestly exerted itself in the punishment of this execrable deed; first, in the wretched end of the royal villain himself, for he was become so detestable, as to be refused a burial; and next, in the deaths

deaths of his son and successor, and another of his family, in the very forest his cruelty had made. After this, he runs thro' a compendious detail of the reigns from the conquest to that of Edward I, when all the intolerable grievances arising from the forest laws were removed by the establishment of "*Charta Foresta*, and *Magna Charta*," which had been long sought for, and the denial of which had deservedly rendered some monarchs miserable.

Having done with the New Forest, our author proceeds to Richmond New Park, enclosed by Charles I. Here it appears from the lord Clarendon, what a clamour was raised against Charles's favourites on occasion of making this park; but indeed the historian acquits them with honour of the charge. There was a park at Richmond before, which made this new one the more unreasonable, and which is now laid out in gardens, and called so. However, Charles, against the advice of his friends, and the inclination and interest of his subjects inhabiting those parts, would gratify his passion for park-making; and accordingly set his surveyors to purchasing estates, and his workmen to building the wall, almost at the same instant! The sight of the wall made those who were unwilling to part with their estates, more flexible, and they were frightened into compliance. It was better for them to take 5l. an acre, which he offered them, than to suffer their lands to be enclosed, and thereby disabled from producing 5s. an acre. The king soon accomplished his design, with as much justice, it is true, as the nature of such a design would bear. But he did not enough consider the hardship of turning people out of their old habitations, to which use and custom had given them an attachment not easy to be eradicated. It was by such exercise of power in general, that Charles drew on a catastrophe, that however would have better suited a worse man. Charles's general mistake was, he thought himself the dispenser of the people's liberties, when he should have been only the preserver.

But it must be remembered, in alleviation of his fault, that he did not stop up the highways and paths from one town to another; for he erected gates at all such places for horsemen, and applied fixed ladders to the wall for the foot passengers. These roads he could not purchase, because they were the property of the publick, and therefore took care to continue them passable. The whole of Charles's misdemeanor in this case may be reduced to two short articles.

1. He drove people from their estates, after paying for them more than they were worth.

2. He deprived the poor, in a great measure, of the benefits arising from wastes or commons, which he inclosed; for he allowed them only the underwood for firing, and that at the discretion of park-keepers.

From that reign to the present (according to our author) has the park continued under the regulations before mentioned, of free ingress and regress for all passengers, inhabitants, or otherwise. And shall this reign, distinguished by liberty and loyalty, give a transaction, which the arbitrary Charles himself thought a dishonour to his, and therefore conscientiously avoided the guilt of? Shall we see highways blocked up?

*Utinam di faxim infecta dicta ne eveniant tua!*

Some there are who justify this encroachment, by alledging, that every man may do what he will with his own property. But this sort of logic is rather a reflection than compliment upon the sublime understandings that adopt it. Suppose a man rich enough to purchase a whole county, which is no impossible supposition, and that the great northern road intersected this county: Suppose too, the owner of it took it into his whimsical head to wall the county round, road and all, may he not be interrupted? No, to be sure, according to the infallible opinion of those deep-learned rationalists and lawyers just mentioned. If the case is not strictly in point, I am mistaken.

His present majesty is so far from countenancing this breach of the people's privileges, that he would not suffer even the nuisance of a brick-kiln to be removed from under his nose, lest it might prejudice the owner. Either his majesty himself therefore, or his courts at Westminster, will redress the complaint in question, with which observation I take leave of both my author and reader. (*See the Memorial to the Princess Amelia, in our Magazine for August last, p. 353.*)

*The following from the London Evening Post of Nov. 11. may very well be added as a Sequel to the former.*

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE Essay on Liberty, published the 21st of October in the Old England Journal, and the metzotinto of Timothy Bennet, exhibited in most of the print shops of this metropolis, must be extremely

T t 2

extremely grateful to every true friend to British liberty.

The author of the first, tho' unknown, has, I dare say, the thanks of thousands; and the subject of the last deserves all the honours heretofore bestowed on the most distinguished patriots. In short, what does he not deserve?

The first has, with great strength, demonstrated, that we have natural rights and liberties, which are unsunderable. Indeed, those rights and liberties may be forcibly taken from us by the hand of power; but that force, or a tame submission to it on our side, will by no means destroy the tide.

Every freeman has the same right to travel on the high roads of the kingdom, as he hath to breathe the open and fresh air. This is a self-evident truth. For the last would avail him nothing without the first; nor would the first be of any use to him without the last; and consequently, the first must be as natural and unsunderable a right as the last.

The same may be said of water. Has not every traveller a right to quench his thirst at the running stream? or to water his horse at the standing pool by the way side? What power can justly deprive him of these rights? or who will presume to say they are surrenderable?

Many attempts have been made to stop up particular highways; but whenever the people have shewed a becoming resentment, such attempts have proved fruitless. An instance of which we have before us in Tim. Bennet, the honest cobbler, who this last summer, with very little assistance, recovered a footway over Bushy-Park, leading from Hampton to Hampton-wick, and Kingston market; which way had been taken from the people many years, to their great prejudice.

He first applied by way of memorial, and therein demonstrated the peoples right to the way, and plainly shewed the inconveniences attending their being deprived of it; but finding such sort of application to be to no purpose, he then flew to the laws of his country, and made it appear, that a poor man with the laws may be always a match for the overbearing great one.

Timothy Bennet's station in the world is but low, and his fortune small, yet he has a spirit equal, if not superior, to the high and mighty. His little fortune he readily devoted to the service of his country, and nobly asserted her rights in the face of the great. He has shewn an example worthy of imitation, and I hope the meanness of his birth and station will be no bar to the honours due from the publick to his virtue.

Therefore let every friend to liberty shew gratitude by a generous imitation of him; it is the only tribute he desires. There is, at this time, a glorious opportunity of paying it; let us but heartily join those sons of liberty that are now endeavouring to recover their country's right to the roads in Richmond New Park, and that will be the best return we can make the hero of Hampton-wick. The cause is good, and the undertaking is great and noble; the success (which is not to be doubted) will highly redound to the honour of every person concerned in it, especially as they are determined to observe the utmost decency throughout the whole business. I am

Your friend and constant reader,

PHILELEUTHERUS.

*Some Extracts from the Bishop of Cloyne's Treatise upon MOTION.*

A LITTLE Tract wrote a great many years ago by the now bishop of Cloyne, having been lately republished, we shall give our readers some extracts from it, because, in our opinion, it will be of great service towards establishing the first principle of all religions. It is wrote in Latin, and intitled, *De Motu; sive de Motus Principio et Natura, et de Causa communicationis Motuum*. As to the origin of motion, he begins with shewing the obscurities, and even the absurdities into which all the abstract writers upon this subject have involved themselves; and that gravity, attraction, &c. are nothing but occult qualities, which, abstracted from their supposed effects, can neither be explained nor understood; nay, that Sir Isaac Newton himself does not set up attraction as a quality truly and physically inherent in matter, but only as a mathematical hypothesis.

It is in vain, says the bishop, to think of explaining nature by such things, as can neither be the objects of our senses, nor comprehended by our reason. Therefore we are to consider, what may be deduced from our senses, what from experience, and what from reason, founded upon these two. Of things there are two principal sorts, body and soul: By the help of our senses we know, that there is a thing which has extension, solidity, mobility, shape, and several other qualities that are obvious to our senses; and by a certain internal conviction we know, that there is a thing which feels, perceives, and understands. We moreover discern, that these two sorts of things are altogether different, and of a quite heterogeneous nature. But, says he, I speak of things known, for to talk of things we know nothing of can be of no signification.

All we know of that thing to which we have given the name, body, contains nothing in itself that can be the origin or efficient cause of motion; for impenetrability, extension, shape, neither include nor point out any power of producing motion; but, on the contrary, by a particular examination of these, and whatever other qualities there are in body, we shall find, that they are all merely passive, and that there is in them no active principle, that can any way be supposed to be the fountain and beginning of motion. As to what relates to gravity, we have already shewn, says he, that from that word we learn nothing that is different from the sensible effect itself, whose cause is the very thing we are inquiring for. And it is certain, that when we talk of a heavy body, we mean no more than that it is carried downwards, without ever thinking of the cause of this sensible effect.

Of body, therefore, we may boldly affirm, as a thing certain, that it is not the origin of motion. But if any one will contend, that the word body includes, besides solid extension and its modifications, an occult quality, virtue, form, or essence, let him vainly go on in disputing without ideas, and in making use of words which have no distinct meaning. The better way, however, of philosophising, seems to be, to abstain, as much as possible, from abstract and general notions, if any thing can be called a notion which cannot be understood.

Whatever is included in the idea of body we know, but it is plain that nothing we know in body, is the origin of motion. Those who pretend, that there is besides in body something unknown, something of which they have no idea, and that this is the origin of motion, really say nothing more than that the origin of motion is unknown. But to dwell longer on such conceits would be ridiculous.

Besides corporeal things there is another sort of things, a sort of things which think, and that there is in them a power to move bodies we know from our own proper experience; for whatever way it is done, we feel that our mind can at pleasure move or stop the motion of the members of our body. This is certainly clear, that bodies are moved at the command of the mind, and therefore our mind may not improperly be called the original cause of motion: It is, indeed, a particular and subordinate cause, which itself depends upon the first and universal cause.

The bishop then shews, that all the

motions produced in bodies, either by gravity or impulse, are rather passions than actions, from which it is manifest, that those who ascribe any active force or power of beginning motion to body, embrace an opinion, which is founded upon no experience, and which they endeavour to support by general and obscure terms, without knowing even what they themselves would be at: Whereas, on the contrary, those who affirm mind to be the original cause of motion, embrace an opinion, which is founded upon every man's own experience, and which has been approved by the most learned in all ages.

Anaxagoras, says he, was the first who introduced *τὸν νοῦν*, as the giver of motion to passive matter, which opinion Aristotle confirms, and expressly declares the first mover to be immoveable, indivisible, and without any bigness. Plato likewise, in his *Timæus*, says, that this bodily machine, this visible world, is actuated by a mind, which cannot be perceived by any of our senses. In this age also, the Cartesian philosophers acknowledge God Almighty to be the original cause of all natural motions; and Newton, in several places, very plainly insinuates, not only that motion was first begun by the Deity, but that the system of this world is still kept in motion by his interposition. This is agreeable to the holy scriptures: This is the opinion of the schoolmen; for the Peripateticks affirm nature to be the cause of motion and rest, yet they allow God to be the author of nature, and mean that all the bodies of this worldly system are moved according to certain stated rules by an Almighty mind.

Having thus pointed out the true original cause of all motion, he inquires next into the nature of motion, and here likewise he shews the absurdities and unintelligible jargon which the abstract writers upon this subject have led themselves into; therefore, in order to discover the true nature of motion, he recommends to us: 1. To distinguish between mathematical hypotheses and the nature of things. 2. To beware of abstracting. And, 3. To consider motion as something sensible, or at least imaginable, and to be content with relative measures. If we do this, all the clear theorems of mechanical philosophy, by which the secrets of nature are unfolded, and the system of the world subjected to human calculations, will remain untouched; and our contemplation of motion will be freed from a thousand trifling niceties, subtilties, and abstract ideas.

Lastly, He inquires into the cause of the communication of motion, about which he shews, that the greatest philosophers have differed, and have endeavoured to explain it in a different manner; and yet the whole of what they have all said results in nothing more than this, that one of the bodies acquires, and the other loses motion; therefore he is of opinion, that the mind or spirit, which actuates and contains this universe of corporeal things, and is the true efficient cause of motion, is likewise properly and strictly speaking, the cause of the communication of motion. And he concludes with observing, that active causes cannot be drawn from the darkness in which they are involved, and laid open to human knowledge, by any other method but that of meditation and ratiocination. But to treat of these is, he says, the proper business of metaphysical philosophy only, which of all others is the chief; and if to every science its proper province and true limits were assigned, and the principles and objects of each accurately distinguished, what belongs to each might be treated of with more ease, and greater perspicuity.

*From the London Gazetteer, Nov 14.*

SIR,

THERE is scarce any one act in a man's whole life so solemn, or of more consequence, and yet there are few that are executed with less due consideration, than the making of a will, which ought not to be executed without a due regard to affinity, humanity, prudence, and justice. But I shall begin with some reflections on dying without a will, &c. Surely, the man who does so is inexcusable, as it is almost always attended with confusion, and often sisters, and sisters children, are defeated of what in right of affinity they ought to have had, by perhaps a very distant relation, who may be heir at law; and the objection, that it puts people in mind of death, is a very trifling one, it being what should never be out of the thoughts of a rational creature, who knows he is born to die, nor can the making a will hasten the period. In regard to affinity, it ought never to be forgot; and tho' the next heir may be a wild and prodigate person, his children may not tread in his steps; and tho' it may be prudent to keep a son or daughter, who has married contrary to the inclinations of a parent, at a distance, during the minority of other children, yet the law of the land leaves every body, who is at age, to chuse for themselves;

nor does the scripture any where countenance such a thing, as disinheriting a child; on the contrary, the Jews were tied up from festling their estates for a longer term than the jubilee, at which time they were to revert to the family that originally possessed them. In regard to humanity, it is the duty of every christian to forget and forgive, and indeed it is their highest interest, as it is on that express condition, that they are to expect forgiveness at the last great day. A good man, tho' he is not insensible of injuries, will yet forgive them; and Solomon gives it as one of the marks of a wise one, that it is his glory to pass over an offence; nor may the intention of a person who does an injury be of so black a dye as we may think: And much ought to be allowed for passion, a wrong, or (what is worse) no education, and even to compulsion: And here I cannot but observe, that the great Mr. Coulson, of Bristol, with all his charity, was by no means perfect in that godlike virtue, when he left a great estate to a person, who was no kin to him, for the sake of the name, when he had eight nephews and nieces unprovided for, to whom he bequeathed nothing, because the mother had married contrary to his liking.

There requires also much prudence in the framing of a will, and it ought never to be done without being laid before skillful council; the want of which not only creates multitudes of law-suits, but the intention of the testator is very often defeated for want of its being properly worded, and every inconvenieny ought to be guarded against; the want of which caution often involves the heir of a family in such difficulties as he can never get over; and I have known a gentleman, whose estate was 4500l. per ann. reduced to 300l. by his father's charging the estate with 26,000l. to younger children, whilst there was 3000l. per ann. jointures upon it, which had been prevented, had he made the legacy bear no interest during the life of one of the widows.

The last and greatest point to be considered in a will, is justice; and here I must observe, that every act of injustice by the last will is without remedy, and therefore the testator should take care he is not guilty of it; for tho' a will may be made many years before a man dies, yet if he does not reverse it, it is the same as tho' it were the very last act of his life, and consequently cannot be repented of; and to close a man's life with an act of injustice must be a very bad recommendation of a man to a just God. People are too apt (especially if their fortunes are of their



their own acquiring) to think, that they have a right, because they have a power by law to dispose of their fortunes as they think proper; but surely, it cannot be consistent with justice, to make a great disproportion between one child and another, or between one relation and another; and the pretence of their having A been disoblighd argues, that they have not forgiven the party, on which I have spoke already. The making of restitution where any part of it has been got by fraud or oppression, is highly just; nor should the family of a man, who has been instrumental to the rising of a person, be forgot, especially if they should be in want. Had Mr. Guy searched the South-Sea company's books, and returned (as one gentleman did, and as a friend of mine, whose soul, like the duke of Montague's, was all benevolence, advisd him) the money to the family that were undone by the purchase of his stock, he had raisd a monument as much to his glory as the hospital, and added justice to his mercy. C

I am, SIR,

London, Your humble servant,  
Oct. 25, 1752. PHILIP-PATRICK.

*As we shall always take care to communicate to our readers as much as we can of what is useful, as well as of what is entertaining, we cannot omit inserting the two following cases, lately published in An Essay on the Virtues of LIME-WATER in the Cure of the STONE. By ROBERT WHYTT, M. D. F. R. S. &c.*

**M**R. David Millar, master of the grammar-school of Kirkcaldy, about sixty years of age, had been often distressed by stones passing from the kidneys to the bladder since the year 1704. Sometimes he has had severe fits of pain once or twice in a year, and sometimes but once in two or three years, and these of two, three, or four, and even of eight or fourteen days continuance; but always in few days after these fits he voided one or more stones till June, 1740; when, after a painful fit of distress and sickness for two days, the stone arrived at his bladder; but tho' he used his ordinary means of riding, walking quick, jumping, and drinking plenty of proper liquors to make it pass, yet all his endeavours were in vain.

For half a year after this, he was troubled with frequent obstructions in making urine, altho' without any great stimulat- G ing pain, except in voiding the two or three last drops. Afterwards he thought he found the stone increase, and become heavier in his bladder; and since March, (1741) upon riding or walking a mile of

two, his urine was always mixed with blood: Besides, from the beginning of January, he had lost all power of retaining his urine, so that it went from him every eight or ten minutes, which was accompanied with great stimulating pains, yet sometimes with intervals of ease for a day or two, after sweating and keeping warm.

At first he drank milk and water, but in May (1741) he began to take soap, first to the quantity of half an ounce every day, which in the end of July he increased to an ounce, and in the beginning of September to near an ounce and an half; but all this without any sensible relief, his pain, bloody urine, and inability to retain his urine, still continuing as before.

In the end of September I advisd him to drink with the soap large quantities of lime-water, beginning with one pound, and gradually increasing the quantity to three pounds a day, and at the same time to drink no more of any other liquors than was necessary to quench his thirst.

Within four or five days after he began to drink the lime-water, he recovered, in a great measure, the power of retaining his urine, and from that time had less pain and bloody urine, upon using exercise, than formerly; so that on November 13, altho' he walked upwards of six miles pretty quick, yet he retained his water for nine or ten hours together; and as he voided it with little or no pain, so he found no blood mixed with it.

November 15, at night, when going to bed, and trying to make water, he found a stone entering the beginning of the urethra, and obstructing it, which it continued to do all night. He slept little, and often attempted to pass urine, but could not, unless a very little, and that drop after drop. Next morning, when he was putting on his cloaths, finding an inclination to make water, and endeavouring it with all the force he could, he voided a smooth stone about the bulk of a common bean, of a whitish washed colour; whereas all those he had passed formerly, were of a brown colour, and rough. It appeared plainly to be a part of a larger stone.

Upon the 17th of November he walked upwards of two miles without any pain or bloody urine.

November 18, after making urine, he felt something at the neck of his bladder, occasioning a slight obtuse pain, which he took to be another stone.

From this till the beginning of December he was very easy, not having been obliged, above three or four times a day, to make water, which was never mixed with

with blood, nor attended with those stimulating pains he formerly had. Only twice or thrice he found his urine suddenly stop; when he was voiding it; and once he thought a stone was entering the passage, which a little after fell back into the bladder. When he stumbled, or stepped down a stair, he still felt something heavy A that pushed or touched him in the under part of the bladder. His urine, during all this time, had a great deal of white sediment, and some brownish flakes among it; but he was so much abroad about his business, that he could not make any regular observations upon it.

Upon Thursday night, the third of December, the stone which he supposed to have been still in his bladder entered the beginning of the urethra, where it stuck till Monday morning following, during which time his urine was very much obstructed, coming away in drops, or in a very small stream, with a good deal of uneasiness and pain. From this to the end of December he was often in the same condition, the stone sticking in the passage sometimes half a day, sometimes a whole day and a night, and then falling back into the bladder; but all these times he never had any of those piercing stimulating pains which he was wont to feel, before he used the lime-water, in passing his urine, and especially after the last drops; and now also he was able to retain it half a day, and then void it without pain. Immediately after emptying his bladder, he always sensibly perceived the weight and pressure of the stone, if he but walked a little; but when there was any quantity of urine in it, this became less perceptible. He concludes a letter to me at this time with these words.

*As I have hitherto enjoyed a good degree of health, so now I am easy beyond expectation, which makes me think the stone in a dissolving state; and that its surface is very much smoothed. I continue using the soap and lime-water daily; which last I frequently take to my meat, instead of other drink, and I think my urine tastes a little of it.*

On Monday, January 4, at night, he found a stone had got into the beginning of the urethra, which in a good measure hindered him from voiding any urine. However, next morning, after a good sleep, it came away. It is larger than the one he passed before, and is evidently a piece of the same stone.

For some days after passing this stone, G he found the urethra very tender, and a little pained, which occasioned his making urine more frequently than usual. But this soon went off; and ever since, to use his own words, he has been perfectly

free of all pains and symptoms of the gravel, and as easy in that respect as ever he was in his life; and upon the whole, concludes, that he received more benefit from the lime-water, than any thing he ever used, and to it chiefly ascribes what has happened above.

As authors have sometimes been accused of framing histories to support a certain theory, or raise the value of some favourite medicine, I thought it might be proper to add the gentleman's own attestation of the truth of what has been above related.

Kirkaldy, June 1, 1742.

*Having read the history of my case drawn up by Dr. Whytt, I do here, for the satisfaction of the publick, declare, that it is in every particular agreeable to truth: And that at present I am as perfectly free of all symptoms of the gravel as ever I was in my life.*

DA. MILLAR.

C The other CASE is that of the Hon. HORATIO WALPOLE, Esq; Written by himself. In a Letter to the Hon. Mr. Baron EDLIN of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

April 21, 1750.

ABOUT eighteen years ago, when his majesty resided at Hampton Court, I was taken ill with what was thought to be a fit of the cholick only, being subject to that disorder when I was very young, and the physicians treated me accordingly: When, some days after, I was got perfectly well, in making water one morning, I voided a stone in the pot about the bigness of a barley-corn, which, without doubt, had occasioned, while it lay in the ureter, the cholical pain I had felt. From that time I was frequently troubled with severe fits of the same pain, which lasted until, by turpentine clysters, and other lubricating medicines, I had brought away a stone: Being advised at last to drink a pint of whey, made with cream of tartar, every morning; and, having followed that method from the beginning of May to November, at the end of two years (during which time my pains frequently returned, and ended in the same manner) I found myself perfectly cured: For, having persisted in drinking whey yearly, I continued free from those pains, voiding only at times some red gravel till 1747. In the spring of that year, whilst I was at a friend's house in town, to dine there, having need to make urine, I made, instead of it, what appeared to be almost clear blood; and so, from time to time, for almost all that year, I was often called upon to make water,

water, by very short intervals, which was more or less discoloured, seldom very clear, and frequently attended with great pain and some gravel. That whole year, until the next spring, I took variety of things of a lubricating and cooling nature, which it is unnecessary to detail, without any good effect. The next winter, in town, I found I grew daily worse, and, altho' I did not always make bloody or coffee-water, yet my provocations to urine, (which, after a hasty gush of a spoonful of water, suddenly stopt with excessive pain) were more frequent, and were attended with a tenesmus and irritation at the end of my yard. Mr. Ranby the surgeon, and Mr. Graham the apothecary, having often visited me, and having got constant accounts of my disorder, and the symptoms that accompanied it, both declared, there must be a stone in my bladder. I was willing to be probed, but as I had no thoughts of being cut, Mr. Ranby declined undertaking that troublesome office, being persuaded, without the trial, I had a stone in my bladder. Lord Barrington hearing of my complaint, was so good as to send me the volume of Scotch Medical Essays, containing Dr. Whytt's account of the good effects which taking soap and lime-water had had in cases similar to mine, with ingenious reflexions and directions relating to that cruel disease, and the remedy for it. I read them with great satisfaction, and would have immediately fallen into that method; but my relations, touched with the fatal effect which Dr. Jurin's lixivium had had upon the late lord Orford, would not suffer me to follow my own inclinations.

While I had a severe fit upon me, I was visited by the earl of Morton, who, upon hearing what was my disorder, gave me an account of the powerful benefits and entire cure which Mr. Somers \* had found in voiding the stone that had tormented him for many years, by adding lime-water to the soap, which he had taken for some time without success.

This example, by the encouragement of Mr. Graham my apothecary, fixed my resolution to follow that method; and accordingly, before I left the town, I often perused Dr. Whytt's Essay relating to the stone.

In March, 1747, I began at first with taking every day half an ounce of Alicant soap, made into pills, with a syrup of marshmallows, and drank upon it about a pint of lime-water made of oyster-shells, mixing a spoonful of milk with it, and drinking a spoonful after it, to take away the nauseousness of the taste.

November, 1752.

\* Late one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs in Scotland.

Upon the road, as I went into the country, in May, 1748, I had a most severe fit at Newport, making bloody water, with frequent interruptions, and short intervals, attended with violent pains, which continued upon me to such a degree, that I could not endure the horses to go more than a foot pace (or above 70 miles, till I got home.

After my arrival there, I was tolerably well for some days, but the least motion in a coach, or even in walking, brought the disorder upon me. I was always, (which is remarkable) entirely easy when I lay a-bed, but was obliged, when I got up, to take to my couch, and could not venture to move from thence but on some necessary occasion. In the mean time, I continued to take the soap and lime-water, which, by degrees, I increased so far as to take, at different times, an ounce of soap, and three pints of lime-water a day, observing a very regular diet. After some months I found myself extremely easy in my ordinary motions, but I never ventured to walk far, nor go at all in a wheel-carriage, keeping myself as quiet as I could, until I should be obliged to go to parliament.

Just before I left the country, Mr. Ranby made me a visit; and, altho' I had felt no pain or symptom of my disease for some time, he advised me not to hazard going to town, by any means, unless in a litter; however, having caused a voiture to be made, I undertook the journey in it, the 20th of December, 1748, which was regulated by the horses going no faster than a gentle walk, and but twenty miles a day.

The cold weather, and the tediousness of creeping so slow, made the coachman sometimes fall into a trot; which I perceived, but finding no inconvenience, did not check his pace. The fet flares were observed; but the last two days, and particularly the last day, the coachman drove from Harlow to Whitechapel, as full a trot as the horses could go at any time, and I felt not the least disorder. I took a chair at Whitechapel, and all that winter used nothing else, and continued extremely well: But, about two months after my arrival in town, I found some small uneasiness in making water, and, in two or three days, I voided with my urine, something of a flat shape, about the bigness of a silver penny, covered with a soft white mucus, which, when it was dry, was plainly of a stony substance, and, after that, have never since been troubled with the least symptom of that cruel disease. And I found myself so well in the country last year, 1749, that, contrary to

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the advice of all my friends, I undertook, in my coach, a journey to Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, at least 160 miles from my own house in the country, to pay a visit to the duke of Devonshire, the horses going as round a trot as they could conveniently according to the road; and the last 10, or rather 15 miles, from Hardwick to Chatsworth, a most rugged and rocky way, we neither spared ourselves nor our horses; and altho' the great shocks upon the stones broke the springs of my coach, yet they gave me not the least uneasiness; and I have ever since continued, with respect to my former disorder, as well as I ever was in my life. But I now and then voided some red gravel after I had sat a great while in the house of commons.

As I never perceived that I voided, during my illness, any streaks of a stone, besides the above-mentioned, and was never searched by any instrument, I can no otherwise pronounce it to be a stone, unless by the symptoms I felt, and the judgment of the surgeon and apothecary that attended me, from these symptoms.

But it is very remarkable, as I have said before, that I never felt these symptoms while I lay a-bed, nor to so great a degree when on my couch as upon my legs, which looks as if the posture made great alteration; and that, methinks, could not have been the case, if I had been troubled with a scorbutick corrosive humour only. I must leave it to the learned in physick, to make what conclusions they think fit from this true state of my case. I think I remember in some of Dr. Whytt's observations, that altho' the soap and lime-water were not able to dissolve or bring away the stone, yet they might cure its painful symptoms, and hinder it from vulnerating any part of the bladder, by blunting its sharp points, rendering its surface smoother, and even covering it, in some measure, with a kind of mucilage. This may possibly be my case if I have still a stone there; and therefore I continue to take the third part of the soap and lime-water daily, which I used when I took the full quantity.

H. WALPOLE.

#### The SEQUEL of Mr. WALPOLE's Case.

Containing an Account of the State of his Health, with respect to the Stone in his Bladder, from November, 1750, to the End of April, 1752.

Cockpit, April 28, 1752.

AFTER having found myself, for two years together, perfectly well, and free from all symptoms of my former

disorder, I took no more than one third of the soap and lime-water, that I had formerly used.

In November, 1750, I came out of the country in my coach, in the usual travelling pace, without the least inconvenience; but having ventured, after I came to town, to go now and then in a coach upon the stones, I began, at times, to feel the symptoms of my former disorder, which upon any motion, besides that of going in a chair, even by walking to any degree, increased upon me; and driving only in my chariot thro' the parks, to Kensington, without going upon the stones, I found myself much troubled with urinating frequently and involuntarily water, sometimes bloody, tho' not with much pain.

However, taking the precaution of going by water as far as the Old Swan, and being carried from thence in a chair as far as Whitechapel, I ventured in a chariot, fitted up with the best French springs, to go into the country with Mrs. Walpole last June, about Midsummer; but before I had got half way to Epping, tho' the horses went but a slow pace, I felt as great uneasiness, attended with the same severe symptoms, as I had ever done, which frequently returned and continued upon me during the whole journey, for four days together, with little or no abatement, but while I was in bed; where, as formerly, after I had laid some time, I was perfectly easy the whole night.

As soon as I got out of my chariot, upon my arrival at my house in the country, I had indeed a cruel fit, but after I had rested one night, and kept myself as quiet as possible, for a few days, I found myself perfectly well again; and as I never went in a coach, and did not walk much during my whole stay in the country last year, for about five months together, I never felt the least symptoms of uneasiness.

Some few days before I left the country, I took a turn or two round my park in my chariot, free from pain, which encouraged me to undertake a journey to town again last November, in my chariot, by short stages and gentle driving; and it was performed in five days to Whitechapel, without being sensible of the least inconvenience any part of the way. Neither have I felt any since my arrival in town, and I still continue well, taking daily, as I have constantly done since June, 1751, when I went last into the country, the full quantity of soap and lime-water, that I formerly took, viz. an ounce of the former, and near three pints of the latter.

H. WALPOLE.

To

\* From Mr. Walpole's house in Norfolk, to London, is about a hundred miles.

To these two cases we shall add what the doctor says about the method of making lime-water.

To make therefore lime-water with oyster or cockle-shells, the proportion I would recommend is 7, or at most 8 lib, of water to one of calcined shells. Nor is there any danger in the strength of lime-water made in this manner; for I have ordered near four English pints of it to be drank by a man, and two by a boy of eight years of age, every day, without any inconvenience.

The shells will calcine in any fire, provided it be hot enough; and the cockle and oyster with much less trouble than the egg-shells. If they are friable, and quite white, they are sufficiently burnt; but if blackish or grey, they must be put into the fire again.

And we shall observe, that the doctor seems to recommend those shells that have been long exposed to the air, rather than those just brought from the sea.

As this terrible distemper is one of the direst plagues of the human race, every one ought to know how to find relief; and therefore we do not in the least question the doctor's excusing our inserting these extracts from his book.

*A new Paper appeared on the 7th Instant, intitled, THE ADVENTURER, to be continued Tuesdays and Saturdays, printed in the same Manner as the RAMBLER. If it should subsist, we shall now and then give our Readers an Extract from it. And as No. III. Nov. 14. is a humorous Piece, occasioned by the late Squabble at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Account of the additional Scene in Harlequin Ranger, designed to expose Mr. Rich's Fair, and the famous Wire-Dancer, at the other Theatre; and as it is calculated to ridicule the Absurdity as well as Prophaneness of such Entertainments, we have therefore inserted the Substance of it, as follows.*

#### S I R,

AS Pantomimes are become a very serious concern, and the curiosity of mankind is perpetually thirsting after novelties, I have been at great pains to contrive an entertainment, in which every thing shall be united that is either the delight or astonishment of the present age: I have not only ransacked the fairs of Bartholemew and Southwark, but picked up every uncommon animal, every amazing prodigy of nature, and every surprising performer, that has lately appeared within the bills of mortality. As soon as I am provided with a theatre spacious enough for my purpose, I intend to exhibit

bit a most sublime Pantomime in the modern taste; but far more ostentatious in its seats of activity, its scenes, decorations, machinery, and monsters.

I have chosen for my subject the *Fable of Hercules*. It is strange that this story, which so greatly recommends itself by its incredibility, should have hitherto escaped the search of those penetrating genius's, who have rummaged not only the legends of antiquity, but the fictions of Fairy tales, and little history books for children, to supply them with materials for Perseus and Andromeda, Doctor Faustus, Queen Mab, &c. In imitation, therefore, of these illustrious wits, I shall call my entertainment by the name of *Harlequin Hercules*.

In the original story, as a prelude to his future victories, we are told, that Hercules strangled two serpents in the cradle: I shall therefore open with this circumstance; and have prepared a couple of paste-board serpents of an enormous length, with internal springs and movements for their contortions, which, I dare say, will far exceed that most astonishing one in Orpheus and Eurydice. Any of the common fized particoloured gentry, that have learnt to whimper and whine after being hatched in the egg in the *Rape of Proserpine*, may serve for this scene: But as the man Hercules must be supposed to be of a preternatural bulk, the modern *Cossius* has practised the tiptoe step, and tripping air, for the ensuing parts. Instead of a sword of lath, I shall arm him, in conformity to his character, with a huge cork club.

The first labour, as they are called, is the killing the Nemean Lion, who, in imitation of the fable, shall drop from an oiled-paper moon. We have been long accustomed to admire lions upon the stage; but I shall vastly improve upon this, by making our conqueror flea him upon the spot, and cloak himself with the skin: I have, therefore, got a tawny coloured hide made of coarse serge, with the ears, mane, and tip of the tail properly busied out, with brown worsted.

Next to this is the destruction of the hydra, a terrible serpent, with 7 heads; and as two were said to sprout up again in the place of every one that was cut off, I design by the art of my machinery to exhibit a successive regeneration of double heads, till too and more are prepared to be knocked off by one stroke of the aforesaid cork club.

I have a beautiful canvas wild boar of Erymanthus for the 3d labour, which (as Harlequin is to carry it off the stage upon his shoulders) has nothing in its belly but

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\* An earthen vessel is preferable for this purpose to a wooden or copper one, as the first will probably give in a bad taste, and the second, possibly, a worse quality. Digitized by Google

a wedding of tow, and a little boy, who is to manage its motions, to let down the wire jaw, or grind the wooden tucks; and tho' I could rather wish he were able to grunt and growl, yet as that is impossible, I have taught the urchin to squeak prodigiously like a pig.

The 4th labour, his catching the hind of Mænalus hills, whose feet were of brass and horns of gold, I fear I must omit, because I cannot break any common buck to run slow enough. But he is next to drive away those enormous birds of Stymphalus's like, which were of such prodigious bigness, that they intercepted the light with their wings, and took up whole men as their prey. I have got a flock of them formed of leather covered with raven's feathers: They are a little unwieldy, I must confess, but I have disposed my wires, so as to play them about tolerably well, and make them flap out the candles; and two of the largest are to gulp down the grenadiers stationed at each door of the stage, with their caps, muskets, bayonets, and all their accoutrements.

The 6th labour is an engagement with the Amazons; to represent whom, I have hired all the *most wonderful tall men and women*, that have been lately exhibited in this town. The part of Hyppolita their queen is to be played by the *female Samson*, who, after the company has been amazed with the vast proofs of her strength, is to be fairly slung in a wrestling bout by our invincible Harlequin.

I shall then present you with a prospect of the Augean stable, where you will have an arrangement on each side of 7 or 8 cows hides stuffed with straw, which the fancy's eye may as easily multiply into rooks, as in a tragedy battle it has been used to do half a dozen scene-shifters into an army. Hercules's method of cleansing this stable is well known; I shall therefore let loose a whole river of pewter to glitter along the stage, far surpassing any little clinking *cascade of tin*, that the Playhouse or Vauxhall can boast of.

As he is next to seize upon a bull breathing out fire and flames, I had prepared one accordingly, with the palate and nostrils properly loaded with wild-fire and other combustibles; but by the unskillfulness of the fellow inclosed in it, while he was rehearsing Bull's part, the head took fire, which spread to the carcass, and the fool narrowly escaped suffering the torment of Phalaris. This accident I have now guarded against, by having lined the roof and jaws with thin plates of painted iron.

To personate Geryon, who had three bodies, I have contrived to tie three men

together back to back (one of them the famous *Negro*, who swings about his arms in every direction) and these will make full as grotesque a figure as the man with the double mask. As Harlequin for his 8th labour is to deliver this triple-form monster to be devoured by his cannibal oxen, I shall here exhibit the noted *one with six legs and two bellies*; and as Diogenes must be served up in the same manner as a meal for his flesh-eating horses, this will furnish me with a good pretext for introducing the beautiful *Panther-Actress*.

After these I shall transport you to the orchard of the Hesperides, where you will feast your sight with the green paper trees and gilt apples. I have bought up the old copper dragon of Wankley, as a guard to this forbidden fruit; and when he is new burnished, and the tail somewhat lengthened, his aspect will be much more formidable than his brother dragon's in *Harlequin Sorcerer*.

But the full display of my art is reserved for the last labour, the descent thro' the trap-door into hell.

Thus have I brought my Hercules thro' his 12 capital enterprizes, tho' I purpose to touch upon some other of the Grecian hero's achievements. I shall make him kill *Cacus*, the three-headed robber, and shall carry him to mount Caucasus to untie Prometheus, whose liver was continually preyed upon by a vulture. This last mentioned incident I cannot pass over, as I am resolved, that my vulture shall vie in bulk, beauty and docility, with the *most applauded stupendous ostrich*.

The whole piece will conclude with Harlequin in a bloody shirt, skipping, writhing, and rolling, and at length expiring, to the irregular motions of the riddle-stick; tho' if any of the fire-offices will ensure the house, he shall mount the kindled pile, and be burned to ashes in the presence of the whole audience.

I cannot conclude without informing you, that I have made an uncommon provision for the necessary embellishments of singing and dancing.—The Amazons with their gilt-leather breast-plates and helmets, their tin-pointed spears and looking-glass shields, shall give you the Pyrrhic dance to a preamble on the kettle-drums; and at Omphale's court, after Hercules has resigned his clob, to celebrate her triumph, I shall introduce a grand dance of distaffs, in emulation of the *witches dance of broomsticks*. I shall therefore, I hope, find a place some where in this piece, as I cannot now have the *wire-dancer* to bring on my dancing bears.

LUN Tertius.  
HARVEST

*In the Entertainment of HARLEQUIN SORCERER.**Sung by Mr. LOWE.*

Come Roger and Nell, come Simkin and Bell, Each lad with his la's hither

come, With finging and dancing, in pleasure advancing, To celebrate

*Chorus*

Har—vest home. 'Tis Ceres bids play, and keep holi—day, To

celebrate havest home, harvest home, harvest home, To

celebrate harvest home.

Our labour is o'er, our barns in full store,  
 Now swell with rich gifts of the land;  
 Let each man then take, for the prong  
 and the rake,  
 His can and his la's in his hand.  
 For Ceres bids play, &c.

No courtiers can be so happy as we,  
 In innocence, pastime, and mirth,  
 Whilst thus we carouse with our sweet-  
 heart or spouse,  
 And rejoice o'er the fruits of the earth  
 For Ceres, &c

## VOTUM HERFORDENSE.

**T**HOU, who didst first ordain the  
 chaste embrace  
 Of love connubial, to renew the race,  
 The race of mortal men, that else must  
 fail,  
 And but one age endure a people male \*:  
 Thou, whose celestial influence presides,  
 And fooths the labour of parturient brides,

Propitious hear, and let thy lenient pow'r  
 One matron aid, and speed her promis'd  
 hour.

When the ninth lunar orb is silver'd quite,  
 Usher the infant to eternal light: [heir,  
 Give to my much-lov'd friend a son and  
 His house to fix, and breaches past repair;  
 So shall my incense on thy altar blaze,  
 And what is now my pray'r be turn'd to  
 praise.

\* Res unus ætatis Populus Virorum. FLOVUS.

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1752.

*In this Winter Season, the following beautiful Copy of VERSES, written from Copenhagen, by Mr. Ambrose Philips, and addressed to the then Earl of Dorset, we imagine will not be unacceptable to our Readers, as they exhibit a lively Description of the Rigours of the Northern Regions.*

**F**ROM frozen climes and endless tracts  
of snow, [to flow ;  
From streams that northern winds forbid  
What present shall the Muse to Dorset  
bring ?

Or how so near the pole attempt to sing ?  
The hoary winter here conceals from sight,  
All pleasing objects that to verse invite :  
The hills and dales, and the delightful  
woods, [floods,

The flow'ry plains, and silver streaming  
By snow disguis'd, in bright confusion lie,  
And with one dazzling waste fatigue the  
eye : [spring,

No gentle breathing breeze prepares the  
No birds within the desert region sing :  
The ships unmov'd, the boisterous winds  
defy,

While rattling chariots o'er the ocean fly ;  
The vast Leviathan wants room to play,  
And spout his waters in the face of day :  
The starving wolves along the main sea  
prowl,

And to the moon in icy valleys howl.  
For many a shining league the level main  
Here spreads itself into a glassy plain ;  
There solid billows of enormous size,  
Aips of green ice in wild disorder rise.

And yet but lately have I seen s'en here,  
The winter in a lovely dress appear ;  
E'er yet the clouds let fall the treasur'd  
snow,

Or winds begun thro' hazy skies to blow,  
At ev'ning a keen eastern breeze arose,  
And the descending rain unfully'd froze ;  
Soon as the silent shades of night with-  
drew. [view

The ruddy morn disclos'd at once to  
The face of nature in a rich disguise,  
And brighten'd ev'ry object to my eyes ;  
For ev'ry shrub, and ev'ry blade of grass,  
And ev'ry pointed thorn seem'd wrought  
in glass. [show,

In pearls and rubies rich the hawthorns  
While thro' the ice the crimson berries  
glow ; [yield,

The thick sprung reeds the watry marshes  
Seem polish'd lances in a hostile field.

The stag in limpid currents with surprise,  
Sees chrystal branches on his forehead rise :  
The spreading oak, the beech and tow'ring  
pine,

Glaz'd over in the freezing æther shine.  
The frightened birds the rattling branches  
shun,

That wave and glitter in the distant sun.  
When if a sudden gust of wind arise,  
The brittle forest into atoms flies :  
The crackling wood beneath the tempest  
bonds, [ends :

And in a spangl'd show'r the prospect  
Or if a southern gale the region warm,  
And by degrees unbinds the wintry charm ;

The



The traveller a merry country sees,  
And journey's sad beneath the drooping  
trees :

Like some deluded peasant Merlin leads  
Thro' fragrant bowers, and thro' delici-  
ous meads ;

While here enchanted gardens to him rise,  
And airy fabricks there attract his eyes ;  
His wand'ring feet the magic paths pursue,  
And while he thinks the fair illusion true,  
The trackless scenes disperse in fluid air,  
And woods and wilds, and thorny ways  
appear :

A tedious road the weary wretch returns,  
And as he goes, the transient vision  
mourns.

On viewing the Curiosities at Dr. MEAD'S.

O H, Mead ! for science fair renown'd,  
Whom art has long a patron found,  
To merit still a friend ;  
While on thy store I feast mine eyes,  
While ev'ry object yields surprize,  
Permit me to commend.

Here poets, artists, live again,  
The worthies of th' instructive train,  
Their country's pride and glory !  
The glowing canvas, breathing bust,  
Immortalize the sacred dust,  
In thy repository.

Here shine the tombs, enrich'd with lore,  
From Greece and Rome, in days of yore,  
With moderns great and learn'd ;  
How blest the writer ! How prefer'd  
To honour o'er the common herd !

Whose works are here discern'd !

Here various ancient spoils from far,  
From ruins, caverns, seats of war,  
Again, admit the view ;  
The medall'd fact, the sculptur'd tale,  
On the reflecting mind prevail,  
And distant times renew.

See some who fortune's blessings know,  
Triumph in vanity and show !  
While publick goods are discarded :  
Like insects in a summer's day,  
They idly flutter life away,  
Regardless, unregard.

T' encourage ev'ry blooming art,  
With gen'rous acts to crown desert,  
And bid true genius shine !  
This makes the worthy Briton known !  
This is ambition greatly shewn !  
And this, O Mead ! is thine !

A Description of the Ladies at the COM-  
MERCE-TABLE, at Wells Assembly,  
Tuesday, Sept. 26.

LET \*\*\*\*\* poets, clad in Phœbus'  
arms, [charms ;  
Display their \*\*\*\*\* and their \*\*\*\*\*  
To softer themes an humbler has aspir'd,  
Not warm'd by Phœbus, but by graces  
fir'd.

Ye nymphs of Wells then aid the daring  
song,

To Wells assembly all my strains belong.

First Delia sat, the late divinely fair,  
Still gay her temper, still genteel her air ;  
But soon, alas ! must she desert the field,  
And shew to time that even angels yield.

Next Chloë shone with more than  
mortal grace, [her face ;

While youth's gay bloom sat smiling on  
View each bright feature, view her spark-  
ling eyes, [prize,

Worthy from Cuppings to bear off the  
E'er that disease to beauty so unkind,  
Attack'd the fair, and left its marks be-  
hind.

Thus trees enliven'd by the vernal ray,  
With balmy blossoms cloath each bending  
spray, [blight,

When eastern blasts convey the dreaded  
And nip their bloom in one unlucky night.

Nor Calia, eldest of the youthful throng,  
Shall pass unmention'd in the medley song ;  
What tho' no Venus blest'd her rising  
years, [hairs ;

Nor sportive ringlets grace her golden  
Yet she's possess'd of charms far more  
refin'd,

The lasting beauties of a spotless mind.  
Here too Corinna's greatest merit lies,  
Her thoughts exalted as the starry skies ;  
Then stile her (seeing wisdom is her care)  
As Pallas wife, tho' not as Venus fair.

But you, Clarissa ! chiefly I deplore,  
Your beauty fading in a luckless hour ;  
Where now's the blush that gladden'd  
ev'ry smile,

And caught each gazer in a pleasing wile ?  
Ah dire disease ! that pales the blooming  
face,

And plants the lily in the rose's place.  
Angelic Flavia grac'd Clarissa's side  
In flow'rs of youth, and conquer'd beauty's  
pride ; [disclose,

Her eyes more brightness than the sun  
Her cheeks more sweetness than the fra-  
grant rose ; [nest,

Her golden locks young Cupid makes his  
Thence steals the fire that ravages each  
breast. [maid,

But hold ! in vain we paint the heav'nly  
Whose killing charms no poetry can aid.

And you, Belinda ! of the virgin train,  
Shall share the labours of my youthful  
strain. [stray,

As weary'd travellers oft in ignorance  
Doubting if this or that shou'd be their  
way :

So I, bewild'rd in an endless maze,  
By turns on Flavia and Belinda gaze,  
Doubtful who's loveliest of the lovely two,  
Doubtful to which the golden apple's due :  
Whene'er she talks, you'd think a Syren  
sung, [tongue

So sweet each accent from her lip  
Haste

Haste Hymen, haste! the nuptial torch  
prepare;  
Lest time too soon shou'd violate the fair.  
Happy the swains that fill such virgins  
arms,  
Happy the bard that can describe such  
But me, the Muses bid unstirring my lyre,  
Nor sing unworthy of the beauteous choir.

PARTHENOPHILUS.

*The SETTING SUN.*TO SYLVIA. *By the late Mrs. LEAFOR.*

SEE, Sylvia, see the sparkling lamp of  
day, [bling ray :  
From our fond eyes he draws the trem-  
The curling clouds pursue his short'ning  
beams, [gleams :

And catch new colours from the parting  
From marshy vales unhealthy fogs arise,  
And gloomy vapours fill the mourning  
skies.

A creeping mist o'er spreads the silent field,  
And drooping flow'rs their ev'ning in-  
cense yield.

On ev'ry leaf the pearly drops appear,  
And nature weeps an universal tear.

So will it be when those fair suns of  
thine, [sign :

By fate eclipse'd, their cheerful beams re-  
When the just heav'n's remand their beau-  
teous store, [more :

And Sylvia's eyes must cheer the world no  
Death may forbid those dazzling orbs to  
roll, [soul.

But cannot strip the radiance from the  
Amid the stars, in spite of fate or time,  
The charms of Sylvia shall eternal shine.

*SAPPHO to PHAON.*

*Wrote extempore by a young LADY, at the  
Request of a GENTLEMAN.*

YOU see, to oblige you, I've set pen to  
paper, [taper :  
And scribbl'd this o'er by the help of a  
With notions as dim as my glimmering  
light, [lite.

Which serves to discover here's nothing poe-  
Cou'd I borrow your genius, I'd write  
such bright lays, [praise.

That no poet extant shou'd merit more  
But despairing of one's sprightly thought to  
amuse you, [fuse you.

If you ask me again, I'm resolv'd to re-

*An ODE.*

LIFE's like a flower the gard'ner plants,  
That's rear'd with cost and care ;  
When gain'd, unless supply'd its wants,  
It withers in the air.

Our infant years, like budding flow'rs,  
Require a skillful hand :

Short and uncertain are the hours  
We have, at our command.

As nipping frosts, and blighting winds,

The tender flow'rs destroy ;

So pale-ey'd sickness life decays,

And blasts our promis'd joys :

Some infants blossom into youth,

Some drop into the grave ;

So some buds die before they bloom,

And some the sun-shine save.

So fades the flow'r, so drop the leaves,

When winter's cold appears ;

As man decays, decrepid man,

Born down with many years.

*The WARY DAMSEL.*

CELIA, the beauteous shining fair,  
Of all the youthful swains the care !

Ador'd by all, by all address'd,

Had charms unparallel'd confess'd.

Decius, tho' far advanc'd in years,

Amidst the crowd of youths appears ;

Fancies a coach and equipage

May balance all decays by age :

He judges riches claim respect,

Where youthful airs can nought effect ;

Promises large demerits t' intail,

A bait that seldom us'd to fail :

" And why so coy ? enchanting fair !

Can't these proposals reach your ear ?

This treasure-board accept, and this,

As earnest of our future bliss.

At balls and plays you shall out-shine

All your whole sex, if you'll be mine.

Make way : Why, fellow, stand you here !

Are lady Decius' servants there ?

The womens envy you'll be then,

And admiration of the men !"

Celia attentive, all he said

Had heard, and, like a cautious maid,

Thoroughly the bliss propos'd traces,

Against her gains her losses places.

" Honour has charms our sex to move ;

But where is the endearment love ?

Wealth, it is true, affords some pleasure,

But where is rich content, that treasure ?"

Thus having canvass'd things, and weigh'd

In even balance all, the maid

Wisely resolv'd her choice to fix

On Thyrsis, not a coach and six !

The starrie, she judg'd, must soon ex-  
pire,

Whose only fuel is false fire.

*EPITAPH on the Death of a SPANIEL,  
killed by a Park Keeper. By a young  
LADY.*

HERE lies beneath this little stone  
A dog, that much deserves re-  
known,

From life untimely tore ;

His talents always right he us'd,

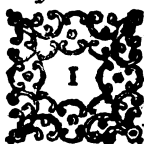
What nature gave he ne'er abus'd ;

Proud man, canst thou do more ?

K. B.  
T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

*Translation of the Manifesto delivered, Oct. 24, at the Office of the Recorder of Grodno, whereby the Polish Dyets has been abruptly dissolved.*



Casimir Morfky, nuntio of the district of Sochaczyn, personally appearing, protest before God and the whole world, that I am not seduced by any private interest, but animated only by love for my country, whose constitutions of 1690, concerning the order of dyets, are all violated. At the opening of the dyet we joined ourselves to the senate, to pay our respects to the king our gracious master, but were hindered, as in the preceding dyets, from speaking against the violation of the *Paſſa Concordata*, only one nuntio of every province having been permitted to speak; nor have they been satisfied, in his majesty's name, in regard to their proposals. When returned to the chamber of nuntio's, complaints were made, that the capital points of our laws were injured in the order of the dyets, as also our fundamental constitutions of 1607, 1641, 1707, and 1736, concerning the reduction of the Saxon troops according to the laws. The first posts in the foreign army are held by dissenters. The management of the finances and saltworks is in the hands of those dissenters; as also the general post-office, to which the secrets of state are entrusted, and which upon that very account ought to be under the direction of a Roman catholic popish nobleman, pursuant to the desire of our palatinates, and the instructions they have given us on this head. Having the observance of all these points, we have by the *Libertum Veto* \*, put a stop to all deliberations, praying our ministers and our chancellors not to put the seal to proceedings diametrically opposite to our laws. Moreover, as the grand marshal has taken no care that the Saxon guard should not exceed the number prescribed by the laws, and the treasurers of the two nations (Poland and Lithuania) not having opposed the leaving the direction of the revenue and the saltworks in the hands of dissenters: Seeing besides, that no satisfaction is to be hoped for, and that instead of cultivating and cementing confidence

between the states, they are exasperated still more by the promotion of foreigners, in prejudice of the senators and nobles of merit and unshaken loyalty, who have well served the republic: And fearing also, that in this dyet the remedies intended may prove worse than the disease; since all the propositions of the nuncio's have been stifled or rejected, though these ought to have been the basis and foundation of all the deliberations of the dyets, and are the right means to keep up the confidence requisite between the states, to make us enjoy what the blood of our ancestors obtained for us, and at the same time strengthen the hands of his majesty and the publick liberty: In fine, such strong motives and just desires not being listened to, but, on the contrary, slighted and despised, I put myself under the publick safeguard, in order to preserve the laws and the prerogatives of all the orders from violence and oppression: In consequence, I stop the activity of the dyet, and by this manifesto declare it null and dissolved,

Witness my hand,

Signed MORSKY.

On Oct. 25, a great number of poor fanstick makers, and others, occupying different branches of the fan trade, presented a petition to the court of directors of the Hon. East India company, setting forth the great hardships they labour under by the importation of India fans, the chief part of which being run ashore, pay neither duty or indulgence, and most of which are retailed at six pence each, to the prejudice of the petitioners, who have been regularly bred to the trade of fan making, and have no other means to support themselves and families; and humbly praying that honourable court to take their unhappy case into consideration, and prevent as much as in them lay, the importing of any India fans for the future.

At the same time a committee of the court of assistants of the fan-makers company, incorporated by charter the 8th of queen Anne, attended and presented a certificate signed by the master, wardens, and principal dealers in fans, certifying the truth of the poor workmens petition, and the great decline in the fan-making trade, and hoped, if the honourable court of directors could not give them the relief they prayed for, they

X x x

\* In the Polish dyet things are not carried by a majority, but all must agree, or nothing can be done.

would not oppose an application to parliament in behalf of such a number of industrious poor subjects, many of whom, tho' freemen of London, are in a most wretched condition, being deprived of the means to support life by the great encouragement given to the natives of the East-Indies, under the government of the hon. East-India company.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26. Last week, as some quarriers were digging for lime stone, near Collistown in the parish of Slains, they discovered a cave of the same nature, but a more curious form, and easier access than the famous dropping cave of Slains, (reckoned among the curiosities of Scotland :) The stone is very white, and hangs down in a great number of small tubes, resembling icicles over a basin of water, three feet deep, and about four in diameter. The cave at bottom is high circular, is six feet broad, and ten in height. On the left hand of the basin there is an ascent, which looks like the entry to another cave. Upon the right hand is a row of petrified pillars, which, when cleared away, will shew the true dimensions and entertaining variety of this new discovery.

Whitehall, Oct. 28. We have received an account from Lisbon, that on Sept. 19, last, the Pernambuco fleet, with 18 merchant ships and one man of war of 50 guns, arrived at that port : A lieutenant and 8 French mariners came as passengers on board this fleet, being the only persons who had been saved out of a French East-India ship of 60 guns and 350 men, which left Port L'Orient in April last, and was bound to Pondicherry ; but having unhappily taken fire about 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, the whole crew perished except these nine men, who escaped in a small boat. There were several passengers of distinction on board, particularly M. de la Touche, who commanded at the siege of Pondicherry, and there were likewise magnificent presents for the Nabobs and chief people of that country, about three millions of livres in specie, and 600 barrels of powder.

On Oct. 30, the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when two persons received sentence of death, viz. John Simon, for stealing privately from Thomas Green, at Kensington, a pair of silver shoe buckles, one guinea and 5 shillings ; and William Montgomery, for perjury, in swearing himself a fugitive, in order to take the benefit of the insolvent act, being the first cast upon the act.

Among those who were acquitted this sessions were, Edward Spellman, Esq; a gentleman of character and fortune in Norfolk, who had been accused of forging

a deed, dated in 1709, no evidence appearing against him ; and Alexander Bourke, charged with robbing King Gould, Esq; of a gold watch on Hounslow-heath.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2.

This being the anniversary of the birth of the prince's dowager of Orange, his majesty's eldest daughter, her royal highness then entered into the 44th year of her age.

The same day 456 whole barrels, 6 half barrels and 141 kegs, of the society's Yarmouth pickled herrings, were sold at the Royal Exchange coffee-house, Thread-needle street. The whole barrels sold, on an average, at about 23s. 3d. each, the half barrels at 13s. 6d. and the kegs (four in a lot) at 5s. 9d. each keg. The greatest part of the above lots were bought by the West-India merchants, for our sugar colonies, where the right pickled herrings are a great dainty to the negroes ; which may occasion a very large consumption of this fish in that part of the world.

SATURDAY, 4.

The Rev. Dr. Young, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, prebendary of Westminster, and chaplain to his majesty, was chosen vice-chancellor of that university for the year ensuing.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

James Stuart was executed in Scotland for the murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Esq;

THURSDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; the new lord-mayor, having been sworn in the day before at Guildhall, was this day sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity, according to a clause in the act for amending the stile act (see p. 230.) whereby the usual days for these solemnities, viz. the 28th and 29th of October, are changed to the 8th and 9th of November, on account of the act for abbreviating Michaelmas term, which now does not begin till Nov. 6.

FRIDAY, 10.

This being his majesty's birth-day, according to the new stile, who then entered into the 70th year of his age, the same was observed in the city and country with great rejoicings ; but his majesty being not yet arrived from Hanover, it was not kept at court till the 27th.

The number of buffes employed in the fishing this year was only 18, and they have caught 9000 barrels of herrings, which is 500 to each buff.

The company by their charter are obliged to be at the proper place for fishing and cast their nets on June 15, by which time they will have their number of buffes increased

increased to 67. (See our Magazine for September last.)

SUNDAY, 12.

Her royal highness the princess Amelia arrived at St. James's from Bath. (See p. 430.)

MONDAY, 13.

John Simon having been reprieved in order for transportation, William Montgomery was this day executed at Tyburn, and behaved very penitently. It was fully proved upon his trial, that he was at home on Jan. 1, 1747, tho' on Sept. 27, 1748, before Sir Robert Ladbroke, then lord mayor, he swore that he was on Jan. 1, abroad at Rotterdam, as a fugitive for debt, in order to take the benefit of the insolvent act, with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors; which sort of perjury was justly made death by that act.

A few days ago the workmen employed in making the military road to Carlisle, found a great number of curious Roman coins and medals in the ruins of the old wall near Heddon. They had been deposited in wooden boxes, which were almost decayed; yet several of the medals are as fresh and fair as if but newly struck. Some of them are made of silver; but the most part of copper and a mixture of a coarser metal. They are thought to be as valuable a collection as has been discovered for some centuries past.

THURSDAY, 16.

Rt. Hon. the lord Cathcart was elected one of the 16 peers for Scotland, in the room of the duke of Gordon, deceased.

SATURDAY, 18.

His majesty, who sailed from Helvoetsluys about ten o'clock on Friday morning, landed at Gravesend between two and three this afternoon, and arrived in perfect health at St. James's about five.

TUESDAY, 21.

A proclamation was issued for the parliament to sit for the dispatch of business on Jan. 11, next.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

The Right Hon. the lord mayor, attended by several of the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs and common council, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, and waited on his majesty with a dutiful and loyal address, to congratulate him on his safe arrival to his British dominions, and being introduced by the proper officers in waiting, Richard Adams, Esq; the recorder, read the address to his majesty, and his majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer; after which he conferred the honour of knighthood on the Right Hon. Crispe Gascoyne, Esq; lord mayor; Richard Adams, Esq; recorder; Charles Asgill and Richard Glynn, Esqrs. sheriffs; and Thomas Harrison, Esq; chamberlain.

The address was as follows:

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**A** MIDST the general joy of the nation for your majesty's safe and happy return to your British dominions, be pleased to accept the sincere congratulations of your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of your city of London, in common council assembled.

Permit us at the same time, Royal Sir, to repeat the just and grateful sense we have of your majesty's paternal care over your people, and of the many favours by which your majesty hath graciously distinguished your city of London.

May the divine Providence long preserve your majesty to reign over these kingdoms; and may there never be wanting a succession of princes in your royal house, formed by your great example, to continue the blessing of civil and religious freedom to latest posterity.

To which address his majesty returned this most gracious answer.

**I** THANK you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support and improvement of the trade and commerce of my people, is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms, that the city of London may always depend upon my particular attention to it, and upon the continuance of my favour and protection.

They were received very graciously, and all had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

*Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK.*

**T**HE building is the south prospect of university college.—Opposite to the right hand, is the throne of K. Alfred, with religion on the one side, and justice on the other.—The principal figure is K. Alfred, coming from his throne, to deliver a charter to arts and sciences, and pointing to university college, which he founded, for the reception and encouragement of them.—The arts and sciences represented in the group of figures, are, navigation, architecture, painting, astronomy, geography, and music.—The figure sitting on the clouds and grasping a pyramid, denotes stability displaying the glory of Alfred.

*MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.*

**R**ALPH Carr, Esq; a young gentleman of a large estate in the county of Durham, to Miss Vane, daughter of the Hon. Henry Vane, Esq; one of the lords of the treasury.

Oct. 26 Philip Newall, Esq; of Stratford, to Miss Judith Humphreys, of Hordham, in Sussex, an heiress.

Mr. Pawlett, a timber merchant, to Miss Weaver, of Birmingham, a 12,000*l.* fortune.

Nov. 3. Thomas Lynde, Esq; of Bushey, to Miss Thornborough, of Brentford.

4. William Lawes, Esq; of Arlington-street, to Miss Rebecca Adams, of Great Russell-street.

5. Sir ——— Williams, Bart. of Hackney, to Miss Johnston, daughter of Sir John Johnston, Bart. of the same place.

8. Charles Holmes, Esq; of Greenwich, to Miss Hammond.

9. James Postlethwayt, Esq; of the Middle-Temple, to Miss Esutt, of Budget-row.

14. Rev. Thomas Herring, chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Torriano, of Camberwell.

John Borlace Warren, Esq; of Stapleford near Nottingham, to Miss Bridget Rosell.

15. Thomas Dickerson, Esq; of a considerable fortune in Cornwall, to Miss Phillips, of Camberwell.

21. Robert Hare, Esq; son of the late bishop Hare, to Miss Selman.

Capt. Winyard, son of the late general Winyard, to Miss Otway, daughter of general Otway.

Nov. 3. Dutcheſs dowager of Hamilton, lady of the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

4. Lady Charlotte Finch, lady to the Rt. Hon. William Finch, Esq; vice chamberlain to his majesty, of a son.

24. The lady of Sir Charles Mordaunt, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Oct. 29. JOHN Fuller, of the King's-Bench walks, Esq; son of Dr. Fuller, author of the *Pharmacopœia*.

31. Rev. Dr. Gibson, canon of Windsor, archdeacon of Essex, and rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; who was son to the late bishop of London.

Nov. 2. Her grace the dutcheſs dowager of St. Alban's, mother of the present duke.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Philip Twisden, bishop of Raphoe in Ireland.

3. Dr. Prattle, an eminent physician and man-midwife.

James Munro, M. D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, and senior physician of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. His son was the assistant physician, who is now sole physician, the governors having agreed to have no assistant.

Hon. Edward Montague, Esq; second son to the Rt. Hon. the earl of Sandwich, in the 8th year of his age.

4. Dr. Jemmat, who died at Bristol in the 78th year of his age, on his ar-

rival there from Ireland, in his way to London, to give his testimony for Mr. James Annesley.

7. Mr. Samuel Baker, an eminent merchant, who was uncle and partner of William Baker, Esq; alderman of Bassishaw ward.

Rev. Mr. Henry Francis, dissenting minister at Southampton, a gentleman of an exceeding good character.

9. Robert Wyke, Esq; one of the directors of the South-Sea company.

12. Mr. George Strahan, many years a bookseller in Cornhill.

14. Mr. Waite, in the Fleet, who was there imprisoned for defrauding the Bank of several thousand pounds some years ago, when he was their cashier, and for the taking of whom a reward of 500*l.* was offered, for two years, in the newspapers, before he was apprehended, which was in Ireland.

17. Thomas Powell, of Nanteos, in Cardiganſhire, Esq; who represented that county in the last parliament. He died suddenly, as supposed, of an apoplectick fit, being found by two chairmen in the night lying across Russell-court, Drury-lane, with several valuable things in his pocket, and no marks of violence upon him.

18. James Colebrooke, Esq; many years an eminent banker of this city.

Joseph Jekyll, Esq; of Dallington, in Northamptonſhire, nephew to the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. master of the Rolls.

20. William Jennings, Esq; formerly governor of fort St. David's in the East-Indies.

John Shore, Esq; aged upwards of 90, serjeant trumpeter to his majesty, one of his band of musicians, and lutenist of the chapel royal.

Col. John Caulfield, an old experienced officer in the army.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JOHN Griffin, D. D. presented to the rectory of Prestwick, in Lancashire. — John Spicer, D. D. by the master and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, to the rectory of Barfreston, in Kent. — Dr. Ashton, to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the room of Dr. Gibson, who exchanged it with him for one in the country a little before his death. — Henry Heaton, B. D. by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of Boughton and Herne-Hill, in Kent. — Mr. Nicholson, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, by the bishop of London, to the vicarage of Saffordworth, commonly called Sapfworth, in Hertfordshire. — Joseph Dixon, M. A. to the living of Felton, in Shropshire. — Dr. John Gilbert, lord bishop of Salisbury, made

made clerk of the closet to his majesty.—Richard Wynne, M. A. presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Roufenden, in Northamptonshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**P**ETER Leheup, Esq; made one of the chief clerks of the treasury, in the room of Thomas Bowen, Esq; deceased; Christopher Lowe, Esq; one of the under clerks in the room of Mr. Leheup; and ——— Poole, Esq; a new clerk in the room of Mr. Lowe.—Rev. Mr. Skinner, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, chosen publick orator for that university, in the room of Dr. Young, who resigned.—John Gore, of Bush-hill, Esq; unanimously elected vice-president of the London hospital, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceased.—William Jones, Esq; made comptroller general of his majesty's customs in Scotland, in the room of Edmund Pargiter, Esq; deceased.—James Colebrooke, Esq; member of parliament for Gatton in Surrey, unanimously chosen deputy-governor of the New-river company, in the room of his father, who resigned, and is since dead.—Bourne, Esq; made a lieutenant in the royal train of artillery at Woolwich.—Sir Francis Henry Drake, made one of the chief clerks of the board of green-cloth, in the room of Sir Thomas Read, deceased.—Major Stewart, of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, made col. of the reg. late De Jean's.—The directors of the East-India company have appointed Mess. William Wharton and Andrew Duncannon to be captains of their land forces at Bombay;—Mess. John Buchanan and John How to be captains, Mr John Hume to be lieutenant, and William Scott ensign, at Bengal;—Mr. Jasper Lee Jones to be captain, and Mess. Robert Barker, William Wells, and James Britain, to be lieutenants, of artillery, at Bengal;—Mess. John Calien, William Lynn, and John Ridge, to be captains, and Mess. Daniel Campbell and John Frazier, to be ensigns, of their forces on the coast of Coromandel;—and Mr. George Hay to be lieutenant at St. Helena.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**S**AMUEL Francis, late of St. Margaret's Westminster, vintner.—Francis Webbing, of Chelsea, vintner.—John Norkett, of Castle-street, Southwark, clothworker.—John Gibson, of Newcastle-court, St. Clement Danes, taylor.—William Bull, of London, mason.—Thomas Banks, of Christ-Church, Southwark, hatter.—Richard King, of London, merchant.—William Dix, of Merton, in Sur-

rey, calico-printer.—William Coward, of Wells, innholder.—Thomas Downer, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, bricklayer.—Jacob Chitty, of Ironmonger-lane, merchant.—John Allardyce and George Bigbie, both of Birmingham, partners, and dealers.—James Oliver, of Ironmonger-lane, warehouse-man.—Henry Branson, of Old Fish-street, plaisterer.—Harris Sharp, of St. John, Southwark, wharfinger.—Charles Coxhead, of Oxford, brewer.—John Winde, of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, wine-merchant and dealer.

#### ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

*Recitative.* **G**REAT patriot prince, of race sublime!

In whom the streams imperial meet,  
Of Brunswick and Platanet,  
Heroick in the rolls of time.

*Chorus.* Accept in duty to the day,  
The humble for the worthy lay.

*Air.* Not the fond mother's eye from shore,

Can the high-beating waves explore,  
More anxious for a son's return,  
Than when to distant realms remov'd,  
With filial fond desire below'd,  
Our hearts for thee, AUGUSTUS, burn.

*Recit.* Behold! Behold! the seas and wind,

Bless'd Britain, to thy vows are kind;  
Again has Cæsar touch'd thy shore,  
And sighing sadness is no more.

*Air.* When Cæsar's presence glads our eyes,

Our joyous suns more radiant rise;  
Returning springs embloom the fields,  
And happier harvests autumn yields;  
Not peace to harass'd worlds more dear,  
Than after absence Cæsar here.

*Recit.* While Rome a Cæsar less endear'd,  
Inroll'd among her gods, prefer'd,  
The greatest good her subjects saw,  
Was that their monarch's will was law.

*Air.* But liberty, which Greece sustains,  
Postpones the praise of Roman reigns;  
Tho' wars may right of crowns assign,  
'Tis virtue forms the right divine.

*Duet.* Thus may triumphant Britain sing,

With greater truth her greater king.

*Chorus.* That long his days high heaven may spare,

Is our first fervent morning pray'r;  
To this we quaff the ev'ning bowl,  
Till suns beneath our ocean roll.

36.

[illegible]



**H**ANOVER, Oct. 27. The king was very much entertained at the hunt of wild boars the 21st inst. in the forest of Osterwald, a great number of boars being killed; and after the sport his majesty, with the nobility that attended him, dined under five tents that were pitched for that purpose, and returned about 5 o'clock the same evening.—The treaty with the elector Palatine is just signed, and contains the following articles.

1. The indemnification of the demands of his electoral Palatine highness is fixed at 1200000 florins, according to their value in Holland; of which the Empress-queen is to pay 500,000; the remaining 700000 by the king and the States-General, observing the proportion kept in former treaties. The payment to be made at three times; the first of 600,000 florins and the two others of 300,000 each.
2. The privilege of *Non-Appellande* for the dutchy of Deuxponts is granted to his Electoral highness, as well as the expectation of succeeding to the fief of Ossinaw, after the extinction of the male branch of the house of Bade Bade.
3. His said Electoral highness shall concur with the other electors in the affair of the election of a king of the Romans, observing the customs prescribed by the laws and constitutions of the empire.
4. He shall also join with them in settling the articles of capitulation of the king of the Romans, future emperor.

But this treaty, it is said, is conditional, and to be void if some other points, not yet settled, be not agreed to.

Dresden, Nov. 5. By letters from Grodno we are informed, that the high chancellor of Poland proposed the following articles to the consideration of the dyet.

1. The augmentation of the crown army, which, however, his Polish majesty refers to the decision of the States, lest this article, which occasioned the fruitless separation of the preceding dyets, should also make the present one break up abruptly.
2. The abuses that have crept into the administration of justice.
3. The improvement of the mines of Olkusz.
4. The setting up of manufactories.
5. To put the cities and towns in a flourishing condition, by encouraging arts and commerce.
6. To make the successors of the former high treasurers give an account of their administration.
7. To resume the conferences with the ministers of foreign powers.

But before the diet could come to any resolutions upon these or any other points relating to the government of that unhappy kingdom, their proceedings were all arrested by the *Veto* of one single repre-

sentative, named Swidzinski, who protested against any further deliberation until the demands he had made were all complied with (see p. 525.) and as those demands could not be complied with, in the term prescribed for the fitting of the diet, it broke up on the 26th ult. as all former diets have done for many years, without coming to any one resolution, tho' almost every post brings an account of their frontiers being ravaged, and their people murdered, or carried into slavery, by the Heyducks. And the next day after the breaking up of the diet his Polish majesty set out on his return to Warsaw, in order to hold a *senatus concilium*.

Hambourgh, Nov. 14. We hear that the grand dutchess of Russia is pregnant; and that there is a marriage on foot between prince Lewis of Mecktembourg-Schwerin, and the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, fourth sister to the reigning duke of that name.

Paris, Nov. 17. The king has erected into a dutchy, the estate of Vaujours, belonging to Madam de Pompadour, and that lady is to enjoy all the prerogatives which were granted to Madam de Montespan by Lewis XIV. and which she is from henceforth to enjoy with the title of the dutchess of Cressy.—The states both of Britany and Languedoc have at last given their consent to the raising the 20th penny, or land tax of 1s. in the pound.—The parliament of Paris has by an arret ordered that process shall issue in 24 hours against any ecclesiastick, who shall disobey any of their former arrets relating to the refusal of the sacraments; notwithstanding which the vicar of the parish of St. John en Greve has been suspended from all his functions by the archbishop, for having administered the sacraments to a person, without having required a certificate of confession. Thus the clergy of France are under a sad dilemma: If they require such a certificate, they are punished by the civil power: If they do not, they are interdicted by the spiritual.

Madrid, Oct. 24. The Portuguese colony of St. Sacrament having refused to submit themselves to his catholic majesty, and opposed the officers and party sent to take possession of it in his name, in pursuance of the treaty concluded with the late king of Portugal, a courier was yesterday dispatched to Lisbon with heavy complaints upon this head; and to demand that his most faithful majesty should enjoin his commanders in that country, not to oppose the execution of the said treaty.

Naples, Oct. 6. The king has established a company of manufacturers at Modifina, for the making of silks and camblets, who are not for ten years to pay any duty for the materials they may have occasion

to make use of in their manufacture; and the king has promised, that no silk shall hereafter be exported till they are fully supplied.

*The Monthly Catalogue for November, 1752.*

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*The Answers to the arithmetical and geometrical Questions in June, shall be in our Appendix; as also the pious and charitable Legacies of the late Bishop of Gloucester, &c.*

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*About the Middle of January will be Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1752, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, General TITLE, curiously engraved, Compleat INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
D E C E M B E R, 1752.

**The CAUSE of ELECTRICITY and VITALITY explained.**

*As the Nature, Cause, and Effects of Electricity is now the Subject of Inquiry all over Europe, we shall give some Extracts from what has lately been published upon it by the ingenious Mr. FRETTE, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*



**I**N a Treatise of his upon the causes of electricity, he proves, that the electrical fire and force does not arise from any part of the apparatus itself; because nothing we know of can send out of it a quantity of matter, but there must be less of that matter remaining, after it has been so discharged; whereas, it cannot be shewn, but that the ball of glass, after ever so many times using, remains as fit for the same use as at first. Therefore he supposes, they are produced from the air they are moved in; which is the more probable, as the most ancient and ablest philosophers have looked upon the animal and vegetable world as actuated by fire; and that they are nourished by water, and what it contains. If this be allowed, then the air seems to be universally impregnated with this fire, but so dispersed, as not to hurt the animals in respiration; and from the nature of it, he supposes it to be as similar in its parts, and that these parts have as great a propensity to adhere to one another, as we find the different parts in all natural bodies have. If then these fiery particles be forced into a closer contact than they are, when uniformly dispersed thro' all nature, they become lightning, or a fire of more or less force, as more or less parts of this elementary fire are got together.

This principle being laid down, he confirms it by many effects that fall daily under our observation, and by experi-

ments that may be easily made; and concludes, that the air, which is violently rubbed betwixt your hands and a glass tube, or betwixt a glass ball whirled briskly, and a piece of leather, as they are used in electrical experiments, leaves behind it that quantity of agitated fire that causes electricity.

After having thus explained the cause, he then shews,

First, Why in electricity, fire proceeds from an electrical body, so as to light into a flame many different compositions.

Secondly, Why a tube of glass, when rubbed so as to be made electrical, will not only attract to it, but repel from it alternately any light body, as leaf-gold, feathers, and the like: And also, why it will seem to send from it a quantity of wind, with a singing small noise, if you hold it near your ear.

Thirdly, Why when any unelectrified body touches any thing electrified, the electricity breaks off with a smart crack, and a spark of fire.

Fourthly, Why any number of men, who are joined together by holding a metallick body betwixt them, if one of them touch a piece of iron electrified, shall feel a violent concussion, in proportion to the largeness of the body electrified.

And after having explained and accounted for these phenomena in electricity, he observes, that what the ancients called *anima mundi*, now seems to be this elementary fire, with which every thing in nature as well as the air is more or less impregnated, from which consideration, says he, I will venture to give a reason for that which has hitherto puzzled every body that has thought about it; which is, why the sensitive plant shrinks, and, from a turgid and vivid appearance, immediately becomes languid, and hangs its leaves, on the touch of any other body or thing.

Now, from this my conjecture on electricity, if you will suppose with me, that

as all things, which stand in the common nature of this lower world, have this fire equally dispersed, and have more or less of it only as they are in this or that place, where more or less of it is offered to be received by them, or as they are in their own natures capable of receiving more of it than others are (as I think has been shown by the electrical experiments before mentioned) and then likewise suppose the nature of the sensitive plant is to have more of this fire in it than there is in any other plant or thing; then it must, by the nature of it, when any of them touches it, impart a great deal of its fire into that thing by which it is touched; because that had less of it than was in the sensitive plant. Therefore, till the sensitive plant has had time to recover its vigour, by receiving from the air more of this fire, its leaves and branches hang in a languid state, from the great loss of its spirit and fire.

To illustrate this, if you set any small tree in a pot upon a cake of resin, and then electrify the tree, even tho' it were a willow, it would grow extremely turgid, so as to erect its leaves, to the great wonder of the beholder; and the moment you touch even but one of its leaves, the whole tree becomes as languid as the sensitive plant would be, if touched by any body or thing.—This, I think, seems to me, to give as great a proof of the truth of my conjecture of the sensitive plant, as the nature of the thing can admit of.

Then with regard to animal life, we may observe universally, that youth abounds with infinitely more spirits than age doth, as well in the human species as in the brute creation; as it is clearly seen in children, compared to adults; as also in lambs, in colts, in kittens, and almost all other young, they being much more vigorous than their dams are generally seen to be. Now the reflection I would make on this, is, that if life in them, and in all nature, be owing to the same fire as causes electricity, then, from thence may proceed the danger of lodging old people with young children; who, by long experience, have been found to draw from young children their natural strength; the old people having in them a less proportion of this fire than young ones seem to have.

And he concludes this Treatise with some observations on the cause of blains in mankind, and blights on trees.

Together with the foregoing Treatise, there was lately published, by the same author, another, on the *Nature and Property of Fire*, wherein, after shewing that Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Boerhaave, and the

bi. shop of Cloyne, have considered fire as the sole mover, under God, of all nature, he supposes, that this world is a machine, and that all the creatures of it are kept alive, and in a regular and an invariable order, not liable to contradict its great Contriver's laws; so that, of course, some regular cause of these effects must be invariably ordained.

This cause he takes the sun to be, and therefore calls him the *cor mundi*, as being the constant remitter of fire to the earth, and the fountain and only source of all the fire in this world; which he proves thus:

That as the rays of light proceeding from the sun, by collecting them either with a concave or convex burning-glass, produce the strongest fire on the earth; so one of these consequences must follow: Either that the strongest power of anything in the universe may derive its force and efficacy from the weaker, which every thing in nature shews to be false; or else, if you grant it me, that the power given by the sun is stronger than any that can be produced by the operations of man, the thing I contend for is proved.

And to prove, that the heat of the sun is more intense, than from any other materials, he quotes Dr. Boerhaave, who says, "That fire is every where equally dispersed; and that the greatest effect that any fire can perform, is, in a moment's time, to turn a flint into glass; which effect (says he) is peculiar to Mr. Vilette's mirror."

And, "That a lime-stone, which would endure the utmost efforts of the hottest furnace for many months, being exposed to the mirror, instantly passes with a little hiss into glass."

Our author next proves, that fire is an element not capable of any alteration, increase, or diminution; after which he says, we may observe throughout all nature, that a continued motion and agitation are necessary to every being in the universe, in order to refresh it, and repair its decay; as by giving respiration to all animals they receive fresh air, which plainly leaves its fire behind to be conveyed over the whole body, in order to give it the warmth and comfort it enjoys; for nothing in nature can have any warmth but what proceeds from fire only.

Then to prove that the same fire, which is universal in nature, is demonstrably the same which gives life to all creatures on this earth; suppose, says he, any creature: And as a cat is supposed to be endued with as strong a proportion of life as any other animal, suppose a cat was placed with a lighted candle, or any other portion

portion of fire, in a certain space of common air, and you will find that the life of the candle, and that of the cat, equally depended on the existence of the fire in the air universally dispersed.

This experiment may be tried, by putting the candle, or some fire, with the animal, into a cold oven, the door of which may be shut up and luted so close, that no more air can be admitted than was there at first; and if a glass was fixed with some putty into it, the observer may perceive, that each subsisted by the fire before-mentioned, appertaining to the air in the oven, which before was in common with that in the room to which the oven belonged.

Now if it be found, that as soon as the candle or fire is extinct, the cat that instant dies; what man, let him be ever so much prejudiced, can deny, that they were subsisted by the same element? And it is a known fact, that if, instead of the animal, you add another candle, they will remain lighted just as long, and no longer, as when the candle and cat were there together.

To prove a propensity to cohere in all similar parts of matter, our author brings the two following examples: I will suppose, says he, two drops of water lying near each other on a woollen cloth; to prove how tenacious water is, you may see them each taking the shape of a globe, hugging themselves as close as tho' they had no tendency to any thing in nature but their own class, and you will find this verified; for if, by chance, they come to the least contact, the smallest drop is absorbed into the biggest with as great a rapidity as light passes from the sun.

It is just the same with salts, and all other things, which universally float in the common air, as fire does: They both shew the propensity before spoken of, to adhere to such parts of the same kind as they shall meet: For instance, you may observe, that if nitre once affects a picture, a wall, or the like, the air deposits its salts of that kind where it is invited by the first similar parts, and not from the vulgar mistaken notion, that such a thing produces another thing; which would be no less than making one thing a creator of another.

Now the consequence of what I have said, produces thus much, that if the smaller parts of water, or salts, are ever liable to be absorbed by the larger, because of their natural connexion, what doubt can be made, why fire, which is found to be the most penetrating, and the most similar to itself, of any of the elements; why, I say, does not fire shew,

from the foregoing reason given for the union of all water, and the like, that it must have this adherency likewise, that is shewn to be in water?

And to prove that fire ever subsists in the air, he gives the following experiment: Take a round lump of iron as big as your fist, heat it in a smith's forge, to the degree which is called a welding heat, then take it out of the fire, and with a pair of bellows blow cold air on the before-heated iron; and the consequence will be, that the iron will melt as effectually, as if it had been acted upon by the most fervent fire.

Now if the cause before given for melting any metal be the true one, then it will follow, that tho' the lump of iron, when taken out of the forge, has not fire enough in it to separate the cohesion of its parts; yet it plainly from hence appears, that the air abounds, at all times, with so much fire, as, when blown into this lump of iron, to leave so much more fire behind, as, being joined with the larger quantity of fire which it received from the forge, becomes powerful enough to melt it.

And a little further he says, If I can prove, that at all times, and in all places, on the highest mountains, and in the lowest vallies, in garrets and cellars of all houses, so much fire can be collected as will fire gun-powder, which I aver is true: I will leave the world to judge, if there be need of any greater proof of its residing in the air.

And he concludes with bringing several examples for proving, that all things in nature are created with a great attraction of this fire in the air, so that, says he, if any part of the animal body has less of it, in proportion, than there is in the air, it must, according to the common laws of nature, be endued with it, whether the animal will or not: But when we come to examine the use and contrivance of the organs of respiration, we may soon be satisfied with a wonderful proof, that all animals are, in fact, a fire-engine: For, as soon as the lungs have received an inspiration from the common air, that fire, which is ever found in all air, will be instantly dispersed through the pulmonary vessels into the blood; and as that blood is ever nourishing and refreshing some parts with some of it, and imparting its fire through the nerves, from the various motions of the whole, instead of a nonsensical nervous fluid, which never has, nor can be demonstrated (the nerves not being pervious,) the consequence must follow, that the lungs hereby becoming deprived of their usual quantity, and desirous of that

that which every stone, and log of wood desires and receives through the universe with the utmost greediness; why, I say, may not the lungs become as active to reach and expand themselves for more, as often as the lungs are robbed of it, as the leaf-gold is shewn to be the receiver of fire from any thing which abounds, and gives it to any thing that has less of it?

This will lead me to ask a question, which has hitherto never been solved: It is this: Whence proceeds that heat, which is ever the concomitant of life in all creatures? Allow me but my conjecture, and a power sufficient for muscular motion is established; which is capable of pervading the solidity of the nerves with as rapid motion, and surely with as great probability, as electrical fire passes an iron-wire, to any given length, as swift as light.

To which he a little further adds thus: From hence I conclude, as all men know, that the air which has once been breathed through the lungs is no more fit for respiration; as is found by attempting to use it after having breathed it under the bed-cloaths; and, if you grant what I am contending for, I think I have fully proved, that the air, which is received into the lungs, as often as it is so, leaves its fire in the blood.

Now, if any creature has this fire given to the blood, as I think it can be proved it has, I may suppose, that in the fabric of the animal there will, as long as life shall last, be a quantity of this fire reserved in store, as in a garison, to answer all the demands, whenever the intelligencers shall call for the use of it. Indeed, on certain occasions, it will not answer the call so quick, after any violent discharge of it, as before; for when the body has been too much agitated by any passion, or violent motion, it appears to have lost so much of that spirit with which it was agitated, as to become languid, like a sensitive plant after it has been touched with any other thing; so that from thence it requires some time to repair it again.

REFLECTIONS ON VANITY. *By the Marquis of HALIFAX.*

**T**HE world is nothing but vanity cut out into several shapes.

Men often mistake themselves, but they never forget themselves.

A man must not too entirely fall out with vanity, as not to take its assistance in the doing great things.

Vanity is like some men, who are very useful, if they are kept under, and else not to be endured.

A little vanity may be allowed in a man's train, but it must not sit down at table with him.

Without some share of it, mens talents would be buried like ore, in a mine unwrought.

Men would be less eager to gain knowledge, if they did not hope to set themselves out by it.

It sheweth the narrowness of our nature, that a man that intendeth any one thing extreaimly, hath not thought enough left for any thing else.

Our pridemaketh us over-value our stock of thought, so as to trade much beyond what it is able to make good.

Many aspire to learn what they can never comprehend, as others pretend to teach what they themselves do not know.

The vanity of teaching often tempereth a man to forget he is a blockhead.

Self-conceit driveth away the suspecting, how scurvily others think of us.

Vanity cannot be a friend to truth, because it is restrained by it; and vanity is so impatiently desirous of shewing itself, that it cannot bear the being crossed.

*An Account and Description of WALTON BRIDGE. (See the VIEW annexed.)*

**T**HE bridge over the Thames at Walton, was erected in pursuance of powers granted to Samuel Dicker, Esq; of that place, by an act of parliament passed in the year 1747; and the bridge was finished in August, 1750.

It being foreseen that an opposition would be made to this act, by the barge owners, and others concerned in the navigation, a plan was printed, and given to the members, exhibiting the adjacent country, and spot of ground where it was to stand, and the dimensions of the principal arches, which being contrived to make more room for the current of water than there was before, all the objections of that kind were answered. But it will not be improper to give the substance of the printed reasons for the bill, in answer to those and all other objections urged against it. Those reasons were as follows.

1. The utility of bridges in general.
2. That the distance between the two next on that river, viz. Kingston and Chertsey bridges, was greater than between any two from Reading to Kingston, which is above 55 miles by water.
3. That ferries are sometimes dilatory, dangerous, and uncertain; and the ferry-men often abusive, and in the night exacting.

4. That passengers are obliged to go three miles about to a place but one mile distant.



5. That Shepperton ferry is not passable in floods.

6. That as the bridge is to be carried from Cowes-hill on Walton side in Surrey, to Windmill-hill in the parish of Shepperton, Middlesex, the two highest opposite banks between London and Windsor, which are never overflowed, the passage to the bridge will be always safe.

7. The bridge to leave six foot water-way more than before, so that no fall or increase of motion will be in the stream.

8. The bridge to be built on such principles as will obviate all objections as to the navigation, the dimensions of the middle arch being 132 feet, which is much longer than any west country barge, and 26 feet high in the greatest flood.

9. The largest barges cannot be in danger of striking against the stone piers (as objected) because they require 4 or 5 feet water, and the piers standing where the water is but 2 feet deep, they will be on ground before they come to the piers \*.

10. The objection as to the rapidity of the river is without foundation, this place being 10 miles above the flow of the tide, and the stream is but at the rate of 3 miles in an hour; whereas at Fulham and Westminster it never runs at less than the rate of 5.

11. The objection on account of the twist of the river has no weight; for it runs strait here 600 yards, so that the largest barges may be brought into a strait line with the middle arch 400 yards above the bridge, and will proceed so 200 below it. The bargemen with their poles may always manage their barges, and as the bridge cuts the stream at right angles they cannot go wrong.

12. This bridge is to be built at the sole expence of a private gentleman, who can have nothing but the convenience and welfare of the publick in general, and his neighbours in particular, for his motive, since the expence will be so great, that there is no probability that the toll at a place so far from London can ever repay him. If it will, the use of the bridge will be the greater, and the gentleman's offer more acceptable to the publick.

13. That the publick has a right to the more commodious passage of any river, tho' it be some prejudice to private persons who keep ferries.

Lastly, That it was not necessary to get the concurrence of private persons, as insinuated in the reasons against the bill, because Mr. Dicker could not be under any obligation to consult them, whether he should or should not lay out 10,000l.

for the publick utility, especially as the design cannot but be executed in a proper manner, since it is to be brought before the legislative powers for their sanction, which whether it deserves or not, depends upon their approving the foregoing reasons; to which may be further added, that the whole is to be executed, both as to architecture and expence, by natives of this kingdom only, without the assistance of any foreigner † whatsoever.

It may not be improper to take notice of the conveniencies (which were proved to the committee of the house) that would result from the carrying into execution this publick-spirited undertaking, and the necessity for a bridge in this place.

This necessity arises, in a great measure, from the increase of buildings and inhabitants in and about the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, in the counties of Surrey and Middlesex particularly; which require more convenient means of communication, than formerly: And it was observed, that there was no bridge betwixt Kingston and Chertsey, both which are county bridges, and at the distance of ten miles from each other; and that the new one proposed would be in the midway between both, and would be a means to extend the commerce of the two counties, to counties more remote. That villages and small towns are dependent one upon another for the conveniences of life; for further illustration, one has a butcher and baker; another a blacksmith and farrier; another a physician; another a surgeon; another an apothecary; another a brewer, a wheelwright, &c. That manufacturers and labourers of one kind live in one village, those of another kind in another; and as these people must pass from one to the other, to make their passages easy, safe, convenient, and quick, is as profitable to their employers, as to the labourers themselves, who may be enabled to work the proper hours, and go and return at all times. It was still more particularly observed, that butchers, as well as others, who live on the Surrey side, are to be next morning early at Hounslow or Smithfield markets, or at fairs, and have been obliged to pass the ferry over night, and lie out from their homes, in order to avoid the delay and uncertainty of passing the next morning, and the danger also in dark and foggy mornings, especially as it generally fell out, as well in other ferries as this, that there was no getting over, but at the humour of the ferryman, and seldom before 7 or 8 in the morning.

\* For security of the smaller barges (and also of the stone pier) that they may not be carried against the stone pier by the stream, or for want of care, a strong post is erected to keep them off it.  
† This alludes to M. Labelye, the architect for Westminster Bridge, who is a Swiss.

Then, as Shepperton and Walton have a right of inter common, as it is called, there was equal danger and trouble in getting sheep and cattle backwards and forwards in a ferry boat, nor could the cows swim over without risking being lost, the banks on one side, as at Lalam, and other places, being high.

The nobility and gentry, many of whose seats are in these parts, must find a very agreeable benefit from this laudable undertaking being carried into execution; especially, as the ferries are dilatory, dangerous, and at times impracticable. Shepperton ferry was noted to be particularly so: Walton ferry still more so: Hampton ferries are long ferries, and, when the wind is high, both troublesome and dangerous to man and horse, and all sorts of carriages.

Kingston and Chertsey bridges are narrow and bad.

The road from Kingston to Walton on the Surrey side, is deep and bad, often impassable by reason of the floods and mills pouring up the water on the river Mole, &c. The road from Walton to Chertsey on the Surrey side, is also deep, watery, and dangerous.

Whereas the roads to Kingston, or Chertsey, from Walton, &c. thro' Middlesex, are not only good, but nearer, and very convenient at all times, either for man, or horse, or carriages.

Here follows a description of this bridge at Walton.

It consists of four stone piers, between which are 3 large truss arches of beams, and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps; under those 3 large arches the water constantly runs; beside which, are 5 other arches of brick work on each side, to make the ascent and descent the more easy; but there is seldom water under any of them, except in great floods, and four of them on the Middlesex side are stopp'd up, being on high ground where the floods never reach.

The middle arch, when viewed by the river side, affords an agreeable prospect of the country, beautifully diversified with wood and water, which is seen thro' it to a considerable distance, and makes an excellent back landscape.

The prodigious compass of this great arch, to a person below, occasions a very uncommon sensation of awe and surprize, as it appears like an over-stretch, or an extreme; and his wonder and attention are raised, when he proceeds to take notice, that all the timbers are in a falling inclination (there not being discoverable one upright piece) and considers also the

very small dimensions of the piers that support the whole.

In passing up the bridge, when you come past the brick work, the vacant interstices between the timbers yield a variety of prospects at every step, which when at the center are seen to a greater advantage. But tho' each side of the road is very well secured by the timber and rails to the height of 8 foot; yet as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures even with the eye are large enough to admit the passage of any person to go thro', provided he climbs, or is lifted up, and as the water is seen thro' every opening at a great depth below, those who are not used to such views cannot approach the side without some little fear.

These openings between the braces and rails might have been easily closed with boards, but they are left so to admit a free passage for the wind and air, to keep the timber more sound, and that any the least decay might be at once perceived, and repaired.

If there be any thing wanting in this bridge, it is only a larger quantity of earth upon it; as a greater weight would not only strengthen its parts, but the earth might be disposed, to lessen the ascent and descent; for, as at Maidenhead, Kingston, Datchet, Fulham, and perhaps all other wooden bridges, so in this, if a person is standing at rest and attentive, while a horse or carriage comes hastily over the widest arch, he will perceive some motion or spring from the elasticity of the timbers; which cannot be in arches of stone or brick; and might be prevented in this at Walton, by a greater pressure of earth or pavement, which would increase its solidity, the parts being so contrived, and the abutments so secured, that it is susceptible of any weight. Upon the whole, it is, without doubt, a noble work, and very well worth the trouble of going many miles to take a view of it.

Walton Bridge is distant in measured Miles,

from		from	
London	16	W. Byfleet	3 N.E.
Richmond	7	W. Weybridge	2 East
Kingston	5½	W. Chertsey	3½ East
Ether	2½	N.W. Stains	5½ S.E.
Claremont	3	N.W. Windfor	10 S.E.
Cobham	4	N.E. Coinbrook	8 S.E.
Epsom	8	N.W. Uxbridge	11 S.E.
Leatherhead	8½	N.W. Harrow	13 South
Dorking	11	N.W. Hounslow	6 S.W.
Guildford	13	N.E. Twickenham	5½ S.W.
Ripley	7	N.E. Hampton	3 S.W.
Woking	3	N.E. Sunbury	1½ S.W.

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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 502.

*The next Speech I shall send you in the Debate, begun in your last, was a Reply made by L. Bæbius Dives, to what had been said against his Motion; which was in Substance as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

8 I R,

**A**S there is no gentleman whose opinion I have a greater regard for, than for that of the honourable gentleman who spoke last, and as his knowledge and integrity are so well known, that his opinion must always have great weight with every gentleman here, I hope the house will give me leave to add a few words to what I have before said in favour of this bill, by way of answer to the objections he has been pleased to make against it. As to the maxim of policy, which he says ought always to be followed by a trading nation, I really do not know what maxim he means, unless it be that which says, that no restraint ought ever to be laid upon trade, but that it ought always to be left to pursue its natural course. If this be the maxim referred to, the present flourishing condition of our commerce, manufactures, and navigation must convince us, that it is a general maxim, which, like most others, admits of a multitude of exceptions; and I hope to shew, that this bill is founded upon what has always been thought to be a very just, prudent, and necessary exception.

Let us but recollect, Sir, the many laws we have for laying restraints upon trade, especially those of Edward III. and queen Elizabeth, and we must allow, that most of our

Mr. A——B——r,

December, 1752.

present manufactures were owing to restraints upon trade; and if we will but look back to the famous act of navigation in the reign of Charles II. or the act passed in the same reign for making it felony to export sheep or wool out of the kingdom, we must confess, that the great improvement of our navigation, as well as manufactures, is chiefly owing to restraints laid upon trade. Some of these restraints may, now that our trade is established, seem to be unnecessary; but the success that attended those restraints in the infancy of our trade, must point out to us one general exception from this general maxim, which is, that we ought never to allow any of our rivals in trade to make an advantage by our people, or by our native commodities, if by any restraint we can confine that advantage to ourselves, and this exception militates much more powerfully against those who may probably be our enemies, than against those who in all probability will be our friends and allies in the next war we happen to be engaged in.

It is upon this exception, Sir, that the present bill is founded; and upon this exception, it must be allowed, that it has as solid a foundation as any bill of the same nature can have; for as to the prince who is the patron of the infant East-India company, against which this bill seems chiefly to be designed, we can never expect, that he or any of his successors will be our friend, whilst we have the good fortune to have the present royal family upon our throne, or to be in close alliance with the house of Austria; therefore the Hon. gentleman needs be under no concern about what may, or may not, irritate that prince; Our only concern ought to be, and I

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hope always will be, rather to prevent the effects, than to lessen the motives, of his displeasure; for the latter can never be totally removed, but by such a revolution in our government, as will never be attempted by any man, who has a true regard either for our liberties or our religion.

For this reason, Sir, if this bill can any way tend towards preventing the effects of that prince's displeasure, it must be allowed to be a good bill; and it must be allowed, that next to that of diminishing his power, the best method for this purpose is to prevent its increase; but do not we know by experience, that a flourishing trade, especially an East-India trade, adds to the power of every country where it is established? Can we then balance a moment about doing all that is in our power, for preventing the establishment of such a trade in the country of a prince, who is all probability will be one of our most inveterate enemies? But this is not all, Sir; the establishment of this trade will bid fairer for incroaching upon our own East-India trade, than any such trade hitherto set up in Europe; for every one knows, that Hambourg is the great mart for all those commodities which we bring from India, and which cannot be consumed here at home; and every gentleman may see by a glance of his eye upon the map, that the passage from Embden to Hambourg is much easier, safer, and cheaper, than the passage from London to Hambourg. Is it then possible to doubt of its being incumbent upon us to restrain our own people from contributing towards the establishment of this trade? Can any one suppose, after what the Hon. gentleman himself has said, that a ready and cheap access to insurance upon their ships and cargoes, will not promote the establishment of this trade?

Sir, I have so good an opinion of the understanding and judgment of

the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that as it is always with diffidence I oppose his sentiments, so I am proud to find them in any case the same with mine; therefore I was glad to hear him admit, that the business of insurance is of great advantage to trade in general, as well as to every particular branch; but says he, if there were no such thing as insurance, there would nevertheless be some trade, because some men would be so adventurous as to carry it on at their own sole risk. In this I shall readily join with him; but then he must join with me in admitting, that in such a case, men of small fortunes could never with any sort of prudence embark in any foreign trade; and he did admit, that even merchants of large capitals, could not carry on their commerce with such security and ease as they do at present; to which I shall add, that if there were no insurance, even such merchants could not push their commerce to such an extent as they do now by this method of insurance; for a merchant of 20,000*l.* capital may embark 15,000*l.* upon one bottom, when he knows, that by insuring her he cannot lose above 8 or 10*l.* per cent. but it would be the height of imprudence in him to embark half that sum upon one bottom, were he by himself alone to run the whole risk.

But, says the Hon. gentleman; our great companies do not insure at present; and it would be the interest of the Embden company to stand their own insurers, which we shall force them to pursue by passing this bill. Sir, I shall grant that the great East-India companies, such as that of Holland, France, and England, do not insure, nor have any occasion to do so, because the loss of two or three ships would not much affect their capital or credit; but there is not another East-India company in Europe that does not, and it would be madness in the Embden company not to insure; for, considering the smallness

smallness of their capital, the loss of two or three ships without any insurance, would ruin them past recovery. The Hon. gentleman himself has told us, that he sometimes stands his own insurer, but at the same time he confesses, that he does not always, and even admits that it would have been imprudent in him to risk all his adventures without insurance; yet his private fortune is, I believe, alone equal, or very near equal to the Embden company's whole capital: How much more imprudent then would it be in them to risk all their adventures without insurance, as their adventures will generally consist of the far greatest part of their capital, whereas the Hon. gentleman's, I believe, seldom, if ever, amounted at once to one year's produce of his estate?

Thus, Sir, it appears from what the Hon. gentleman himself confesses, that it would be imprudent in the Embden company to stand their own insurers; and indeed I should wish for nothing more than that they would do so. There would then be no occasion for such a bill as this; for by the first ship they lost, they would probably be undone. But I am persuaded they will always insure, and the high price they paid here for insurance upon the first ship they fitted out, is a proof of their being resolved always to do so, if it be possible. That price I shall admit was so high as to give their rivals a great advantage over them; but if that ship returns safe, the insurance upon the next will cost them no more than the common rate, if this bill be not passed into a law. New projects are always deemed hazardous, therefore the insurance upon such must run high, as the insurers are wholly unacquainted with the knowledge and capacity of the undertakers; but upon the safe return of their first ship, our insurers will be assured of what may be true, but what they could not before know: They will be as-

sured that, as the Hon. gentleman says, the Embden company's ships are as good, as well found and rigged, and as skilfully navigated, as the ships of our own East-India company: When they are assured of this, they will ask no higher, or but a very little higher price, than what is paid for insurance upon our own East-India ships; and thus that company will grow to maturity, which, by passing this bill, we may probably nip in the bud.

What I have hitherto said, Sir, by way of answer to the Hon. gentleman's objections, he seemed to be aware of, and therefore he laid the principal stress of his argument upon informing us, that there were insurance offices and insurers in other countries as well as in this, and that insurances might be made at as cheap a rate, and losses as speedily and safely recovered, in several parts of Europe, as here at London. If I had thought so, Sir, I should not have troubled you with this bill, nor should I push the bill, if I could be convinced of it. I know that there are insurance offices and insurers in other countries as well as here; and in some one branch, or at some one time, it may happen, that an insurance may be had as cheap, or a little cheaper than here; for as the value of the risk requires a very nice and difficult calculation, or rather cannot at all be calculated with any certainty, the price of insurance may be called a fashion, which like other fashions, is regulated by those who have the chief character amongst those who follow it, and they may at one particular time, or in one particularly branch, set too high a price here, or the chief insurers abroad may set too low a price there. With respect to the insurance from Jamaica in particular, it may probably happen, that the Dutch set sometimes a less price upon it than we do, because they regulate it according to the price from Curassow, without

duly considering that the navigation from Jamaica is much more dangerous and difficult ; for from Curassow they have the land breeze to carry them along the northern coast of South-America, until they get to the eastward of all the islands, when they may ply to the northward with great ease and safety ; and as their ships are generally stout ships and well manned, the Spanish Guarda Costa's seldom chuse to attack them. But a little experience would soon convince the Dutch, that our insurers put no higher price upon the insurance of ships from Jamaica than the risk really deserves.

Then as to the recovery of losses, Sir, it is certain, that our insurers are men of fortunes superior to any in the world ; and tho' disputes may sometimes happen, yet I am sure, I may with truth say, that they are inferior to no set of men whatever for honour and justice. When there is a real cause for dispute, it may require some time before that dispute can be determined ; but as all such disputes are usually determined by a trial at law, the suit is not near so tedious as such suits are in other countries ; and to the honour of our judges, I believe, every gentleman will grant, that a man, whether native or foreigner, may depend more upon impartial justice in this country than in any country in the world.

Whatever therefore may happen as to particular times, or particular branches of trade, I will say, Sir, that insurances are now in general cheaper and safer in England than in any country in Europe ; and of this I cannot bring a stronger proof than its being notorious, that all the trading countries in Europe now send hither for insurances ; for tho' people may for sometime go to a shop they have been long accustomed to, without being at the pains to inquire where they may meet with better usage, yet this will not long continue, if such

another shop can be found : They will all by degrees make the inquiry ; and every one, as soon as he has found a shop where he is better used, will leave that he has been accustomed to ; therefore I do not in the least doubt, but that many foreigners have made the same inquiry which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to make ; but from their continuing to insure at London, I must suppose, that very few of them made the same discovery ; for cent. per cent. is such an advantage as every man in his right senses would grasp at, when it can be fairly and honestly obtained. For the same reason, I believe, the Hon. gentleman will no longer send to Cork market for English herrings, tho' in this case there may be a convenience, which may overbalance the difference of the price, because most of our West India ships, outward bound, take in salt beef and other provisions at Cork, which is generally the chief part of the cargo ; and for the sake of stowage, and upon several other accounts, they may find it necessary to delay taking in any herrings till they arrive there. Therefore this can be no proof of people's continuing to go to an accustomed shop, after they have discovered that they may have better usage elsewhere ; and indeed it is so contrary to the nature of mankind, especially the trading part, that it can in no case be easily believed.

For this reason, Sir, I must still be of opinion, that insurances even for small sums are now in general cheaper and safer at London than any where else ; for as to very large sums, such as that which must be insured upon a trading ship bound to the East-Indies, I very much doubt whether an insurance can be found any where in Europe, except at London ; there being no other city in Europe where there are such numbers of rich moneyed men, which is one of the many advantages we reap from our publick funds, every

shilling



shilling of which may be called ready money in the proprietor's pocket; whereas a man may be possessed of a vast land estate, and yet have very little money at command, to answer a loss, should he begin to deal as an insurer. It is this command of ready money that has induced such numbers of our people to engage in the business of insuring; for besides our publick offices, there is now, I believe, as great a number of rich men who deal in that way in England, as in all Europe beside; and I am convinced, that our publick offices and private insurers in England have a larger sum of money at command, than all the other insurers in Europe together; which is another argument for proving, that insurances must be cheaper and safer here in the general, than in any other country in Europe: This makes me believe, that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Embden company, to find any where a safe insurance for such large sums as they must insure, if they be deprived of the power of insuring in England; and if they should find it impossible to insure, they must either give over the East-India trade, or they will run a very great risk of being undone in a few years. Therefore it is apparent, that by giving up the advantage we might make by insuring upon their East-India ships, we shall have at least a chance, and I think a very good one, of preventing their interfering with us in the East-India trade.

As to the advantage which the nation reaps by the business of insurance, I shall most readily grant, Sir, that it is very considerable; but surely it must be allowed, that the nation would reap a greater advantage from the trade which is insured, than it can reap from insuring upon that trade. Suppose an Embden East-India ship to be worth 100,000*l.* and insured here at the rate of 16*l.* per cent. which amounts to 16,000*l.*

we can reckon this whole sum of 16,000*l.* clear profit to the nation; but suppose that, according to the doctrine of chances, we may reckon the clear profit at 5*l.* per cent. in that case the clear profit to the nation would be only 8000*l.* Now suppose that by demolishing the Embden company, our East-India company should be able to employ yearly 100,000*l.* more in the East-India trade than they could otherwise, and that by all the money employed in that trade the nation has a clear profit of 5*l.* per cent. for I must observe, that a great part of the company's expence is clear profit to the nation, is it not evident that the nation would by this means reap a clear profit of 50,000*l.* and thus by giving up the opportunity of reaping a clear profit of 8000*l.* by insurance, the nation may probably reap a clear profit of 50,000*l.* by trade. Is not this, Sir, an advantage worth aiming at? Would it not be madness in us to risk the loss of 50,000*l.* for the sake of taking 8000*l.*?

As there is no answering or evading arguments from figures, and as the Hon. gentleman, perhaps, foresaw that they would be brought against him, he found himself under a necessity to exclaim against the monopoly of our East-India company, and propose a method for laying the trade open. Sir, I am as much as any man can be against a monopoly in any trade, which can be carried on without it; and if the East-India company made a bad use of their monopoly, I should be as ready as any gentleman in this house to make an inquiry into their conduct; but I am fully convinced, that they now do as much as they can for the benefit of the nation as well as their own; and in every branch of trade where forts and settlements must be established and maintained, and where great application as well as rich persons must

be made to foreign potentates or their ministers, a company with an exclusive privilege must be set up for carrying on the trade, or the government itself must be at all that expence. This, Sir, is the case with regard to the East-India trade more than any other: In short, it is impossible, and always will be, to carry on that trade without a company; for application must often, and almost upon every occasion, be made to some of the eastern monarchs, and these monarchs require such ceremonies, and such submissions, that it would be inconsistent with the honour of the nation, to have any such application made in the name of the nation, or of the sovereign. It would give them such a mean opinion of the nation, that it would disappoint us in every application we found it necessary to make: Whereas, when they see our company's governors making a figure, as they do and must make in the East-Indies, and are told that this governor is only the servant of a few merchants who are the subjects, and but low subjects, of a great sovereign in Europe, they form a high opinion of the power and riches of the nation; and think it their honour as well as interest to cultivate a friendship with us.

This, Sir, makes it necessary for us to have always an East-India company; and that it is so, is confirmed by the practice of all the nations in Europe, who have attempted to open a trade to India, as every one of them have for this purpose established an East-India company. Whether this company ought to be an open or an exclusive company is a question of another nature, and a question that, I am sure, cannot be determined during this session; but as to what has been proposed by the Hon. gentleman, I think, we may from experience conclude, that a company under such regulations could not long subsist, or be

able to support the forts, settlements and embassies in the East-Indies; for what he proposes is very like what was done in the year 1698, with regard to our African company, which is a trade that never required any embassies, or expensive applications to powerful princes; and yet it is well known, that from that time our African company has daily decayed, and that their forts and settlements on that coast would have been long since abandoned by them, and possessed by our rivals, if they had not been supported by the public expence. That trade, it is true, is now put upon a different footing, and such a footing as was never heard of before: How it will thrive upon this new footing, I shall not pretend to foretel; but I think, we should at least wait until we can see how that trade will prosper upon this new footing, before we venture to put our East-India trade under that or any other new regulation.

To conclude, Sir, I have, I think, clearly shewn, that the nation cannot lose above 8 or 10,000*l.* by passing this bill into a law, and that if we should thereby prevent the establishment of the new East-India company at Embden, and of course every future East-India company, we shall gain many hundreds of thousands. This is so plain, and the probability is so much in our favour, that I cannot suggest to myself so much as a plausible reason why any gentleman should be against the motion I have made, and therefore, I hope, as I said before, that my motion will be unanimously agreed to.

*The last who spoke in this Debate, was T. Sicinius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

I SHALL in a very few words sum up what I have to say upon this subject, and, indeed, it does

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not require a great many; for all the arguments made use of by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, not excepting even his arguments from figures, were founded upon suppositions that cannot reasonably be supposed, or upon facts unsupported by any proof, and such too as from the nature of things are highly improbable. He set out with supposing that the prince who is the patron of this Embden company, will always be one of our most inveterate enemies: This may be so, whilst we continue in close alliance with the house of Austria, and that house seems resolved to revindicate Silesia as soon as an opportunity offers; but how can the Hon. gentleman know or suppose, that we shall always continue in close alliance with the house of Austria? For I remember since we entered into an alliance with France against the house of Austria; and if we should do so again, we might perhaps find this very prince a more firm friend than we at that time found his ancestor.

The Hon. gentleman next supposed, Sir, that if the Embden company stood their own insurers, they would be soon undone. That this is possible, Sir, I shall grant; but I must insist, that it is highly improbable; for if an inquiry were to be made into the history of the East-India trade, I believe, it would appear, that of all the ships that have been sent thither from Europe, within the last 50 years, 19 out of 20 have returned safe and without any damage; and, I believe, it will be granted, that if but ten of that company's ships return safe before they lose one, they will be fully enabled to bear the loss of that one. But this is not all: We must not only suppose it impossible for the Embden company to stand their own insurers, but we must suppose, that if we prevent their insuring here, it will be impossible

for them to find insurers any where else for such a large sum; and to suppose that all the insurers in Holland and France, are not able to insure 100,000l or will not be willing to insure such a sum at such an extravagant price as has been already paid here, is, I think, as unreasonable a supposition as ever was supposed. I have said, Sir, an extravagant price; because, if for 50 years past not above one ship out of 20 has been lost or damaged, the insurance, according to the doctrine of chances, ought not to exceed 5l. per cent. and consequently if our insurers received 16,000l. for insuring 100,000l. upon the first Embden ship bound to India, they had 11,000l. clear profit.

Sir, I do not trouble my head about the question, whether the insurance be cheaper and safer here than in any other part of Europe: If the fact be true, that commissions for insurance are sent here from all parts of Europe, more frequently than to any other place, (which, by the by, stands unsupported by any proof) I shall grant that it may be true. But whether it be true or not, can be of no weight in the present debate; for if the Embden company can stand their own insurers, or if they can insure, tho' at a higher price, any where else, this bill can no way contribute towards preventing their establishment; and their having insured their first ship is no proof of their being resolved always to insure: It was prudent and cautious in them to insure their first adventure, which, as it is already done, we cannot prevent; but if their first ship returns safe, and makes a good voyage, their profits upon her will enable them to stand their own insurers upon the next; and if two or three more of their ships return safe before they lose one, they will probably resolve to stand always their own insurers.

But

But these I have mentioned, Sir, are not all the improbable suppositions that must be supposed for rendering this bill necessary or useful. We must next suppose, that this Embden company will, by underselling us, beat us out of the Hambourg market. This, I shall grant, is not very improbable, considering the extravagant profits which our monopoly company have always insisted on; but to give any weight to this supposition, we must add another which is highly improbable, and that is, that if we prevent the establishment of the Embden company, no other company can beat us out of that market. Now, as the French already carry on a very great trade to Hambourg, and as the passage from Gottenburg or Copenhagen is but a mere trifle more expensive than that from Embden to Hambourg, I will say, that if the Embden company could beat us out of the Hambourg market for the sale of East-India goods, the French, Danish, or Swedish companies will do the same, and the two latter lie more convenient for the markets at Petersburg, Dantzick, and all the other ports in the Baltick, than that of Embden. Consequently, either the Embden company can do no injury to our trade, should it be established, or if it could, our trade will equally suffer from some other company, should that at Embden be demolished.

This bill is therefore, Sir, either absolutely unnecessary, or it will be absolutely ineffectual. Nay, what is much worse, it is mischievous; for if the Embden company continue to insure their ships, we are by this bill to give up a certain clear profit of 10 or 12,000*l.* a year, perhaps double that sum, without so much as a prospect of any compensation; and it will be a second step towards driving from this country the whole business of insuring. An instance of this, Sir, is of the same nature with a shop; A stock of ready money, a

stock of goods, signifies nothing, unless you can procure customers: By our law against insuring French ships during the war, we not only forced them to open a shop for insurance, but we drove a great number of our own customers to their shop, and by this bill we are to drive a new number of our own customers thither; for if this bill passes into a law, not only the Embden company, but all the merchants at Embden will resort to the French shops for insurance: By this means they may gain such a credit, that in a few years France may become the chief market in Europe for insurance; for I very much fear that, notwithstanding the late increase of our publick debts, which I now find is to be deemed a national advantage: I say, I very much fear, that the number of rich men is in the wane in England, and in France upon the increase.

In short, Sir, I cannot suggest to myself any one reason for the introduction of this bill, but a selfish humour in our East India company, who cannot bear being obliged to sell at 40, or perhaps 30*l.* per cent. those goods which they have for so many years sold at 50*l.* per cent. profit; and a silly pettish humour in some others against a great prince, only because he shews a proper resentment of some projects that were formed against him not many years ago, and some that are now upon the anvil. But neither of these reasons will, I hope, be so far adopted by this house, as to induce us to pass such an unnecessary, ineffectual, and mischievous bill. On the contrary, these reasons should induce us to reject the bill with indignation, and to set on foot two inquiries of a very different nature. One, in order to discover why our East India company are so much afraid of the setting up of other East-India companies in Europe; for if they sold all Euro-  
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pear goods in India, and all Indian goods in Europe, as cheap as they could possibly be sold, they could not have occasion to be afraid of any rivals; but that they neither do so, nor have ever done so, is, I think, manifest without any inquiry; first, from the general runnour against them; secondly, from their having an exclusive privilege; and, thirdly, from the many East-India companies that have been lately set up, or attempted to be set up. Therefore, without any inquiry I may prophesy, that if we do not soon put our East-India trade upon some footing different from what it is on at present, we shall in a few years neither have a settlement, nor a ship to sail, beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

The other inquiry, Sir, which this bill ought to put us upon, is that of inquiring how it comes, that one of the greatest princes in Germany is now so closely linked with France; tho' his ancestors, for a great number of years past, were always among the first to enter into, and to support with all their might, a confederacy against that nation.

Both these inquiries, I say, Sir, ought to be the consequence of our having such a bill as this offered to our consideration; but whatever we may do in either of these respects, I hope, this house will not shew itself so like a Turkish divan, as to be governed by the selfish humour of a company of merchants, or by an insignificant pettish humour of a few courtiers; and therefore, in order to manifest our honour and independency, I hope, this bill will be rejected with disdain.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our Appendix.*]

As all the *SPEECHES* made in the *POLITICAL CLUB* are not inserted in their journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this *MAGAZINE*, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

From the *LONDON GAZETTEER*.

The *MONITOR*. No. 4.

The Excellency of true *CHRISTIANITY*, and the Unreasonableness of *INFIDELITY*.

WHAT are all the little cavils of infidelity, when examined by the clear and impartial eye of reason?—They carry with them their own confutation, and by that means defeat the cause they were made use of to support: General truths are easily discovered; and maxims, tho' of a long standing, must vanish, when reason's searching eye discovers fraud.

December, 1752.

The christian truths will stand the keenest test; the inquisitive reasoner is confounded with conviction; he sees that these are innocently pure, whose foundation no crafty sophist's art, no human force can ever shake. And will objections be made, because some things are not within our reach?—We know enough to make us happy, and to know more while we sojourn here, perhaps, would make us miserable. Our short lived senses, our feeble intellects, however considerable they may seem to us, must die away before the splendor of celestial majesty; and must be ever unable, while in this body, truly to reason upon the nature of spiritual existence. Immortality in another state will be ever teeming with new discoveries; which it is as impossible for us to arrive at the knowledge of here, as it is for the insect of a day to compass human reason. In the infinite blaze of systems that surround us, there may be some, whose inhabitants are far inferior to us in sensitive knowledge: Others there may be inhabited by beings, whose intuitive knowledge as far exceeds ours, as ours does the dull sensation of the most inactive animal. How then does it happen that some amongst us will daringly refuse divine assistance, when we find ourselves so impotent in our acutest reasonings?—The sacred record of truth still exists unaltered and unimpeach'd. That sacred person, the subject of it, is there painted in such a vivid glow of spiritual majesty, that while we gaze we must needs admire, and while we admire we surely cannot but believe we see. Infinite rewards for poor finite duties are such an advantage, that to reject the offer of the one must be totally to deny the great design of the other, and to take away the adoration due to God, by deifying our own imperfections. It is difficult to say, how we came to rely so much upon our frail abilities; it is hard to account for this in man, unless we say it springs from the pride of being thought the most significant being in the universe. But, alas! are our intellectual capacities more perfect than those of the ages that have lived before us? Has heaven vouchsafed us in this age new and more amazing communications of grace than ever were yet bestowed? Are the venerable names of Milton, Boyle, Addison, remembered now no more?—They gloried in the christian scheme; it was their pride to acknowledge their own infirmities, and that heaven's counsels are not within the reach of man. If the christian duties are acknowledged to be founded upon eternal reason, surely the faith of christians has the greatest au-

thorities for its support. The whole account of Christianity is so engaging, so unartful, so unexceptionably attested, that human reason must be its own adversary, if we do not believe in that sacred person, in all he ever did, in all he ever said.

The religious man, whose intellectual prospect is unbounded in the Christian faith, fears not the frowns of men, nor dreads the wrath of heaven. In him the true patriot, the social friend, the generous benefactor, are all united. It is not the gloomy aspect, the sour untractable temper, the rigid severity of heart, the frequent appearance at public worship, that constitute religion. No; it is cheerfulness of temper, universal benevolence, the practice of moral duties, that are the essence of true christianity: And tho' public acts of worship are reasonable, yet they ought always to be postponed to the tender considerations of my family's wants, or my neighbours's good. Such will be the tenor of his actions who passes his life here with honest freedom, and who in every circumstance of it pays his pious debts to heaven. In the cool shades of solitude and retirement, the religious man has no idle time to spare, he uses every moment. When amidst the busy swarm of vain images he is engaged in his country's service, every act of duty in him is truly an act of religion. It is not so with many, who yet in human estimation are thought worthy. To rise in the world's esteem by little sordid arts, is the ambition, not of a virtuous mind, but of a cunning selfishness. If we are influenced by worldly motives, it is the fear of losing some natural good that keeps us steady: Whereas if we act from principle, the fear of doing ill will always rise in proportion to the love we have for doing well. The boundaries of religious morality and ethical duties have ever been thus ascertained. The former is true religion, the latter worldly wisdom: And indeed the course of human affairs is such, that where we see them sometimes separated, it is but to remind us that they are more frequently united: Nay, most often the latter rides triumphant, and the former is trampled under foot. The religious man then considers his duty only as the end of his creation; and frequently falls in the world's esteem, that he may rise in the esteem of his Creator. Though storms may attack him from without, the peaceful calm within will ever enable him to outride the tempest. We must not retire from the busy scene of life too soon. There are some who place the whole of religion in a retired life, in continual addresses to the deity, when they are far removed from the

city's noise, and the whirl of faction. The chain of existence must be preserved, and not one link should be removed, till it is become no longer serviceable. Our several stations have their respective provinces, and though our share of action may be but small and inconsiderable, the welfare of the whole species cannot well exist without it; no more than a machine can be said to be in order, when the smallest wheels do not perform their office. The true Christian will never quit the scene of action, till he finds himself worn out in the service; and then retirement will be not only seasonable but necessary. This world is but the antichamber of heaven; where the evils, misfortunes, and uneven passages are the furniture we must expect to meet with, since the accommodations of life at first were the best in kind, and we have abused them by our own ill management. Perhaps the evils we complain of, are but the creatures of peevishness and discontent. Who sees not that the Christian road is a smooth and even surface, whose various paths all lead to happiness; yet the smallest deviation brings us into the rapid stream of affliction, which we might, if we would, have easily avoided. The paths to Christian perfection are certain, plain and easy, and he who travels with serenity of temper, is not, cannot be unhappy. Such fixed, secure, and unalterable rules of conduct, the light of nature never as yet afforded. By suffering we must, we ought to learn, that resignation to the will of heaven is, next to acts of virtue, the greatest duty. When the gales of life are propitious, the smiles of virtue should never favour of the least arrogance: When they swell into a tempest, the virtuous mind will still bespeak a calm, conscious that present evils are the pledges of a future good. Such is the Christian's rule of action, who with uniform and unwearied diligence moves on securely to the realms of bliss, where all is concord, harmony, and peace.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your work is likely to outlive any other Monthly Collection, that ever has, or probably will appear, and comes the nearest the spirit of the great Mr. Addison of any thing since published; I have sent you the following Essay, which I wish may suit the taste of this age; and can assure you, nothing from my pen was ever yet transplanted in your Collection before, but an Epistle on Liberty, to Ralph Allen, Esq; in your Magazine of

1746,

1746, p. 309; and a paper on Routs in that of April last, (see p. 163.) which I sent to the Covent-Garden Journal.

AN ESSAY ON CHASTITY, and the MATRIMONIAL STATE.

IT is very seldom, and with the greatest nicety, I presume to touch on the reigning virtues or vices of our age, because it is so difficult even for the most established writers long to maintain their ground, after they professedly engage in this fruitful and beaten field.

This, possibly, is one of the many reasons, why novels in every shape have of late years ingrossed the whole taste of the publick, of all which (except a few) I shall chuse to say very little, only this, that as few books as men are to be found, in which there is not such a mixture of virtue and vice as requires some pains to separate; which Mr. Addison beautifully treats of in that admirable paper, No. 564, of the Spectator.

Encouraged by this and some other eminent moderns, I shall submit the following quotation from a very virtuous author, to the censure or applause of the publick, with a few observations thereon, adapted to our times, and, I fear, too apropos to every age.

Cornelius Tacitus, in his curious Tract, entitled, *De Moribus Germanorum*, Chap. 18 and 19, of the Dutch edition, by Blaeu, has these beautiful observations on the virtues of that ancient people in the connubial state.

“Matrimony is most strictly, and above all other virtues, observed amongst them; for very few (except only their nobility) have more than one wife. Wives carry no fortunes to the husband there, but he to them. The next of kin are present at the nuptials, when presents are made by the man, not such effeminate toys as the Romans use, but a yoke of oxen, a horse properly furnished, and a suit of armour.

These are the mutual tokens between husband and wife, this the pledge and bond, and, as it were, the sanction of the marriage compact.

The meaning hereof is, that women do not think themselves exempt from all the changes and chances of life, either in war or peace; of which the oxen yoked, the horse and furniture, are proper emblems.

Thus they are to live and die, and their posterity after them. Hence they observe the strictest chastity, untainted with the modish vices of this age, and every gay amusement, and busy not themselves with over nice studies. Hence adulteries are seldom known there, and when com-

mitted are punished by the husband, who cuts off the wife's hair, and turns her out of doors in presence of her kindred and all the neighbours; nor is she ever pardoned, or to have another husband.

No one there makes sport of his vices, or complains in general of the age, as we do. This is of all most commendable, that both men and women marry but once; as they have one life only, so they marry but once; and good manners there have the force of good laws in other countries.”

To compare these genuine and moral remarks of a heathen historian with these refined ages of christianity, is a task which no consideration could render agreeable, but the hopes thereby of shaming christians into a far superior practice of these virtues of the poor unenlightened heathens. And is it credible, that we who have for so long a course of ages enjoyed the glorious gospel, should be put out of all countenance by these poor ancient people of Germany?

Alas! it is too true; for all the pious care of education, the sanctity of the best parents and preceptors, are not a sufficient bulwark against the pregnant vices of these corrupt times.

Look on the young people of both sexes, who are now entering into polite life, and you will scarce find, even among the best, any who are not bewitched with the idle fashions of the town in all its foolish and ridiculous entertainments.

The debaucheries and impudence of players, the trifling airs and more ridiculous impertinencies of fops of all degrees, and the empty shews of pomp and titles, (however mean and polluted within) catch the eyes of the young and innocent, before they have spent the morning of their lives; and the country, with all the amiable scenes of that sweet retirement, are abandoned for the saller pleasures of the town.

But after all the power of ill example and effrontery, which the amazing progress of vice is now grown to, even in the most exalted station, I shall beg leave to apply to the fair idea of virtue, what the wise man says of a word fitly spoken, that it is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver. Who then but would cry out with Cicero in those charming words, *O vita philosophia dux, virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum; unus enim dies bene & ex preceptis tuis ætus peccanti immortalitati est anteprehendus!*

Wootton, Somersetshire,  
Nov. 20, 1752.

EUGENIO.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

To the F O O L.

*— It is all men's office, to speak patience,  
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;  
But no man's virtue, nor sufficiency  
To be so moral, when he shall endure  
The like himself.* Shakespear.

S I R,

**P**A I N and sickness are the two great evils, which men are accustomed to contemplate with terror: They are, indeed, alarming to the soul, but they are not a little heightened by the force of imagination, which often represents them to the mind as more formidable than they really are, and gives them an additional sting to afflict the sufferer. But however dreadful sickness and pain may be, when contemplated at a distance, yet, like the other scourges of Providence, they are not permitted to exercise their influence without a purpose. Men, indeed, are born to suffer, but then it is for something; either as a punishment for the wanton abuse of health, or to teach them that in this world there is no real happiness, no genuine security, but in virtue.

I hope, Mr. Fool, you will excuse me, for presuming a little to interrupt the stream of your jocularities, by sending you a few thoughts on a subject, serious and important; a subject, which I have lately had occasion to feel; and it may be permitted to those who have been sick, to have the satisfaction to contemplate the danger past, which fills the mind with a serene kind of joy, like that which the mariner feels, when he has just escaped the terrors of the deep. Sickness, which naturally carries with it a cessation of all these junctions that heighten pleasure, alters the person, who feels, as it were, from himself; while he has no appetite for enjoyment, he is at the same time labouring under the severe hand of affliction. If his mind continues in full vigour, and is capable of reflection, he then begins to wonder, that all the enjoyments of his past life now cease to succour him; nor does he find, that the recollection of them yields him so much pleasure, as they used to do in his hours of health. He is then disposed to think, that his former pleasures were lying vanities, that they only cheated his understanding, and that he has been pursuing all his life, the mere shadow of felicity, while the substance was at a distance from him. True happiness is to be measured by its intensity and duration, and if the happiness which disguises itself under the specious shew of

pleasure, but which ought in reality to be denominated folly, is reckoned intense when felt; he, who languishes on a sick bed, to his experience knows, that it is without duration; for it is now fled, like the hours of yesterday, and can no more be recalled, than the years beyond the flood.

All men who have any relish for friendship, set the greatest value upon that friend, who does not forsake them in the hours of distress; and all men, who have an uncorrupted relish for pleasure, ought to place the highest value upon that which yields the most comfortable reflections, when it can no longer be enjoyed. This is one grand purpose intended by Providence in inflicting the calamity of sickness. Men, whose passions would not permit them to rest, but lured them from one toy to another, in the vain pursuit of what was never to be found, that their ears against the voice of admonition, and charmed their eyes with fanciful illusions, which, as Shakespear finely expresses it, have no more basis than the fabrick of a vision, are now obliged to suffer awhile an eclipse of gaiety, and in place of running the giddy rounds of frolick, and midnight revelry, must languish awhile in obscurity; and happy for them, if in this period, they begin to think; for that purpose was it intended, to gain time for recollection. They for awhile make a truce with their appetites: They are to examine their tendency and force, and ought to consider, whether any thing has been gained by their irregular indulgence, and whether they could not wish, that many of the scenes of delight, falsely reckoned so, had never been shewn, or that they had never taken pleasure in them.

It was a saying of cardinal Wolsey, when he found himself abandoned by the king, and ready to be sacrificed to the resentment of the nobles: *O! that I had served my God, with as much fidelity as I have my king, he would not have forsaken me in my distress.* The cardinal had fallen from the highest pinnacle of greatness, which he had maintained with unsufferable haughtiness, and superiority; but what did all his splendid wretchedness amount to, when it only exposed him to unnumbered enemies, who at last produced his ruin?

As it is with poverty, so it is often with sickness; it serves to discover to a man his extreme insignificance, and how little his existence adds to the general weal, or pleasure of society. To-day, if he sparkles at a party of pleasure, and tomorrow is thrown upon a bed of agony, his absence but little affects those who remain; they think of him as a thing that is



is past, a flower that yesterday bloomed, but now is withered; and as he came to give them pleasure, or to join with them in it, he is cast out of their thoughts as an impertinent intruder, and is no more minded than the loathsome weed, which is trodden under foot. He receives little comfort from those gewgaws of a day, A who but lately shone with him; and the butterflies which buzzed around him, know him no more. They cannot chuse to visit the chambers of the sick, there is no incantation there; they fly from it, as from a pestilence, and have not souls formed for sympathy; and as it is natural for every one, who thinks he is departing from this world, to cast one *lingering* B *lingering* look behind, he has not from them the comfort of a falling tear; he dies unlamented, nor is there one pious drop at closing his eyes.

If sickness then thus serves to discover to a man the real estimate of his importance, and the infidelity or cold indifference of his companions, it ought to teach him to place his happiness in that which will never forsake him, and that alone is virtue. It ought to teach him, that they who encourage him in a course of licentiousness, will be the first to forsake him; and for such associations as these, a man pays very dear, who barter his innocence.

Sickness likewise teaches us how to estimate health; with what care it ought to be preserved, and how foolish those are who sell this blessing for a bauble. I am no friend to a settled gloominess of temper: A man ought to be cheerful, to maintain an eyeiness of spirit, love his friends, and doat upon his favourites; but this should be done with the grand reserve of never sacrificing virtue to gaiety, and for the transitory flashes of art and pleasantry, the lasting qualities of goodness, sincerity, and honour.

## D R A C O.

*Some EXTRACTS from An Account of the Emperor of China's Gardens at Pekin, lately translated and published here, from a Letter sent Home by a French Missionary, now employed to paint the Apartments in these Gardens.*

THE missionary, after giving an account of his journey to Pekin, and having told us that there was nothing worth attention to be met with in that whole journey of near 2000 miles, proceeds thus:

However I must except out of this rule, the palace of the emperor of Pekin, and his pleasure-houses; for in them every thing is truly great and beautiful, both as

to the design and the execution; and they struck me the more, because I had never seen any thing that bore any manner of resemblance to them, in any part of the world that I had been in before.

The palace is, at least, as big as Bignon; and consists of a great number of different pieces of building; detached from one another, but disposed with a great deal of symmetry and beauty. They are separated from one another by vast courts, plantations of trees, and flower-gardens. The principal front of all these buildings shines with gilding, varnish-work, and paintings; and the inside is furnished and adorned with all the most beautiful and valuable things that could be got in China, the Indies, and even from Europe.

As for the pleasure-houses; they are really charming. They stand in a vast compass of ground. They have raised hills, from 20 to 60 foot high; which form a great number of little valleys between them. The bottoms of these valleys are watered with clear streams; which run on till they join together, and form larger pieces of water and lakes. They pass these streams, lakes, and rivers, in beautiful and magnificent boats. I have seen one, in particular, 78 foot long, and 24 foot broad; with a very handsome house raised upon it. In each of these valleys, there are houses about the banks of the water, very well disposed; with their different courts, open and close porticos, parterres, gardens, and cascades; which, when viewed all together, have an admirable effect upon the eye.

They go from one of the valleys to another, not by formal strait walks, as in Europe; but by various turnings and windings, adorned on the sides with little pavilions and charming grottos; and each of these valleys is diversify'd from all the rest, both by their manner of laying out the ground, and in the structure and disposition of its buildings.

All the risings and hills are sprinkled with trees; and particularly with flowering-trees, which are here very common. The sides of the canals, or lesser streams, are not faced, (as they are with us,) with smooth stone, and in a strait line; but look rude and rustic, with different pieces of rock, some of which jut out, and others recede inwards; and are placed with so much art, that you would take it to be the work of nature. In some parts the water is wide, in others narrow; here it serpentizes, and there spreads away, as if it were really pushed off by the hills and rocks. The banks are sprinkled with flowers; which rise up even thro' the hollows in the rock-work, as if they had been

been produced there naturally. They have a great variety of them, for every season of the year.

Beyond these streams there are always walks, or rather paths, paved with small stones; which lead from one valley to another. These paths too are irregular; and sometimes wind along the banks of the water, and at others run out wide from them.

And after giving a description of the pleasure-houses, he says:

Every valley, as I told you before, has its pleasure-house; small indeed, in respect to the whole inclosure; but yet large enough to be capable of receiving the greatest nobleman in Europe, with all his retinue. Several of these houses are built of cedar; which they bring, with great expence, at the distance of 1500 miles from this place. And now how many of these palaces do you think there may be, in all the valleys of the inclosure? There are above 200 of them; without reckoning as many other houses for the eunuchs; for they are the persons who have the care of each palace, and their houses are always just by them; generally, at no more than five or six feet distance. These houses of the eunuchs are very plain; and for that reason are always concealed, either by some projection of the walls, or by the interposition of their artificial hills.

Over the running streams there are bridges, at proper distances, to make the more easy communication from one place to another. These are most commonly either of brick or free-stone, and sometimes of wood; but are all raised high enough for the boats to pass conveniently under them. They are fenced with balustrades finely wrought, and adorned with works in relief; but all of them varied from one another, both in their ornaments, and design.

Do not imagine to yourself, that these bridges run on, like ours, in straight lines; on the contrary, they generally wind about and serpentine to such a degree, that some of them, which, if they went on regularly, would be no more than 30 or 40 foot long, turn so often and so much as to make their whole length 100 or 200 foot. You see some of them which, (either in the midst, or at their ends,) have little pavilions for people to rest themselves in; supported sometimes by four, sometimes by eight, and sometimes by sixteen columns. They are usually on such of the bridges, as afford the most engaging prospects. At the ends of other of the bridges there are triumphal arches, either of wood, or white marble; formed in a very pretty

manner, but very different from any thing that I have ever seen in Europe.

I have already told you, that these little streams, or rivers, are carried on to supply several larger pieces of water, and lakes. One of these lakes is very near five miles round; and they call it a meer, or sea. This is one of the most beautiful parts in the whole pleasure-ground. On the banks, are several pieces of building; separated from each other by the rivulets, and artificial hills abovementioned.

But what is the most charming thing of all, is an island or rock in the middle of this sea; raised, in a natural and rustic manner, about six foot above the surface of the water. On this rock there is a little palace; which, however, contains an hundred different apartments. It has four fronts; and is built with inexpressible beauty and taste; the sight of it strikes one with admiration. From it you have a view of all the palaces, scattered at proper distances round the shore of this sea; all the hills, that terminate about it; all the rivulets, which tend thither, either to discharge their waters into it, or to receive them from it; all the bridges, either at the mouths or ends of these rivulets; all the pavilions, and triumphal arches, that adorn any of these bridges; and all the groves, that are planted to separate and screen the different palaces, and to prevent the inhabitants of them from being overlooked by one another.

The banks of this charming water are infinitely varied: There are no two parts of it alike. Here you see keys of smooth stone; with porticoes, walks, and paths, running down to them from the palaces that surround the lake; there, others of rock-work; that fall into steps, contrived with the greatest art that can be conceived; here, natural terraces with winding steps at each end, to go up to the palaces that are built upon them; and above these, other terraces, and other palaces, that rise higher and higher, and form a sort of amphitheatre. There again a grove of flowering-trees presents itself to your eye; and a little farther, you see a spread of wild forest-trees, and such as grow only on the most barren mountains; then, perhaps, vast timber-trees with their under-wood; then, trees from all foreign countries; and then, some all blooming with flowers, and others all laden with fruits of different kinds.

There are also on the banks of this lake, a great number of network-houses, and pavilions; half on the land, and half running into the lake, for all sorts of water-fowl; as farther on upon the shore, you meet frequently with menageries for different

ferent sorts of creatures ; and even little parks, for the chase. But of all this sort of things, the Chinese are most particularly fond of a kind of fish, the greater part of which are of a colour as brilliant as gold ; others, of a silver colour ; and others of different shades of red, green, blue, purple, and black ; and some, of all sorts of colours mixt together. There are several reservoirs for these fish, in all parts of the garden ; but the most considerable of them all is at this lake. It takes up a very large space ; and is all surrounded with a lattice-work of brass-wire ; in which the openings are so very fine and small, as to prevent the fish from wandering into the main waters.

Then he gives us an account of their juts or tournaments, of their fire-works, and of the emperor's chief palace, situated just within the great gate of these gardens ; and goes on thus :

From this palace, a road, which is almost strait, leads you to a little town in the midst of the whole inclosure. It is square, and each side is near a mile long. It has four gates, answering the four principal points of the compass, with towers, walls, parapets, and battlements. It has its streets, squares, temples, exchanges, markets, shops, tribunals, palaces, and a port for vessels. In one word, every thing that is at Pekin in large, is there represented in miniature.

And after some remarks upon this town, and the emperor's retired way of living, he adds as follows :

This town therefore, in these two last reigns (for it was this emperor's father who ordered it to be built) has been appropriated for the eunuchs to act in it, at several times in the year, all the commerce, marketings, arts, trades, bustle, and hurry, and even all the rogueries, usual in great cities. At the appointed times, each eunuch puts on the dress of the profession or part which is assigned to him. One is a shopkeeper, and another an artisan ; this is an officer, and that a common soldier : One has a wheel-barrow given him to drive about the streets ; another, as a porter, carries a basket on his shoulders. In a word, every one has the distinguishing mark of his employment. The vessels arrive at the port ; the shops are opened, and the goods are exposed for sale. There is one quarter for those who sell silks, and another for those who sell cloth ; one street for porcelain, and another for varnish-works. You may be supplied with whatever you want. This man sells furniture of all sorts ; that cloaths and ornaments for the ladies ; and a third has all kinds of books for the

learned and curious. There are coffee-houses too, and taverns of all sorts, good and bad ; beside a number of people that cry different fruits about the streets, and a great variety of refreshing liquors. The mercers, as you pass their shops, catch you by the sleeve, and press you to buy some of their goods. It is all a place of liberty and licence ; and you can scarce distinguish the emperor himself from the meanest of his subjects. Every body bauls out what he has to sell ; some quarrel, others fight : And you have all the confusion of a fair about you. The public officers come and arrest the quarrellers, carry them before the judges in the courts for justice ; the case is tried in form, the offender condemned to be bastinado'd, and the sentence is put in execution ; and that so effectually, that the diversion of the emperor sometimes costs the poor after a great deal of real pain.

The mystery of thieving is not forgot in this general representation. That noble employ is assigned to a considerable number of the clearest eunuchs, who perform their parts admirably well. If any of them is caught in the fact, he is brought to shame, and condemned (at least they go thro' the form of condemning him) to be stigmatized, bastinado'd, or banished, according to the heinousness of the crime, and the nature of the theft. If they steal cleverly, they have the laugh on their side ; they are applauded, and the sufferer is without redress. However, at the end of the fair, every thing of this kind is restored to the proper owner.

This fair (as I told you before) is kept only for the entertainment of the emperor, the empress, and his mistresses. It is very unusual for any of the princes, or grandees, to be admitted to see it : And when any have that favour, it is not till after the women are all retired to their several apartments. The goods which are exposed and sold here, belong chiefly to the merchants of Pekin, who put them into the hands of the eunuchs, to be sold in reality : So that the bargains here are far from being all pretended ones. In particular, the emperor himself always buys a great many things ; and you may be sure, they ask him enough for them. Several of the ladies too make their bargains, and so do some of the eunuchs. All this trafficking, if there was nothing of real mixed with it, would want a great deal of that earnestness and life, which now make the bustle the more active, and the diversion it gives the greater.

To this scene of commerce, sometimes succeeds a very different one, that of agriculture.

agriculture. There is a quarter within the same inclosure, which is set apart for this purpose. There you see fields, meadows, farm-houses, and little scattered cottages, with oxen, ploughs, and all the necessaries for husbandry. There they sow wheat, rice, pulse, and all other sorts of grain. They make their harvest, and carry in the produce of their grounds. In a word, they here imitate every thing that is done in the country; and in every thing express a rural simplicity, and all the plain manners of a country life, as nearly as they possibly can.

He then gives us a description of the Chinese great feast, called The Feast of the Lanthorns; and concludes with a very curious account of the manners of that famous people, which is very entertaining, but too long for us to insert in our Magazine.

*Having in our Magazine of August Inst, p. 346, 347, given our Readers the Letter from the Senate of Abdera to HIPPOCRATES, entreating him to come and cure DEMOCRITUS of Madness, together with HIPPOCRATES's Answer, we shall here insert the following, to complete the Story.*

*HIPPOCRATES to his Friend DAMAGETUS, concerning the Condition he found DEMOCRITUS in: Being a severe Satyr upon Man.*

I FOUND my patient just as I expected. He is not mad, but rather they that thought him so. He is exceeding wise, and has taught me wisdom. As soon as I came to Abdera, the people flock'd about me in great numbers to welcome me, and when I refused to go to any house, till I had seen Democritus, they ran before me, calling out upon Jupiter to assist me. I comforted them, by telling them, that it being the season of the Etesian winds, his disease could not last long. They conducted me behind a tower upon a hill, whence I could plainly see the habitation of this philosopher, about the middle of the descent. He was then without doors sitting upon a stone, under a low plantane-tree, with a book upon his knee, and several others, with dissected bodies lying about him. His habit was a squalid coarse rug. He appeared wan and lean, and had a long beard. I observed he sometimes wrote hastily, then paused and considered, after which he went and pored on the dissected animals, and in a little time returned to his seat. The Abderites told me, with tears in their eyes, that I might well perceive what condition he was in by his actions. I bad them be patient,

and I would go down and feel his pulse. When I approached, he was pondering upon some weighty matter, which made me to wait till he had done. It was not long before he saw me, when he saluted me in these words, Hail stranger! I answered, Hail also Democritus, thou wisest of men! Upon this, he made an apology for calling me stranger, and said he should not have done so, had he but known my name, which he therefore asked me, I told him, I was Hippocrates the physician. Then you are (replied he) the glory of the Æsculapians, whose fame has reached even me. What brought you hither, I beseech you? (continued he) But first sit down. This seat (proceeded he) you may observe is very pleasant and secure; wherein it is preferable to thrones, which are all subject to envy. As soon as I was safe, he asked me, if it was publick or private business that occasioned my coming. I told him, it was purely to see him. Then (replied he) let my house be your home. I answered, I had already been entertained by one Philopocmen, whom I asked him if he knew. What, the son of Damon (replied he) I know him very well, he lives hard by the Hermæan fountain. The same (answered I) he has been my old acquaintance. But I pray, Democritus (said I, farther to try him) what is that you are writing? To which, after some pause, he replied, A treatise of madness, with its causes and cures; for the better discovery of which, I have dissected all those animals you see there, and that not out of hatred to the works of the gods, but to discover the seat of cholery, which most commonly occasions this malady. Truly (quoth I) Democritus, you enjoy that quiet in your life, which I cannot arrive at. And why not? (answered he) Because (said I) many things interrupt that pleasure I should otherwise have. Hereupon he fell into a great fit of laughter; and upon my asking the reason, laughed more than before; which the Abderites observing aloof off, they beat their heads and tore their hair for grief. I pressed him earnestly to know what I had said; that was so very ridiculous. He answered me only, that if I could make it otherwise, I should expect a greater wonder than ever I did you. What (said I) is't not absurd to laugh at sad and serious matters? True (said he) but I find you do not rightly apprehend the occasion of my laughter, which when you come to do, I doubt not but you will think your self obliged to teach me physics in requital of the knowledge I shall teach you. You think (continued he, looking stedfastly upon me) that I laugh at both good

good and ill, but I must acquaint you, it is man only is the object of my satire. Foolish man that plays the child in all his actions, undergoes great toil and hazard for no benefit, travels to the end of the world, and searches the utmost depth of it, for what, when ordained, does but add to his disquiet. He digs 'tinto, and reads his mother's bowels, by the hands of slaves, whereof some live there, as in their native soil, and others are buried there. They are continually employed in sifting one sand from another, to extract the trifling treasure. Is it not man, also that marries, and soon after procures a divorce? That gets children, and disinherits them when he has done? That purchases land to sell again, and that was upon his neighbour, to ruin himself? To what endless changes and chances is he subject? When he is poor, he desires riches, and when he has them, either hoards them up, or lavishes them away. He violates the laws of nature and friendship by contention. Both parents and friends are at continual variance with each other, about nothing. What is really valuable, is despised, whilst that which is of no worth is best valued. Man always esteems most what is hardest to come at. When he is at sea, he longs for the pleasures of the land; and when at land, for those of the sea. In war he commends valour, and yet is at the same time a slave to sloth and luxury. How could you therefore, Hippocrates, reprove me for laughing at these enormities? Men generally laugh at another's follies, and not at their own. They that think themselves sober, laugh at those that seem to be drunk. All this (replied I) is true, but it must be imputed to the innate mutability of man's mind, and is rather to be pitied, than ridiculed: For, O Democritus, (continued I) what man is there that, when he marries, thinks of a divorce, or when he begets children, intends to disinherit them? None can foresee what shall happen to them, and every one flatters himself with hopes of success. You yet misunderstand me (replied Democritus); I blame not their weakness, but their will. They have it in their power to do better. If they would but consider the common mutability of things, that alone were enough to make them wise. Those that had the use of their reason would never look upon the matters of this world as fixed and settled. But if, on the contrary, a man would rightly weigh what he attempts, and endeavour to understand himself and his ability, he would not let his desires be so exorbitant, but follow nature, out of whose store he might be plentifully nourished and sup-

December, 1752.

plied. As a fat body is more liable to diseases, than a lean, so is an high estate ever in most danger of falling. Great minds are best known in extremities. This is, Hippocrates, the true reason of my laughter. Man's behaviour, as to virtue, (proceeded he) is yet worse than all that has been said. He affects lying, follows pleasure, and disobeys the laws. My laughing condemns his inconsiderateness, whereas he alone, of all creatures, is qualified to foresee futurities. His mutability is such, that he first hates a thing, and then applies himself to it; finds fault with navigation, and then puts to sea; speaks against husbandry, and then falls a ploughing; gets divorced from one wife, and then marries another; disinherits his children, and afterwards begets more. So that he never remains constant in any one condition whatsoever. Princes commend a private life, private persons a publick. Statesmen are for being tradesmen, as the more innocent calling; and, on the contrary, tradesmen statesmen, out of envy to their power and grandeur. Some are governed by incontinence, others by avarice. Ambition carries a third sort into the air, and then lets them fall down headlong to their destruction. Some do good, and after repent of it, and having violated the laws of friendship, turn all their commendable actions into enmity. D Wherein do these differ from beasts, or rather in what brutalities do they not exceed them? What lion will bury gold, or what wolf or tyger contend for more sustenance than he has occasion for? Both nights and days, however, are scarce sufficient for man to riot in. All brutes have there seasons of coition, but man's lust lasts the year round. How could I, Hippocrates, forbear to laugh at him that laments the loss of his goods, and yet exposes them to all the hazards of the ocean? Why should he blame the sea that swallows the vessel he had surcharged with merchandize? I must confess, such sorts of people entitle themselves, in some measure, to our pity; yet they deserve, not the help of physick, since the founder of it, Esculapius, was struck dead with thunder for his kindness to one man. I might well be thought mad for looking after the seat of madness in animals, when it is best to be found in man, who is infirmity from his very cradle. When first born, he is wholly helpless; as he grows up, loose and ungovernable; when at man's estate, vicious and intemperate; and when going to his grave, altogether miserable. Some men are continually employed in strife, others in whoredoms, rapes, drunkenness and gluttony; some

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in avarice, and others in prodigality ; so that if the walls of our neighbours houses were but transparent, we should discover some quarrelling, some debauching, some swilling, others gormandizing ; some vomiting, some raking up wealth, and others scattering it abroad. Most despise what they enjoy, and covet what is out of their reach. Some set their minds on horses, some on women, others on dogs ; some on stone, or wood ; others affect command, but very few obedience. The delight of some is in the field, of others in the forum, and of some at the theatre, to see their own frailties represented and exposed. Men are naturally so inconstant, that I question whether your art can equally please all ; for it is certain the sick are no sooner cured, than they ascribe the cause of it either to the gods or chance. Nay, some are of that untoward disposition, that they will be angry at their having occasion for your help.—This said, changing his smiles into a divine look, his long discourse ended. I told him I would carry all his excellent instructions to Coos, where, no doubt, I should be applauded for my journey, tho' I came on a fool's errand. After this, we parted, and I returned to the Abderites, whom having thanked for the opportunity they had given me of seeing Democritus, I departed, and left them under no small confusion, to think of the folly they had committed. Farewel.

DEMOCRITUS to HIPPOCRATES, after his Departure from Abdera.

YOU came to Abdera (Hippocrates) to cure me of madness, at the instigation of a foolish people who thought study and contemplation so. At that time I was writing concerning the fabrick of the world. As soon as you understood me well, you justly excused me from the imputation of frenzy, and laid it wholly on the stupid Abderites. I have dived into the depth of nature, and found out the causes of all things, witness the books I have written. If you therefore, Hippocrates, had administered hellebore to me, as being mad, you had made me so indeed, which would have brought a reflection on your art ; for that root given to a sound person, clouds his intellect, and confounds his understanding. If you had found me only contemplating, and that in an odd posture, you might have had some colour for crediting what had been suggested to you ; but finding me quite contrary in rational action, you had no reason to have such thoughts of me. A physician is not to judge of the affections and passions of man, by the eye only. He must pene-

trate the inward causes, which is the surest way to discover the disease. Farewel.

HIPPOCRATES's Answer.

IN matters of physick, success is not commended in the artist, but altogether attributed to the gods ; but where the art fails, the gods are executed, and the physician only blamed. For my part, I must own, I am yet oftentimes to seek in medicine ; neither was Esculapius himself, that invented it, arrived at the perfection of it. Your letter condemns hellebore, and that with reason in your case ; for tho' I was sent for to cure a mad-man, yet did I soon find you quite otherwise, and do acknowledge you to be the best interpreter of nature, and to have no occasion for physick. Since this accident has begot an acquaintance betwixt us, I desire a frequent correspondence with you. I have sent you a treatise of hellebore. Farewel.

The ADVENTURER, Dec. 12.

— Ille potens sui  
Lætuſque deget, cui licet in diem  
Dixisse, vixi : — Hæc.

To the ADVENTURER.

SIR,

IT is the fate of all who do not live in necessary or accidental obscurity, who neither pass undistinguished thro' the vale of poverty, nor hide themselves in the groves of solitude, to have a numerous acquaintance and few friends.

An acquaintance is a being, who meets us with a smile and a salute, who tells us in the same breath, that he is glad and sorry for the most trivial good and ill that befalls us, and yet who turns from us without regret, who scarce wishes to see us again, who forsakes us in hopeleſs sickness, or adversity, and when we die remembers us no more. A friend is he with whom our interest is united, upon whose participation all our pleasures depend ; who soothes us in the fretfulness of disease, and cheers us in the gloom of a prison ; to whom when we die even our remains are sacred, who follows them with tears to the grave, and preserves our image in his heart. A friend our calamities may grieve, and our wants may impoverish, but neglect only can offend, and unkindness alienate. Is it not therefore astonishing, that a friend should ever be alienated or offended ? And can there be a stronger instance of the folly and caprice of mankind, than their withholding from those upon whom their happiness is confessed to depend, that civility which they lavish upon others, without hope of any higher reward than a trivial and momentary

mentary gratification of their vanity, by an echo of their compliments and a return of their obeysance?

Of this caprice there are none who have more cause to complain than myself. That I am a person of some importance, has never yet been disputed: I am allowed to have great power to please and to instruct; I always contribute to the felicity of those by whom I am well treated; and, I must confess, that I am never abused without leaving marks of my resentment behind me.

I am generally regarded as a friend; and there are few who could think of parting with me for the last time, without the utmost regret, solicitude and reluctance. I know, wherever I come, that I have been the object of desire and hope; and that the pleasure which I am expected to diffuse, has, like all others, been enjoyed by anticipation. By the young and gay, those who are entering the world either as a scene of business or pleasure, I am frequently desired with such impatience, that altho' every moment brings on wrinkles and decrepitude with irresistible rapidity, they would be willing that the time of my absence should be annihilated, and the approach of wrinkles and decrepitude rendered yet more precipitate. There cannot, surely, be stronger evidence than this of my influence upon their happiness, or of their affection for me; and yet the transport with which I am at first received, quickly subsides; they appear to grow weary of my company; they would again shorten life to hasten the hour of my departure, and they reflect upon the length of my visit with regret.

To the aged, I confess, I am not able to procure equal advantages; and yet there are some of these who have been remarkable for their virtue, among whom I experience more constant reciprocations of friendship. I never heard that they expressed an impatient expectation of me when absent, nor do they receive me with rapture when I come; but while I stay they treat me with complacency and good humor; and in proportion as their first address is less violent, the whole tenor of their conduct is more equal: They suffer me to leave them in an evening without importunity to prolong my visit, and think of my departure with indifference.

You will, perhaps, imagine, that I am distinguished by some strange singularity, of which the uncommon treatment that I receive is a consequence. As few can judge with impartiality of their own character, none are believed merely upon their own evidence who affirm it to be

good: I will therefore describe to you the manner in which I am received by persons of very different stations, capacities, and employments.

In summer I rise very early, and the first person that I see is a peasant at his work, who generally regards me with a smile, tho' he seldom participates of my bounty. His labour is scarce ever suspended while I am with him; yet he always talks of me with complacency, and never treats me with neglect or indecorum, except, perhaps, on a holiday, when he has been tippling; and this I can easily overlook, tho' he commonly receives a hint of his fault the next morning, that he may be more upon his guard for the future.

But tho' in the country I have reason to be best satisfied with the behaviour of those whom I first see, yet in my early walks in town I am almost sure to be insulted. As soon as the wretch, who has passed the night at a tavern or a gaming-table, perceives me at a distance, he begins to mutter curses against me, tho' he knows they will be fruitless upon himself, and is impatient till he can bar his door, and hide himself in bed.

I have one sister, and tho' her complexion is very dark, yet she is not without her charms; she is, I confess, said to look best by candlelight, in her jewels, and at a public place, where the splendor of her dress and the multiplicity of other objects, prevent too minute an examination of her person. Some good judges have fancied, tho' perhaps a little whimsically, that there is something inexpressibly pleasing in her by moonlight, a kind of placid ease, a gentle languor which softens her features, and gives new grace to her manner: They say too, that she is best disposed to be agreeable company in a walk, under the chequered shade of a grove, along the green banks of a river, or upon the sandy beach by the sea.

My sister's principles in many particulars differ from mine; but there has been always such a harmony between us, that she seldom smiles upon those who have suffered me to pass with a contemptuous negligence; much less does she use her influence, which is very great, to procure any advantage for those who drive me from their presence with outrage and abuse; and yet none are more assiduous in their addresses, nor intrude longer upon her privacy, than those who are most implacably my enemies.

She is generally better received by the poor than the rich; and indeed she seldom visits the indigent and the wretched without bringing something for their relief;

lief; yet those who are most solicitous to engage he in parties of pleasure, and are seen longest in her company, are always suspected of some evil design.

You will perhaps think there is something enigmatical in all this; and lest you should not be able to discover my true character sufficiently to engage you in my interest, I will give you a short history of the incidents that have happened to me during the last eight hours.

It is now 4 o'clock in the afternoon: about 7 I rose; soon after, as I was walking by the dial in Covent Garden, I was perceived by a man well dressed, who appeared to have been sleeping under one of the sheds, and whom a watchman had just told that I was approaching: After attempting to swear several oaths, and staggering a few paces, he scowled at me under his hat, and insulted me indirectly, by telling the watchman as well as he could, that he had sat in company with my sister till he became too drunk to find his way home, which nevertheless he had attempted; and that he hated the sight of me as he hated the devil; he then desired that a coach or chair might be immediately called to carry him from my presence.

About nine I visited a young lady who could not see me, because she was but just returned from a rout. I went next to a student in the Temple, who received me with great joy; but told me, that he was going to dine with a gentleman, whose daughter he had long courted, and who at length, by the interposition of friends, had been persuaded to consent to the match, tho' several others had offered a larger settlement. From this interview I had no desire to detain him; and about 12 I found a young prodigal, to whom I had afforded many opportunities of felicity, which he neglected to improve, and whom I had scarce ever left without having convinced him, that he was wasting life in the search of pleasure, which he could never find; he looked upon me with a countenance full of suspicion, dread, and perplexity, and seemed to wish, that I had delayed my visit, or been excluded by his servant, imagining, as I have since heard, that a bailiff was behind me. After dinner, I again met my friend the student; but he who had so lately received me with extacy, now leared at me with a sullen discontent, and if it had been in his power would have destroyed me, for no other reason than because the old gentleman whom he had visited, had changed his mind.

You may, perhaps, be told, that I am myself inconstant and capricious; that I

am never the same person 48 hours together; and that no man knows whether at my next visit I shall bring him good or evil: But identity of person might with equal truth be denied of the *Advocate*, and of every other being upon earth; for all animal bodies are in a state of perpetual decay and renovation: So ridiculous a slander does not indeed deserve a serious reply; and I believe you are now ready to answer every other cavil of my enemies, by convincing the world, that it is their own fault if I do not always leave them wiser and better than I find them; and whoever has thro' life continued to become gradually wiser and better, has obtained a source of divinity, a well of living water, which, like the widow's oil, shall increase as it is poured out, and which, tho' it was supplied by time, eternity shall not exhaust.

I hope, Sir, your paper will be a means of procuring me better treatment; and that you will yourself be solicitous to secure the friendship of

Your humble servant,

TO-DAY.

#### AN ACCOUNT of a new SYSTEM of PHILOSOPHY.

*A new System of Philosophy has been lately published, intitled, The Principles of Action in Matter, the Gravitation of Bodies, and the Motion of the Planets, explained from those Principles. By Cadwallader Colden, Esq; But as the Book is wrote in an analytical Method, as all such Books ought to be, it would be as ridiculous to give an Abstract of it, or any Extracts from it, as it would be to give an Abstract of, or any Extracts from a Demonstration in Euclid; because no succeeding Step, or Paragraph, can be understood, without being Master of all the preceding. Therefore we shall only give our Readers a general Idea of the Principles upon which this System is founded, and this we shall do in the Author's own Words, from his Preface, as follows:*

IT is laid down as a principle, that all the primary or simple ideas we have of things external to us, arise from the impressions or actions of these things on our senses: And therefore, that the properties and qualities of things are nothing else but their various actions, or modes of acting, either simple or complicated: That the knowledge we have of things is no other than the perception of these actions, of their different degrees and different modes, and of the ratios of these differences to each other.

That



That all simple beings or things have one single action, or manner of acting, essential to them; without which we have no conception of that thing.

That there are two, and perhaps only two, essential different modes of action, in material beings. The one a power, by which the thing in which this action subsists does resist all change of its present state: The other a power, by which the thing in which the action of moving subsists is continually changing its present state, or situation, by motion, and gives motion to every other thing which at any time moves.

It is a self evident proposition, that nothing acts where it is not: Therefore, if any thing exert any action at a distance, this action must be communicated to that distance, by some medium from the place of the acting thing, to the place where the action is communicated. The mutual apparent attraction of bodies, at a distance from each other, shews the necessity of the existence of such a medium. This medium makes a third kind of matter, essentially different from the other two, by its equally receiving the action, or manner of acting, either of the resisting, or of the moving power, and by its reacting those actions with the same degree of force or action it received them. From the nature of this medium (commonly called æther) or from the necessary consequences of receiving and reacting these contrary modes of action, the apparent mutual attraction of bodies at a distance from each other, and gravitation is explained, and the several phenomena thence arising.

Every thing, to which any action is essential, must exert that action equally in all directions; because nothing can be conceived in the thing itself to hinder it, in one direction more than in another: Then the direction of motion in the moving power, towards any one point more than towards any other point, must be by something external, by the resistance in that particular direction being less than in any other.

Several arguments are produced in this essay, to demonstrate, that light is the substance or thing to which the power of moving is essential: And to those therein mentioned, among which the principal is the demonstrating in what manner the motion of the planets and comets arise from thence, this other argument may be added, that we can have no conception of light without motion, of which any one may convince himself by a proper attention. For example, if light be supposed to be composed of small globular

bodies at rest, this supposition gives no idea of light or colours, it conveys no idea of any thing in common with the ideas raised in our mind by the action of light.

It is expected, that the great authority which Sir Isaac Newton has justly obtained, will give a strong prejudice, and, perhaps, for some time not to be surmounted, against the introductory part of the third chapter: Wherein it is denied, that if a planet lose its motion, by its gravitation in moving from the perihelion to the aphelion, and increase its velocity from the same cause only, in moving from the aphelion to the perihelion: I say, it is denied that, if the increase of velocity be from this cause only, that the planet by this increase of motion, be it never so great, can acquire any direction so as to make it recede from the sun. For since the direction of the motion, by which the planet's velocity is increased, is towards the sun, the greater the velocity, with more force it must move towards the sun, and a greater force it must require to turn it out of this direction; but no other force is supposed to move it from the sun, besides the increase of the velocity towards the sun, by gravitation, nor any other force, to alter the direction; then the force of direction, and the direction itself towards the sun, must continually increase, in place of growing less, or turning from the sun.

But if the motion of the planet be caused by the emission of light from the sun, then this chapter will shew how the direction of the motion of the planets comes to alter, both in the aphelion and perihelion. It will be shewn, that by the two contrary actions, viz. of light from the sun, and apparent attraction towards the sun, there must be a certain distance from the sun, at which these opposite actions are equal: At which distance, if the planet were not endowed with the power of resisting, or of continuing any action which it receives, it would continually move in a circle round the sun. But as the planet, by its resisting power, continues any motion it receives, it gains a motion thereby of the nature of a projectile motion, by which it will recede from the sun, and accede towards the sun by turns, with a kind of oscillatory motion; the center of which motion is in the circle of the planet's mean motion, and is supposed to move in that circle, so as to be always in the line connecting the centers of the sun and planet. An idea of this projectile and oscillatory motion in the planet may be conceived, by supposing a ball to be projected

projected perpendicularly to the horizon, and a hole being made thro' the center of the earth, that this ball, by the force of gravitation, and the velocity it acquires thereby, in its return passes quite thro' the earth, and ascends on the opposite side of the earth, precisely as far from the earth's center, as it did by its first projection, and continues thus perpetually to oscillate. The principal difference in the perception of these two oscillatory motions of the planet and ball, is, that in that of the ball the center of oscillation is imagined to be at rest, in the other the center is continually moving forward in the circumference of a circle, of which the sun is the center.

It will be shewn how a planet acquires this projectile motion; that this motion added to the centripetal motion from gravitation, is precisely equal to the centrifugal motion from the action of light in the perihelion; therefore, that the planet cannot approach nearer to the sun, and that in this point the planet's motion in its orbit is perpendicular to the line connecting the centers of the sun and planet; in like manner, that the centrifugal force from the emission of light added to the projectile force, is precisely equal to the centripetal force in the aphelion; therefore, that the planet cannot recede farther from the sun, and that the planet's motion in its orbit is again, in this point, perpendicular to the line connecting the centers of the sun and planet. Again, for the same reason, that the motion of the projectile, as before supposed, is the swifter the nearer it is to the center of the earth, the velocity of the planet's projectile motion will be greater the nearer the planet is to the circle of its mean motion: And then the direction of the planet's mean motion in its orbit will make the most acute or obtuse angle with the line connecting the centers of the sun and planet, or the planet will then go with the greatest velocity from its circular motion. For tho' the centripetal and centrifugal forces would be equal at the planet's mean distance, were the planet not endowed with the power of continuing every impression or action it receives, yet, from this power, the projectile force added to the centrifugal in the planet's receding from the sun, and added to the centripetal in the planet's acceding towards the sun, makes the greatest difference between the centripetal and centrifugal actions at the planet's mean distance from the sun.

The following was received last Month, and mentioned the Receipt of it in our last Magazine; and tho' it has since appeared in

another Collection, yet as the earnest Desire of our Correspondent, we have here inserted it.

#### Hints about INOCULATION.

THAT inoculation of the small-pox is a discovery of great importance to mankind, as a means of preserving multitudes of lives, which would otherwise be lost by that dreadful distemper, is, I think, proved by sufficient experience beyond all controversy. And I doubt not but in time it will come to be practised among all ranks of people thro' the nation. But I beg leave to observe, that before it can come into general use, it must be done in a less expensive way. The charge of it, as it is now managed, must necessarily exclude a great part, nay, I may say, the greatest part of mankind, from the benefit of it. The poor in general are absolutely cut off from all share in it, except only those few, who can be so happy as to be admitted into that laudable foundation, the Inoculating-Hospital, and the children of the Foundling Hospital, which are the only places in the kingdom, so far as I know, where inoculation is performed upon the foot of charity. It is, indeed, much to be wished; there were charities for this purpose in all parts of the kingdom. This would effectually introduce the practice among the common people, and in time we should be at no loss to get servants who have had the small-pox, which is now found so difficult. And not only the very poor people, but multitudes of others, many farmers and tradesmen, cannot be at the expense of so much a head for their whole family, as is at present demanded; merely for the operation of inoculating; besides the other additional charges, which must necessarily accrue. Thousands of these, tho' they approve of the thing, must be deprived of the advantage of so useful a discovery, and run the hazard of their family having the distemper in the natural way. And others, tho' they can perhaps pay the charges without hurting their affairs, yet, thinking the present demand unreasonable, are apt to neglect or defer the use of these means, which they allow to be so salutary. Whereas many of both sorts, if they could have it done for what the mere operation (if I may call it an operation) really deserves, would very gladly embrace so favourable an opportunity of lessening the danger almost beyond comparison, and of getting rid of the fears of that distemper. When I say, what the mere operation deserves, I mean the bare making the incision or scratch, and applying the lint or thread which has been dipped in the small-pox matter. And surely,

ferely, this is the greatest risk that ever was called by the name of an operation in surgery, as it is so soon and so easily done, and is absolutely void of all danger in the performance, and hardly requires any skill at all; which every one may be sensible of, who has ever once been present at the doing of it. Indeed, as to the rich, they may pay what they please, whatever their own generosity, or the custom of their station requires, as they do for bleeding, and in other instances. But such extraordinary pay, or rather presents, should not be made a rule for people in moderate or low circumstances, in the case of inoculation, any more than it is in bleeding. It is what the thing really deserves, in proportion to the pay for other operations, that we are considering, not what has sometimes been paid for it. And where the operator is desir'd to attend and dress the incisions all along, such attendance is undoubtedly to be paid for, according to the custom of places and persons, agreeably to the old rule, that the labourer is worthy of his hire. But then this attendance, as it is not necessary, so likewise is it not customary with the common people in other cases. How many wounds and sores, much more difficult to manage than the incisions of inoculation, do they dress themselves, or get some friend or neighbour to dress for them, either without any surgeon ever seeing them at all, or else with his seeing the case once in a while, and giving directions how they should proceed from time to time? This often is, and must be the case, especially in the country, where both poverty, and distance from the surgeon, so frequently make it necessary. Therefore they can very well dress in this case, if the surgeon only just makes the incisions, furnishes them with dressings, and gives them directions how to manage. Which when they have been a little used to, they will find not only much easier, as I said, than many wounds and sores they undertake, but even less difficult than some issues, or the dressing of blisters, which, in the country at least, falls to the share of nurses or friends, and very rarely to the apothecary or surgeon. Or, if any thing very extraordinary should occur, which will very rarely happen, the operator might be consulted.

The operator then being released from the trouble of attendance, should not be paid for that, but only for what he really does, and in proportion to his customary pay in other cases. And as the operation is unspeakably less than bleeding, why should he demand any more for it, than he would expect from the same person for bleeding, together with a proper re-

compence for his time and trouble in procuring the matter, and in giving directions about dressing, and for the dressings which he furnishes? Bleeding may be sometimes a matter of nicety, and, at the best, requires much more care and skill, than making the incisions for inoculation. Bleeding is, indeed, an old and familiar operation, which every body is used to, and almost every body performs; whereas inoculation is still a new thing in many parts of the country. But even in such places, if a few people should attempt to make a mystery of it, in order to monopolize the practice to themselves, and demand what they please for doing it, such a scheme cannot last long. The mystery must soon be unfolded, as the secret will discover itself to all people who have common sense, and use their eyes, the very first time they see the operation performed. These people will be sensible, that no peculiar art is required; but that every man can do it alike, or at least that every man, who is to be trusted to bleed, may very safely be trusted to make the incisions for inoculation, if he has but once seen them done. Thus the affair must soon come into many hands, at least of every apothecary, since they all bleed in the country, as well as of every surgeon. When it becomes thus general, the pay will, without doubt, be lowered, as the price of man-midwifery must be, when that comes to be practised by every country surgeon and apothecary in England. Or if all the surgeons and apothecaries in the nation can be supposed to demand as much for inoculation as is now paid, the practice must descend yet lower, and come into the hands, not only of barbers, and every one that bleeds, but also of many who dare not think of opening a vein; of all the surgeons of every village and country parish, of nurses, and even of every notable housewife, who has the courage to take hold of a lancet, or make a scratch with a needle, or any other way make the smallest superficial wound in the skin. Nor with these people be in danger of doing harm, or making any material blunder in the operation itself. And the whole undertaking will be unspeakably less to nurses, than what they already freely engage in; I mean, the management of the small-pox in the natural way, upon their own skill. And as they will see at least ten times the success from inoculation, to what they meet with in the natural way, they will be emboldened to proceed in their new practice, and endeavour to engross it all to themselves. And I may venture to foretel, that they will

will prevail with a large proportion of the common ignorant people, already prejudiced in their favour in this distemper, to commit themselves to their care. But tho' I said, that even such practitioners as these will not run any hazard by the mere operation, yet I think it is to be apprehended, that very considerable mischief may arise from their inability to judge of the fitness of subjects for the operation; as also to discern the difference of constitutions, which will require the directions for preparation to be varied accordingly. For tho' the rules, which would be right for one age and constitution, would be wrong and hurtful for another. Thus in some persons, it is highly proper to bleed before inoculation; in others, it is much more proper and safe to omit it. The directions for diet also should be adapted to the constitution, as that which would be right for one, would be improper and injurious to another. In like manner, should the method of purging before inoculation be regulated, as no one method will be suitable to all: Only in general it is agreed, that the purging should be moderate, and with a gentle kind of medicines. As to any other medicines, besides purging ones, by way of preparation, they are not necessary, except, perhaps, in some very few particular patients; and are not used in common by practitioners of the greatest note. And indeed, I may observe by the way, as a great happiness belonging to inoculation, that medicines are very rarely wanted during the course of the disease, when it is procured in this way, and therefore are but seldom prescribed. Extraordinary cases must be treated accordingly. And those few, who happen to have the distemper in a bad way from inoculation, will need some of the same assistance from medicines, tho' commonly not near so much as those who have it in the natural way: But in general, proper purging, in the time of preparation, and at the end of the distemper, is all that is required from medicines.

As then all the skill, that is necessary concerning inoculation, consists in such a knowledge, as will enable to judge rightly of the constitution, and the proper method of preparation for every particular patient: If this province is committed to the care of competent judges, it is of little importance who performs the operation.

Let every patient therefore, refer this judgment to such as he has the best opinion of, and whom he would trust with the care of his health in other cases.

And if the present operators would

show a proper regard to the general good if they desire to keep a considerable share of the practice, and prevent its falling into the lowest hands, especially in this country: Let them perform it out of charity to the poor, on moderate terms to others in proportion to their circumstances, and leave it to the rich to reward them as generously as they please.

### *The SOLAR SYSTEM according to COPERNICUS.*

(See the PLATE nearly engraved.)

THE earth we live upon, has been generally thought to be the center of the universe, and to be fixed and immovable. Pythagoras indeed among the ancients, taught the contrary; but his opinion, for want of being thoroughly canvassed by learned and ingenious men, grew into disrepute, and was for many centuries totally neglected. About 250 years ago, it was again revived by Copernicus, a native of Thorn in Prussia; and has since, by our great Newton, been established on such clear and solid principles, that it is now universally received.

According to this system, the sun is placed in the center, from whence it never moves; tho' from some observations made on its spots, it is found to turn round on its own axis, from west to east, in about twenty five days. Round about him, at unequal distances, six opaque spherical bodies continually revolve; and the circular lines in which they revolve are called their orbits. These are called the primary planets. That which is nearest to the sun, is called Mercury; the next Venus; then our Earth; the next beyond is Mars; after him Jupiter, and the most distant of all is Saturn. Saturn, Jupiter and Mars, are called superior planets, because their circuits are beyond the earth's orbit, or at a greater distance from the sun. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, because their circuits are within that orbit, or nearer to the sun.

Besides these, there are discovered in this system, ten other bodies, which move about some of these primary planets, in the same manner as they move round the sun. These are called secondary planets. The most conspicuous of them is the Moon, which moves round our earth; four move in like manner round Jupiter; and five round Saturn.

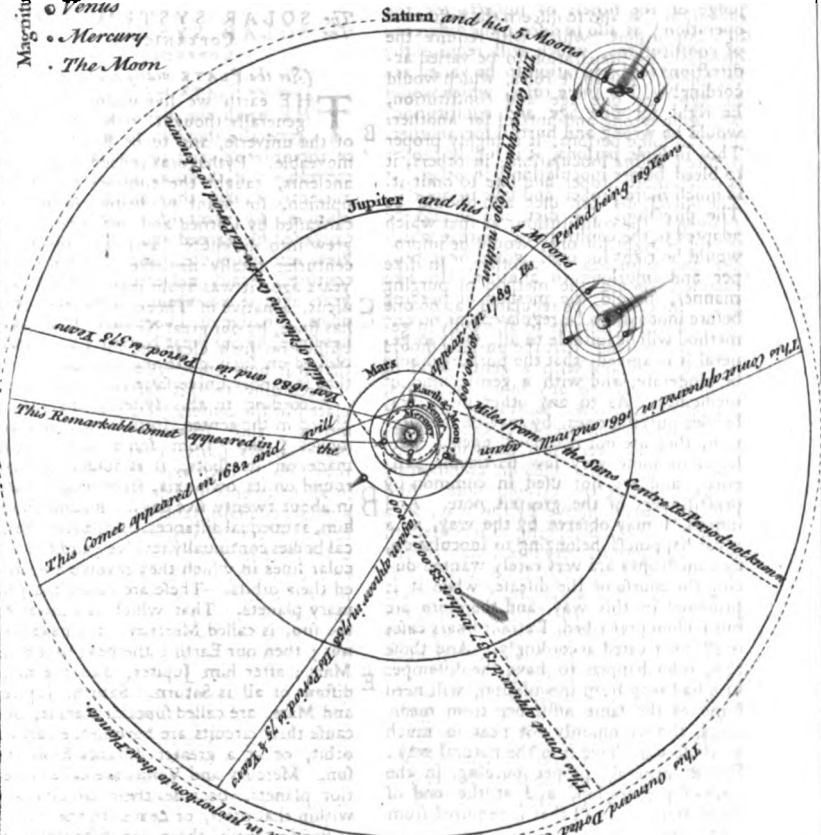
The same planet is not always equally distant from the sun; because each of the primary planets move round the sun in a line, which forms an ellipsis or oval; but if the distance of the earth from the sun be divided into ten equal parts, the mean distance

# The SOLAR SYSTEM

## with the Orbits of 5 Remarkable COMETS.

*The Orbits of the Planets are drawn according to their mean distance from the Sun; and the Planets themselves in the Proportions they bear to each other.*

- Magnitudes
- Mars
  - The Earth
  - Venus
  - Mercury
  - The Moon



Jupiter  
and his Belles



Saturn  
and his Double Ring



distance of Saturn from the sun, will be ninety-five such parts, of Jupiter fifty-two, of Mars fifteen, of Venus seven, and of Mercury four. Now the distance of the earth from the sun, is found to be about seventy-six millions of English miles; if therefore we multiply one tenth part of this distance, which is 7,600,000 miles, by 95, it will give the distance of Saturn from the sun in English miles; if by 52, it will give the distance of Jupiter; if by 15, of Mars; if by 7, of Venus, and if by 4, of Mercury.

But from a round calculation, the distance of each planet from the sun in English miles, is about

Mercury	—	32	} Millions of miles.
Venus	—	59	
Earth	—	76	
Mars	—	123	
Jupiter	—	424	
Saturn	—	777	

The distance of the moon from the earth, is about thirty of the earth's diameters, or 240,000 miles. Its proportion to the earth in magnitude, is as 5 to 258; that is, it is more than fifty times less than the earth. The sun is about a million of times bigger than the earth.

The diameters of the sun, the earth, and each of the planets, in English miles, are nearly as follows:

Saturn	—	67,900	} Miles.
Jupiter	—	81,200	
Mars	—	4,444	
Earth	—	7,900	
Moon	—	2,175	
Venus	—	7,900	
Mercury	—	2,460	
Sun	—	764,300	

All these planets, both primary and secondary, being opaque bodies, and receiving all their light from the sun, as well as making their great revolutions round him, are, for these seasons, looked upon as dependants on him, and make up all together, what is called the solar system.

All these planets move one way, from west to east; and of the primary planets, the most remote is the longest in finishing its course round the sun. The period of Saturn falls short only sixteen days of twenty-nine years and a half; the period of Jupiter is twelve years, wanting about fifty days; the period of Mars, is within forty-three days of two years; the revolution of the earth is what we call one year, which consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes; the period of Venus is performed in about two hundred and twenty-four days and a half; and of Mercury, in about eighty-eight days.

Such of these bodies as revolve round December, 1752.

their own axis, perform that revolution in the following times. The sun, in something more than twenty-five days; Mars, in one day and forty minutes; the Earth, in twenty-three hours fifty-six minutes, and 4 seconds, which we call a day; and Jupiter in ten hours; the moon revolves about her axis in the same time that she makes her course round the earth, which is near what we call a month. It is very probable, that Mercury and Saturn also revolve round their own axes, as all parts of their surfaces cannot otherwise receive the light and heat of the sun, which, in all probability, are as necessary and convenient to them, as we find them

to be to the earth. The certainty of this revolution in the other planets, is proved by the appearance and disappearance of certain spots on their surfaces, which rising first on one side or edge of the planet's disk, move by degrees to the middle, and so on till they reach the opposite edge, where they set and disappear; and after they have been hid for about the same space of time that they were visible, they again appear to rise in, or near, the same place as they did at first. Now by reason of Mercury's nearness to the sun, and of Saturn's great distance from him, no observations of this kind have hitherto been made on them, and therefore their diurnal motion, or revolution round their own axis, though probable, is not yet absolutely determined.

Of the six primary planets, it hath not been observed that more than three are attended with secondaries, moons, or satellites, viz. the Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn.

The moon is a secondary planet to the earth, and performs her revolution round it in 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes, at the distance of about 60 semidiameters and an half of the earth from its center; and in the space of a year is carried along with the earth round the sun; but every revolution of the moon seems to be longer than it is, because whilst she is performing her course round the earth, the earth has performed near a 12th part of its course round the sun.

Jupiter has four satellites attending him; the first, or innermost of which performs its revolution in about one day eighteen hours and a half, at a distance from the center of that planet, equal to about  $5\frac{3}{4}$  semidiameters of Jupiter's body. The next satellite revolves round Jupiter in about three days  $13\frac{1}{4}$  hours, at the distance from Jupiter of about nine of that planet's semidiameters. The third performs its period nearly in seven days three hours and three quarters, at the distance

4 C

tance

tance of about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  semidiameters. The fourth, which is the outermost, makes its period in about sixteen days sixteen hours and a half, at the distance of about  $25\frac{1}{2}$  semidiameters.

Saturn has five satellites attending him, which perform their periods round him as follow : The innermost is distant about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  of Saturn's semidiameter, and revolves round him in about 1 day 21 hours. The next is distant about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  semidiameters, and makes its period in two days 17 hours. The third is about eight semidiameters distant, and performs its revolution in near four days twelve hours and a half. The fourth is near  $18\frac{1}{2}$  semidiameters distant, and moves round Saturn in about 15 days 22 hours. The outermost is removed to the distance of 36 semidiameters, and makes its revolution in about 79 days 7 hours. Besides these satellites, there belongs to Saturn another body of a very singular kind ; this is a shining, broad, and flat ring, which encompasseth the planet round about, without adhering in any place to its body. But what laws this ring is subject to, or what uses it may serve, are yet unknown.

Besides the planets, there are other bodies which may be said to belong to the solar system, and are called comets ; for they likewise move round the sun ; but the orbits they move in are so elliptical, that is to say, such a long oval, that they can be seen by us only in their perihelia, or when they come to that end of their orbit which has the sun for its center. They likewise are opaque spherical bodies, receiving their light and heat from the sun ; and some of them go round him at such a small distance, that they must acquire a degree of heat more intense than can possibly by us be imagined or described. The number of them is not known, nor perhaps ever will ; but by late observations the times of some of their revolutions have been calculated ; and for what we know, some one of them may put an end to the present state of things in this earth ; for as they cut or cross the orbit of the earth at least twice, if the earth should be in that part of its orbit, or very near it, when the comet crosses, it would occasion a most terrible revolution ; and it was computed that the comet which appeared in 1680, came within half the sun's diameter of us, that is to say, within 382,150 miles of us.

Far beyond this solar system are placed the fixed stars, at such an immense distance, that the best telescopes represent them as points ; these are called fixed stars, because from all ages they have not

been observed to change their situation. Hence, says Mr. Wells, it is usual to denote the place of any of the intermediate celestial bodies, by assigning what part of the sphere of the fixed stars they appear to us to be in, or more properly under. And accordingly it is usual to distinguish that tract of the sphere of the fixed stars, under which all the planets move, by the asterisms or constellations that lie in that tract ; which being fancied to represent several things, are therefore called signs ; and because the things represented by them are most of them Zodia\*, or animals, hence all this tract is styled the Zodiack. Now the orbit wherein the earth performs its annual period (and which the sun seems to move round every year) runs under the very middle of the Zodiack, whence this middle part of the Zodiack is of special note in astronomy, and is therefore distinguished by a peculiar name, being called the Ecliptick. This, as well as the whole Zodiack, is divided into twelve parts, distinguished by the constellation or sign, to which each part was formerly assigned. The names and characters of these signs are as follow :

Aries,	♈	Libra,	♎
Taurus,	♉	Scorpio,	♏
Gemini,	♊	Sagittarius,	♐
Cancer,	♋	Capricornus,	♑
Leo,	♌	Aquarius,	♒
Virgo,	♍	Pisces,	♓

From the observations of those who have endeavoured to find the parallax of the earth's orbit, it may be demonstrated that the nearest of the fixed stars are at least 100,000 times farther from us, than we are from the sun. Nay, so inconceivable is the space betwixt us and them, that astronomers have computed the distance of Sirius, or the dog-star, which is thought to be the nearest, to be no less than 2,200,000,000,000 miles, that is, two billions and two hundred thousand millions of miles. So that a cannon-ball in its swiftest motion, would be above six hundred thousand years in travelling to it.

If a spectator was placed as near to any fixed star as we are to the sun, that star, would in all probability, appear to him as big as the sun appears to us, and our sun would seem no bigger than a fixed star. Since the sun therefore differs in nothing from

\* Zodia is a Greek word, signifying living creatures.



from a fixed star, why may not the fixed stars be reckoned as so many suns, and every star be supposed the center to a system of inhabited planets and worlds like ours? For who can conceive, that all those noble and majestic globes were only intended as lights and ornaments to this diminutive ball which we inhabit?

We shall conclude with observing, that the axis of the earth makes a right angle with the plane of its orbit, but the plane of its orbit inclines to, or does not make a right angle with the axis of the sun; consequently, for one half of the year the north pole of the earth must be nearer the sun than the south pole, and for the other half of the year, the south pole must be nearer the sun than the north pole. This is the cause of those different seasons which we call spring, summer, autumn, and winter, in all parts of the earth towards the two poles, and the reason why in the southern and northern hemispheres, those seasons are directly opposite or contrary to each other, being always summer in one when it is winter in the other, &c.

*By Letters from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, dated Sept. 19, we had the following account of a most violent and terrible Hurricane, that happened there on the 15th of the said Month; which has reduced that town to a very melancholy State.*

ON the 14th in the evening, it began to blow very hard, the wind being at N. E. and the sky looked wild and threatening: It continued blowing from the same point, with little variation, till about four o'clock in the morning of the 15th, at which time it became more violent, and rained, increasing very fast till about nine, when the flood came in with surprizing impetuosity, filling the harbour in a few minutes: Before eleven o'clock, all the vessels in the harbour were on shore, except the Hornet man of war, which rode it out by cutting away her main-mast; all the wharfs and bridges were ruined, and every house, store-house, &c. upon them, beaten down, and carried away (with all the goods, &c. therein) as were also many houses in the town, and abundance of roofs, chimnies, &c. Almost all the tiled or slated houses were uncovered, and great quantities of merchandize, &c. in the stores on the Bay street, damaged, by their doors being burst open: The town was likewise overflowed, the tide or sea having rose upwards of ten feet above the high-water mark at spring-tides, and nothing was now to be seen but ruins of houses, canoes, wrecks of pettianguas, and boats, masts, yards, incredible quantities of all

sorts of timber, barrels, staves, shingles, household and other goods, floating and driving with great violence thro' the streets, and round about the town. The inhabitants finding themselves in the midst of a tempestuous sea, the wind still continuing, the tide (according to its common course) being expected to flow till after one o'clock, and many of the people being already up to their necks in water in their houses, began now to think of nothing but certain death: But [here we must record as signal an instance of the immediate interposition of the Divine Providence, as ever appeared] they were soon delivered from their apprehensions; for, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the wind veered to the E. S. E. S. and S. W. very quick, and then (tho' it continued its violence, and the sea beat and dashed every where with amazing impetuosity) the waters fell above five feet in the space of ten minutes, without which unexpected and sudden fall, every house and inhabitant in this town must, in all probability, have perished: And before three o'clock the hurricane was entirely over. Many people were drowned, and others much hurt by the fall of houses.

At Sullivan's island, the pest-house was carried away, and of 15 people that were there, 9 were lost; the rest saved themselves by adhering to some of the rafters of the house when it fell, upon which they were driven ashore some miles beyond the island, at Hobcaw. At fort Johnson the barracks were beat down, most of the guns dismounted, and their carriages carried away. At Craven's and Granville's bastions, and the batteries about this town, the cannon were likewise dismounted: The Mermaid man of war, which had just gone up to Hobcaw, to heave down, was drove ashore not far from the careening-place.

To this is added a long account of ships, schooners, sloops, boats, pettianguas, junks, brigantines, &c. that were either wreck'd, dash'd to pieces, or drove ashore there, and some into woods, some into corn fields, and others far into the marshes, on and about James island, Wapoo, &c. And after this are the following paragraphs.

For about 30 miles round Charles-Town, there is hardly a plantation that has not lost every out house upon it.—All our roads are so filled with trees blown and broke town, that travelling is rendered extremely difficult; and hardly a fence was left standing in the town or country.—Our loss in fine timber-trees is almost incredible; and we have suffered greatly also in the loss of cattle, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of provision.

Cape, Dorchester, &c. with a violent storm, about 7 o'clock, the eastward of this place, on Wednesday last, that continued till the next afternoon, in which his ship lost all her masts, sails and rigging, had one of her sides bent in and five seamen, one negro, with all her boats, &c. washed overboard.

To this we shall add the following extract of a letter from Charles Town, of Sept. 26.

Since my last, the loss by the late hurricane appears to be more dreadful than it was formerly represented. I shall now only inform you, that James Island, from whence we used to receive all our provisions for this town, is entirely destroyed. It is at present impossible to form any judgment of the damage done to the merchants in this town, or of the loss sustained in the country. What with the drought in the summer that scorched up all the high land rice, as well as a great deal of the low, and now the hurricane coming upon that which was standing, and ready to be cut down, the crops this year must be very poor.

*A Letter to the Hon. M<sup>rs</sup>. LOVELACE, from Mrs. JONES, with Extracts from whose Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, we have sometimes entertained our Readers.*

March 5, 1735.

YOU've now surpris'd and oblig'd me beyond my expectation; a thing not very usual among one's Letters, who, 'tis said, seldom surprise people that way. Indeed you have this in common with other people of quality, that you always raise our expectations very high; but then you generally manage it so, as if you thought it incumbent upon you to answer them. How this whimsical notion came into your head, I can't pretend to account for; but this I know, that the ideas I had conceiv'd of you before I had the honour to correspond with you, were of such a nature, that if you did answer them, 'twas more than I expected.

I've no other way of acknowledging your last favour, but by sitting down to thank you for it as soon as you answer'd my nonsense of February. Why you had not that so soon as 'twas dated, was owing to my usual strength of memory: I sat down in a violent hurry to write it, so I'd it, lock'd it up in my bureau, and forgot it.

Be it known to your provoking friend behind the curtain, that dangers are not to be trifled with, even tho' they are at a distance: That people whose sensations are as quick as mine, are not apt to forget; but that since she has begun afresh

to disturb that calm I was going to possess, she herself must answer for the consequences. And she can avoid 'em no other way, than by granting me the favour she has so often more than half promis'd me by you her surety. If she still persists, her most secret history shall be no longer a secret; and those very perfections she's so industrious to conceal, I shall make no scruple of publishing to all the world. Bid her hear this, and tremble.

As to the passion of love, 'tis a pretty amusement, I grant you, for the heart; but when once it gets up into the head, 'tis bitter bad. Not but its effects are discern'd in different constitutions; tho' perhaps a species of madness in all. Its essence is made up of contradictions, and there's nothing so great, or so mean that it will not attempt. In the breast of the hero, 'tis many times an incitement to virtue, or something that looks very much like it. In little souls, it creeps, and fawns, and lies, and betrays. 'Tis well, if among our sex it goes off in rhyming; for if once we can settle ourselves to write about it, I reckon the danger is over. All that I would advise in such circumstances is, not to publish just in the fit; but wait till the paroxysm is a little abated, and the patient begins to cool. Not that I am of the opinion of those, who are for driving this, or any of the tender passions from the human breast. They are all of use; and, under proper regulations, have a right to be heard. They smooth and temper the rough and fiercer ones, (which perhaps are by far the more mischievous of the two) introduce those friendly and benign sensations, which serve to correct our very virtues; and by relaxing, or softening the movements we have in common with other machines, pour all the powers of harmony thro' the soul. With 'em, we are sometimes more than human; without 'em, savages. But because I've call'd the passion of love a sort of madness, I shall give you Mr. Dryden's sentiments; who never fails of the most masterly images, whenever he touches this affection.

*Love is that madness, which all lovers have;  
But yet 'tis sweetest and pleasant so to rave.*

*'Tis an enchantment, where the reason's bound;  
But paradise is in th' enchanted ground.*

*A palace void of envy, care and strife,  
Where gentle hours delude so much of life.*

*To take these charms away and set me free,  
Is but to lead me into misery;*

*And prudence, of whose cure so much you boast,*

*Restores the pains which that sweet false  
Conquest of Granada.*

Of race di-vine thou needs must be, Since no-thing  
earthly equals thee; For heaven's sake then fa-vour me, who only  
live to love thee. An thou wert mine own thing, I wou'd  
love thee, I wou'd love thee; An thou wert mine own thing, How  
dearly wou'd I love thee.

2.

The gods one thing peculiar have,  
To ruin none whom they can save:  
Oh! for their sake support a slave,  
Who only lives to love thee.

An thou wert, &amp;c.

3.

To merit I no claim can make,  
But that I love, and for thy sake

What man can do I'll undertake,  
So dearly do I love thee.

An thou wert, &amp;c.

4.

My passion, constant as the sun,  
Flames stronger still, will ne'er have done,  
Till fates my thread of life have spun,  
Which breathing out, I'll love thee.

An thou wert, &amp;c.

## An E P I T A P H.

A Heart to mercy as to zeal inclin'd,  
As well a gentle as a prudent  
mind;  
Still free to pardon, cautious to offend,  
A tender parent, and a faithful friend,

All parts perform'd, she willingly with-  
drew, [friends adieu.  
Turn'd from the world, and bid her  
Ah thou! (if spirits or regard or know,  
The sign of friendship, or a daughter's  
woe) [sacred shrine,  
Mix'd with those tears that wash the  
Accept the tribute of a grateful line,

## A COUNTRY DANCE.

It's Three o'Clock, we'll have another Dance.



The first man back to back with the second woman, then to his partner — ; the first woman back to back with the second man, then to her partner — ; gallop down, then up to the top, and cast off —, right and left quite round with the second couple —.

## Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1752.

*A PROLOGUE in COMIC POETRY,  
spoke before Mr. ADDISON's Drummer,  
or The Haunted House, by Mr. RYAN.*

**I**N antient Greece, the parent of the stage,

The comic muse began to lash the age :  
Then lord'd av'rice, then detraction, fled ;  
And folly scarcely dar'd to raise her head.  
To cherish mirth, and laughter to excite,  
And, by reproving vice, to give delight,  
The Grecian genius drew the comic pen,  
Offensive only to offensive men :

'Twas then Philemon, then Menander,  
writ ; [of wit :

And the state flourish'd with the growth  
On their great plans Plautus and Terence  
rose,

Of mirth promoters, yet to folly foes :  
They Attic wit and Attic humour knew,  
And from those living springs their subjects  
drew : [t'ring blade,

With the fool's coat they cloath'd the bluf-  
And loaded with contempt the flatt'rer's  
trade :

Scipio and Lælius thought it then as great  
To aid the muses as to guard the state.

In England, when the shameless comic  
band [hand,

Spread their contagion with a hostile  
Too gross their wit for wisdom to endure,  
In bus'ness and in stile alike impure,  
Old Bickerstaff began, in manners nice,  
To raise the laugh without the aids of  
vice :

Our bard, a classic candidate for fame,  
Strove to retrieve with him the comic  
name : [drew,

In George's reign these pleasing scenes he  
Which the great censor might with pleas-  
sure view :

No little arts he us'd to force applause,  
Where wit and humour join'd in virtue's  
cause.

To British wit, to British virtue, just,  
Pay the fair tribute to your poet's dust ;

\* This ungrammatical expression had not been used here, if it was not a quotation from a late popular poet.

'Tis to your country's honour, when ye  
raise

The grateful incense of judicious praise,

*An EPILOGUE on the Comic Characters  
of Women, spoke by Mrs. BLAND.*

**S**OME poets say, if such we poets call,  
That women have no characters at \*  
all : [tures

Whatever others think, I'm sure such crea-  
Can not be men, or must be women-  
haters.

No characters at all ! What's lady Grace,  
Who's never absent, with her formal face,  
Soon as the doors are open, from her pew,  
Yet the next hour to assignation true ?  
Must lady Pride too pass unheeded by,  
Who views her husband with a scornful  
eye, [Fool

Because he's humbly born, but with lord ;  
She'll condescend at night to — play a  
pool ?

What can such poets think of Mrs. Prude,  
Who says the fanning Zephyrs are too rude,  
But, when Sir Bluster haul'd her from  
the light, [knight ?

Was too good-natur'd to reprove the  
One character has fill'd the comic scene,  
Enough to give to gentle minds the spleen :  
When youthful Chloë, lovelier than the  
rose, [blows,

Sweet and as chaste as when untouch'd it  
Neglectful of her charms and fairer name,  
Sees the fun rising on a losing game,  
What heart so hard as not to mourn her  
fate, [late !

And with her same retriev'd before too.  
To see what anguish shakes her tender  
soul,

When Flora sweeps the table with a vole,  
What breast so steel'd as grief cannot in-  
vade,

To see the hawk on her beauties made !

But

But these are faults which distant climes  
may own, [known :  
To British maids and British wives un-  
No imputation on their fame can fall,  
Where all are Trumans, Indianas all.

An ODE performed at the Castle of Dublin,  
on Nov. 10. being his MAJESTY'S Birth-  
Day. By the Special Command of their  
Excellencies the Lords Justices.

R E C I T.

OUR sov'reign claims the tuneful lay,  
Due to his glorious natal day ;  
Prepare, to lofty strains aspire,  
Sound the trumpet, strike the lyre.

A I R.

Blow, blow the blast, triumphant fame,  
Let hills resound  
The joyous found,  
Our mighty monarch's name.

R E C I T.

Hail ! great defender of our rights and  
laws, [cause.  
Who drew the sword in sacred freedom's  
Fair white-rob'd-peace by thee salutes the  
shore,  
The furies of Bellona are no more ;  
Blest, happy change ; since we can now  
relate

Our sorrows past, as benefits of fate.

A I R.

Wake the soul-enchanting lute,  
The warbling lyre, the breathing flute,  
And touch the viol into sound ;  
With joy let every voice proclaim  
Great George, the favourite son of fame,  
With all exalted virtues crown'd,  
Sacred wisdom, heavenly guest,  
And justice, attribute divine,  
Fix their empire in his breast,  
And bid the finish'd hero shine. *Da Capo.*

R E C I T.

Hail voice of freedom, thus we firmly  
prove  
Our gratitude in loyalty and love.

A I R.

Hence cares away on this great day,  
Hibernia's sons shall raise their voice :  
Through earth's wide bound,  
Shall George reform'd,

Our theme by duty and by choice.

R E C I T.

Nor are his godlike thoughts confin'd  
To us alone, but all mankind ;  
Their forceful blessings make their way,  
Diffusive as the solar ray ;  
And as the surest means to bless  
Blend with his own, our happiness.

A I R.

Freedom, delight of human kind,  
In peace thy useful sweets are found ;  
Improvement then employs the mind,  
And spears are into plow-shares  
ground ;

The soldier now to safety brought,  
Manures the land for which he fought.

R E C I T.

Hail blest Ierne, hospitable shore,  
Faction shall ne'er divide her subjects  
more ; [wing,

Peace o'er the isle extends her balmy  
And thus her grateful happy peasants sing.

D U E T.

Behold each vale with plenty crown'd,  
And hung with fruit of golden dye,  
From the low shrub that creeps the ground  
To the tall oak that braves the sky.  
The prosperous harvest claims our care,  
The blest d rewards of toil we share.

R E C I T.

To George our king renew the strain,  
These are the blessings of his reign.

C H O R U S.

Blow, blow the blast, triumphant fame,  
Let hills resound  
The joyous found,  
Our mighty monarch's name.

The Character of a True ENGLISHMAN,  
by Cardinal HOWARD: Written originally  
in Italian, and address'd to the POPE at  
Rome, by PASQUIN.

THE free-born English, generous and  
wife, [despise,  
Hate chains, but do not government  
Rights of the crown, tributes, and taxes,  
they,  
When legally exacted, freely pay.  
Force they abhor, and wrongs they  
scorn to bear, [their fear ;  
More guided by their judgment than  
Justice, with them, was never held se-  
vere.

There pow'r by tyranny was never got ;  
Laws might, perhaps, enslave 'em ; force  
cannot.

Kings are less safe in their unbounded will,  
Join'd with the wretched pow'r of doing  
ill ; [lute :  
Forfeared most, when they're most abso-  
Laws guard the man, and only bind the  
brute.

To force that guard with its worst foe  
to join

Can never be a prudent king's design ;  
What prince would change to be a Ca-  
tiline ?

Break his own laws ! shake an unquesti-  
on'd throne !

Conspire with vassals to usurp his own !  
Let France grow proud beneath the ty-  
rant's lust, [the dust :

While th' rack'd people crawl, and lick  
The manly genius of this isle disdains  
All tinsel slavery, or golden chains.  
England to servile yoke could never bow !  
What conquerors ne'er presum'd, who  
dares do now ?

In

In vain your holiness do's rack your brain:  
No fon of yours that happy life can gain.  
Arm'd with true gospel, and undated law,  
They guard themselves, and keep the  
world in awe. [can sit,  
While Charles survives, and parliaments  
They scorn your Torics swords and jesp-  
its wit.

Paraphrase on AGUA's Wish.

— Give me neither riches nor poverty.

**O** Thou, whose dictates rule this pen-  
sile ball!  
Who didst privation into being call!  
With bounteous grace thy servant's pray'r  
allow,

Attend, propitious, to my humble vow.  
Some comfort give, that in the bounded  
space

Of human life, may cheer its fleeting race:  
Permit, great God! my happy mean to lie,  
Far from indecent want and penury;  
Restraint my open hands and ready tongue,  
From impious murmurs and injurious  
wrong. [train

Keep me remote from riches, and their  
Of empty pleasures, insolent and vain:  
Lest my soul, amid her flowing store,  
Forget, at once, her Maker and the poor;  
Or lest the fire of youth, when I rejoice,  
In wealth and grandeur, silence virtue's  
voice;

Impose on reason by a poor pretence,  
Make vice for wit, and folly pass for sense:  
Unthinking, whence that wit and reason  
flow'd,

Can man reflect, and then forget his God?  
As thy wise bounty has dispos'd my fate,  
Above the vulgar, and below the great,  
To future years proportion'd blessings  
grant,

Remov'd alike from luxury and want;  
That peaceful wishes, and desires sup-  
press'd

By thy eternal laws, may rule my breast.  
So shall the series of my future days  
Attend thy service and proclaim thy praise.

The following from Mrs. Leapor's Poems is  
a very proper Subject for this solemn Season.

An ODE on MERCY: In Imitation of Part  
of the 145th Psalm.

**T**IS mercy calls—awake, my grate-  
ful string;

Ye worlds of nature, listen while I sing;

'Tis not his dire avenging rod,  
I sing the mercies of a God;  
Hark, ye warblers of the sky,  
Rivers glide serenely by;

Or rather in the sacred chorus join,  
Till our united voices reach the seats divine.

Where injur'd saints, that us'd to mourn  
below, [glow;  
Find their glad breasts with joys eternal

Where thousand tongues incessant cry,  
Glory be to God on high;  
Dominion, power, praise, and then  
Mercy to the sons of men.

Heav'n hears delighted, and the joyful  
sound [regions round.  
Swell'd with celestial music spreads the

The Lord, though seated far beyond the  
sky,

Yet sees the wretched with a pitying  
eye;

That power knows our secret fear,  
The lonely sigh, or silent tear;  
He sees the widows streaming eye,  
And hears the hungry orphans cry.

Depending worlds his sacred bounty share,  
All creatures find a part of their Creator's  
care.

His justice next employs the heavenly  
string, [sing;  
And hymning angels tremble while they  
The Lord is just and holy, then

O weep ye thoughtless sons of men:  
For who can from his anger fly,  
Or shun the frown of God most high?  
Yet shall the sigh, or penitential groan,  
Mount like the seraph's wing, and reach  
the sacred throne.

Hear this, ye pious but dejected minds,  
Whom errors darken, or whom weakness  
binds;

Lift from the dust your mournful eye,  
And know the Lord your help is  
nigh; [roll,  
These sorrows from your breasts shall  
And comfort bless the humble soul;

Let cheerful hope in every bosom spring,  
For boundless mercy dwells with heaven's  
immortal king.

Come then, ye worlds, with mingled  
voices raise  
A song of mean, but not ungrateful praise;  
Tho' the dull numbers rudely flow,  
And our cold hearts but faintly glow,  
Our raptures own a less degree,  
Yet cherubs sing, and so should we.

The Almighty hears, and gives us leave to  
call [Lord of all.  
On him the judge, the guide and sacred

All you that bend beneath the stroke of  
time, [healthy prime,  
And you whose cheeks confess their  
Your Maker and Preserver praise,  
For early and for long of days;  
The pious and the grateful song,  
Shall lift upon the infant's tongue,  
While heav'nly mercy soothes the mourn-  
er's care, [not despair.  
And bids the innocent rejoice, the sinner

The

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The

The

*THE FRIEND in Disgrace.*

*A DIALOGUE. By the same.*

LYCANDER.

DAMON, why so cold and serious ?  
Wherefore that reluctant bow ?

Why so haughty and imperious ?  
Say, have you forgot me now ?

Tho' array'd in coarse attire,

You may read Lycander's face ;

For 'tis him (my gentle 'quire)

Justified in a homely case.

True, no shining slaves surround me,

And my brows with sorrow bend ;

Fortune left me as the found me,

Yet let Damon own his friend.

DAMON.

Sir, your servant, and all that, Sir ;

But indeed I am in haste ;

Surely (pray keep on your hat, Sir)

I have somewhere seen your face.

LYCANDER.

Am I grown so great a stranger ?

Yet 'tis hardly half a year,

Since you vow'd (in ev'ry danger)

Not your life was half so dear.

Sure the court is mighty lulling,

(Not the streams of Lethe more)

Ev'n the groom and dirty scullion,

Know not those they lov'd before.

So on that fatal day you did

The levee of his grace attend ;

You of your memory was rid,

I of my fortune and my friend.

DAMON.

'Tis bus'ness, Sir, that fills my head,

Believe me now I cannot stay ;

I'll order half a pint of red,

And if you'll drink it, Sir, you may.

*Written in the Year 1650, in my Garden in the Country, being a very hot and pleasant Summer, on June 27, in my Summer-House.*

Quivering fears, heart-tearing cares,

Anxious sighs, untimely tears,

Fly, fly to courts,

Fly to fond worldly sports ;

Where strain'd Sardonic smiles are glo-

sing still, [will :

And grief is forc'd to laugh against her

Where mirth's but mummery,

And sorrows only real be.

Fly from our country pastimes ! fly

Sad troop of human misery !

Come serene looks,

Clear as the chrystal brooks,

Or the pure azur'd heaven, that smiles

to see

The rich attendance of our poverty ;

Peace and a secure mind,

Which all men seek, we only find.

December, 1752.

Abused mortals, did you know

Where joy, heart's ease, and com-

forts grow,

You'd scorn proud tow'rs,

And seek them in these bow'rs ;

Where winds sometimes our woods per-

haps may shake, [make,

But blustering care cou'd never tempest

Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,

Save of fountains that glide by us.

Here's no fantastick mask, or dance ;

But of our kids that frisk and prance ;

Nor wars are seen,

Unless upon the green,

Two harmless lambs are butting one the

other, [his mother :

Which done, both bleating run each to

And wounds are never found,

Save what the plow-share gives the

ground.

Here are no false entrapping baits

To hasten too, too hasty fates ;

Unless it be

The fond credulity

Of silly fish, which worldling-like, still

look

Upon the bait, but never on the hook ;

Nor envy, unless among

The birds for prize of their sweet

song.

Go, let the diving Negro seek

For gems hid in some forlorn creek ;

We all pearls scorn,

Save what the dewy morn

Congels upon each little spire of grass,

Which careless shepherds beat down as

they pass :

And gold ne'er here appears,

Save what the yellow Ceres bears.

Blest silent groves, O may ye be

For ever mirth's best nursery :

May pure contents

For ever pitch their tents

Upon these downs, these meads, these

rocks, these mountains, fountains ;

And peace still slumber by these purling

Which we may ev'ry year

Find, when we come to sojourn here.

On Miss CHARLOT CLAYTON'S

BIRTH-DAY, being the 11th of Decem-

ber. (See p. 236.)

SINCE this day comes but once a

year,

Let ev'ry joy with it appear.

Come then, and let us laugh and sport,

And merry be it, tho' 'tis short.

Nor will I, Stella, now advise ;

A word's sufficient to the wife.

Yet beauty's reign, the learned say,

Is shorter than the shortest day.

# Monthly Chronologer.



WE had an account from Glasgow, that on Nov. 25, about four in the afternoon, a remarkable meteor, consisting of a large ball of fire and a long tail, passed over that place: Its direction was from the north-east to the south-west; and after having, for a short space of time, exhibited in its tail the various colours of the rainbow in the most beautiful manner, it seemed to expand; and burst into a thousand sparks of fire; it was immediately followed by a great shower of hail.

On the 28th, the Hon. col. Cornwallis, late governor of Nova-Scotia, arrived in town from that province.

The Rev. Dr. Cobden, about this time, resigned his place of chaplainship to his majesty.

We gave an account of the terrible hurricane, on Sept. 15, at Charles-Town in South-Carolina, p. 567; since which we had the following advice from the same place, dated Oct. 3. On Saturday last, which was the 30th of September, we had another most violent storm, which has done infinitely more damage to the country than that which happened on the 14th and 15th past, tho' not so much to Charles-Town. It happened on an ebb tide, otherwise every soul must have inevitably perished, as it continued from two o'clock in the afternoon till four the next morning. The accounts from all parts of the country are extremely dismal.

On Nov. 30, the anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 14th year of her age.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

This was the day when all publick places of entertainment (except the theatres) which were not licensed by the justices at the last Michaelmas sessions of Middlesex, or Westminster, were obliged to be shut up; otherwise the persons keeping them would render themselves liable to very severe penalties, by an excellent law passed the last session of parliament. (See an Abstract of it, p. 178.)

TUESDAY, 5.

The earl of Harcourt resigned his employment as governor to his royal highness the prince of Wales and prince Edward; and about the same time the bishop of

Norwich resigned his place of preceptorship to their royal highnesses.

FRIDAY, 8.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the six following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. William Clark, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for forging and publishing an order for the payment of 287l. 15s. 9d. with intent to defraud: William Cross, for stealing a box with goods to the value of about 120l. in the dwelling-house of Robert Hall, in Eagle-street, St. James's, the property of Edward Price: William Lee, for stealing a silver watch, thirteen 36s. pieces, one guinea and a half, and 50s. in silver, in the dwelling-house of Elizabeth Waters, in Sun-Tavern Fields: William Morris, for robbing John Burt of 7s. near the Saracen's Head on Snow-Hill; he behaved very obstinate, and after the profecutor had given his evidence, would not speak, nor hold up his hand when the jury gave their verdict: Anne Fox, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house: And Abraham Ward, for the murder of Elizabeth Saunders, who received sentence immediately on his conviction.

MONDAY, 11.

This day Thomas Anderson, who was condemned by a court martial at Worcester for desertion, was executed at a place called Kingsland, about a mile from Shrewsbury. He was conducted thither, attended by the troops with their officers, together with the mayor of Shrewsbury, and proper attendants. When he came there he addressed the major, &c. in a very handsome speech; after that, addressed himself to his brother soldiers in very affectionate terms, particularly to the persons who were appointed to shoot him, assuring them he forgave them, and desired they would pray for him: He then knelt down on a white cloth spread on the ground, and prayed a considerable time; then addressing himself to the major again, desired him to distribute a small favour he would leave to the persons that were to shoot him, and took a purse of money out of his pocket, and laid it on his coffin, desiring them to accept of that sum as a token of his respect and forgiveness. After that he took off his hat and wig, and laid them on his coffin. (which with the shroud, lay close to him) then put on a white cap (tied with a black ribbon)



band) and drew it over his face; he then took a handkerchief, and held up his hand, and after praying privately for about five minutes, dropped the handkerchief as a signal for the soldiers to fire, which three of them immediately did; and three more were ready to have fired, in case these had been occasion. One bullet went quite thro' his left breast, and the other two thro' his right breast; but life being still perceived in him, a fourth person shot him thro' the head, which entirely dispatched him. The soldiers then marched round him, one by one; after which a pair of gloves and a black neck ribband were delivered to each of the six soldiers, agreeable to Mr. Anderson's request. This being done, he was undressed, and his body put into the coffin, and then into a hearse, which carried it to St. Mary's church-yard, where it was interred.—A vast concourse of people attended his execution; and it is not to be conceived with what courage and resolution he behaved to the very last moment,—dying as became a christian and a soldier, agreeable to the expressions of most of the gentlemen who were present at his execution.

The same day, Abraham Ward was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Elizabeth Saunders, and his body delivered at Surgeons-hall, to be anatomized. His behaviour was quite agreeable to his circumstances. A young man sat by him in the cart, and prayed incessantly with him, during the whole passage from Newgate to Tyburn. It is very remarkable, that he was full ten minutes in visible agitation, after being turned off, which is four times more than is ordinary in like cases.

Bristol, Dec. 16. Last Tuesday we had a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, attended with hard gales of wind. One of the claps of thunder was exceeding loud between five and six in the evening, and the lightning at the same time very much surprized many people in the streets and houses. A great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with great swiftness to the northward. Several people on the road, coming to this city, were struck with such a panic, that they got off their horses to shelter themselves from the tempest. It is thought, that the lightning came with such large flashes, as to exceed any thing of the kind ever seen here before.

About this time was a very numerous meeting of citizens, at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, for considering how to apply for a redress of grievances, in regard to sundry oaths of office; when a committee of 18 gentlemen were appointed for that purpose, who are to examine the present form of oaths, and to

lay before a general meeting a proper method of applying for redress.

The following is a description of a grand pitch pediment, wrought with sculptures out of solid Portland stone, 48 feet six inches in length, and 11 feet in depth, designed by Mr. Thomas Pearce, carver, belonging to his majesty's dock-yard, near Portsmouth, at the front of the Royal Hospital, at Hasler, near this town, which was opened the 12th instant.

In the center is his majesty's coat of arms in its proper attitudes; the royal garter, motto, crown, and royal letters; on the dexter side navigation is represented by a female figure with a ship's rudder in her left hand; in her right hand a large cruse, out of which she pours balsamick medicines on a disabled seaman's wounds; over her head is the north star, under her feet a mariner's compass; further in the angle appears the stern of a ship; quite in the angle is the soft wind Zephyrus, a group of shells tied together, and a necklace of pearls; on the sinister side is a female figure, representing trade or commerce, sitting on bales of goods and chests corded up; she is distributing plenty of corn, fruits and flowers, shewing the great benevolence of the government to their sick and wounded mariners; farther in the angle is a sea bird bringing an eel in its mouth to a sailor in distress; quite in the angle is the rough wind Boreas and a group of shells; in the corner of the angle are shells, &c. on the shore where the figures in this group sit.

The headpiece on the Stationers Almanack for 1753, exhibits the story of Sir William Walworth's killing Wat Tyler the rebel, in Smithfield, at the head of a mob of 100,000 men; who had taken up arms under his conduct, on account of the rigorous proceedings of the king's farmers in collecting the poll-tax; in remembrance of this good service done by Sir William Walworth, the king (Richard II.) knighted him, and ordained, that the mayor of London, should ever after bear the title of Lord, and that a dagger should be added to the city arms, which before were a plain cross.

In our last, p. 514, we inserted a judicious letter from the London Gazetteer, on the importance of making wills; wherein, however, something is asserted concerning the late Mr. Colston of Bristol, which is since said to be false, the affair standing thus: The gentleman who is said to be no relation to Mr. Colston, was the nearest he had of his name, and his cousin; Mr. Colston had no nephew, only one niece, and one grand-niece: To the two latter he left a moiety of his estate, and the grand-niece dying under age, that moiety came to his niece

and her three daughters; the other moiety he left to his near relation of his name, and in case of his death without issue (which was the contingency that happened) then he devised it over to his niece and her three children; so that the whole centered in his three grand-nieces and heirs, except legacies left to all his relations however remote, and large legacies left to the several hospitals and other publick charities.

A gentleman having kindly obliged us with some corrections in relation to our account of the South-Sea company, we think proper to insert them in his own words, as follows:

S I R,

In the *London Magazine* for Nov. 1752, p. 508, col. 2, A, B, it is said that "The South Sea company is under the direction of a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor and twenty-four directors—who are annually elected by the general court." But if you will please to enquire at the South-Sea house, I believe you will find that at present there are thirty directors, elected only once in three years. Indeed, after the time is expired for which the present set of directors are chose, then elections are to be made annually, and the number of directors is to be reduced to fifteen.

In the same column, at C, D, we are told that the statute of the 8th of Q. Anne enacts, that no person should be elected governor, sub-governor, or director of this corporation, during the time that he is concerned in the direction of the Bank, or of the East-India company. Here, I imagine, the deputy governor is omitted thro' mistake; for I should think there was the same reason for restraining him, as well as the others, from being concerned in the Bank, or East-India company.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 20. **E**DWARD Blount, Esq; son and heir apparent to Sir Edward Blount, Bart. to Miss Motyneux, an heiress.

30. Richard Perryn, Esq; barrister at law, of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Browne.

Dec. 7. Richard Fleming, Esq; of the six clerks office, to Miss Stukely, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stukely.

Mr. Joseph Janson, merchant, at the Quakers Meeting-house, to Miss Sarah Halfey, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Halfey, of Thomas-street.

John Ansell, of Missenden-Abbey, in Bucks, Esq; to Miss Plunkowe.

S. Joseph Hucknell, Esq; of Putney, to Miss Jenkins, of Sackville-street.

9. Samuel Stackhouse, Esq; of Leicester, to Miss Bonett, of Broad-street.

11. Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Esq; son to the lord chancellor of Ireland, one of the lords justices of that kingdom, to the Hon. Miss Hamilton, daughter to lord visc. Limerick.

12. Rt. Hon. the earl of Scarborough, to Miss Saville, sister of Sir George Saville, Bart.

14. Peter Provost, Esq; to Miss Ayliffe, daughter of Mr. deputy Ayliffe.

Bembo Matthews, Esq; son of the late governor Matthews, to Miss Buckle.

Edmund Pytts, Esq; knight of the shire for Worcester-shire, to Anne countess dowager of Coventry.

15. Capt. Hammond, commander of a ship in the Straights trade, to Miss Woolf, daughter of capt. Woolf, of Rotherhithe, a 10,000l. fortune.

17. Robert Shower, Esq; to Miss Hawkins, of Folkstone, in Kent.

Nov. 26. The lady of the Hon. capt. Powlet, delivered of a daughter.

30. Countess of Egremont, of a daughter.

The lady of Everard Arundell, Esq; of a daughter.

Dec. 9. The lady of Thomas Duncombe, Esq; daughter of the earl of Carlisle, of a daughter.

10. The lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. knight of the shire for Middlesex, of a son.

Lady dowager Bulkeley, of a son.

Countess of Lauderdale, of a son, in Scotland.

22. The lady of Peter Burrell, jun. Esq; of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

**R**EV. Strickland Gough, M. A. rector of Swafeld, and vicar of Swinestead, in Lincolnshire.

Nov. 24. John Maisson, Esq; at Dover, many years agent victualler to the navy. Mrs. Margaret Annesley, in Ireland, aged 122.

27. Houlton Woolley, of Clapham, Esq;

29. Rt. Hon. the lord Digby, of the kingdom of Ireland, at his seat at Cole-shill, in Warwickshire, in the 92d year of his age.

John Godfrey, Esq; who served the office of high sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1747.

Dec. 4. George Thornborough, Esq; of Laytonstone, in Essex, deputy collector of the customs outwards in the port of London.

John Marsh, Esq; near Canterbury, formerly an eminent counsellor at law.

5. Godfrey Thornton, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank. Mr.

Mr. John Fowler, who for upwards of 30 years was office keeper and messenger to the office of treasurer of the chamber at Whitehall.

6. Sir Anthony Westcombe, Bart. deputy muster-master general of his majesty's forces.

Lady Archibald Hamilton, at Paris.

8. Henry Powell, Esq; clerk of his majesty's acutery, housekeeper of Richmond lodge, and head lamp-lighter to his majesty.

9. Mrs. Tichburn, sister to the late countess of Sunderland.

William Baynton, Esq; in Warwickshire, by whose death a considerable fortune comes to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. alderman of this city.

11. Seaton Delavall, Esq; father to Francis Blake Delavall, Esq; member of parliament for Hindon, in Wilts.

13. Capt. Robert Kellsey, one of the elder brothers of the Trinity-House, of the yellow jaundice.

Rev. Mr. John Gregory, chanter of Gloucester cathedral, and deputy chancellor of that diocese.

14. Hon. Robert Eyre, Esq; (son of the late lord chief justice) one of the commissioners of the excise, and filazer to the court of common pleas in London and Middlesex.

Mr. Samuel Travers, late of this city, merchant.

Lady Margaret Herbert, sister to the late earl of Pembroke, and aunt to the present earl.

Rev. Dr. Atwood, archdeacon of Taunton, in Somersetshire.

17. Thomas Pugh, Esq; barrister at law.

Rev. Mr. Robert Millar, minister of Paisley, in North-Britain, author of the History of the Propagation of Christianity, and of the History of the Church under the Old Testament.

20. William Ward, Esq; master-cook of his majesty's household kitchen.

Josiah Spearman, Esq; at Plaistow, in Essex, in the 72d year of his age, who had been blind from his infancy.

21. Mr. Robert Halfey, formerly an eminent cheefemonger in Newgate-market.

Lady Blunt, widow of the late Sir John Blunt, one of the South-Sea directors in the fatal year 1720.

27. Luke Benny, Esq; barrister at law.

28. James Merest, Esq; clerk assistant to the Right Hon. the house of peers.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Wormington, presented by the lord Craven, to the living of Staunton Lacy, in Shropshire.—Childers Twentyman, M. A. by the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell, to the living

of Rolston, in Nottinghamshire.—Joshua Gardner, M. A. to the vicarage of Trevan, otherwise Trevanion, in Cornwall.—William Rawlins, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Barrow, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Stuart, chosen Wednesday morning's lecturer of St. Antholin's, in Watling-street.—Mr. Henry Boyle presented to the rectory of Evelyn, in Shropshire.—Mr. John Wigmore, by the bishop of Winchester, to the living of Farnham, in Surrey.—Mr. Young, by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to the rectory of St. Michael Royal, upon College-hill.—Richard Newton, D. D. made canon of Christ-church, in Oxford.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

RT. Hon. George earl of Macclesfield, elected president of the Royal Society, in the room of Martin Folkes, Esq; who resigned on account of his ill state of health.—Major Irwin, made lieutenant-col. of col. Whiteford's reg. of foot in Ireland.—Mr. Henry Watkins, made ensign in col. Parsons's reg. of invalids at Portsmouth.—John Arnold Hollingworth, Esq; made an ensign in col. Poole's reg. of foot.—Mr. George Bernier, made one of the clerks in the annuity office in the Exchequer.—James Johnson, Esq; made a cornet in the reg. of Grey's dragoons.—John Willes, Esq; appointed by his father the lord chief justice Willes, filazer for London and Middlesex.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, made governor to their royal highnesses the prince of Wales and prince Edward.—John Yorke, Esq; promoted to the office or place of chafewax in chancery.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Winda, of St. Anne's, Westminster, wine-merchant, and dealer.—Isaac Stevens, otherwise Stephens, of Birmingham, dealer in bricks, and maltster.—Charles Taylor, now or late of St. James's, Westminster, linen-draper.—John Carrack of Newgate street, hosiery.—Thomas Parkinon, late of Howden, in Yorkshire, grocer, woollen-draper and cornfactor.—John Sibthorpe, late of the parish of St. Bridget, otherwise St. Brides, distiller.—Joseph Wight, of Allhallows the great, London, undertaker.—Joseph Poole, of Tower-street, oilman.—Moses Lindo, of St. Mary Axe, merchant.—Thomas Ansdell, of Liverpool, shipwright.—Theodore Wackerbath, of Milk-yard in Gravel-lane, in the parish of St. George in the East, sugar refiner.—John Adams, now or late of Daventry, carrier, and dealer.

PAID

# PRICES OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

B. & L. of Mortality from									
Nov. 21. to Dec. 26.									
Chrift.									
Femal.									
Males									
Buried									
Died under 2 Years old									
Between 2 and 5									
5 and 10									
10 and 20									
20 and 30									
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PARIS, Nov. 17. By the military state of the troops of this kingdom for the year 1753, it appears, that the infantry of the king's household will consist of 6510, and the cavalry of 3096: The French foot of 90360, ten Regiments of Swifs, making 14400, twelve German regiments 7604; two Italian regiments 2065; eight Irish regiments 3720; eight different corps of light troops, making 1940; the body of artillery 4100; the French horse 14520; three German regiments of horse 720; a regiment of Irish horse 240; the dragoons 7680; 800 hussars; to which add 55000 militia, makes the total of the French troops 211725 men.

Nov. 27. The 21st of this month a grand council was held at Versailles, in which a new petition of the bishops was deliberated upon: They thereby required three things: 1st, The disannulling of the arret of parliament of the 18th of April last, as derogating from the authority of the church. 2dly, The establishment of certificates of confession. 3dly, Reparation of honour to be made by the parliament to the archbishop of Paris, for having called that prelate a promoter of schism. The deliberation continued till six o'clock in the evening. The king deferred going to dinner, because his majesty was desirous of having the affair determined, and the arret signed, before he rose.

By this arret, which certainly does not correspond with the first ideas that the publick had formed, the arret of parliament of the 18th of April is disannulled, not as derogatory to the authority of the church, as the prelates had demanded by their petition, but as derogatory to the royal authority; because the king had reserved to himself the cognizance of the affair, upon which the parliament issued that arret, and which they ought not to have done, without his majesty's consent. By the same determination, the bishops are authorised to cause the bull Unigenitus to be received, but it is not to be qualified as a law of the church and state. Moreover, the parliament is declared competent to take cognizance of these kind of matters. As to the reparation demanded by the bishops for the imputation of schism thrown upon the archbishop of Paris, nothing is done relating to that article.

Madrid, Oct. 31. Most of the ships of the line, which the king has of late ordered to be built, are in a condition to be equipped; from whence it is reckoned that we have at present, in the several ports of the kingdom, 18 ships of the line of battle, and several frigates, in readiness to put to sea on the first notice; and it is

confidently given out, that before the end of the winter, the king's navy will consist of 64 ships of 60 guns or upwards, and 23 frigates; so that we seem to be aiming at the title of a maritime power, without considering that ships without seamen are like forts without garisons, expensive without any use to the owner, but of great prejudice if taken by an enemy.

Lisbon, Oct. 24. The king has resolved to establish a new colony at Maranhao upon the confines of Spanish America; and in order to people it, a certain number of men and women are to be taken out of the prisons in this kingdom, and sent thither; they are to have a town built them, and a certain district of land allotted for them to cultivate.

Bologna, Nov. 14. The pains which the pope has taken to reconcile the Pretender and cardinal York have answered his wishes. The conditions proposed for their reconciliation being agreed to by both parties, cardinal York came here from Ferrara to take his leave of the nobility, after which he set out for Rome.

We hear from Turin, that the king has renewed the edict which forbids his subjects to leave their estates to monasteries; which edict moreover declares, that all annuities, or other sums whatsoever, that are payable yearly by such monasteries to private persons during their lives, out of estates which have been left them for those purposes, shall, after the decease of such persons, be paid to the crown.

At Vienna there has likewise been an ordonnance lately published, requiring the clergy to make out, for the use of the archbishop's consistorial court, an exact account of what livings they are now possessed of, where those livings are situated, how much they produce yearly, what taxes they are liable to, and in whose gift they now are; together with the names of the present incumbents, and how long they have enjoyed their respective benefices.

In Sweden they are taking all the methods they can think of for improving their trade. To all persons that will settle on the coasts of that kingdom and apply themselves to the fisheries, they not only grant an exemption from taxes and the quartering of soldiers, but also they furnish them with timber and other materials to build houses. And to all foreign protestants who will come to settle at Landskrone, and erect manufactories there, they have granted an exemption from all taxes but the poll-tax, for ten years, besides several other privileges.

Dirv

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# A P P E N D I X

TO THE

## LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLII.

In our MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 1753,

The JOURNAL of the POLITICAL CLUB  
will be continued, with a DEBATE upon the Saxon  
Subsidy.

*Some curious Extracts from a famous  
TREATISE on the TEETH.*

*As the Tooth-ach is a very general,  
and a very troublesome Distemper,  
we shall give our Readers some  
Extracts from a famous Treatise  
on the Teeth, their Disorders and  
Cure, lately wrote in Latin by Dr.  
HOFFMAN, Physician to his present  
Majesty the King of PRUSSIA, and  
now published in English.*



**A**FTER giving a most  
curious description of  
the teeth, and of the  
communicatio be-  
tween them and o-  
ther parts of the bo-  
dy by means of the small vessels, the  
Appendix, 1752.

doctor considers the nature and cause  
of their several disorders, and first,  
that which is called a caries. This  
disorder, he says, is usually derived  
from some external cause, and de-  
clares itself by a small black speck or  
orifice, especially in the maxillary  
teeth, or grinders, which in a short  
time pervades through the cortical  
tutiance, and excavates the ossious  
parts, by which the whole tooth  
comes to be so wasted, that it falls  
away by pieces. And the next he  
considers, is that commonly called the  
tartar, which is a hard crust that  
comes by degrees, and adheres to  
the teeth and gums, so as to occasion  
a blackness, and indicates a caries.

The doctor next considers those  
disorders of the teeth, which arise

from a weakness or defect in the nerves, particularly that commonly called the tooth-ach, which generally proceeds from a decayed tooth; but sometimes a person may be affected with it, whose teeth are perfectly sound, when it is usually attended with such symptoms as denote a kind of gout in the teeth, a disorder which women in their pregnancy are more particularly subject to. And upon this subject he likewise considers the torture which infants suffer in cutting their teeth.

The next in order, says the doctor, are the cases arising from the defect of the nerves and laxness of the ligaments, and of these the first is called vacillation, or a looseness of the teeth, which proceeds either from a defect in the tooth itself, or in the gum; and here he shews, that nothing is more prejudicial to the teeth than mercury.

He next proceeds to the numbness of the teeth, which, he says, causes a peculiar sort of uneasiness, and happens when the membrane investing the teeth is in some measure deprived of sense. And as to the agacement of the teeth, or their being set on edge, he says, it is a convulsive motion, from a reciprocal contraction of the abductory and adductory muscles in the cheeks, which is caused by intense cold, pains by worms, &c.

Having thus considered the various ailments of the teeth, and their causes, he next proposes what he thinks the most effectual preventives and remedies; and as their causes are different, he prescribes a different remedy for each, which shews the vanity of any general nostrum. As to the practice of tooth drawing, he writes thus;

"The extraction or drawing of the teeth comes next under consideration, it being sometimes of no manner of service, sometimes dangerous, and sometimes highly necessary. It is of no service, when by

a concretion of foul humours, the inflammation and exulceration is not confined to the tooth or jaw, but has over-run the neighbouring region; also when there appears no defect in the tooth, no benefit can accrue from drawing it. As little necessary is it in a tooth-ach proceeding from a caries, because, as has been intimated, any further caries or pain may be prevented, and the tooth saved by the application of an actual cautery; there is danger in drawing out the canini, on account of their deep and broad roots, to which are also annexed a ramification of a nerve issuing through an aperture in the orbit, and thus an inflammation in the eyes, or violent head-achs, may be the consequence. In the extraction of firm teeth there is also danger of such an hemorrhage, or flux of blood, especially to those of a plethorick habit, or in the approach of the menses, or to those who are afflicted with the scurvy or fever, as may prove fatal. Neither should a tooth be drawn at the time of the head-ach, or when the head is surcharged with blood, or when the body is under any excessive pain, because in such an irritation of nature, the symptoms will be greatly inflamed by the evulsion. If an extraordinary flux of blood follows upon the drawing of a tooth, it will be proper to apply the *caput mortuum* of vitriol.

The extraction of the molares is particularly dangerous, especially of the second and third in the upper jaw, not only as a larger laceration of the flesh is to be apprehended from their three roots, but the jaw-bone itself may irreparably suffer; of which the following relation is a remarkable instance. Not long ago I was honoured with a visit from a lady of great distinction, complaining of an ulcer in that part of her upper jaw, which had been filled by her second molar tooth drawn a twelve-month before, and that the vacancy not being close, she was troubled



troubled. with a continual defluxion of a serous matter into her mouth: This vacuity admitted the probe above two inches, and upon my applying balsam of Peru, or any other odoriferous medicament, in order to its closing, she smelt it no less than if it had been transmitted through her nostrils: She further observed, that when her nose was dry, the efflux of matter through that cavity augmented; and, *vice versa*, when that efflux decreased, the nasal excretions were more copious. Her rank enabled her to have her case discussed in a consultation of several eminent physicians, professors and surgeons, who all unanimously agreed that it was an ulcer, and accordingly recommended the hot bath, desiccative decoctions and purgations, together with the outward application of balsams, vulneraries, and astringents, but to no manner of effect. After this, the surgeons declared for an incision; this they were positive would do the business, but how they would have performed it, I was at a loss to guess. When she had gone through these particulars and had applied to me for relief, I immediately signified to her, that it was no ulcer, but that by the forcible extraction of the tooth her upper jaw was damaged, and the noted sinus or cavern, so accurately described by the celebrated Highmore, having a compact tunick for the secretion of the mucus, and issuing into the nostrils, was laid open; and this conjecture was verified by the lady's own words, that the root of the tooth brought with it a piece of something solid and very porous; upon which I immediately shewed my illustrious patient, in the head of a skeleton, the extreme tenuity of the socket of the second tooth, near that part of the cavity with which the tooth is connected, and how, upon such a laceration of it, the probe might reach so far as the orbit of the eye, also how it stopped at the nostrils; therefore, concluding that a perfect cure

was impracticable, and especially as the lady was advanced in years, and that her case admitted neither of any surgical operation or any internal medicament, I only prescribed the close stoppage of the cavity with a lead, that the air, being debarred its usual free admission, might not increase the corrosive putrefaction; and with this plain easy remedy, and frequently snuffing up the *balsamum vite*, she has been rid of a nauseous, troublesome, and dangerous ailment.

Tooth-drawing in ulcers, whether proceeding from the breaking of any tumefied inflammation of the gum or jaw, occasioning a caries, or from a decayed putrid tooth not drawn in time, is necessary, to give vent to the sanious matter. That the sanious matter should have an outlet is of the greatest concern, its acridity and corrosiveness being increased by stagnation. It frequently happens, that together with the tooth the calculus is also brought away, and a copious flux of blood issues from the ulcer, whereby a compleat cure is greatly facilitated."

And he concludes his treatise thus: "As to dentifrics, it is a wrong practice to use any harsh powders, as those of calcined flints, pumice stones, corals, &c. for whitening the teeth, as their asperity naturally diminishes the dental substance. If dentifrics must be used, let them be of crab-shells and cuttle-bone, reduced to an impalpable powder; and with these mix nutmeg, orris, mastic, alum, finely pulverised, and a little musk; this both cleanses and strengthens the teeth, and very agreeably sweetens the breath. With such a powder it would not be amiss to rub the teeth after every meal, but gently; and for this the best method is, to take large roots of either kind of mallows, thoroughly cleansed, bruised, and dipt in rose-vinegar; then sprinkling some of this powder on them, rub them against the teeth, and this will prove a corroborative detergent.

What

What I have here offered will, I hope, meet with a suitable regard, as it tends to prevent, abate and remove, one of the most torturing ailments to which mankind is subject."

*The following, from the London Gazetteer, MONITOR, No. 10. may be considered as a proper Sequel to our Account of the SOLAR SYSTEM in our last, p. 564.*

**F**ONTENELLE, in his excellent Treatise of the Plurality of Worlds, has discovered such a delicacy of imagination, mixed with so much true Philosophy, that when we attentively view those lively touches, pencilled with so many masterly graces, they lead us on insensibly to our enquiries after the great, the awful originals, of which, at the best, they must be but a poor resemblance: Nay, perhaps they are but the wild strokes of a licentious phantasy, which having no sure and trusty guide, have widely wandered from the point in view. The ever-busy intellect will launch out into the unbounded domain of infinite wisdom, in search of those things, of which it is unable to make any true discovery. When we take a view of those amazing bodies, that surround the small portion of matter we inhabit; when we carry our thoughts far above these, to the possibility of others no less stupendous, and from hence can conclude, that the infinity of space glows with a boundless profusion of inexhaustible goodness, exemplified in these productions, we are apt to grow too fond of our favourite prepossessions, and vainly imagine, that the whole scheme of divine wisdom has no difficulties to be encountered. The ascent to these far distant regions is steep and arduous, and men grow giddy while they climb the summit. But still there is a great latitude for reason to expatiate in; and as long as we make use of it with modest freedom, many expedients will arise to favour the searches we make, and to lead us to the wonders we explore.

Pendulous in space with equipollent degrees of gravitation, the marvellous circle of unnumbered orbs, acknowledge their divine Artificer. When we survey the bespangled vault, favoured with the solemn silence of the night, and with a more than serious attention endeavour to trace out the great design of the Almighty Architect, the powers of our souls being unequal to so arduous a task, are quickly lost in the contemplation; and while they aim at the end, are unable to compass the means to accomplish it. The sun, that great body of fire, is sufficient to check the ardour of our curiosity, and to stop the progress of our enquiries. How has it subsisted for so many thousand years, without being impaired in its strength, without even losing one degree of its heat? By what means has it been continually supplied with fuel, and what kind of fuel must that be that thus maintains its vigour? These are wonders that demand our silent admiration, and it is madness to search for that, the discovery of which is unattainable. It is no small satisfaction to be assured, that the planetary system is a series of material bodies, some of which, very probably, are much larger than this earth. Whether they are all inhabited, and if inhabited, whether by beings like us, or by beings, of whose form we can have no idea; or whether they are the mansions of disembodied spirits, or whether they are formed to irradiate the pure regions of eternal happiness, are considerations that set human reason at defiance, by shewing how deficient it is in point of value.

There cannot be an opinion more unworthy of divine goodness, than to suppose, that these immense bodies were created for no other purpose than to afford a glimmering light

light to this earth. If they are no more than the candles of the night, how comes it that they are visible even at noon day? The most distant of the fixed stars, that are scarcely within the ken of telescopes, cannot surely be said, without violence to our rational faculties, to dispense any light to us. To suppose, that all we see around us, was intended solely for the use and benefit of our system, would be to think meanly of that power, and sparingly of that goodness: It would be magnifying our own imperfections, and diminishing the perfections of him that made us. Let any considerable person but examine the chart of the universe, and he will find, that this little speck of earth is almost imperceptible: The search will be painful, and the discovery unsatisfactory. Nothing was made in vain. The more extensive our conjectures are, the more noble will our conceptions be of the Deity. Should we say, that the planetary bodies have inhabitants, what can be more agreeable to the divine benevolence, than such a supposition? Should we say, that they were produced into existence, for wise reasons, which we cannot account for, by him, whose ways are past finding out, what can be more suitable to the characters of dependent beings? In the one case, we adore him from a deep sense we have of his wisdom: In the other, we magnify him from an abiding conviction we have of his power. That every planet should be destined for the abode of a variety of rational beings, is a thought that fills us with endearing sentiments of awful love: It is a thought that the inquisitive soul, in this maze of uncertainty, pursues with fond desire, and ardently wishes she may not be deceived. Perhaps in some far distant sphere, the spring of action may be more circumscribed, and virtue less in practice than it is with us: Perhaps in some other world of be-

ings, the sphere of virtue may be more enlarged, and all transgression less excusable. The soul is ever active, ever vigilant in her searches after new discoveries. The scale of existence from man down to inanimate matter, seems almost to know no bounds: and when we travel upward towards the residence of more exalted beings, the seeming wonder awes the soul into submission. From one degree of perfection to another, endless and indeterminate, to the great original of all perfection, immense, and sempiternal, we can scarcely trace out our diminutive portion of existence; and if myriads of intellectual beings rejoice in their several states thro' all the regions of space, well may we who inhabit so small a part of the creation, say, *Lord, what is man, that thou shouldst be mindful of him!*

No less a matter of admiration is the distance from one planet to another, and from the nearest of the fixed stars to this earth: The extent of human numbers is scarce powerful enough to compass this difficulty. What an awful idea does this raise in our minds, of the Almighty Agent! whose existence, in a manner incomprehensible to our finite capacities, pervades the infinity of space, ever present thro' all his works, ever filling the unmeasurable tracts of eternity. If these several degrees of distance are almost inconceivable, how can we attempt to form any idea of infinite space? That which is, which has been, which ever will be where matter is not? This is what Sir Isaac Newton calls the *sensorium* of the Deity; or that tremendous conception, by which we can form the most adequate idea of his existence, so far as our feeble intellects can think of him, it including the ideas of immensity, infinity, and eternity.

What is distance when compared to this stupendous conception? In

the eternal mind it has no existence. It appears considerable to us, and what Huygens, to whom astronomy owes its present establishment, says upon this point, is very well worthy our observation. *Those*, says he, that have hitherto undertook to calculate the distance of the fixed stars, have not been able to compass their design, on account of the extreme nicety of the observations requisite for that purpose. If we do but consider the stars as so many suns, and suppose one of them to be exactly equal to ours, it will follow, that its distance from us is as much greater than that of the sun, as its apparent diameter is less than the diameter of the sun. Now having lessened the diameter of the sun by the means of making a small hole in a thin plate fixed at the end of a tube, upon looking thro' it, the sun appeared no bigger than the dog star Sirius, and the diameter of it was but the 27664th part of what we every day see, so that it was just the same thing as if the sun was removed so far from us. The distance of it then will be to the present distance as 27664 is to 1. What an incredible distance this is, will appear from the common calculation of the sun's present distance. For if 25 years are required for a bullet to travel from the sun to us, then by multiplying the number 27664 into 25, we shall find that such a bullet would spend almost 700,000 years in its journey from the nearest of the fixed stars to us. And yet when we view them in a clear night, we cannot think them above some few miles over our heads. When we consider that the distance of others from these, is as great as the distance of these from the sun, what an immensity must there still remain?—When I have been reflecting thus with myself, I have thought all our arithmetick was nothing, and that we are versed but in the very rudiments of numbers, in comparison of this great sum."

*Copy of a LETTER from a young LADY near Windsor, to her FRIEND in Somersetshire; containing an Account of the late RACES at Marlow, and of the FINE PROSPECTS of the Country in those Parts.*

M A D A M,

YOU were certainly quite tired with the long account I gave you in my last letter, of the business which occasioned my mother and myself to visit the neighbourhood of Windsor for this year; but in order to make all the recompence in my power, I shall now endeavour to entertain you with the particulars of a very pleasant expedition I was engaged in, to see the races of Marlow: And tho' you often laugh at my romantick descriptions, yet upon this occasion I can call a thousand witnesses to prove them literally true.

Mr. W——, eldest son to the lady we are now with, is a very agreeable gentleman. He has travelled, and is much esteemed by his friends for a very happy taste in poetry, architecture, and gardening. He gives up a great part of his time to books, and yet loves hunting, shooting, horse-racing, and all kind of sports as much as my brother Charles; but with this great difference: Charles makes them his whole business, Mr. W—— his amusements only. The people of Windsor are a strange people! They said he was in love with me before I had been in the house two days; but let that be as it will. One morning he entered the room, where his sister and I were breakfasting together: "Miss Polly (says he) I am come to engage you in a party to Marlow races. There is no doubt but that we shall both be much entertained; I with the sport, which from the quality, and number of horses entered, promises to be great; and you with the beauty of the scene where the

the horses are to run, which, perhaps, has not its equal in England." You know what little pleasure I find in races, but all my acquaintance reckon me mad after prospects; and to acknowledge the real truth, I was not a little pleased at a proposal that would lead me into a part of the country, which had often been described to me as abounding with extreme fine ones.

We set out the next morning to the number of 7, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies, all mounted on horseback, under the guidance of Mr. W —, who knowing how much I delighted in seeing a beautiful country (tho' not more than himself, were the truth to be fairly owned) he chose to carry us the pleasantest way rather than the nearest; so that leaving Maidenhead on our left, we passed by Cookham, and ascended the south side of a high eminence, called Quarry hill, on the summit of which we left our horses with our servants, and following our conductor thro' a beech wood near a quarter of a mile, were brought (when we least expected it) to the north edge of the hill, and surprized with a compleat view over the most enchanting valley I ever beheld in my life: "There (says he) Miss Molly, feast your eyes with this prospect, and tell me, if your favourite vale of Tempe, as described by your favourite poet, in his verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, comes up to it?" The admiration I was struck with kept me silent, and gave him an opportunity of proceeding: "As you (continues he) have a most exquisite taste for things of this kind, I beg you to consider well the uncommon beauties of this valley. How boldly do those hills, which form it, rise on each side? And how finely are they diversified with woods and inclosures? But, above all, how glorious an appear-

Appendix, 1752.

ance does the river of Thames make, playing along these spacious meadows, which for firmness of soil, and delicacy of verdure, have not their parallel in Europe? The town before us, which from hence seems circled with trees, is Great Marlow, most happily situated in the midst of the valley upon the verge of the Thames. Observe, Madam, (continues he, but I am sure there was no occasion to bid me) observe the winding course of the river; soon as ever it has passed Marlow, it makes a sudden turn this way, and dividing its current, forms all those little islands now in view; then, uniting again, rushes on in full stream against the foot of the hill we stand on. The waters, checked by the stroke, swell, as you see, into a kind of lake; and then taking another turn, glide slowly on under the shade of this hanging wood in one continued course along the mountain's foot, for a length of almost two miles."

There is no expressing how eagerly my eyes devoured every object my ears heard described: "But pray, Sir (says I, perceiving he had done speaking) what white buildings are those I see yonder upon our right hand farther down the river, which look like an old castle rising amidst a venerable cluster of trees?" "Those buildings (says he) are Little Marlow. That ancient seat, that church, and that tower, do indeed from hence appear extremely picturesque." "They very much resemble (says I) a fine description in Milton's Allegro:

Strain my eye hath caught new pleasures,  
While the landscape round it measures;  
Towers and battlements it sees,  
Bosom'd high with rusted trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies,  
The \* Cynosure of neighbouring eyes."

I had hardly finished these lines, when a well dressed gentleman (who, unobserved among the trees, had

4 F been

\* Cynosure is the old Greek name for the most northern constellation in the heavens, where the polar star is seen; which, before the invention of the compass, was the chief guide for navigators on sail by.

been admiring the prospect as well as ourselves; complimented me upon the graceful manner, & he was pleased to call it, with which I had repeated the verse: "I assure you, Marlow, (says he) they are most happily applied, even more so with regard to the two last lines, than you may possibly imagine." I made the gentleman a short curtsey, and turning to Mr. W——, desired we might proceed to Marlow for some little refreshment before the sport began; which was immediately agreed to by the whole company.

After a short repast we proceeded to the course; and if I was charmed in the morning with surveying it from the top of the hill, my pleasure was now more than doubled with being in it; when, to the natural beauties of the place, I beheld the additional splendor of as large a meeting of fine company as had appeared at any races this year in England.

The course was posted out near the Thames, that ran along the foot of a steep and lofty hill covered with trees, which extending from the summit to the base, hung over the river in a manner extremely romantick.

This wood, just opposite the distance-post, makes a semicircular opening of considerable extent; which was filled with spectators chiefly of the female sex, who, from the obliquity of the ground rising one above another in a kind of theatrical order, covered the slope quite up to the trees, that were also loaded in the front with boys clustering upon the foremost branches, as they judged they should best see the horses run.

This declivity, thus enriched with a most crowded assembly of country lasses, all dressed out with their best gowns, red, green, yellow and blue, presented in the sun, then shining extremely bright, such a beautiful appearance of colours, and such a still more beautiful appearance of cheerful countenances, as rendered it the most gay, and the most joyous spectacle I had ever seen.

The drum now beating, Mr. W—— took notice that the race would soon begin, and stationed us in a place he had chosen out as the most advantageous to command the sport.

There were six horses entered, but of these no more than three were esteemed by the best judges to have any share in the plate, Aaron, Highlander, and Camilla; each of which had its particular admirers. Aaron was a strong horse of lord Craven's breed, and the number of sportsmen ready to lay on his head seemed greatly superior to any of the others. Highlander was a horse of reputation be-

longing to lord Onslow, and many people declared their opinion, that he would prove the winning horse. Camilla was a chestnut mare of lord March's; and tho' she did not seem to be cast in so strong a mould as either of the other two, yet there appeared something so beautiful in her head, neck, limbs, and whole make, as captivated the good wishes of all the ladies in her favour: And indeed she was not without the support of several gentlemen; for Mr. W—— laid so great a wager on her success against Aaron, and so against Highlander.

The entered horses assembled at the starting post, with their riders dressed in silk waistcoats of different colours, to render themselves more distinguishable. Aaron's was scarlet, Highlander's plod, and Camilla's sky blue. All the horses seemed impatient of the bit, till the beat of drum, relieving their restraint, they sprang forward, and swept along with great appearance of ease as well as swiftness. The course had something in it very singular, and, as I thought very pretty. There was a large piece of arable land, incircled like an island, with meadow; round which the horses ran twice, and then stretching away down the long mead, vanished from our sight in a few moments.

All before me now was one great scene of hurry and confusion. Every person's spirits seemed upon the wing; while men, women, horses, chariots, phaetons, and coaches, hoping to better their stations, flew over the field an hundred different ways, and crossed each other with that precipitance and disorder, as made me apprehensive, lest one half of the company should be trampled down by the other; but to my great joy, as well as wonder, not a single person was hurt.

After the noise and bustle was in some degree subsided, Aaron and Highlander appeared in sight, far before the rest, sweeping along the course by the side of one another, with such equal pace, as rendered it difficult to name the foremost; but, on their reaching the distance post, Aaron made a sudden push, and gained ground; which Highlander, tho' severely pressed with the whip, was never able to recover till Aaron had passed the goal, and won the heat.

Camilla came in the last but two, and little more than saved her distance. I was extremely sorry to see her make so inauspicious a beginning; but could not help rallying Mr. W——, for being thus greatly misled by beauty in the choice of a horse to bet on; and begged he would profit from the example, in the more important choice of a wife. "Indeed, Madam,

Madam, (replies Mr. W——) you lay me under great obligation, in letting your regard for my success make you plead against the power of an excellence you possess yourself in so very high degree. However, I am far from believing that Camilla's beauty has deceived me; because I still think she will win. Did you not observe how hard she pressed to get forward; and with what difficulty she was held back by her rider? Assure yourself it was done to save her, while the other two were running one another down; and next heat you will see her make a figure."

There was a gentleman on horseback very near me, dressed in a close stock with large flat plate buttons, a jockey cap, round wig, plain shirt, buckskin breeches, tight boots, and short stirrups; who, all the while Mr. W—— was speaking to me, kept looking at him with a most contemptuous grin, upon his face. "I will lay you (says he) 40l. to 20l. that Camilla does not win the plate, and 40l. to 20l. that Aaron does." Mr. W—— accepted both wagers, to my great concern, as believing, he would certainly lose: However, I altered my opinion on seeing the second heat; in which Camilla and Highlander, leaving the other horses as far behind as Highlander and Aaron had done before, passed the distance-post together; but while all the beholders were expecting to see a hard struggle, Camilla sprang away from her competitor, and won the heat with great ease.

Upon this success I made some apology for having suspected that Camilla's intrinsic merit would fall short of her beauty; and then paid some compliments to Mr. W——'s better judgment, which had led him to the winning side. "That is not so certain (says he) for Aaron has now been kept back as much as Camilla was before; the last heat therefore will shew us the most equal contest, and, in consequence, the best sport."

When the interval of rest was over, Camilla and Aaron throve by themselves; and, after having run twice round the circular part of the course, soon got beyond the command of our sight in their flight down the Arait meadow.

Every beholder now, even those who had laid no bets, found themselves very strongly interested in the success, either on one side or the other; and we waited their return with impatience. At length they came in view, and Aaron was foremost, to the inexpressible joy of all his friends; but while they were shouting at the sight, Camilla got before him half a length; joy then went over to her party; and their transports were as strong as loud, but likewise as fleeting: For Aaron, during their shouts, gained ground; which was hardly proclaim'd by the hollow of his adherents, when the acclamations of hers declared she had again recovered it. In short, both horses won and lost the lead three times in the space of half a minute: But when they passed the distance-post Aaron was first, and had been so for some moments; inasmuch that Camilla's friends were ready to despair, when her rider had recourse to the whip; upon the first application she was brought abreast with her competitor; and upon the second, ahead of him half a length. Aaron's rider then thought proper to brandish the same weapon, and both sides exerted it with equal smartness, but very different effect; for Aaron sweeping sideways at every stroke, lost ground; while Camilla springing forward, won the heat.

Thus, my dear friend, I have given you a very particular account of the first day's races at Marlow; having been led into the detail by those beautiful scenes surrounding the course, and variety of incidents attending the heats; which far excelled every thing of the kind I had ever seen before.

• • • •, near Windfor, I am, &c.

ANSWERS to the QUESTIONS in our Magazine for June last, p. 264. by the Proposer.

The ANSWER to the ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

	A.		A.	R.	P.		l.	s.	d.	q.
A had	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	0	0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	0	16	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
B had	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	0	0	36 $\frac{1}{3}$	=	0	17	07	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
C had	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	1	2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	=	6	02	09	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
D had	$\frac{1}{5}$	=	0	3	14 $\frac{1}{5}$	=	3	05	03	0 $\frac{1}{5}$

The total is = 2 3 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 11 02 06  $\frac{1}{2}$

P R O O F.

First  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{13}{60} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{14}{60}$ .  
Then  $\frac{1}{60} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{120} = 11. 2s. 6d. 2 \frac{1}{2} q.$

## An universal ANSWER to the GEOMETRICAL QUESTION

Viz.  $39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2$  plus  $39,4786 L^2$  mi.  $P - P^2 \times P^2 + P^2 + P^2$

$= 236,8716$

= the solidity.

And when  $L = 5$ ,  $P = 8,544$ ,  $P = 94,248$  and  $p = 75,3984$  feet, it is  $= 9312,06857$  cubick feet.

For  $1 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 125,66399443$

$2 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 251,32798886$

$3 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 376,99198329$

Also  $4 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 502,65597772$

Now  $5 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 628,31997215$

$6 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 753,98396658$

$7 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 879,64796101$

$8 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1005,31195544$

$9 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1130,97594987$

$10 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1256,63994430$

$11 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1382,30393873$

$12 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1507,96793316$

$13 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1633,63192759$

$14 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1759,29592202$

$15 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 1884,95991645$

$16 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2010,62391088$

$17 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2136,28790531$

$18 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2261,95189974$

$19 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2387,61589417$

$20 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2513,27988860$

$21 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2638,94388303$

$22 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2764,60787746$

$23 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 2890,27187189$

$24 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3015,93586632$

$25 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3141,59986075$

$26 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3267,26385518$

$27 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3392,92784961$

$28 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3518,59184404$

$29 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3644,25583847$

$30 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3769,91983290$

$31 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 3895,58382733$

$32 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4021,24782176$

$33 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4146,91181619$

$34 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4272,57581062$

$35 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4398,23980505$

$36 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4523,90379948$

$37 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4649,56779391$

$38 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4775,23178834$

$39 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 4900,89578277$

$40 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5026,55977720$

$41 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5152,22377163$

$42 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5277,88776606$

$43 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5403,55176049$

$44 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5529,21575492$

$45 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5654,87974935$

$46 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5780,54374378$

$47 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 5906,20773821$

$48 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6031,87173264$

$49 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6157,53572707$

$50 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6283,19972150$

$51 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6408,86371593$

$52 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6534,52771036$

$53 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6660,19170479$

$54 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6785,85569922$

$55 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 6911,51969365$

$56 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7037,18368808$

$57 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7162,84768251$

$58 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7288,51167694$

$59 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7414,17567137$

$60 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7539,83966580$

$61 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7665,50366023$

$62 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7791,16765466$

$63 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 7916,83164909$

$64 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8042,49564352$

$65 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8168,15963795$

$66 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8293,82363238$

$67 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8419,48762681$

$68 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8545,15162124$

$69 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8670,81561567$

$70 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8796,47961010$

$71 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 8922,14360453$

$72 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9047,80759896$

$73 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9173,47159339$

$74 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9299,13558782$

$75 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9424,79958225$

$76 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9550,46357668$

$77 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9676,12757111$

$78 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9801,79156554$

$79 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 9927,45555997$

$80 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10053,11955440$

$81 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10178,78354883$

$82 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10304,44754326$

$83 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10430,11153769$

$84 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10555,77553212$

$85 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10681,43952655$

$86 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10807,10352098$

$87 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 10932,76751541$

$88 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11058,43150984$

$89 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11184,09550427$

$90 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11309,75949870$

$91 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11435,42349313$

$92 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11561,08748756$

$93 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11686,75148199$

$94 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11812,41547642$

$95 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 11938,07947085$

$96 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 12063,74346528$

$97 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 12189,40745971$

$98 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 12315,07145414$

$99 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 12440,73544857$

$100 \times 39,4786 L^2 - P^2 \times P^2 = 12566,39944300$



The SOLUTION to the QUESTION in September last, p. 416.

FROM the semi-perimeter subtract each side separately, and the continued product of the four differences, will exhibit the square of the area when a maximum: Thus  $9 \times 13 \times 17 \times 19 \frac{1}{2} = 37791 \frac{1}{2} = 194,399074$  = the greatest area.

But in order to delineate the figure when the area is a maximum, it is absolutely necessary to find a diagonal, which may be effected by the following

## THEOREM.

Multiply the sum of the squares of the sides above the diagonal by the rectangle of the sides under it: Also multiply the sum of the squares of the sides under the diagonal by the rectangle of the sides above it; and the total of those products being divided by the total of the said rectangles, will give the square of the diagonal required.

N. B. These excellent theorems I investigated, without considering the trapezium as inscribed in a circle; and the first was published in the Gentleman's Diary for the year 1744: But that for a diagonal I have lately deduced, and here present it as a New-Year's Gift to all true lovers of arts and sciences.

Norwich, Dec. 10, 1752.

JAMES HEMINGWAY.

Conclusion of the Marquis of HALIFAX's REFLECTIONS on VANITY. (See p. 538.)

THERE is, a degree of vanity that recommendeth; if it goeth further, it exposeth.

So much as to stir the blood to do commendable things, but not so much as to possess the brain, and turn it round.

There are as many that are blown up by the wind of vanity, as are carried away by the stream of interest.

Every body hath not wit enough to act out of interest, but every body hath little enough to do it out of vanity.

Some mens heads are as easily blown away as their hats.

If the commanding others well, did not recommend ourselves, there would be few panegyrics.

Mens vanity will often dispose them to be commended into very troublesome employments.

The desiring to be remembered when we are dead, is to so little purpose, that it is fit men should, as they generally are, be disappointed in it. Nevertheless, the desire of leaving a good name behind us is so honourable to ourselves, and so useful to the world, that good sense must not be heard against it.

Heraldry



Heraldry is one of those foolish things that may yet be too much despised.

The contempt of scutcheons is as much a disease in this age, as the over-valuing them was in former times.

There is a good use to be made of the most contemptible things, and an ill one of those that are the most valuable.

*The following Particulars of the last Will and Testament of Dr. MARTIN BENSON, late Bishop of Gloucester, appear worthy of publick Regard.*

**L**ASTLY, I am desirous of casting in my mite out of the substance which the goodness of Providence has been pleased to bestow upon me, towards the relief and benefit of such of my brethren as are in want of it.

And as the first regard is due to the souls of men, and as I, by my sacred profession, have a more particular obligation upon me in this respect, I leave to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in America 20*l.* and I farther leave to the same society 50*l.* to be added to the fund for settling bishops in our plantations, hoping that a design so necessary and unexceptionable, cannot but be at last put in execution.

And I leave to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge 40*l.* one half to be applied to the Eastern mission.

And I leave to the Corresponding Society for erecting and maintaining Protestant Working Schools in Ireland 20*l.* and I humbly beg of God to bless and prosper all such good designs and endeavours for preserving and promoting piety, virtue, and true religion in the earth.

I leave, in the next place, 100*l.* to Richard Dalton, and Thomas Uthwate Esqrs. requesting them to put it out to interest in the funds, or otherwise, as they shall think proper, and to apply the interest towards the maintenance of Mr. Allen, so long as they shall think such assistance necessary for his support; and after his death, or after the time they shall judge him to live not in want of that support, I desire and direct them to give 50*l.* of this sum to the Hospital of St. Luke for lunatics; and the other 50*l.* to that of incurables at Bedlam.

I leave also 20*l.* to the Westminster Infirmary in James-street, ten to the curables, and ten to the incurables.

I leave also 50*l.* to the building of the Infirmary at Newcastle, and desire that it may be applied in particular to the finishing or ornamenting, or in any way to the service of the chapel there.

And whereas I had attempted to set up an Infirmary in the city of Gloucester,

to which considerable subscriptions were made, but yet the design could not be then brought to take effect; but as I am in hopes, however, it some time or other hereafter may; in order to give some small encouragement to the rise of so useful a charity, I hereby leave the sum of 200*l.* to the bishop and dean and chapter of Gloucester for the time being, to be placed by them out at interest, and the principal and interest, which shall have thence arisen, to be applied towards the setting up an Infirmary there, whenever so excellent a design, by the blessing of Providence, shall be undertaken and put in execution.

I allow them however, and desire them, in the mean time, and till there shall be such a publick advantage in that place to be had, to lay out any part of the interest arising, in conveying any persons to be cut for the stone, to any of the Infirmarys or Hospitals where they can gain admittance, where this help will be to be had.

And I again most humbly implore the Almighty and All-merciful Power, who is able to afford all help, to compassionate and succour all those, who are anywhere in any distress, whether of mind, body, or estate.

Likewise I leave 10*l.* to be distributed by the rector of \* Cradley, at his discretion, to the poor of that place wherein I was born.

Likewise I leave 50*l.* to the master and officers of the Charter-house, where I had the blessing to receive my education, to be disposed of in any way, as they shall judge most proper for the service of the scholars there.

Likewise I leave to the dean and chapter of Christ Church, in Oxford, of which college I had the blessing to be a student, the sum of 100*l.* to be disposed of in whatever way they shall judge proper for the service of that college.

*From the INSPECTOR, Dec. 16.*

**A**MONG the earliest of mankind, a promise was as sacred as the most binding obligation. An assertion was of equal weight with the most solemn appeal to heaven. In the simplicity of those times, mens words corresponded with their intentions, because they were the offspring of their thoughts; and their actions answered to their words, because they were of the same origin. Men were not yet accustomed to fraud; and the word, or the more awful asseveration, were always fulfilled; because that which they engaged would have been done, whether they had been given or not on the occasion.

When

\* In Herefordshire. † The good bishop had been a considerable benefactor to the scholars in the time of his life.

When the children of these happier fathers became divided into different ranks, actuated by different views, and under the influence of different interests, the promise, or the assurance, were no longer looked upon as mere declarations of what had been done, or what was intended to be done; they were now considered not as simple assertions, but as testimonies and obligations. While they were credited, they often deceived; interest and truth could not subsist together. The intercourse between man and man could not be kept up to mutual advantage, without these evidences and engagements, and these were found invalid. Some expedient was necessary, and they had recourse to a bold one: They made the person, on whose word any thing of importance depended, swear by the living God that it was true.

This form of confirmation was to them awful in the highest degree, for they were religious: They trembled to make the allegation under so solemn an appeal; and they who had trembled to make, dared not to break it. Here was the origin of that sacred form of attestation, the oath. Men, who could not be credited in an earthly court, appealed to a higher tribunal; they looked up to that above, and while they called upon the God of heaven and earth to hear their words, and as they were false or true, to reject or to receive them; they placed so much upon the forfeiture, that there remained no doubt of their fidelity.

Perhaps it had been better for the world, if this custom had never been introduced. There is no doubt but much good accrued from it in the ages when it was first established, but in those which have passed since, it is most probable, that while a neglect of religion has taken from this manner of attestation all its force, it has greatly injured religion.

It is wonderful, that those who saw this sacred test devised upon the principle, and supported by the authority of religion, should continue, and should render it more frequent, at a time when religion was no longer regarded by the greater part of those to whom it was administered. It is astonishing, that the most important things should be decided by it, at a time when the validity and obligation of it, with many on whose testimony that decision depended, was nothing. As piety is the source and the foundation of all that awe which an oath inspires; the force of an oath, with regard to those who take it, will be exactly proportioned to the degree of their piety: And let those, who look into the lives and characters of such as

must often swear, say what credit it can be given to it on this foundation; in general, none.

The oath in those times, when it was in truth that of which it is now the shadow, when it was the proof of right and wrong, was held sacred and awful. It was never administered, but under the most solemn forms; and was never permitted to be taken, but upon the most important occasions. How is it now? That familiarity, which in all things is the parent of indifference, here has produced the utmost of its influence, contempt. There are no subjects to trivial on which an oath is not administered; none so contradictory on which it is refused; no character so black that is not admitted to take it; and what is worse, there is none so bad, whose attestation in this form is not received as evidence of truth, except he have been already convicted of perjury, an exception that scarce happens twice in an age. In every trivial dispute men fly to the magistrate and make oath; and those to whom the obligation is of no validity, expect it to be received as a sanction by others. On every occasion of interest men are expected, nay, in many they are compelled, to use this solemn credential, where it is known they break it. The oaths of officers, who ever so much as pretended to regard them? The oaths of voters at elections, who is it that does not know they are violated as they are taken?

One would imagine, that those in power looked upon all this as trivial. The very form of many oaths, imposed by authority, is such as renders them incompatible with the customs and the establishments of the present time; and yet they are unaltered: The words calculated for an earlier period are not changed: And though all things are changed which they concern, the man who is to have the advantage, must swear to them. In other cases, where but a moderate share of duty is required, a vast deal is implied in the oath on which men receive the charge. They receive it notwithstanding; and they disregard it all. It is impossible the whole should be complied with: It is not expected, even by those who propose it, that it should: And custom authorizes the neglecting all. (See p. 575.)

What is the consequence? Oaths are taken by those over whom they have no power: Those who would be awed by them, decline them. The offices to which they are appointed as preparatory, and many of which are important to the generality of mankind, devolve on those who will not regard the obligation. Men, who

who have honesty to discharge the most important trust, but have consciences too sensible, and minds too firm, to engage for more than they shall execute, or than shall be expected of them; are shut out of the list, from among whom they are to be chosen, not who will perform, but who will undertake them.

If the admitting paths in evidence, from those who pay no regard to the appeal, interrupt much of the justice, that would otherwise be done to men oppressed and injured by the form of our most excellent laws; the annexing these antiquated or inconsiderate oaths to offices of importance, is a much greater injury. It robs the nation of the service of the best men in it, only because they are so.

No period has seen so many grievances redressed as the present. None has enjoyed a tranquillity, under which these things might so well come into consideration. This is of the first rate in its nature and in its consequences, and assuredly it will not be neglected.

Some EXTRACTS from the Translation of a Book published in France, intitled, The SCHOOL of MAN.

THIS book is digested by the author into discourses upon various subjects, and by giving satirical, tho' perhaps true characters of many of the first rank in France, he introduces many excellent moral precepts.

Upon education he says, 'How many capped Senecas do we see, no more than the infamous tools, or at best, the first confidants of their pupils? Shall I not deserve a reward in preventing them from being their corruptors?

And a little further he adds, "To relieve the distress of a friend, and properly to educate a son, is more than giving them life. To preserve life, to learn the virtuous enjoyment of it, is more than having received it, at a time we were insensible of it."

Upon religion he says, "To give only in expectation of acknowledgment, that is man's way; but to heap benefits even on the ungrateful, to prevent them, to do them good against their will, in this, O my God, I behold thee: But who can imitate thee?"

Upon honour he has this bold paragraph, "Says Augustus to young Tarrus, Come live with me, I'll be a father to you; my wife shall be a fond mother; my son your brother; and in my daughters you shall find so many sisters. My servants shall be at your command; and be your enemies who they will, I will stand in the gap against them all: But oh,

too credulous young man! How unhappy have been the consequences! his suggestions have been a law to you. He commanded you to cross the sea; you did so, without hesitating: He sent you almost alone in the midst of your numberless enemies, who, to a man, rose up against you, and baffled your attempts; and with what difficulty did you escape?

In a word, Augustus betrayed you; and behold how soon he has changed his note! Betake yourself, says he, whither you please. I can harbour you no longer; George, Frederick † and Francis ‡ will fall upon me: The fear of that outweighed all your pathetic remonstrances of honour and religion: All you have now to do, is to set out immediately, or worse may befall you: What can you hope for after such an abrupt desertion? The play is over, and the curtain dropped: Haste off the stage; stifle all remembrance of the splendid schemes which so lately swelled your aspiring heart: Serenely exchange the military robe for the shepherd's coat.

Instead of governing ferocious men, tend submissive sheep: Let the branches of the beech form a canopy for thy throne, and the verdure of nature supply the place of a carpet: Take the crook for thy scepter; thy courage, let it be levelled at the wolves, and let your flock be benefited by your exemplary virtues. Haste thee away then; Canst thou be insensible that a market is made of thee? But if in thy sight, thine enemies and Augustus should come into thy mind, beware of wishing him any; rather thank him for not using you worse."

A little further he gives us this paragraph, "Says a friend, Terona ‖ is a star of the first magnitude in the sphere of learning; if you have a mind, I will give you a sight of him to-morrow; I know a house where he is to be seen: Softly, I am at a loss; Do you mean some strange creature? Why, no; I am talking of that prodigy of erudition Terona, answers my friend: Oh! go on then. Well, are you for seeing him to-morrow? Fair and softly, say I again: What sort of a man is Terona? Is he a good parent? or fit to make a friend of? Why, replies my friend, he has indeed played loose with some persons, and has exposed in epigrams others, whose kindness to him demanded another kind of treatment; as to his religion, we will wave it: However, he is an admirable genius; his compositions are so animated, so—well, my friend, favour me with his works: As for himself he is no more than the copy of a man; the original will be welcome to me."

Some

\* King of France.

† King of Prussia.

‡ The Emperor.

‖ Voltaire.

Some pages further he says, "So then, Croæus", after three years confinement, you are your own man again; instances of the like have been, yet it is a notable escape, and I wish you joy: A word to the wife is enough; your conscience intimates, that it is not of your innocence, but that you were so deeply involved as to be able to compass a pardon. Grease your lawyer, that is one way, though he was not the main instrument; it is owing to your unbounded monopolies and oppressions, that your head is upon your shoulders. He who has wherewith to buy a cause, is in a fair way to carry it."

And towards the end of this discourse he gives us this useful advice, after having told the story of Jacob and Esau: "Whoever is under the unhappy necessity of making any proposal to another, should let nothing of himself be seen; let him cover his eyes and put a bridle upon his tongue: If he lays open his weak side, he may be sure to be squeezed to his very foul."

There is no safety till our irregular appetites and fancies are brought under; every one about us is on the catch to turn them against ourselves; I tremble to think what disasters they bring upon us. Instead of ridiculing Esau, let us do better; let his example put us upon our guard; some Jacob or other may find a way to supplant us in our birth-right.

Upon the *summum bonum*, or chief good, he says: "Let me explain myself: The *summum bonum* imports a fixed determinate object, and so universal as intirely to engross us, and leave us not the slightest attention to any other circumstances. In that supreme object all our thoughts must center; it must employ our reflections; from it our desires, our affections, our likings must not presume to stray: Does not this sufficiently exhibit what is the *summum bonum*; or must I speak more plainly? To what can such an extensive definition appertain, but to virtue? It evidently is virtue alone which can rid us of all those extravagant desires, which disturb the enjoyment of subordinate goods; therefore the *summum bonum* is virtue."

And he afterwards adds thus: It is a current saying, that, to *extinguish the passions, is to destroy nature*; their brutality only it is that religion proscribes; all its injunctions tend to their exaltation and refinement: It consults our satisfaction, may I not say our delight, in abridging us only of criminal pleasures, and consequently permitting us the best, the most exquisite, such as are without alloy.

What are those which begin with uneasiness, and terminate in remorse? Surely no better than real pains, coloured with a bewitching varnish. In a word, the pleasures which religion allows, are the real supports of nature; and it is the genuine offspring of the former who alone do honour to the latter; whilst all others depreciate it, as a rugged tyrant, and traduce this favourite child of heaven as an enemy to the deity.

Upon the *summum malum*, or chief evil, he most justly observes, that as virtue is our chief good, vice must be our chief evil. In shewing the several mistakes of mankind in relation to this, he says: "There is Lycoris † just appearing in the gay world, like an opening rose; scarce were the first leaves disclosed, when Guniphilus cast his eye upon her. Should I say he was smitten with her, it would be a thunderclap to Melania, who three years ago left her husband to live with him; to be sure, handsome presents have been made, if not a settlement for life. Melania had certainly been discarded, when, most fortunately for her, an English lord steps between, vastly outbids Guniphilus, and carries off the blooming Lycoris that same night. Never any person, Guniphilus, did thee a better turn than this lavish rival: With Lycoris you had been an undone man."

And this discourse he concludes thus: The caresses of a lovely woman do much more hurt than all the clamours of the obstreperous: The latter I grant to be insupportable, yet is the former most to be feared: From her all vices are derived; she is the engine of all misfortunes; and to be the husband of such a one makes the case worse; duty and religion forbidding us to her caresses, that they cannot be shunned or eluded without a kind crime.

A fine woman, beloved, and ungovernable, with a spirit disdainful the curb of reason, what a scourge! what a curse! what an evil! what a *summum malum*! even to the worthiest man! and the more he is so, the more is he to be pitted.

Upon ambition, after telling the story of Haman, he concludes thus: "Power is no more than a loan from fortune, which the often bestows on us to require it again with severe interest. Ye great ones, turn your eyes towards Haman's catastrophe; and learn that an exalted station begets enemies in greater numbers than flatterers."

In his discourse upon the world he says, "A great lord is one who had keepers to knock on the head with impunity all who presume to catch a hard upon

upon his estate; who plays high, ruins tradesmen, gets drunk only with the best wines, surfeits himself with the most costly viandes, and calls in his doctor to recover him. He is one who dines at home only on extraordinary occasions, who sees his wife by way of visit, and his children casually; his domesticks are well clothed and ill paid, he has creditors and mistresses. What is a great man? The reverse of the great lord."

And presently after, he says, "Porphyry", the descendant of such an illustrious family, whose ancestors make so honourable a figure in history, what has he done to perpetuate his name? Contracted debts which will never be paid. How many great noblemen are transmitted to posterity only in their creditors books!"

Then in the next page, "It is thought strange, says he, that in Africa there should be found any freemen mad enough to sell themselves; that wealthy merchants, who have hundreds of slaves living in plenty, can sell themselves, seems to stagger our belief; yet is there not the like madness among ourselves? Change but the words, and most of your honours and lordships fall into the same unaccountable baseness."

Upon military men he observes thus: "Honour has a bastard brother who is well received, and made much of on account of its strong resemblance.

This is false honour; to know, mistrust, and avoid it, is a most happy test of prudence; this boisterous bastard must not be elbowed, nor trod upon the toe; a smile, the most innocent jocularly, are with him unpardonable affronts: Relations and friends he has none, his speech is thoroughly laconick, consisting only of two monosyllables, die or kill. This false honour is, in the world, what superstition is in religion, extreme in all things, it offends God and terrifies men. The true gentleman is as far superior to him who acts upon false honour, as the real christian is to the superstitious bigot.

*A LETTER from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in London, concerning the GAME LAWS.* (See p. 463.)

S I R,

I AM favoured with yours, in which you give me an account of the splendor of your lord-mayor, the flourishing state of our metropolis, and the honour conferred upon your court of aldermen by his majesty's grace and favour; which account is highly pleasing to me, as we, in these distant parts of the kingdom, feel the benefits of trade from the foreign money current amongst us. I hope the citi-

Appendix, 1752.

zens of London will think themselves obliged to make suitable returns of affection and gratitude to his majesty, when they consider that freedom is the parent of trade, and trade of riches.

You go on and tell me, that you have a new club or association of nobility and gentlemen, established, in order to the preservation of the game over England, who you think might spend their time and money to better and more laudable purposes, than that of prosecuting poor men, already too miserable, for the killing an insignificant hare or partridge; by which prosecutions, many will be drove from their habitations, and leave their families a burthen on the parishes. And this, you say, the society think a commendable undertaking. You observe further, that this association hath been already productive of great hardships and inconveniences to many people, as it hath deprived persons of very great fortunes in the publick funds and otherwise, from having any piece of game at their tables; and it seems to you very absurd, that a person of 100*l.* a year in land, tho' mortgaged to near its value, should by the law of the land be qualified to take what game he pleases, when another, who hath 40,000*l.* in stock and money, by which I understand you mean yourself, shall not be permitted to take the least feather; and you ask me, which of the two ought to have the greater consideration from the publick? And you say, since we country gentlemen have got all the game of the kingdom to ourselves, and that you can buy none, you expect to be furnished from me. You proceed further and say, that game is *fera natura*, and seems to be the natural property of him who can catch it, and that it favours much of arbitrary and despotick power to deprive a man of a liberty, he is by nature intitled to; and that the injustice and hardship of the game laws, will appear the more odious and abominable, as they equally deprive the farmer, on whose ground the game is reared and fed, whose grass and corn they have eat, and therefore are most reasonably become a part of his stock and substance.

I agree with you, that the people chiefly prosecuted by this society, are poor and miserable; but then I deny that those calamities are brought upon them, either by the laws in being, or by the prosecutions directed by that society. They were so before, and will ever continue so to be, so long as they refuse to work at their respective professions, and spend their time in pursuit of game. And I appeal to the observation of all men,

4 C

whether

whether the wives and children of poachers are not worse clothed and worse fed, and in more distress and misery, than those of any industrious labourer in the parish? But this is not the worst; for, as such persons will not work themselves, so their children are bred up in idleness; and, like young pole-cats, begin to hunt after game as soon as their eyes are open; and when they have got a taste of that sort, will hardly ever be reclaimed. So that it is better both for the family and parish, that such a fellow should be drove from home, and his children reared to labour and industry, than that all the male children should be debauched by the example of such a father. Besides, Sir, do not you think that a strong lusty fellow, employing his time in pursuit of hares, &c. is guilty of a misapplication of his strength and parts, and is consequently a loss to the publick? Is not all manufacture, trade, hedging, ditching, plowing, sowing, reaping, mowing, marling, and every other branch of trade and husbandry, injured and neglected, while men of this sort are spending whole nights in pursuit of game? Add to this, that in case they miss one game, their necessities require another, so take to stealing fish out of ponds and rivers, deer and coney out of parks and warrens; geese, poultry, sheep, and what not. And I can truly affirm, that I never knew a farmer or other person, whose welfare depended upon care and industry, but in a very few years was totally undone, if he gave his mind too much to the pursuit of game: So that the society for the preservation of the game are doing a publick good, by punishing, or driving from home, some of this race of lawless pestilent fellows, if thereby they can reduce others to a more industrious manner of life. This view the legislators had in making the game laws; and this view the society you mention, I do presume, have, in putting these laws into execution. I cannot agree with you in thinking, that the laws relating to game, are either severe or cruel in not giving people of great personal property a power of killing game, or arbitrary and oppressive in not permitting the farmer to take it, or that game is *ferre nature*, and therefore every one who can may take it. First, the property in game seems most naturally to follow the land where it is reared, fed, and found; and therefore the man of ever so great personal property, who hath no land of his own, can have no natural right to kill or take it in the lands of another; and you might with equal justice take my fish out of my river or pond, as my hares, par-

tridges, &c. for they are both mine, by virtue of the place where they have been reared and fed; and if they are wholly mine, they cannot be yours, and consequently, you can have no right to take them without my leave, more than you can my sheep or my cattle. As hares, partridges, &c. carry no marks, by which they can be distinguished one from another, so as to be particularly owned, as sheep and cattle do, therefore the law has rightly appointed them to be the property of the landholder, and forbid all those who have not such a portion of land, from having game in their possession; rightly presuming, that such persons must either steal it themselves, or buy it from those who did; both which, in the very nature of separate property, are unjust. It is true, the law hath limited the power of killing game, to him that hath reared a year in lands. Why the legislature fixed upon that quantity is hard to say, unless we suppose that they thought such a portion of apparent property was sufficient to maintain a man and his family, without much personal labour and industry; but whatever the reason was for fixing that the standard, it is certain it might have fixed upon any other quantity of land more or less; and your objection would have been equally good. And I could with more plausible reasoning say, the law is unjust which excuses your stock from contributing in case of the land tax, than it could be said, that my land shall, against my consent, furnish dainties for your table.

I do not better agree with you in your sentiments, that hares, partridges, &c. are *ferre nature*, and therefore liable to be taken by every one, any more or farther than all the other brute animals are. Those creatures, as I observed before, being hard to be distinguished from each other, a property in them is not so easily fixed as in horses, sheep, cows, pigs, &c. whose size, colour, and marks distinguish them from each other, and being larger and better adapted to the service of man, more pains have been taken to tame them, and reconcile them to a confined life; but if sheep, hogs, &c. were totally left to themselves, they would be as wild as hares, &c. and were partridges to be reared as chickens are, I conceive they would be equally as familiar. But suppose the things we in this country call game, were in a more particular manner *ferre nature* than the others before mentioned; would it from thence follow, that every man hath a natural right to take them? Is not all property fixed and determined by the will and agreement of men,

men, and must it not necessarily have been so from the time they entered into social life? And are not laws made, as far as man can see, for the good of the whole? And if a law is made to give a property in a thing where there was none before, would not that law bind others, and make that be a man's property which was not so before?

The laws of this country have, for many good reasons, confined what is here called game, to the benefit of the landed men, and to the landed men only; and shall others, who have never a foot of land in the kingdom, take it at pleasure? Your manner of reasoning will hold equally for the benefit of smugglers as poachers, for stealing fish as well as game.

Your next assertion, viz. that it is unjust, cruel, &c. to deprive the farmer from killing game on his own land, &c. hath something in it more plausible than the other parts of your letter, but when duly considered, consist only in giving hard names and words, but hath not the least shadow of reason or justice to support it.

The farmers in this kingdom who occupy no land but what is their own, are very few and inconsiderable in comparison of the rest of the landed men, and therefore I shall only consider under this head, the farmers of other mens lands and estates, which you think in reason and justice ought to kill at pleasure.

Suppose there were no game laws in being, and that the tenants and farmers of other mens estates were at liberty to kill game at their will and pleasure, would not every nobleman and gentleman, of a good landed estate, reserve the game to himself for his own use and entertainment, and make covenants and conditions in his bargains and leases, that his tenants, their workmen and servants, upon severe forfeitures and penalties, should not kill the game themselves, nor wilfully suffer any other to do it? Would not this be an honest, fair and rational bargain? And have the legislators done any thing so strong and severe? Have they not had a tenderness and regard for the welfare and safety of the farmer, by substituting a general law, forbidding him to kill game under a small penalty, with which all the nobility and gentry in this kingdom rest satisfied, instead of inserting in every lease those conditions and covenants which would be productive of endless law-suits and controversies, frequently end in the ruin of the farmer, loss of his lease, and always to his detriment? Thus it would certainly stand between the tenant and his landlord, were there no general laws for the preservation of the

game. And I now leave you to judge, which of these would be best for the farmer; and I do appeal to you, whether it was not discreet, generous, good natured and wise in the legislators, to determine by small penalties, rather than leave them to be ruined and undone by one indiscreet action and breach of covenant.

Farmers are the chief favourites of landed men, and whoever told or furnished to you, that the society doth now or ever did intend to prosecute farmers without distinction, imposed upon you and abused the society, whose resolutions and actions are only against poachers, snarers, takers of game in the night, poulterers, higliers, carriers, innholders, and all those who are concerned in the killing, selling, or disposing of game for any gain: And if any farmer cometh under any of those descriptions, he must not hope to avail himself of his being a farmer, but must blame himself for trading in those forbidden commodities, and giving defiance to the laws, his landlord, and all people of distinction in the kingdom.

You give me to understand, that since you cannot buy, you expect game from me, supposing that I abound, and have sufficient both for myself and friends. You know, Sir, that my estate lies within two miles of a very populous borough town, where every man thinks, from the protection he is to have from his representative, to be exempt from all laws both human and divine; and though I have soodl. a year, lying mostly together, with a lordship, I assure you, I may look a whole day and not find above one hare, and often never a one, tho' my tenants assure me they kill none, and I believe they seldom do; and tho' we yearly see covens of partridges when small, they are all taken before they are fit to be caught alter by any gentleman, who intends them for his diversion, not his prey. But in case I shall perceive that the proceedings of this society have an influence on my estate, and that I am protected from those harpies, I assure you that you yourself shall feel the advantage arising from the association, which at present you seem so much to dislike. And now, I hope, upon this fair and impartial state of the case, you will think the laws, as they now stand, for the preservation of the game, reasonable in themselves, beneficial to the publick, and tender in respect to the defendant: and that the society, consisting of the best families and largest estates in the kingdom, can never entertain any scheme injurious to their tenants and farmers; and if by any measures of theirs they can introduce diligence and labour into the

place of unlawful sports and pastimes, to shamefully practised among the inferior people, that it will merit your forgiveness, and the thanks of the publick, the parishes, the wives and children of this beggarly race of poachers, who are got too numerous and impudent to be reformed by particulars; and whom nothing less than an association of this sort can bring back to a sense of their duty and callings.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

#### *Of the REVENUES of the French Clergy.*

**T**HE publick having been frequently entertained with accounts of the squabbles between the French king and his clergy, about the proportion they should bear in the charges of the state, which disputes are not yet ended, and may not be very intelligible to the generality of English readers; we shall, with the help of M. Voltaire, give them an estimate of the revenues of the clergy of France, which may enable them to form juster ideas of this affair.

What the clergy of France and of the conquered towns formerly paid to the king, amounted to about 2,500,000 livres, taking one year with another; and the numerical value of the coin having since encreased, they have annually supplied the state with about 4,000,000, under the denomination of tenths, extraordinary aid and free-gift. This word and this privilege of free-gift have been preserved, as a relick of the ancient usage, when all lords of fiefs made free-gifts to the kings in the exigencies of the state. The bishops and abbots being lords of fiefs, owed nothing but soldiers in the times of feudal anarchy. The kings had nothing then but their demesnes, like the other lords. When afterwards all things changed, the clergy did not change, but retained the custom of assisting the state by free-gifts.

To this ancient custom, which is preserved by a body of men that often assemble, but must necessarily be lost if they do not assemble, we are to join the immunity constantly insisted on by the church, and this maxim, that *their goods are the poor's goods*. Not that they pretend to owe nothing to the state, of which they hold all things; for the kingdom, when in need, is the first poor; but they alledge in their behalf the right of giving only voluntary aids; and Lewis XIV. always demanded those aids in such a manner as to meet with no denial.

In Europe, and even in France, they are surprized that the clergy pay so little: They fancy that this clergy enjoy one

third of the kingdom. If they did possess this third part, they ought undoubtedly to pay a third of the charges, which would commonly amount to near 30,000,000 of livres per ann. exclusive of the duties on consumptions, which they pay like the rest of the subjects: But men form vague ideas and prejudices in all matters. It is said, that the church possesses the third part of the kingdom, just as we say at a venture, that there is a million of inhabitants in Paris. If then would only take the trouble to compute the revenue of the bishopricks, they would find by the rent-rolls and leases made about 50 years ago, that all the bishopricks were then valued at no more than an annual revenue of four millions; and the commendatory abbeys were rated at 4,500,000 livres. It is true, that those rolls and leases were set at a third below the value; and if to that we add the augmentation of the rents of land estates, the sum total of the rents of all consistorial benefices will amount to about sixteen millions: And here it must be remembered, that of this revenue a considerable sum goes every year to Rome, which, as it never returns, is absolutely lost to the nation. This is a great liberality of the king towards the holy see, which, in the space of a century, strips the state of above 400,000 marks (a mark is eight ounces) of silver; which in the long run would beggar the kingdom, if commerce did not abundantly repair this loss.

To those benefices which pay annates to Rome, we must add the cures, the convents, collegiates, communities, and all other benefices: But if they be estimated at fifty millions per ann. all over the actual extent of the kingdom, we shall not be very wide of the truth.

Such as have made a severe and attentive inquiry into this matter, could not set the revenues of the whole Gallican church, both secular and regular, at above eighty millions; which is not an exorbitant sum for the maintenance of 90,000 religious, and about 160,000 ecclesiastics, which were reckoned in 1700. That sum, divided equally amongst them, would give to each about 300 livres. There are conventual monks, who do not cost their monastery 200 livres yearly: There are monks, regular abbots, who enjoy a revenue of 200,000 livres. It is this enormous disproportion that shocks the publick, and excites murmuring. They pity a country curate (i. e. rector) whose painful ministry procures him only his congruous maintenance of 3, 4, or 500 livres, whilst an idle religious, become abbot,



bet, and still as idle as before, possesses an immense income, and receives fastidious titles from those that are under his jurisdiction. These abuses are carried to a much greater height in Flanders and Spain, and especially in the catholic states of Germany, where we see monks princes.

The clergy of France have always observed a very onerous custom: When they make the king a free-gift of several millions for a few years, they borrow the money; and after paying the interest thereof, they reimburse the capital to their creditors: Thus they pay twice. It had been more advantageous to the state, and to the clergy in general, and more consistent with reason, had this reverend body supplied the exigencies of government by contributions proportionate to the value of each benefice. But men are ever tenacious of old customs.—So far our author.

This is the custom which the French court has of late attempted to break, but hitherto without success, the clergy not liking the proposal of taxing livings in an equitable way, as conceiving it an infringement of their privileges and immunities. As to the general distribution of church revenues, we see it fares with them as it does with the clergy of other countries; some have too little, and some too much; but at the same time it must be considered, that many thousands of them are mere drones, a dead weight on the publick, useless members in a commonwealth, whose income, tho' small, is yet more than their labours justly entitle them to.

*From the INSPECTOR.*

*For after matrimony's over,  
He that holds out but half a lover,  
Deserves for ev'ry minute more  
Than half a year of love before.*

CUSTOM among the fashionable world has represented many of the moral duties as awkward and ungraceful: And it has been the fate of those in particular, which are the most important or essential to our happiness, to be most condemned. It is not amiss, that the consequences of such a system are the want of all that satisfaction, the loss of that tranquillity, thro' which alone true pleasure can be tasted: It is just, that such determinations should be their own punishment. But tho' we allow it right and reasonable, for those who create the polite vice, to feel the full sting of its effect, we are to look with some degree of tenderness on those who from incapacity

cannot, or who but from natural timidity dare not, examine into the truth and reason of the established principle, but fall into the folly from example.

Certain it is, that to enjoy our lives, the plainest and the shortest road is to abjure the customs and the opinions of those, who at this time call themselves happy. Nor let that want of the world's estimation, which must attend such a singularity of behaviour, be supposed an overweight for all considerations: The consequence of losing the applause of others, will be the obtaining our own: And he knows little of the human heart, or of true felicity, who is not convinced, that while a man respects himself, and can say that is right which he has done, he has no sense of the pain for the contrary opinion of others, unless it be on the account of those who possess that error.

There is not any one of the moral duties so essential to content, so inseparable from, not to say happiness, even from ease, as that of affection from the husband to the partner of his bed: Yet, so has the custom of the world, always counter to what is right and good, established it, that nothing fits so awkwardly upon a man, nothing is so uncourtly. The person whom the fashion of the times commands the lover to decline, before he knows that she deserves it; the same fashion requires of him to neglect and to despise, as soon as he is sensible that she merits his good opinion. He would be called brute and bear, who should let the woman he intended to marry be seen abroad without him; and he is stigmatized in the more galling appellations of fool and slave, who is ever seen with her afterwards.

The customs of an age cannot alter the nature of things. Causes will produce their effects, let us counteract them as we please. In spite of all our polite determinations, marriage is irrevocable: And it is as certain, that neither of those who are engaged in it can be happy, from the moment it is concluded, otherwise than by the consent and approbation of the other. We see that it is so: We see the attention of the publick taken off from the married beauty, as surely and as quickly as her husband's: And while we observe them mutually exerting all their talents to plague one another, we see that which ought to be the consequence: We are witness that every arrow, after it has hit the mark to which it was directed, returns, and with a new force, upon the hand which drew the bow.

There can be no reason, why all the graces and all the virtues of that person, whom

whom we have selected from the whole sex, on account of those graces and those virtues, should lose all their beauty and their force, as soon as we are in possession of the person, whom they adorn and recommend. But nothing is more evident, than that as soon as ever they may be of use to us, we reject the consideration. As an observer of the world about me, I must declare this folly and its wretched consequences to be universal; as a man, I should be inclined to suppose the other sex most criminal in it. But, in spite of partiality, I must declare the wives of the present age to be infinitely better than the husbands; and confess, that this neglect, not to call it contempt, of the person as soon as married, from which all the inquietudes and distresses of the state flow, altho' it have its rising fashion, and should therefore be appropriated to the ladies, is, on the contrary, almost wholly ours: I know at this time few, very few ill wives; and of those, whom I must confess such, hardly one whose faults have not been occasioned by those of her husband. With most of these, the vices of the man whom they have chosen from the world, vices which he either had not before he married, or which he was dissingenuous enough to conceal till that time, have been the provocation; with the few others, a fixed aversion, which would have prevented the union: unless forced upon them, or some particular unhappiness, as irreconcilable as the vice, and as ungenerously concealed.

Of the few wives therefore, who deserve the name of bad ones, those whom we cannot justify, we cannot refuse to pity; but with the husbands whom we see ill, and whom we see unhappy, it is otherwise. The faults are voluntary and against conviction; the consequences are, what most of necessity attend such faults, and we can neither justify nor compassionate them.

As strange as it may seem to one, who observes the practice of the fashionable married world, it is most assuredly true, that the husband of an uneasy wife cannot be easy; the pain which he gives he feels; the neglect which he pretends, is generally accompanied by a sense of equal contempt on his own part; and his abhorrence with jealousy. Deaf as we may be to the remonstrances of virtue, we cannot but have some attention to employ on those which promise happiness; and in this material circumstance, there is no way to it, but by giving up that fashion which is its poison. He who will study the tranquillity of the partner of his bed, will in that act insure his

own—Whatever happiness he communicates he will receive; and he will meet with gratitude where it will be most important.

Every man knows, that love which he professes before the union, is a duty after it: It is perhaps therefore that he does not give it: What he bestows with a kind of pride while voluntary, he will not condescend to pay as a debt: But he should know, that to be just is more an honour than to be generous. I would fain persuade the married readers of my own sex, that the virtues of their wives are in a manner their own. In point of credit they share a great deal from them; in the more essential consideration of their effects, they possess all the fruits.

I have observed, that the faults, and even the vices of a wife, are generally of the husband's causing; he has power to be in the same manner the parent of her virtues: And of this he may be assured, that the consequences of the one as well as of the other, will affect his peace of mind as nearly, or his reputation much more nearly, than those which attend his own.

#### ANIMADVERSIONS ON Voltaire's History of the Age of Lewis XIV.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.  
SIR,

BE pleased, by the canal of your paper, to allow me to inform the publick of those resentments, which the history of the Age of Lewis XIV. has raised in me. Frenchman indeed! who, if his own pen may guide our conceptions of him, "has no quality of soul, but what is derived from the constitution of his body," and therefore must partake of its varied disease or distemper; whether it be the pox, the itch, the jaundice, the gout, the palsy, or any other evil that happens to persecute his bodily frame. His Cartesian thinking substance is thus infested by his bodily extended substance! for you must form no idea of his soul, but what is generated from the archetype of matter. This material thing, the author of the age of Lewis XIV. in its investigation of the state and condition of the political world, has not been able to rise higher in its solution of the varied phenomena, than the occult empire of fate; to whose dark decisions, it has given the wide department of the political world: For, "if any thing can justify the opinion of a fatality, according to which the affairs of mankind are governed, it is this series of misfortunes which persecuted the Stuart family for above three hundred years."

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One would imagine that Voltaire's deity held a steady aim, not to miss a Stuart for three centuries. How inexorable the god! Surely, there must be some attractive qualities in the souls of those Stuarts, which assist the hand of fate, and direct her vengeance.

If by the term, persecute, he means to express an unjust severity, then that fatality, according to which the affairs of mankind are governed, has the attribute of injustice essentially belonging to it; and this same historian has accused the very god, that he says governs the affairs of mankind.

Neither does he seem at all capable of any, the least remorse; for religion, of all other things, is even mentioned by him with sovereign contempt. "Great Britain, says he, has no more religion at present, than what is necessary to distinguish parties;" as if religion and parties were correlative. Whereas this materialist, had he been capable of knowing what religion is, would have seen, that this and parties are irreconcilable opposites—religion has no more to do with parties, than V— has to do with religion.

For when this historian mentions the religion of two of the Stuarts, he says, "James and Charles were both Roman catholics; but as to Charles, in reality, his only religion was deism." What deism Charles had, may be put to the same account with the deism of this historian; who, we have already seen, has but a dusky deity, a dark devil of a god! fatality.

It is astonishing to find this materialist so far drenched in stupidity, as to talk of justice: But, it seems, the atoms, of which his soul is composed, happen to have some mechanical inclinations towards the corpuscular souls of the Stuarts; which coming into imaginary contact, the friction of the angles gave him pain, and he then talks of justice. "If there is any such thing as justice upon earth, surely it was repugnant thereto, for the son-in-law and daughter of James to drive him from his Kingdom.—Mechanical enough! for the name of William has been the offence of catholics, because the glory of protestants.—But what modesty has the historian, when he thus arraigns the wisdom of a nation, and censures the conduct of a prince, whose glory time cannot eclipse? much less can the pen of a depraved fatalist.—Every soul spirit that thirsts for blood, may, in character arraign the justice of Great-Britain's deliverer, in that ever memorable revolution! but none other but such miscreants will charge the measure

of driving away that king, as an act of injustice: A K—, whom V— owns, was in the order of the Jesuits, a society; much more fit for the services of the prince of darkness, than for those of a British throne, religion, or humanity.

"Thou son, thou worshipping of fate, accuse, sentence, damn thy god, for not ordering the affairs of mankind better; and pretend not to fix any odium upon the names we have in joyful remembrance.—But yet more directly to the point.

"The design of this wonderful history, it plainly to revive the languishing, dying cause of Jacobitism; and render the crown precarious upon the head of the present royal family: This, I say, is the obvious design of the history, called, *The age of Lewis XIV.*—For with what unexampled prudence does the writer affect the legitimacy of birth, and the right of claim to the crown of these realms, in the Italian-bastard family?

"Queen Anne sacrificed the rights of blood and her own inclinations to the good of her country, used her interest to have the succession settled, and properly secured to the house of Hanover." Again, "Queen Anne excluded from the throne, her own brother." After this, "Q. Anne herself, influenced by her ministers, began to listen to the voice of nature, and entered into the design of settling the succession on her brother, whom she had proscribed against her own inclination;—but the family of Hanover, whom she looked upon as alien, and disliked, succeeded."

"What indignation is not due from Britons, who love liberty, religion, their country?—Who have had the experience of near forty years reign of the Hanover family, and defy Voltaire or any other fatalist, to shew a tenth of the glory, peace and prosperity enjoyed by these kingdoms, under the whole race of the Stuarts; except that part only of the reign of Anne, when the friends of Hanover were at the helm of publick affairs."

But the Frenchman dreams of some furly evolutions or revolutions of fate; and from our ebb of religion, concludes, we have lost all our senses, and are prepared for the illusions of Popery.—Rather may heaven chasten us with the plagues of his rod, than ever we should again become the habitations of demons, the hold of every foul spirit, and the cage of every unclean and hurtful bird. O father of the heavens! lead us not into temptation, but however deliver us from that evil one; Popery! the reproach of our understandings; the scandal of humanity; the

the utmost disgrace of the Christian name; and the most detestable corruption of the religion of Jesus! A superstition that V—— himself cannot distinguish from deism, neither that from fatalism!

I before observed, that *The History of the Age of Lewis XIV.* seems to have been published with a design to revive the languishing spirit of Jacobitism in these nations; for the historian has treated the revolution of 1688, with a splenetic severity.—In the *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg*, it is also said, “That William landed in England, where he dethroned James, his father-in-law, subdued the opposite party, and became, in some measure, the lawful sovereign of those three kingdoms, by the consent of the people, who seemed to justify his usurpation.” So far there is an agreement; yea, somewhat more. Voltaire says, James was a jesuit, therefore we might be convinced of his disqualification for the British throne; so likewise the *Memoirs* assert, “James, who was incapable of conciliating the publick esteem on the throne, or of reigning over a nation, whose privileges he should have regarded, let the sceptre slip thro’ his hands,—retired into France, where neither his dignity, or misfortunes, could procure him any esteem.”

—What, in the name of truth, could be said farther in proof of the justice and equity of the revolution? What occasion for those qualifying expressions, became, in some measure, the lawful sovereign, &c.—the people *who* seemed to justify his usurpation? Would these writers have had the English nation put out their own eyes, and handcuffed themselves, whilst a poor bigot, an egregious fanatick, had jesuitically thrust them all into the hellish dungeons of Popery, and under all the tortures of its cruelty! Must they have tamely bowed under the yoke of his tyranny, who could not procure esteem even at the court of France?

Yet Voltaire, in his moods, can declaim, “It is doubtless a melancholy consideration, that the Christian church has always been torn by dissensions, and that so much blood has been spilt by hands destined to carry the symbols of the God of peace.”—Let him apply his observation to the *royal Jesuit*, who gloried so much in the western expedition of the bloody Jefferies and Kirk.—He could not be ignorant of those barbarities, neither of the king’s approbation of them; for Rapin, who reports them, V—— tells us, “is the best historian that has wrote an history of England, and the only one that is impartial.” He likewise affirms, “The English, nature has tinctured with a stony spirit of inde-

pendence, adopted, softened, and formed them into a religion for themselves.” With what countenance can he say these things, and yet find fault with the revolution? Or with what pretence can he suppose any fitness or propriety in the claims of those Italians, whom he would have us suppose to be rightful heirs to the crown of these realms? It is absolutely impossible, upon his own principles, that any, but a Protestant prince, can, with any glory, wield the British sceptre; for if nature has tinctured the English nation with a stony spirit of independence, adopted, softened, and formed them into a religion for themselves, then surely a Popish prince, of all others, must be disqualified to reign over us.

There is a great affectation of temper and moderation in Voltaire’s history, and yet he has treated the Parisian massacre as if it expressed no more than a political madness of the people, like that of dispatching the De Witts in Holland. And at another time, “Coads and Cellini declaring themselves Calvinists, because the Guises sided with the Catholics, involved the kingdom in confusion and civil war.”—

But what may we not expect from this writer, who looks upon Popery as Christianity! and treats the reformation with the utmost degree of railery and scandal! D—He talks “of a republican spirit which animated the first churches; which opinions received by Luther, Zwinglius, and Calvin, tended in a great measure to destroy the episcopal authority, and even monarchical power itself.”

There is something similar in the *Memoirs of the H— of B—*. “The reformation in Germany to the love of gain, in England to that of a woman, in France to that of novelty;” yet what of all this? Does the operating motive with the first instrument determine the merit of the reformation? Not in the least; for the *Memoirs*, &c. declare, that “Religion then assumed a new form, and drew near to its antient simplicity; the reformation was of service to the world, and especially to the progress of the human understanding; the Protestants being obliged to reflect upon matter of faith, divested themselves suddenly of the prejudices of education, and found themselves at liberty to make use of their reason, that guide which is given to man to conduct him, and which he ought to follow, if ever, in the most important concerns of life.”

But in a farther article, the *Memoirs* expressly contradict the sense of Voltaire; for, “Considering religion merely in a political light, it seems that Protestantism is better

better adapted both for republicks and monarchies." It agrees better with that spirit of liberty, which is essential to the former; in a government that stands in need of merchants, labourers, tradesmen, soldiers, it is certain, that people who make a vow against the propagation of the human species, are pernicious to the state.

In monarchies, the Protestant religion depends on no foreign power, but is invariably subject to the government; whereas the Catholic religion establishes a spiritual jurisdiction, unlimited in its power, and fruitful in plots and artifices, in the prince's temporal dominions. The priests who have the direction of consciences, and have no other superior but the pope, have a greater command over the people than the sovereign, who governs them.

Here is a manifest repugnancy of sentiment between Voltaire and his master. The one affirms with confidence, that the principles of the reformation tend to destroy even monarchical power itself; whilst the other, with infinitely more reason and judgment, has shewn, that Protestantism is much better adapted both for republicks and monarchies.

It is the lamentable condition with us of the present age, that luxury and vice have indisposed the higher rank of Britons for thought, for reflection, for the labours of reasoning; otherwise, we should be in no more danger of the spread of Popery, than we now are of the spread of virtue. And, methinks, the character given in the *Memoirs* of the first king of Prussia, the grandfather of the present, will suit too many in elevated stations, "Who are more busy in their pursuit of empty shew, than of useful attainments; they are great in trifling things, and triflers in great things."

Were it otherwise with us, there would be more care taken to support the honours due to the reformation, instead of countenancing French customs and vices.

The ridicule of religion and of social virtue among the great, will serve to expose both the virtue and safety of the nation; for without a spirit of prophecy, that denotes inspiration, we may be confident, that as soon as the reformation and revolution principles are brought into general contempt, the security of all our glory is gone, and the very name of liberty will be no more.

Will any, after all, speak contemptuously of the reformation? Do not let him.

Appendix, 1752.

\* This is to be understood of the last payment of the *Silésia loan*, which he bound himself, by those treaties, to reimburse to the English subjects, who advanced money on a mortgage of the mines in that Province.

expect to find in *V*.—an advocate for Popery;—for when he speaks of the pope's infallibility, he usually calls it a phantom: And he mentions a design in France, in 1689, for establishing a catholic apostolical church, which should not bear the title of Roman; but that the Gallican church could not break with Rome, because intent on usurpating Calvinism.

Whilst we applaud the reformation, the *Memoirs* justly remind us, "that it could not abolish all the errors of the ancient religion; for that it had opened the eyes of the people with regard to an infinite number of superstitions, yet it retained a great many others." An observation which should be allowed, to justify the various instances of mens throwing aside every popular prejudice, and giving demonstration to the world, that they find themselves at liberty, and are making use of their own reason, the guide which heaven has appointed man to steer himself by, in the most interesting concerns of human life. In this age of light and knowledge, every protestant should do all in his power to remove all manner of superstition, which is a disgrace to the human understanding.

#### A PROTESTANT.

The following is the Substance of a Piece published by the King of Prussia, under the title of "An Exposition of the *Memoires*, founded on the universally received Law of Nations, which have determined the King, upon the repeated instances of his Subjects trading by Sea, to lay an Attacament upon the Capital Cities, which his Majesty had promised to reimburse to the Subjects of Great Britain, in virtue of the Treaties of Peace of Breslau and Dresden \*; and to procure an indemnity to his Subjects, out of the said Capital, for the Losses which they have sustained by the Depredations and Violence committed on them by English Privateers on the High Seas."

A WAR having broke out, between the English nation on the one part, and the kings of France and Spain on the other, the king, to provide for the security of the trade of his subjects, on April 14, 1744, took the precaution to order M. Andrieu, his minister at London, to inform himself exactly, from the English ministry, what they regarded as contraband, and whether corn, timber, beads, hemp, linseed, linen, &c. were such; that his majesty might give the necessary

necessary instructions to his subjects to regulate their trade accordingly.

May 18. M. Andrié writes, that lord Carteret had declared to him, in the name of his Britannick majesty, "That the Prussian flag would be equally respected with that of any other power in alliance with England, excepting only such vessels as carried warlike stores to the enemies of Britain."

The king having required a more precise declaration, M. Andrié writes, on June 3, "That lord Carteret had repeated to him, and assured him, in the name of his Britannick majesty, that none of the articles mentioned in his majesty's first order, such as timber and other materials for building of ships, nor cordage, sails, hemp, linseed, &c. were reputed contraband: That the English would take care to respect his majesty's flag, and his subjects, whose trade should meet with no molestation, provided they abstained from carrying warlike stores to the enemies of Britain, (which stores are specified in all the treaties of commerce between the maritime powers) or any victuals to places besieged or blocked up by the said nation: And that for the rest, the neutral powers might carry on their trade as freely as in time of peace." It is to be observed, that when M. Andrié asked lord Carteret to give him this declaration in writing, his lordship, as often as the other spoke of it, answered, "That it was not the custom of England."

Lord Carteret having particularly referred for what is reckoned contraband, to the treaties concluded between the maritime powers, the king, by an excess of precaution, caused the treaties concluded between England and Holland in 1674 to be searched, and all the articles which lord Carteret had declared to M. Andrié to be, or not to be contraband, were found in them word for word.

By the third article of that treaty, contraband goods are, cannon, and every thing belonging to them, bombs, powder, fire-arms, mortars, bullets, sabres, lances, petards, arquebuses, grenades, salt-petre, cuirasses, and other things appertaining to war; also soldiers, horses, saddles, &c. On the other side, the fourth article enumerates among such as are not contraband, cloths, wool, linen, ready-made cloaths, shirts, tin, lead, coals, all sorts of corn, tobacco, spices, salt provisions, cheese, butter, wine, salt, and every thing tending to the sustenance of life; masts, boards, all sorts of timber that serve for the building or repair of ships; and in general all sorts of mer-

chandizes not comprehended in the preceding article, are free to be carried to the ports of an enemy, towns besieged or blocked up only excepted. It is evident therefore, that in former wars the English regarded nothing as contraband but those things which serve only for war.

In consequence of this declaration, the king gave notice to his subjects, that excepting in warlike stores, they might trade freely as in time of peace. For above a year, the English privateers suffered all Prussian ships to pass unmolested, even those laden with boards. It was only in Oct. 1745, that they first began to stop vessels laden with boards for France, and would not suffer timber to pass. They carried their depredations to such a height, that tho' the above-mentioned vessels had no goods on board but what were plainly not prohibited, of which the captains assured them, and proved by their certificates, and other papers, yet not satisfied with stopping them, they took out of them whatever they thought proper, and carried them into their ports. One privateer in particular (says this relation) having taken an Embden vessel laden with salts, not only took out her cargo and stripped the crew, but meanly beat them.

The king, moved by the repeated complaints of his subjects, having made many representations on this subject, both by M. Andrié, and M. Mechel, secretary of the embassy, the earl of Chesterfield, then secretary of state, on Jan. 5, 1747, answered in writing, "That the king of Great-Britain, desirous of taking every occasion to signalize his great regard for the king of Prussia, made no difficulty to declare, that he would not in the least obstruct the navigation of the Prussian subjects, whilst they traded not in prohibited merchandizes, and conformed to the antient usages established among neutral powers." When M. Mechel made fresh representations to the earl of Chesterfield on occasion of the capture of a Dutch vessel called the Three Sisters, and demanded reparation, his lordship, on Sept. 22, 1747, told him; "It was the king's intention to abide by the declaration made by lord Carteret to M. Andrié at the beginning of the war."

Nothing more, however, than those simple declarations was given, not the smallest reparation was made for the first damages and insults received from the privateers, nor for their depredations, which went on increasing in 1747, and 1748 (continues this relation) tho' the king

king had declared at several times, that he would detain the capital which he had engaged to re-imburse to the English, in discharge of the debt on Silesia, and pay his subjects out of it. This hath obliged the king to yield to the pressing instances and repeated solicitations of his subjects; to espouse their cause, and make use of the methods which reason and the law of nations dictate, and determined him to indemnify his subjects out of the money belonging to the English that is in his hands.

This relation of the facts (which makes 25 pages in quarto) is followed by an examination of four questions relating to the grounds of the affair, upon the principles of the law of nature and of nations, as delivered by Grotius, Camden, Selden, Puffendorff, and others. There is also an appendix, of 21 pages, containing what that prince calls the proofs; being a list of the Prussian vessels that were taken, printed in seven columns. 1. The number of vessels taken, amounting to 18. 2. The names of the ships, and captains. 3. The names of the English privateers that took them. 4. The voyages on which they were taken. 5. The time they were detained. 6. The names of the Prussian seizers. 7. The reasons assigned for their detention.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

London, December 26, 1752.

SIR,

I HAVE taken frequent notice of your paper for several just observations, in respect to trade; particularly, a remark in that of Saturday the 23d instant, where in you mention "the vast quantities of snuff manufactured and sold by Jews, and others; and the pernicious practice of adulterating genuine tobacco, with unwholesome compositions, greatly hurtful to those who take it:" Whereas, snuff, or tobacco, in its pure original growth, as imported, is, perhaps, as salubrious in its quality (if taken with moderation) for the head, eyes, stomach, and various other disorders incident to human nature, as any one composition in the whole *materia medica*.

In proof of which, I shall beg leave, thro' the channel of your paper, to convey the following observations to public notice.

On the Growth, and peculiar Qualities of TOBACCO.

TOBACCO, in its growth, or manner of production from the earth, rises up with a thick, round stalk, about two foot high, on which grow thick, fat leaves, round pointed, and somewhat

dentated about the edges: At the top stand divers flowers in green husks, round pointed also, and of a greenish, yellow colour: Its seed is not very bright, but large, contained in great heads; and the roots of the tobacco raised in some particular parts of England, perish every winter, but rise generally of its own sowing. English tobacco, some years ago, grew very favourably near Winscombe in Gloucestershire, as delighting in a fruitful soil. The nature and property of Virginia, Maryland, or English tobacco, is pretty much the same except in smoking; in which that produced in Virginia is esteemed the most excellent, and sweet in its kind.

Tobacco is good to expectorate tough phlegm, the juice being made into a syrup, or, the distilled water drank with sugar, or, the smook taken fasting in a pipe: It eases all gripings in the bowels, pains in the head, expels wind: The seed is good to ease the tooth ach; and the ashes of the herb cleanses the gums and teeth, and makes them white: The bruised herb is profitably applied to swellings of the king's evil: Four or five ounces of the juice taken fasting, purges the blood, as cathartick, and emetick, at the same time; purifies the whole mass of blood, by such operations, and is an effectual remedy for the dropsy. The distilled water taken with sugar is excellent to carry off an ague. There is a liquor distilled from it extreme good for all cramps, aches, the gout, sciatica, cankers, or foul sores. There is also an excellent salve made of tobacco, good for imposthumes, hard tumors, swellings by blows, &c. well known among judicious apothecaries by the name of *unguentum nicotianum*, or ointment of tobacco; and, the green leaves of tobacco being cut small and put into a glass, or gallipot well stopp'd, filled up with salad oil, set in hot water, or in the sun forty days, will be found a precious balm; of which, as to the uses, and applications, the learned of the faculty are no strangers.

These are the experienced good qualities of tobacco; therefore adulterating it in its manufactory into snuff, or in any other degree, are alike scandalous and pernicious; equally hurtful to the publick in general by a gross imposition on all snuff-takers; and alike as to the importers, or wholesale traders in tobacco, as well as the revenue.

For admitting that in London, Bristol, Worcester, Hull, and other particular places, in different parts of Great-Britain, where snuff is chiefly manufactured, between 3 and 4000 hogheads of tobacco are annually

annually manufactured into snuff, (exclusive of all foreign snuffs imported) and, that in such manufactory, and sale of snuffs, the quantity of 7 or 8 hundred hogheads only, of different and unwholesome ingredients are mixed, and thrown in instead of genuine tobacco; is it not obvious that the importers lose the sale of so many nett hogheads of tobacco by such adulteration? The takers of snuff, besides the injury done to their health, pay in proportion for such injurious composition. And the revenue loses the duty of so much tobacco, in consequence of both. —The fact either way is equally manifest, and therefore equires some method to prevent it. A remedy of which (as well as in all such kind of adulterations) I should be heartily glad to see applied, provided no *extra* duties are laid on importation.

From the INSPECTOR. Dec. 28.

—*Want of Decency is Want of Sense.*

IT would be hard to say what there is so infamous, or so ill, that custom will not authorize, what deformities there can be in an object, that habit will not make men overlook. We read with horror, the accounts of exposing children to the savages, and of throwing parents to the dogs, as practised by nations who called themselves, nay, and who thought themselves civilized; and mentioned without horror by their poets and historians. When the one were too numerous for the income, and the other no longer useful to the community, there was supposed no crime in their destruction. We read of things, altho' less horrible, yet not less shocking to nature; crimes, which are at this time treated with infamy, and condemned to capital punishment, authorized among the politeit, nay, among those who were, in many respects, the most virtuous people, practised with impunity, and mentioned without the least reserve or shame by the most elegant of their writers. Whence are we to suppose all this has risen? Some little, some faint attempt, not crushed in the beginning, has enlarged itself under the shadow of impunity, and by degrees risen to heights, under the inattention of those, whose duty it was to have censured it; at the least of which it would otherwise have been condemned to infamy and punishment.

In an age so polished and refined as this, we are not to suppose brutality and a savage destruction of one another, could be permitted. Under a religion perfect like ours, we cannot think it possible that acknowledged and unquestioned

crimes, could pass uncondemned; nor is it to be imagined, that among people famous for their humanity, slaughter of the unoffending could be permitted. We are happy in the refinement, and in the generosity of the age; we are most happy in the purity of our religion; but men express their gratitude very ill, who do not conform their morals to these acknowledged advantages. It is true, the crimes which have stained the Grecian and the Roman world are many of them quite unknown, most of them disavowed among us. Custom has been displaced in these things, and virtue and humanity have taken their seats above her: But altho' we are not to be reproached with murder and with crimes too infamous to name, practised openly and avowedly by the greatest as well as the least; we are not without our lesser blemishes; faults authorized by custom, countenanced by the practice of the great and the polite; and faults which therefore do, and therefore will spread without end; and which, altho' only infamous in their beginnings, will double, under such patronage and such encouragement, rise into the highest crimes. Those who were accustomed to the greater, could not be supposed to have attention to the lesser enormities: We who are happy in the absence of those, may devote our cares to root out and abolish these. Nor will there be less merit in the attempt; since what these want in circumstance of the offence, they have in number of the offenders.

Obscenity in discourse, universal as it is among the men, nay, and the men of taste and sense at this time, is not the less culpable for that authority. It is the great scandal of our nation in the present age; and it is not difficult to see, that it will overthrow all our virtue in another. We have acquired it late, and therefore we condemn it while we practise it; but the rising generation, whom we inure to it so early, will have received it as a first and fixed principle, and supposing it right, because they had it from their fathers, they will propagate it in their children: And conforming their practice to their example, will make their lives those of the followers of a Comus, or the celebrators of a Bacchanalian revelry.

It may appear partial, and it may appear singular, to deduce half the crimes as well as follies, of the men of the present age, from their want of respect to the other sex: But let it appear as it will, it is true. It is to the banishing these rational companions from the table, that all the shameless roasts of the afternoon have owed their origin: It is to the neg-



lecting these as qualified for conversation, that evenings which might be happily spent at home, are lingered away at coffee-houses and in taverns; places where only men meet together, and where, having lost all relish for the reasonable fondness of the sex, they indulge what, had they voices, would be the love-language of bulls, of boars, of goats and monkeys. He who is not qualified for the pleasures of an innocent conversation, with a virtuous woman whom he loves, is ignorant of the first human pleasures. Why will those sacrifice it, who have talents to enjoy it? There was a time, when the writings of the greatest wits abounded with this indelicate turn, and when the stage was almost supported by it. We have the chastity and virtue to have driven it perfectly from these publick occasions of scandal; it is hard that the same generous principle cannot drive it out of our own breasts, and banish it our private conversation.

Men of wit should be ashamed of what they see is in the power of every fool: Men of probity should be shocked at imprinting in the minds of youth, principles, the consequences of which must be debauchery and ruin. At what table is this omitted?—Only at Ursino's. He has the art of keeping his lady there; and by this silent admonition guards against it all: But by this he has lost half his company. Wherever else one dines, it is certain to follow the desert: No care of children, no respect of persons, stops it. We hear it before boys who can scarce speak; before grey heads which ought to have forgot it; and even before the clergy. It will be natural to ask, how so polite a man as Ursino came to be single in discountenancing it: Shame was the motive: But be the cause what it would, the resolution with which he persists in his reformation, is honourable. Ursino dined with a late worthy prelate; his son an infant was then with him; the boy stood at the right hand of the reverend lord, and while the ladies were at table, seizing the opportunity of giving his toast, lisped out a most obscene one. The women understood it not; the prelate was shocked; the boy repeated it; and seeing they were surprised, told them it was what his father always toasted after dinner. The event was serious, and the consequence is happy. We owe to the admonitions of the bishop, one example of what is right: But such is the prevalence of custom, it is not followed.

It is strange that what we know to be wrong, what every man, who does it, will confess to be so, yet even continues to commit and to inculcate. We admire

modesty in women: In men, I appeal to the women, for they are the best judges, in men it is yet more amiable. We affect to with ourselves well with them: Nothing is so great a recommendation, The virtues are all allied to one another; the introducing this would be the inviting a thousand others into the same habitations. Who were so wise, who were so just, who were so brave, as the old Spartans? What was their character? Ask their historian and he will inform you, they were more than all men modest: They were as cold, as chaste, and as reserved, he tells us, as the virgin in her bridal bed. It would be an ill compliment to our country, to suppose that with the absence of this, we had lost the other virtues they possessed; but certain it is, I never see a man particular and noisy in the offence against decency, but I suppose him to be a bully and a coward.

*Account of an Experiment made with success at Philadelphia in Pensilvania, to prove the Identity of the Electrical Fire with that of Lightning.*

MAKE a small cross of two light strips of cedar, the arms so long as to extend to the four corners of a large, thin, silk handkerchief when stretched out. Tie the corners of the handkerchief to the extremities of the cross: So you have the body of a kite, which, being properly accommodated with a tail, loop, and string, will rise in the air like those made of paper; but this being of silk, is fitter to bear the wet and wind of a thunder gust, without tearing. To the top of the upright stick of the cross is to be fixed a very sharp pointed wire rising a foot or more above the wood. To the end of the twine next the hand is to be fixed a silk ribbon, and where the twine and silk join, a key may be fastened. The kite is to be raised when a thunder gust appears to be coming on, and the person who holds the string must stand within a door or window, or under some cover, so that the silk ribbon may not be wet; and care must be taken that the twine does not touch the frame of the door or window. As soon as any of the thunder clouds come over the kite, the pointed wire will draw the electrical fire from them, and the kite with all the twine will be electrified, and the loose filaments of the twine will stand out every way, and be attracted by an approaching finger. And when the rain has wetted the kite and twine, so that it can conduct the electrical fire freely, you will find it stream out plentifully

fully from the key on the approach of your knuckles. At this key the vial may be charged, and from electrical fire thus obtained, spirits may be kindled; and all the other electrical experiments be performed, which are usually done by the help of a rubbed glass globe or tube; and thereby the sameness of the electrical fire with that of lightning, be completely demonstrated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**L**ETTERS from Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, dated July 5, 1752, have brought the following account: "The president and council of Fort St. George, having received information some time ago, that Chundah Saib, the French Nabob, and his allies, were endeavouring to harrafs us in our own districts, sent for a reinforcement from Bengal, and also sent capt. Clive to Madrafs, who having collected out forces and taken the field, found the enemy strongly encamped at Vendaloor, a place about 15 miles distant from hence. The enemy decamped in the night, taking the rout of Arcot, and were pursued by the forces of the Mogul's Nabob; but they gained Covereepaute, about 60 miles off, which place was appointed for their rendezvous, their intention having been to surprize Arcot. Here an engagement ensued, in which most of their European forces were killed and made prisoners, and their cannon and baggage taken. Upon this advice capt. Clive was immediately ordered to march. He took St. David's in his way, and whilst he was there, the ship Dorington arrived, with major Lawrence, who, at his own request, had the command of the forces given to him, and he set out, on March 17, for Fort St. David, at the head of a party of 400 Europeans and 1000 Seepoys, taking under convoy a large quantity of stores and ammunition for Trichinopoly, and proceeded, without molestation, till he came with his forces near Coiladdy on the 28th, when the enemy strove to take advantage of his situation: For this purpose, a strong detachment of French from Chundah Saib's army, having thrown up an intrenchment in the way he was to march, cannonaded him from it, and endeavoured to interrupt his passage; which induced major Lawrence, on the part of the Mogul's Nabob, to return it, and occasioned the loss of some men on both sides: But, the enemy not advancing, he went on the next day for Trichinopoly, about 16 miles distant. The road being in sight of the enemy's camp, they came out with their whole force

to oppose him. Major Lawrence, in order to secure the baggage, marched to meet them; this brought on a cannonading from them, which did him but little damage, but his guns galled the enemy very much, and forced them to retreat into a hollow way; upon this major Lawrence drew off his men, and joined the army that night. In this action the enemy lost above 300 horse, besides Allah Cawn, a man of great interest in the country.

Chundah was soon obliged to raise the siege of Trichinopoly, and collect his forces in Syringham, a neighbouring island; and the English forces having possessed themselves of all the strong posts quite round it, they so effectually prevented provisions from coming to the enemy, that Chundah's great army of above 30,000 men was dispersed in less than two months, and himself, with the French, and a few black horse and Seepoys, who held out, were reduced to a miserable condition for want of sustenance.

Upon this the Mogul's Nabob summoned them to surrender prisoners, and after they had sent Chundah in the night-time to Monacjee, they delivered up the island of Syringham on the 3d of June, on condition the French officers should have leave to go to Pondicherry, on their parole never to serve against the Nabob or his allies, and the soldiers to be sent to Europe by the first opportunity, but in the mean time to be kept prisoners. As the allies could not agree who should keep Chundah the French Nabob, who was taken at Monacjee by the Tanjore ally, to end the dispute his head was struck off.

The whole business was done in a few sieges and some skirmishes, in several of which not a man of our forces was lost; so that in reducing the Blacks to the Mogul's Nabob's obedience, and making 30 officers and near 1000 European soldiers prisoners, we had not 50 men killed.

**M.** Dupleix, at the desire of Salabad Jing, has solicited for a peace, which the Mogul's Nabob is willing to consent to, provided it is made to our satisfaction, as he owns himself much obliged to us."

To this we shall add the following account from the other papers.

When the battle in the East-Indies was over, and the French had thrown down their arms, the natives would have massacred them all, but that they threw themselves under the protection of the English, which alone saved them. The French had received but one ship with 300 men from Europe, for a long time; which, together

gether with the loss of the ship with stores, that was blown up on the coast of Africa, entirely broke their measures. The French officers are on their patrols, but are not to serve against the English for a certain time; and the common men are to be sent to Europe.

The number of christenings in Amsterdam this year, amounted to 4255, and the burials to 6969.

*The Conversation of many Persons turning at present on the wretched Condition of our Roads, and the Importance of this Affair to the Publick, have occasioned the following Remarks.*

**I**T is scarce credible, that after so severe and heavy a tax laid on us for so many years, from the prince to the labourer, for mending our roads, we should suffer all our toils and expences to be defeated by that most pernicious engine, than which Ingenuity itself could not invent a more effectual one to cut and destroy them faster; I mean the heavy weights conveyed on narrow wheels, which, if set on a smooth stone, will touch it little more than the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch: And what is worse, are the large-headed nails; it is a plough constantly going from one end of the kingdom to the other, tearing the roads up much faster than they can be mended: The deep ruts made by narrow wheels of waggons, and other heavy carriages, and the ridges thrown up, which are high in proportion as the ruts are deep, resemble the furrows of ploughed land, only are more unequal, and these ruts retain all the rain that falls till it moistens and dissolves the ground about them, which the passing carriages work into mud, and the longer the water lies, the deeper it goes, and the wider it spreads.

In vain are the roads laid sloping with ditches on each side to receive the water, while these ruts and ridges intercept the passage, and obstruct the power of the sun and wind.

Another evil is, that all heavy carriages are obliged to keep the same track, unless when met by other carriages, and then they are obliged to quit, with great difficulty, one bad track for another; tearing, racking and breaking the road, harness and carriage, often overturning and damaging the goods, crippling or killing persons in the waggon, and laming and destroying the horses: This, with the loss of time by such impediments, obliges the carrier to raise the price of the carriage of goods, a thing very harmful to our manufacturers, and big with too many obvious mischiefs to require their being enlarged on.

**T**o prevent all these evils, and to keep up the noble spirit that now prevails in England for mending the roads, it is proposed, that all waggons, carts, or timber carriages, shall be obliged to have wheels nine inches broad, and the four outside inches of the tire (that is, two inches of each side) to be near half an inch higher than the middle, which will make the carriage go steady, and instead of ploughing up the roads will roll them; and if laid sloping on each side, bring them to the condition of a gravel-walk, by squeezing out the water, which will run off to the ditches, without lying to moisten the ground into mud. Any materials almost will then mend the roads, and carriages need not confine themselves to one track as they may easily pass to another, and in passing will level all ridges and slight inequalities. Narrow ways also, if ruts and tracks are filled up, will (by bringing these nine inch wheels above ground) become, with very little help, wide enough for them, and then they will roll them so as scarce ever to want any repair: A carriage that now goes forty miles will be able to go fifty miles in the same time with more ease to the horses, and the carriage last twice as long; and any sort of wood will do for the wheels of the substance of nine inches. There will be no need of engines to weigh the waggons, and the carrier may be allowed to carry as much weight as six or seven horses can draw; whereas the last act of parliament allows only five horses, which is certainly an injury to trade in general in this country of commerce.

**W**hat is here proposed will not only render land carriage cheaper, safer, and more expeditious, but must soon considerably reduce the payments of turnpikes; one of the principal expences in mending the roads being the hire of labourers to fill up the ruts and level the ridges, occasioned by the present bad method of carriage. The nobility, ladies and gentry will be freed from alarms, terrors, and real dreadful accidents, that too often happen to them, by being obliged in their coaches to break way to waggons, carts, &c.

**F**armers will also find their account in conforming to the same regulations in their carriage of corn, hay, cheese, &c. to market, and in the conveyance of their manure, as they will receive as much benefit from the goodness of the roads as any other persons, and it must considerably reduce their statute work on the high-ways. Indeed, they are already sensible of the advantage of broad wheels, many

many of them now using them, and finding them easier to be drawn, and less hurtful to their grounds and roads, which the nobility and gentry must also be experienced judges of, by using them in their parks, lawns, and meadows; nor would the regulation proposed answer unless made universal.

The streets of London will also receive a considerable advantage, nothing being more obvious than that heavy weights, and narrow wheels, tear up and ruin the pavement, cause a great expence to the inhabitants, and is a constant inconvenience to all passengers by the many stops and obstructions the frequent mendings create: Whereas broad wheels would have a contrary effect, by ramming down the pavement, and making it firm and durable.

This is no new scheme, but the collected opinion of many judicious persons, who, after having thoroughly weighed and considered it for some years past, are quite convinced that no other proposal can truly answer the desired end of extricating us out of those difficulties, which the present most expensive and ineffectual method has such numbers of years involved us in. It is therefore hoped, that the legislature will take this into their serious consideration in the approaching session of parliament.

#### BIRTH-DAY.

COME, my muse, prepare the lay,  
Once more hail this happy day.  
Bid it shine o'er all the past;  
Brightest, since it is the last.  
For her full meridian ray,  
Soon must sicken, and decay:  
See! she hastens down the skies,  
In another sphere to rise;  
In a world unknown, untry'd,  
Sets a maid, to rise a bride.

So the sun, with splendid ray,  
Having shone his summer's day,  
Gilding all the groves and plains,  
Drops at length the golden reins,  
And night's curtain round him spread,  
Hides his beams in Thetis' bed.

#### ADDITIONS to December.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. **R**OWLAND Fitzjames, Esq;  
to Miss Lawrence of Mark-  
lane.

Nathaniel Pewterer, Esq; of Bishop's-  
Aukland, to Miss Bromley, of Stanton,  
in Yorkshire.

Dec. 19. Lady Betty Cuninghame, deli-  
vered of a son and heir, in Scotland.

28. The lady of count Czernchew, of a  
daughter.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 21. **L**ADY Blount, relict of Sir  
Thomas Pope Blount, of  
Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire, Bart.

24. Capt. Thomas Lambourne, one of  
the oldest sea-officers in England.

Sir John Maxwell, Bart. in Scotland.

25. The lady of Sir Roger Martyn,  
Bart.

Lady Fowke, relict of Sir Sydenham  
Fowke, Knt.

26. Henry Coventry, Esq; a young  
gentleman of a large estate in Cambridge-  
shire.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

**C**OLLIN Launder, M. A. presented  
to the living of Tollerton, in Not-  
tinghamshire.

#### PROMOTION.

**E**ARL of Northumberland, made one  
of the lords of the bedchamber to  
his majesty, in the room of earl Walde-  
grave, now governor to the prince of  
Wales.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**S**AMUEL Scrimshaw, of Grace-  
church-street, hair-merchant.

Daniel Hopkins, of Ratcliff-cross, gla-  
zier.

Francis Jackson, now or late of Not-  
tingham, dealer.

*A General BILL of all the Buriallings and  
Burials, from Dec. 10, 1751, to Dec. 12,  
1752.*

Christned	Buried	
Males 7868	Males 10306	
Females 7440	Females 10179	
15308	20485	

Decreased in the Burials this Year 543.		
Died under 2 Years of Age		
Between a and 5		2225
5 and 10		814
10 and 20		660
20 and 30		1666
30 and 40		1823
40 and 50		1633
50 and 60		1548
60 and 70		1079
70 and 80		738
80 and 90		316
90 and 100		37

A Hundred 1. A Hundred and One 1.  
A Hundred and Two 1. A Hundred and  
Three 2. A Hundred and Five 2.

#### I N D E X

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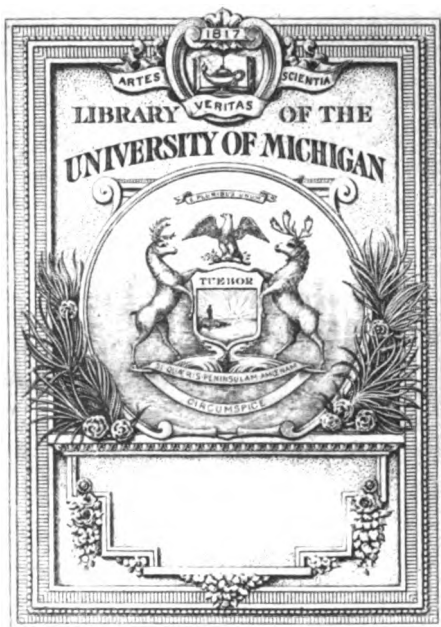
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