

T H E
SCOTS MAGAZINE.

CONTAINING,
A G E N E R A L V I E W
O F T H E
Religion, Politicks, Entertainment, &c.

I N
G R E A T B R I T A I N :

And a succinct Account of
P U B L I C K A F F A I R S
F O R E I G N and D O M E S T I C K.

For the Year M D C C X X X I X.

V O L U M E I.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

E D I N B U R G H :

Printed by SANDS, BRYMER, MURRAY and COCHRAN.

P R E F A C E.

THE general increase of readers for some years past, and the many advantages arising from it in a nation where Liberty is enjoy'd, have encouraged various attempts to suit the learning of the times to the purchase and opportunity of persons of every station.

AMONGST these, after many trials without success; after *Monthly Mercuries, Chronicles, Registers, Amusements, &c.* had been tried in vain, a *Monthly Magazine* at last appear'd, which, from the industry and influence of the proprietor, soon met with encouragement; the variety of which it consisted, and the unusual quantity it contain'd, yielding satisfaction to all who gave it a perusal.

THE kind reception which the *Gentleman's Magazine* met with, quickly produced a rival; and as it is much easier to improve the plan of another, than to form one, the *London Magazine* appear'd with some advantage: And, had not the managers of that work discover'd so much prejudice against the Gentlemen to whom they owed its existence, it would, probably, have had superior success. But, as it is, they are both enabled to appear with far more advantage than any works of the same kind which preceded them.

THE demand for these *Magazines* being considerable in this kingdom, and our distance from the place of their publication rendering their contents stale before they came to hand, several persons were put upon endeavouring to remove these inconveniencies by supplying their place with a production of our own. But this was found liable to so many difficulties as were not easily remov'd: — though at length they were surmounted; and *The SCOTS MAGAZINE* was offer'd the publick when the taste for such collections promis'd all desirable success. — And we are far from complaining of its reception.

BESIDES these, there were other, more important causes for undertaking this work; since, surely the *interest of Scotland*, abstractedly consider'd, is worthy our most watchful attention: In which view we have had the pleasure of gaining the thanks and approbation of several Gentlemen who have done great honour to this undertaking. And while many are so variously engaged to promote the *particular* interest of the more Southern part of this island, it is at least laudable, if it be not necessary, to pay some separate regard to the welfare and prosperity of a country that has been the scene of actions the memory whereof will ever bloom while Fame exists.

FOR, though in many things calculated for the good of *Great Britain*, *Scotland* is little more than nominally consider'd; her distance from the seat of monarchy, instead of dispiriting, should prompt her sons to compensate that misfortune by their extraordinary zeal in her service, to shew themselves equal to the present disadvantage of their situation; and, by an earnest exertion of their talents, revive that universal esteem which SCOTLAND so justly acquir'd amongst her neighbours by the valour and learning of our ancestors.

BESIDES these, several other reasons produc'd this *Magazine*:

One, THAT our readers might have a more impartial view of political disputes than had appeared in any other.

Another, THAT the occurrences of *Europe* might not be wholly lost, to make room for the low views of private persons; and that the fate of kingdoms might not give place to personal quarrels.

THAT the just and grievous charge of *castration* and *mutilation* might be entirely remov'd, by admitting every Gentleman to speak his own language.

THAT the *Caledonian Muse* might not be restrain'd by want of a *publick Echo* to her song.

And, finally, THAT our countrymen might have the productions of every month, sooner, cheaper, and better collected, than before.

SUCH

SUCH was our plan: And if those of our countrymen who are biassed in favour of far-fetch'd productions, will deign us a critical perusal, we flatter ourselves with being found to exceed our brethren in many articles; and we have endeavour'd to be behind them in none.—We have so constantly preferred the pleasure of our readers to any low considerations of our own interest, that we cannot but hope any variation from those of *England*, which may at first be dislik'd merely for being a variation, will be readily approv'd upon a strict comparison.

To say more upon this subject, would be passing that judgment which we ought, and chearfully do, submit to the publick: To say less, would be equally subject to blame; as we think, in an undertaking of this kind, it is as necessary to offer our *motives*, as our *performance*, to the judgment of our readers.

THOUGH we do not offer to swell the intention of this work so far as to pretend to be free from all desire of gain; we can, with the utmost sincerity, assure the publick, that any increase to the generous encouragement we have already met with, shall be carefully applied toward making *this Magazine* more acceptable. And we hope we have already convinced our readers, that we are as earnest after its merit, as the profits it may be expected to produce:—Though this may, indeed, be vindicated from the rules of private policy; for, however men may from indolence, or other causes, be sometimes deceived, profit is only accidental where the foundation for expecting it is not good.—If our great labour and expence produce not an adequate return to our readers, we must inevitably be losers by our assiduity: And if we are found worthy the continuance and increase of the countenance we have received, we are bold to say, we fear not but we shall have it: since, notwithstanding the fashionable complaint against the modern taste, it is our opinion, that though sometimes, from unavoidable circumstances, a work of merit may fail of the encouragement it deserves; yet such instances are very rare, when compar'd with the numerous attempts made, without even a probability of success, by persons incapable of executing what they undertake.

OUR most grateful thanks are due to our many kind and ingenious correspondents; by whose aid we have been greatly as-

sifted, and the publick agreeably entertained. And we must own, that the chearful help we have received from most parts of this kingdom, gives yet further hopes of success, as it proves that the real intention of *The Scots Magazine* is agreeable to those upon whose favour it must principally, if not entirely, depend.

WE hope our conduct, with respect to our correspondents, has convinced them of an unbiaffed regard to whatever they have favoured us with, by giving all possible attention to what *Essays* we have receiv'd in verse or prose. When we have return'd any, without inserting them, we hope the reasons given for such omissions have been satisfactory: And if the authors of those which have been omitted and not called for, will be pleased to reflect, the cause of our omitting them will be easily discovered; for, as no private views have influenced our choice, and as *originals* are so acceptable to all readers, it is evidently against our inclination to leave out any we receive.—Many we have now by us which will soon appear: but when the nature of a *Magazine* is considered, we shall not be blamed for small delays, which are sometimes unavoidable.

IMPARTIALITY is so necessary in a compiler, that we doubt not but our readers will excuse our inserting some sentiments they may not altogether approve, and some that seem even inconsistent with each other. In *Religion* and *Politicks*, especially, it is impossible to avoid offering what some will admire whilst others disapprove: In the latter, to avoid the tedious controversial dissertations between one writer and another, we have chiefly confined ourselves to *Essays* upon the most important and interesting subjects.

WE shall only add, that as our study is to instruct and entertain, in such manner as is most agreeable to our readers, we shall chearfully comply with any hints given for the improvement of our design; and beg leave to repeat it again, that before every thing else, whatever concerns the interest of this kingdom, shall always be preferred; for as our labours, so are our wishes employed on the PROSPERITY OF SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 31.

1739.

John Gory's writer
The SCOTS Magazine.

JANUARY, 1739.

*A Summary of the State of EUROPE
 at the beginning of the Year 1739.*

THE interests of the several Powers of EUROPE never fluctuated more in time of A the most general war and confusion than they have for some years past; which yet have not been remarkable for any great event tending to the advantage of Religion or Liberty: And though every crown has been concerned B to facilitate or retard the views of the contending parties, it is not easy to determine who has gained most by the many schemes and alliances which have, more or less, alarmed every state in Europe.

The TURKISH empire has long been looked upon as able to raise a prodigious number of troops on any emergency; but those troops were commonly thought destitute of the discipline necessary to enable an army to act with success; and their want of commanders sufficiently experienced in the art of war, has been used as one argument of the ease with which the Ottomans might be dispossessed of the many valuable E provinces they hold in Europe; and the great propensity of the subjects of the Porte to insurrection and rebellion, has helped to strengthen the opinion of its being incapable to withstand a general attack from the several Powers whose F dominions join those of the Grand Seignior. But the late bravery and conduct of the Turkish forces lay us under a necessity of changing our sentiments with regard to their courage and skill in martial operations; for they have

shewn, that they want neither courage to sustain an attack, nor judgment to improve an advantage: We have seen their frontiers invaded by two powerful empires, who sent four considerable armies upon them at one time, with such rapidity as threatned no less than their meeting in the heart of the Sultan's dominions; yet they have prevented almost every danger that threatned them from so formidable an invasion, at the least expence of blood that can be imagined; a few well-judged marches and counter-marches having prevented the hazard of general engagements: and some slight blockades have avoided the loss of blood, the famine and misery, C that constantly attend sieges; Oczakow, Perecop, Nissa, Orsova, Ufizza, &c. having been taken from the Turks with much expence and difficulty, but regained with uncommon ease.

Before the opening of the last campaign, the Grand Vizier was deposed, and some officers whom he most intrusted, were executed. On the advancement of his successor, who now fills that high office, we were told by repeated accounts from all quarters, that he was the most ignorant hot-headed minister that ever was raised to so high a trust; that he was wholly unskilled in civil government, and knew not any thing of the art of war; being equally contemned by the divan, and hated by the army: But, from what has happened during his ministry, we must think him greatly misrepresented, or peculiarly happy in his assistant counsellors, and prudent commanders.

The countenance and support which Prince Ragotski, hereditary Prince of

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Transylvania, &c. for some time received from the Grand Seignior, has probably been of considerable service to the Turks on the side of Hungary; it being generally said, that the natives of that and the adjacent countries have so warm an affection for that Prince, as inclined them rather to chuse being governed by a Turk who supported him with dignity and honour, than even by a Pope who they imagined kept him from the possession of his inheritance. And the Porte appears so sensible of this, that, as an honour before unheard of, in March last the Grand Seignior concluded a treaty with that Prince, consisting of eleven articles; the principal of which were, "That Prince Ragotski should be acknowledged Free Sovereign of Hungary and Transylvania; that the Christians, subjects of the said Prince, shall have the free exercise of their religion in the Ottoman empire; that the election of his successors shall be according to the laws of the country, independently of the Ottoman Porte: On condition, nevertheless, That in case of a war in Europe, Prince Rogotski shall march to the Grand Seignior's assistance with an army of 100,000 men." Soon after this treaty was signed, a design was discover'd among many of the Hungarian Nobles, to introduce the Prince into that kingdom; whereupon his Imperial Majesty published a reward of 6000 florins for his head; which when the Prince was acquainted with, he instantly proclaimed a reward of 100,000 ducats for the head of the Archduke, dead or alive.—The death of this Prince is confirmed from Widdin, and will, probably, have considerable effect on affairs in Transylvania and Hungary.

A peace between the Turks, Russians, and Imperialists, was much talked of last winter, and is now revived; but the present success of the Turks leaves not much room for the Christian Powers to expect the Grand Seignior will agree to any articles of advantage to the empires with which he is engaged.

The country about Smyrna has for some time been greatly molested by a

rebel named Saris Bey Oglew, who has laid the whole neighbourhood, and even the city itself, under contribution, and is now said to command above 20,000 men.

The empire of RUSSIA has, the two last campaigns, gained great honour by the valour and conduct of its troops; which indisputably is in a good measure owing to the great resort of Gentlemen from other countries, who are drawn thither by their love of warlike actions, and the generosity with which strangers are received by the illustrious Mistress of the Russian empire; who, far from confining her favours to her own subjects, or rejecting any for being born under other governments, makes merit the sole object of her regard. And that the bounty she bestows is not ill-placed, is evident from the services done by our brave countrymen under the Russian banners. And we may surely be indulged to take a little rational pride, in finding no action of consequence performed in which the Gentlemen of this nation are not in a particular manner distinguished for their bravery and resolution: At the head of the Russian fleet we find a GORDON; in the highest rank of the army, a KEITH; and DOUGLAS, LESLEY, and many more, send their names from the extremities of that vast empire, and even from the inmost plains of Tartary; which was not long ago observed by the author of one of the London Daily Papers, as an instance the Scots nation might justly boast; "while our countrymen, *added* *he*, have few other feats to brag of but what are performed in the Hay-market on an opera or masquerade night."—But, to return,

Though the success of the Russian arms, in almost every attack they have made upon, and in every skirmish they have had with the Turks, is confirmed from all quarters; yet the large extent of the countries lying between the Russian territories and the scenes of action, have rendered the advantages arising from these operations much less considerable than might naturally have been expected

expected from such a series of success: For, the enemy making it their first care to lay waste the countries through which the Russians were to march, the difficulty and hazard attending their receiving provisions, would have dispirited almost any other troops in the world. And, when we consider them many hundred miles in an enemy's country, depending on no other succour or supply than what reach'd them by the same tedious rout themselves had taken, to find them vanquishing armies far superior in number to their own, must sufficiently evince their abilities for war, and the advantages they would have procured for their Imperial Mistrefs, had they been employed to subdue countries as easily kept as conquer'd.

Velt Marshal Munich (under whom the Earl of Crawford served voluntier last campaign) stands confess'd the greatest General Europe can now boast: that great commander having display'd such courage and conduct; such boldness to attack, and wisdom to avoid an engagement, when not promising of victory, as equals what we most admire in the greatest heroes of antiquity: And every action of this General discovers so much caution and preventive care, that it is not easy, on some occasions, to know which deserves most praise, the politician or the soldier.

Velt Marshal Lacy has likewise supported his character with great honour, through the various, difficult and dangerous expeditions he has been employed in; in all which he has acted as much for the honour and interest of his Imperial Mistrefs, as the nature of the operations assigned him would admit. The two last campaigns he was engaged with a very fierce and active army of Tartars, headed by a large body of veteran Turkish troops, who used their utmost skill to distress and harass this General in a country that was their own, while his whole army had not a pint of water without obtaining it by the sword: yet, under these, and numerous other hardships, he possessed himself of several advantageous posts, overcame those bodies of the enemy which attack'd him, and

took Perecop when opposed by an army double the number of his.

The Bashaw taken at Oczakow, and another brought by Count Lacy from the Crim, are both prisoners at large in A Petersburg.

The affairs of the GERMAN empire are at present in an indifferent situation. At the opening of last campaign, the Imperial armies marched into the field with loud declarations of retrieving the credit of the German army, said to be lost by the ill conduct of the valiant and greatly unfortunate Count Seckendorf: but, instead of gaining honour or advantage for his Imperial Majesty, his forces seem to have given ground almost as fast as the Ottomans came to take it; while the governors of the garrisons they left, destitute of men and provisions, to the mercy of the enemy, fell victims to their friends, for taking the best steps left in their power. —

In this place it is scarce possible to avoid dropping a tear to the memory of the brave and long-experienced General Doxat, who was executed at Belgrade for the surrender of Nissa; and the valiant Count Cornberg, whose big heart broke under arrest, for delivering up Orsova, when he had only 150 men left to bring out of it. Hard is the soldier's lot, who can only save his life by victory, when he is destitute of every thing necessary to obtain it!

Whatever were the motives of his Imperial Majesty for commencing hostilities against the Turks, the fortune that has hitherto attended his arms cannot any way have answered his expectation; for, beside the loss of several thousand subjects, if we believe some accounts which came with great appearance of truth, a considerable district of country has been lost on the side of Tamiswaer, &c. And 'tis allowed, by advices from Vienna, that the Turks, after having assembled an army in the neighbourhood of Belgrade, have demanded contributions of that province, and also of Croatia.

This insuccess of the Imperialists cannot possibly be attributed to the want

of men, or of skilful commanders; for, notwithstanding the losses the empire has sustained of Generals within these few years, his Imperial Majesty is still possessed of Count Königsegg, Seckendorf, Khevenhuller, Palfi, Hilbourghaufen, Wallis, and several others, who have given the world convincing marks of their fitness for command.

POLAND was so reduced by the blood and confusion which attended the election of its present Sovereign, that the neutrality she has hitherto endeavoured to preserve in the disputes between her neighbours on all sides, is by far the most eligible conduct of any, in a kingdom whose strength was so near being exhausted by its own intestine broils: And this neutrality was the more necessary for Poland, since, had that crown declared for either of the contending parties, its dominions would almost inevitably have become the theatre of the war, from its convenient situation for that purpose, and the known maxim of all commanders, to remove the scene of action into an enemy's country.

The Grand Seignior has more than once assured his Polish Majesty, that not the smallest injury shall be done the Polish territories by the Turkish troops, if he continues to preserve an exact neutrality in the present contests between the Porte, Russia and Germany. And the Emperor and the Czarina, tho' so extraordinarily assisting to raise his Polish Majesty to the throne he now enjoys, have generously considered the difficulties surrounding him, and have not demanded that assistance, which he could not well have refused, however fatal it might have proved to his subjects.

The state of the several sovereignties of ITALY has called the publick attention for some years; and, whatever interests have influenced the Princes possessed of that country to distress the Ecclesiastical State, the Holy Father has always, however reluctant, consented to what has been insisted on by his neighbours, as well as to the demands of more distant crowns; a right ha-

ving been required by one Prince to make Bishops, &c. and a privilege insisted on by another to be excused the payment of what had hitherto been esteemed a sacred tribute; — nor has his temporal authority been thought sufficient to prevent the march of some troops through his dominions, he having been one week glad to furnish provisions for the same regiments, which the week before he forbade entering his territories: And, if the humour of lessening his authority should continue among those Princes who profess an obedience to his decrees, it is to be apprehended, if he has a kingdom at all, it must not be of this world; but that he will be obliged, in good earnest, to seek it in another.

Don Carlos appears now to be fixed in the quiet possession of the kingdoms of NAPLES and the TWO SICILIES; he having been acknowledged as Sovereign of these dominions by most of the European Princes, as well as by his Holiness, whose acknowledgment always trots hard after possession: And these kingdoms, being joined in one Prince, whose sole care will be their good government, will probably make a considerable figure in the affairs of Europe; though their strength was scarce discernible while in the hands of a Prince whose greater dominions swallowed the attention necessary to promote the interest and advantage of these: it being certain, that his Neapolitan Majesty has made several regulations tending to the ease and advantage of his subjects; and his marriage with the Princess Royal of Poland has met with the general approbation of the friends of both crowns.

CORSICA has long furnished subject of speculation to the politicians of Europe. The accepting Baron Theodore as Sovereign of that island; his sudden departure from thence; his detainment and quiet release in Holland; his appearance at some other places; his return to Corsica, and reported cold reception; and the great quantities of ammunition,

munition, &c. he sent thither during his absence, and took with himself; the large sums he must have expended, and the seeming impossibility of his raising any sum at all: have baffled the penetration of the most discerning: For, as we have been often told, that this itinerant Monarch is supported by some crown, which the world little imagines to be concerned in his fortunes, it is natural to think, that the present situation of his affairs would have discovered the canals of the aids he has from time to time received; but, by what appears by the last advices from Italy, every thing relating to him remains as much a secret now as at his first attempts on royalty.

The interposition of his Most Christian Majesty to reconcile, as 'tis commonly phrased, the Corsicans and Genoese, at first alarmed the friends of Theodore, with apprehensions of being obliged to submit to the unlimited power of their former detested governors: But, when the French troops were landed, and the articles of accommodation came upon the carpet, their fears in some measure decreased; it not being easy to determine, from the tedious method in which this proposed reconciliation has advanced, what is the real intention of the French court with regard to that island.

The seizure of Theodore at Naples, and his confinement in the castle of Gaeta, has thunder-struck most of our Corsican politicians; as it is not easily reconcilable with an opinion which prevailed with many, of his being privately supported by Spain: But, from accounts of his easy confinement, and his cheerfulness under it, there is not great probability of his being under much apprehension from either the French or Genoese.

The accession of the Duke of Lorain to the Great Dukedom of Tuscany, has not yet been attended with the many benefits his new subjects promise themselves from the presence of a Prince so universally esteemed.

The VENETIANS, after a long deli-

beration, (while the fate of war seem'd precarious) determined on a neutrality in the contests between the Christian Powers and the Turks; probably not a little to their advantage; having thereby secured their plains from blood, and their trade from interruption.

Some intestine broils, which threatened the utmost danger to the republick of GENEVA, have been accommodated by the mediating hand of France, and the cantons of Zurich and Bern; and the city restored to its former tranquillity.

A difference has for some time subsisted between his SARDINIAN Majesty and the Emperor, concerning the possession of some fiefs in Italy, now in the hands of the Piedmontese: but it is not probable that his Imperial Majesty will at present be so strenuous in his demands as at another time; the assistance of Savoy, and every other ally, being much wanted in the general defence of the empire.

PRUSSIA has not been concerned in the troubles of Europe, any farther than the troops its Sovereign, as Elector of Brandenburg, sent to the assistance of his Imperial Majesty; though the good order of his Prussian Majesty's forces is known to all his neighbours; nor are his grenadiers equalled by any nation in the universe.

DENMARK has, within a few years, greatly improved her commerce; the establishment of an East-India company at Copenhagen having diffused a spirit of trade over great part of the Danish dominions. And his Danish Majesty, during the last year, has made several good regulations in the religious ceremonies of his subjects; having abolish'd the exorcisms used in their baptism, and removed the confession-chairs out of the churches: though the people, ever fonder of ceremony than religion, expressed some resentment at first, but are now tolerably reconciled to the alteration.

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The trade of SWEDEN has likewise been much increased; an East-India company being established at Stockholm, many improvements made in their manufactures, and a treaty of commerce concluded with the Grand Seignior.

About the middle of last year, his Swedish Majesty's health was so precarious, that, with the consent of the states of his kingdom, he resigned the government to the Queen his consort, who was Queen-regnant at the time of their marriage.

Nothing remarkable has happened in PORTUGAL since the return of the English fleet from Lisbon; the court of Spain having desisted from those measures which gave such uneasiness to his Portuguese Majesty, as called for the interposition of Great Britain.

SPAIN has, during the last year, been freer from action by sea or land than for some time before; which some attribute to the difficulties attending the demands of Great Britain relating to the injuries suffered by the subjects of his Britannick Majesty from the subjects of Spain; which are said to have employed the Spanish councils in an extraordinary manner. But it is not improbable, that the full settlement of Don Carlos in Italy, the appointment of Don Philip to be High Admiral of the Spanish monarchy, and the fixing of the Cardinal Don Lewis (aged now above nine years) in the archbishoprick of Toledo, may have given some present satisfaction to the fortunate mother of those Princes. And 'tis certain that the appearance of the British fleet in the Streights must be a curb to any enterprize by sea, though we have not yet received intelligence of any engagement.

FRANCE has been engaged in no war since the campaigns in Italy and on the Rhine, the expedition to Corsica having been attended with no blood yet: tho' the office of Mediator has distinguished the Gallick name of late years, in the af-

fairs of Geneva and Genoa; and has also been often earnestly offered to reconcile the Turks and Germans, and, what is still more remarkable, the crowns of Great Britain and Spain: But her good offices, however it happens, are more readily offered than accepted.— Cardinal Fleury continues in the administration with general applause from the people, though his Christian Majesty's behaviour to the parliament of Paris has no way increased the liberty of France, nor diminished the prerogative of the crown.

The STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces give the utmost attention to every step taken with regard to an accommodation between Great Britain and Spain: for, should a rupture break out between the two crowns, it would be difficult for the States General to avoid being affected one way or other.

Notwithstanding the powerful alliances of his Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE, his succession to the estates of his late Majesty K. William is not yet determined.

The succession to the dutchies of BERG and JULIERS has called much of the publick attention during the last year. And the claimants have lately so much increased, that the settlement of that long-depending inheritance is far from being in any likelihood of pleasing them all.

The attention of the subjects of GREAT BRITAIN is so generally bent toward the negotiations with the court of Spain, that as nothing final is yet published on that head, we must refer to subsequent advices for the determinations relating to that momentous affair.

THE principal intention of the foregoing Summary being to render the accounts we shall hereafter give of foreign affairs the more intelligible

CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 6.

to such of our readers as have not been very conversant in the transactions abroad, it may not be amiss to add the few following remarks on such other countries as will most probably furnish matter of intelligence.

PERSIA, after a long scene of war and confusion, was scarcely fixed in a state of peace and serenity, by the various labours and successes of its present Sovereign, Kouli Kan, before the successor of Merriweis, the first of the modern disturbers of the tranquillity of that kingdom, raised such a rebellion in the province of Candahar, as has employed the whole force of the nation for some time; and no advices have sufficiently confirmed the reports of their being yet reduced to obedience.

The kingdom of MOROCCO has, since the death of Muley Imael, been involved in one continued agitation of government, in rapine and blood; the numerous offspring of that Prince having furnished several competitors for the throne, of parties sufficient to distress every province of that unhappy nation. Muley Hamet Aebey, and Muley Abdolmolech, the two first antagonists, being dead, the contest lies now principally between Muley Abdallah, who, by his numerous cruelties, has shewn himself a true son of his sanguine father, and Muley Ben Lariba, who is said to be the most humane and polite of all his brothers.

The interest and protection of the PLANTATIONS in America depend so much on the negotiations now on the carpet, that little can be said till the disputes with Spain are terminated; and though the many reports of the Spaniards having seized Georgia are without confirmation, there is too much room to believe they are not so good neighbours as could be wished an infant colony, which requires assistance from all around it; whereas this settlement can hope for none from the side of the Spaniards, and not too much from Carolina.

I Formerly gave my readers a little essay on the *New Year*, and exhorted them to begin it with *political*

regeneration. But I cannot boast of much success in this attempt, for *eleven years* past; though we have since had several excellent laws made to prevent unlawful *gin-drinking*, *smuggling* and *stage-playing*, which I hope have had the desired effect, by the assiduous care of our vigilant *magistrates*, both *civil* and *military*. But the *greatest*, *political* *diseases* still remain to be cured.—*Luxury*, *corruption*, *avarice* and *ambition* are as rampant as ever.—Our *taxes* are as high, and our *debts* I am afraid not much diminished.—Our *trade* and *manufactures* continue in the same languishing condition, and will every day grow worse, unless some speedy remedy be applied.—These causes have spread a face of *poverty* over the whole nation; especially the *distant manufacturing ones*, which hath excited multitudes of poor wretches to several *acts of violence*, notwithstanding our *army*, as well as the *Riot* and *Black Acts*.—Nobody can pretend to say that *they* have been worked up to these outrages by *sedition writings*, which very few of them can *read* or *understand*; and I have not yet heard any *Gentleman malecontent* charged with secretly abetting them. No, these tumults are plainly owing to the *want of employment*, the *sinking of their wages*, and the *deariness of provisions*, occasioned by *high duties on most of the necessaries of life*; which affect the *master-workmen*, as well as the *poor labourers*, and disable them to pay the *usual price*.—The same bad consequences extend to *landed Gentlemen*, by the breaking of their *tenants*, or the fall of their *rents*, which few of them, at this time, are able to bear:—Nay, it may go farther still; for *where nothing is to be had*, the government cannot be supported, and even the *King must lose his right*.

These are truths well known to every Gentleman, who lives the least in the country, and does not fatten upon the spoils of the publick in *this town*, which

is the worst place in the whole kingdom to form a judgment of our condition; though the decay of *trade*, and scarcity of *money* are too sensibly felt even here. — I wish the *tradesmen* may not find it so in the payment of their *Christmas bills*.

As to *foreign affairs*, the case seems to be as bad, if not worse; for the *balance of power* and the *liberties of Europe* are certainly more in danger, at present, than at any other period of time; B especially for about *twenty years* past. — France and Spain have been extending their dominions, and have still some other views of the same kind. The *former* plainly keeps its eye upon Flanders and the Palatinate; whilst the *latter* is endeavouring to get another province or two in Italy. — I am afraid the present treaty between the Emperor and France, which is now said to be concluded, will not mend the matter; for a close conjunction between those *two crowns* will, D undoubtedly, be more formidable to Europe than the late *unnatural alliance*, as it was called, between the Emperor and Spain: But, if they should *all three* unite, and draw the King of Sardinia into the alliance, they might canton out the best part of Europe amongst themselves. — I mention this only by way of conjecture; but there seems to be at present too good an understanding amongst them. — The mysterious affair of Corsica begins to explain itself; for, F if his Majesty King Theodore is really confined in the castle of Gaeta, by an order from the court of Spain, there must be some juggle between *two crowns*, whom I shall not mention; and, perhaps, the Genoese may have reason to repent of their late proceedings, as well as the poor Corsicans.

But these are not all the bad symptoms *abroad*; for, as Mr. Freeport hath fully proved in my last paper, the French and Spaniards, to mention no other na- H tions, are continually improving their *manufactures*, extending their *trade*, and encouraging their *colonies*: whilst we have, indeed, had the dexterity to avoid an *actual war*; though it was thought necessary to send *two powerful*

squadrons, at a very great expence, to protect our *navigation*, *colonies*, and *other possessions*. — How far they have succeeded, for the honour of the nation, is visible to the whole world. — Gibraltar and Portmahon are absolutely secured, for the present, by a numerous fleet in the Mediterranean; whilst another, stationed in the West-Indies, hath hitherto protected our *colonies* and *plantations* from any attempt. — Even Georgia is safe. — But I must confess it a little strange that the Spaniards should dare to continue their *depredations* and *insults*, of which we have frequent advices, whilst the seas are guarded by so *great a naval force*. — This cannot be owing to *their right of sovereignty over those seas*, as the *Gentlemen hirelings* suggest; nor to *our own passive obedience and non-resistance*, as the malecontents seem to insinuate; but must be imputed solely to the audacious insolence of a *few pyratival villains*, who steal out in the dark and snap up our ships, without any secret commission from the *King of Spain*, or his *governors in America*. — It cannot therefore be doubted that his *Catholick Majesty* will readily give us E leave, in the *new accommodation*, to scour the seas of *these robbers*, who commonly make use of *his colours*, and thereby cast a reflection upon that *nice punctilio of honour*, for which the *Spanish court* is so famous, and hath always been so jealous.

However I could wish that *some* HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN *at home* would be pleased, in the mean time, to look over Milton's letters, written by the direction of *Oliver Cromwel*, the *parliament*, and *others*, to most of the *greatest Potentates* and *sovereign States of Europe*. They will there see what a glorious spirit even *those unlawful governors* exerted in defence of their countrymen. They were not only ready to receive the complaints of a *large body of merchants*, and represent them in the strongest manner to *those*, by whom they were aggrieved; but did the same by any *single person*; not only in points of *trade*, but even in cases of *private right and property*. — Whether all these *representations*

sentations and memorials succeeded, I cannot say, since it does not appear from the letters themselves, and history seldom takes notice of such circumstances; but, considering the spirit of those times, and that there are but very few instances of above one letter upon the same subject, it is natural to conclude that most of them did succeed; particularly those of Oliver, who was not satisfied with *evasive, prevaricating, and ineffectual answers*, or the *breach of any promises* made to him. — There are so many instances of this, that it is needless to cite any of them, and therefore I shall return to the letters.

They were written in *Latin*, and I never saw any version of them into *English*. I shall therefore refer my learn'd readers to the *original*; and give those, who are strangers to *that language*, a little specimen of one to the *King of France*, as well as I can translate it from so great a master of the *Roman style*.

To the most Serene Prince LOUIS King of FRANCE.

Most serene King, my dearest friend and ally,

“ It is with great reluctance that we are so often obliged to trouble your Majesty with the injuries done by your subjects, since the *renewal of the peace*. However, we assure ourselves that it was against your Majesty's consent; and we cannot refuse to hear the complaints of our people. — It plainly appears, from the judgment of our court of admiralty, that the ship *Anthony of Diepe* was justly taken, before the conclusion of the *treaty*. Part of the prize, amounting to about *four thousand hides*, was bought by Robert Brun merchant of London; as those, who were authorized to sell it, have testified to us. About *two hundred* of these being exported to *Diepe*, after the *ratification of the treaty*, he complains that he sold them to a certain *currier* of that place, and the money being paid into the hands of his *factor* there, who stopt it, a law-suit was commenced against *himself*; and that he could not procure justice in

“ that court. For this reason, we thought proper to beseech your Majesty, that the whole affair may be referred to your own council; and that the money may be no longer detained, under the pretence of so unjust a demand; for if what was transacted and decided, before the peace, is to be called into question again, after the peace, we cannot understand of what use treaties are. Indeed, there will be no end of such disputes, if some exemplary punishment is not soon inflicted on these common violators of treaties, which we hope will be one of your Majesty's first cares. — In the meantime, may God keep you under his most holy protection.

Your Majesty's

Most assured friend,

O. CROMWEL;

From our palace at Westminster, the — of Sept. 1656.

Protector of the Common-wealth of England, &c.

The reader will perceive that this vigorous remonstrance, to one of the greatest powers in Europe, was only in behalf of a single merchant, and about a few hides. — How would the old usurping-Protector have thunder'd, if either the French or the Spaniards had, for a long course of years, not only plunder'd our ships, and treated our seamen with cruelty, but likewise insulted the honour of the English flag, and even sent defiance to himself? — Let the history of his life and character, from all parties, determine this point.

Our present, lawful, and excellent governors have presented several memorials and remonstrances, of the same spirited kind, to the court of Spain, against their long-continued depredations, ravages and inhumanities; which have been likewise back'd with a powerful armament, as I have already observed: And if it should be asked, what notable exploits they have performed, my answer shall be, in the words of the ministerial writers, that *PEACE is better than WAR*, and that these armaments have brought

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the Spaniards to terms, as that at Spit-head did some years ago.— If I am farther asked, what *these terms* are, I must be silent, and refer my readers to the *treaty* itself when it is produced.

Upon the whole, it is my sincere desire, that the *approaching session of parliament* may lay the foundation of *many happy new Years* to his Majesty, and all his people.

GAZETTEER, Jan. 4.

Sir,

After reading the *puff* in *Common Sense* of December 30. I endeavoured to peruse Mr. D'Anvers; but I found him so full of repetition and trifling absurdity, that before I could reach Mr. *Free-port's* name, I was overcome by a powerful slumber; during which, Mr. D'Anvers remained both in my hand and my head; and when I awoke, I wrote down what I could recollect of a speech which may be of some use to those who wish well to that *deserted patriot*.

Mr. D'ANVERS, to his departing friends on the beginning of the new year.

Brethren in design and disappointment,

With too much truth I may now assure you, that repeated instances have convinced me, the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;— for you must own, one and all, that no man ever exercised such alacrity to gain a point, nor is any person living so fit for the task I have undertaken as myself.— 'Tis now several years since I first promised you relief from the hardships and difficulties, impositions and oppressions, I assured you lay on your shoulders; and I appeal to yourselves, if I have not shewn the utmost vigilance in bringing about that reformation in the state, which I have all along declared to be the only means by which I could work your redemption: nor can you accuse my courage and resolution with any shadow of justice; for I have ventured to assert what none beside myself dared to imagine, having always had sufficient presence of mind to maintain, at all

hazards, what I found necessary to advance;— and my inclination to serve you, enforced by the warm assistance of some Gentlemen who wished you as well as myself, have prompted me to say, in the face of the people, what would in any country have risked an ignominious exit. Has one opportunity offered to render the Gentlemen in the administration odious, that I have not improved to the utmost of my power, though perhaps not always to the extent of my wishes? Instances of this kind are too recent on your memories to require my naming them, it being unusual for grateful minds to forget intended services, or to overlook the inconceivable difficulties I have lain under to preserve, what you have always called, the *spirit* of my paper, and at the same time keep clear of a hazard: for though it is an easy matter to approve with safety, like the mercenary backs who oppose me; yet to *blame*, at all events, requires more than common talents: For when the present possessors of power, have taken such measures as the voice of the nation has approved, it has been matter of no small difficulty to supply a fresh cause of complaint, and to prevent our Generals from being totally deserted. And if with this view I have sometimes involved myself in a few seeming incoherencies and contradictions, charge them not upon me any otherwise, than as the best means I could contrive to support the clamour we were once so fortunate as to raise to a height sufficient to give us a prospect of the golden days we have so long laboured for; nor have these little slips been of any bad consequence, since you must not forget, that whatever was said in order to detect me, must necessarily come from the advocates of our enemies; and then *Court Writer*, and *Tool of Power*, satisfied any man who was wise enough to search no farther— But, if my modesty would permit me, I could veil these foibles with a cloud of uncontested benefits I have brought to the nation in general, and in a particular manner to you, *Gentlemen*: How has the political knowledge of these

realms

realms increased under my lectures of liberty! How generally have my accounts of foreign and domestick interests, prevailed among the *strongest* men of the nation! With what earnestness have I seen my labours read, (sometimes to the neglect of a fresh pipe) and with what vehemence asserted to be just in the most minute particular!—and when any friend of corruption has chanced to offer an absolute confutation of what I have asserted, with what transport have I seen my votary, with a most becoming contempt, call his antagonist a *pensioner*, and affirm, that he would sooner believe the *Craftsman* than all the papers in the kingdom!—These, *Gentlemen*, were the natural effects of the calumny and reproach with which I for some time furnished my readers; but what has been our undoing, is our neglect of the disposition which once so generally prevailed. Every human event has a crisis, which, when carefully embraced, will ever be propitious: The contempt I had happily raised for the persons we intended to succeed, you well know, was more owing to *private defamation* than *publick misconduct*; and the time when the belief of what was published by us, prevailed in half the ale-houses of the nation, was the most promising of success: for it is universally known, that the *heat* with which a resentment is first conceived, will cool upon reflection; and what a man esteems an enormous offence, while stunn'd with the confirmation of a few undiscerning companions, he may, by some mischievous means or other, happen to compare with accounts from the other side, and thereby become cool in a cause he was before ready to defend with his life. Our misfortunes on this account have been too many; and when, by our own delays, the *private scandal* we had publish'd, began to appear the effect of *private malice*, and to have been offered to the world for *private ends* only, nothing but the detection of *publick mal-administration*, seemed sufficient to support the alarming clamour we had raised of the necessity the nation was in of having new governors. In this I be-

haved with uncommon intrepidity, and multiplied charge upon charge, and complaint on complaint, till I was so fortunate as to have the proof of our grievances attempted in the p——t itself, by such *Gentlemen* as were generally allowed most capable of proving what I had asserted at their instigation.—But, here we may date our overthrow: no sooner were *records* inspected, and *accounts* re-searched and examined with the impatient attention of our friends and well-wishers, and indeed of the whole nation, but all we had affirmed was disproved beyond a colour of contradiction; the whole legislature, and every body else, being convinced, that the most important of our many accusations were groundless, and founded in nothing more than our enmity to the persons principally concerned in the transactions we accused of *fraud* and *embezzlement*: And it was scarce in the power of man to prevent the current from turning upon us. Then it was I most needed assistance; and then I met with it: But however excellent the *remarks* and *dissertations* furnished me were in themselves, the people were so *generally*, I know not how to say *unjustly*, prejudiced against their *author*, that had they contained the *Gospels* only, it would have been hard to prevail with many to read them.—He wrote one week, I praised him the next; again he wrote, and my praise succeeded; till growing impatient of insuccess, he left me to despair, in order, since he has no prospect of acting any more as a *Politician*, to retire, and turn *Philosopher*, or rather *Historian*; since we have already been promised the *History* of his *own Times*; of which, some have had ill nature enough to say, should he write with impartiality, his own crimes would make no inconsiderable part.

Thus, *Gentlemen*, you see me abandoned by every aid that promised assistance, and left alone to find fault with our governors, at a time when the want of sufficient cause of complaint has been one great cause of my being deserted.—The new year approaches, and with it an unpleasing prospect of

labour and fatigue to me, and of no great benefit to our friends. Never was there a time when I stood in such want of your support and recommendation: My lectures go not now into hands enough to be of any service to the cause we have at heart; and all who wish it well, must either exert their utmost power to get me taken notice of, or, with the utmost concern I speak it, the once admir'd *Caleb D'Anvers* must sleep with his fathers. — Start not at the thought; for, without your chearful assistance, the completion of it must be endured. — But, Gentlemen, however desperate the present state of our affairs may appear, our credit is not perhaps past retrieving: The accommodation with *Spain* will furnish matter of grumbling, in whatever manner it is conducted; peace and war cannot both be chosen; and which soever be preferred, there will be room enough left to commend the *other* as far the most adviseable. — *Trade* has lately employed pretty much of the publick attention; and as few private companies are without persons interested therein, you must, at every opportunity, complain of the decay of our *traffick*, and the ruin of our *manufactures*: If the increase of our navigation to more than double what it was in the reign of *Queen Anne*, be brought as an argument of the increase of our commerce, you may reply, with as good an air as I do, that *you don't know they are all employed in our own commerce, and in carrying our own manufactures to foreign markets*. — If the master-clothiers in the *West* use any oppressive means to distress their artificers, be sure to attribute the blame to the A——n, as suffering the poor men to be imposed on. — If the abundance of *buildings, furniture, plate, and jewels*, be argued as an instance of our national wealth, you may rejoin, that they are *frequently sold for less than a third of their first purchase*; and, possibly, your antagonists may be fools enough not to know, that their being sold for so little at second-hand, is an argument of the general ability to purchase them new: — *advertising* these things for sale, you may tell them, is

an instance of the decay of trade, when you think they will not be able to see that, in fact, it proves only the desire of those wanting to sell to have the more purchasers, and thereby to have the highest price that can be got. — When the *reduction of interest* is mentioned, you must insist, that it proves nothing more than *the scarcity of money*, and the numerous inconveniences arising from *landed Gentlemens marrying, and giving portions to their children!* — One thing you must assert, where-ever you come, which will require some resolution to vindicate, and yet it must be defended; I mean, the *fall of the value of our land estates*: for though every country parish through the kingdom abounds with instances of estates being increased within the last thirty years to near twice their former value, and of some to treble the income they at first produced to the present possessors, it bears such a face of prosperity as will never facilitate our wishes, nor any way conduce to promote the uneasiness among those who have no land, which' it will be impossible to create among those who have. — And if all these should not prove satisfactory, you may safely enough alledge, that the willingness with which people put their money into the *publick funds*, is occasioned by *trade being now precarious*; but if any should happen to reply, That the publick funds subsist by no other means than trade, you must then answer — what appears most to the purpose, for at present I have no reply to that objection.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have laid before you, with my usual perspicuity, the state of our affairs at the entering of the year: The more our number is reduced, the greater occasion there is for a firm union among us. — And be sure to remember, that no measures taken by the A——n must be allowed to tend to the *publick good* while we remain private men.

COMMON SENSE, Jan. 6.

IT is now about two months since I observed an advertisement, often repeated

peated in our news-papers, concerning a large parcel of theatrical goods to be disposed of at a certain house in Soho-Square. I was very curious to know who could be the proprietors, and who the purchasers of such goods; and, in fine, to be inform'd in all circumstances relating to a sale which seem'd so out of the common way of trade.

The account given me was, that the late act for regulating the stage, had defeated *Scipio* as well as *Hannibal*, and obliged both these heroes to disband their legions; that it had also forced several unfortunate Princes to abdicate their thrones, which becoming vacant, the allodial effects which once belonged to these crown'd heads, having been taken in execution by the Bailiffs, were sold to the merchants of *Monmouth-street*, and others.

I learn'd the following particulars in relation to this sale: The armour in which the ghost in the tragedy of *Hamlet* makes its appearance, as well as a certain quantity of arms, drums, trumpets, colours, &c. were purchased by the son of a *Change-alley* broker, whose father having gain'd immense riches by the frauds of that profession, and having purchased an estate and a fine seat in the country, the goods before mentioned are hung up in his Honour's hall as the trophies of his ancestors:— *Richard the Third's* shield was bought by a brazier, and is converted into a pot-lead:— The crown and scepter of *Harry the Eighth* went off for old iron.

The following are comedy goods.— Two tinsel suits of cloaths, worn by *Sir Courthly Nice* and *Lord Foppington*, which bore a pretty good price, but are not to be paid for till the day of marriage; they were seen at court the last birth-night, and those who wore them were admired by the ladies as the best dress persons there.

The great hat and whiskers of *Captain Hackum* were purchased by commission for a person of condition, lately prefer'd to the command of a regiment, and will be seen in *Hyde-park* the next review day, to the great terror of the *Spaniards*.

The old *rostrum* used by *Mark Anthony* when he harangues the populace upon the death of *Julius Caesar*, was purchased very cheap, by *Orator Henley*.— There was also a small parcel of thunder and lightning, and a shower of snow, the latter very much soiled, but nobody bid for them:— The sea was sold by the pound, at the common price of waste paper; the clouds are now hanging up in *Rag Fair*:— As to the halters in *Timon of Athens*, they were not put up, but, being called for, the broker acquainted the company, they were the only things which the players kept for their own use.

—*Nam sic juvat ire sub unbras.*

As the conversation naturally turn'd upon the revolutions occasion'd by the act for regulating the stage, there was a person in the company that pretended to very good intelligence, who told us, that the projector of it, having laid a restraint upon the genius of others, was resolv'd to give a loose to his own; and, by the assistance of the *Laureat* and the *Gazetteers*, had already written a farce; of which some of the actors having seen a copy, it was their opinion, that the audience would tear up the benches, and throw them at their heads, if they represented such damn'd stuff: but this did not discourage him; for having a company of players in his own pay, whom he has always used to acting the most scandalous parts, he intends to make them represent it upon a stage of his own. As I could give a hundred instances of his being most scandalously ignorant of the unities of action, time, and place, I shall certainly write a criticism upon this farce as soon as it appears; and, to prepare myself for it, have been refreshing my memory by reading over the best criticks; when I don't doubt but I shall convince the world, that he has the worst head for conducting a drama of any person that ever meddled with the stage.

I take this opportunity, likewise, of acquainting the publick, that I intend shortly to bring a play upon the stage myself; for I have been studying for several

several months how a man that has a talent to ridicule vice and folly may be still useful to his country, notwithstanding the power given by this act to the Chamberlain.

I remember a Noble author hath said, A that when the imaginations of ingenious men are confined and restrained by power, and they find that it is not safe for them to speak their minds, they will have recourse to burlesque, or buffoonry, to express what they think. — B I have taken this hint, and am resolved to hold my tongue; and yet I am determined to be devilish satyirical upon the projector, and to mawl the licenser of the stage, as well as the deputy-licenser, and also his deputy: all this shall be done without a word spoke in my comedy. — To let the publick into a secret, my play shall be danced.

I don't doubt but the writers on the corrupt side will (in their stupid way) attempt to ridicule my dancing, because D it is possible they may have heard that I am a cripple by the gout. But I would have them to know, that though I am disabled, by age and infirmities, from the practice, I am deeper in the theory than ever: — I am like an old General E that can project the operations of a campaign, direct the order of battle, and advise how the enemy may be attack'd, though he is not able to take the field in person. — To speak without a figure, I hope to make others dance, though I F can't dance myself. — I have, by long study, compos'd a language for the looks and gestures; and I don't doubt but, in a little time, motion will become as intelligible as words.

It has been no small mortification to G me to find, that *France* hath carried the vogue from all the world, both for politicks and dancing. — We have elsewhere observed, that there is a kind of sympathy betwixt politicks and musick; the relation betwixt politicks and dancing is so much stronger, that, without straining the metaphor too high, we may say, the present Cardinal *Fleury* is a most excellent dancer: — All the world acknowledges his superiority in this science, by allowing him (contrary

to the laws of dancing) to lead up every dance in *Europe*, while they are humbly content to dance after him, and think themselves very happy that he gives them leave to pay the fiddlers.

The plot of my play, I think, is well contrived; nor are the incidents less diverting; and I flatter myself that the publick will think the humour well work'd up. — My design is, to bring the present posture of affairs in *Europe* upon the stage in a political dance; — *Nivelon* has rehearsed his part, he dances a Cardinal very well: I have also written a part for Mr. *Lun*. — The parts of the *German* and *Dutch* plenipotentiaries may be danced by any heavy actors, of which, I hope, the house is not unprovided: — The part of the projector may be performed by a candle-snuffer; for, as he will have nothing to do but to bribe, to be bubbled, and be kick'd, it is only equipping a clumsy fellow with a bag of counters, and the business is done. — The title of my play shall be, *The balance of Europe, with the comical and diverting blunders of Sacamo the Weigh-master*.

This new species of comedy will certainly puzzle the criticks. — As to my own part, since I have taken care to write all my steps, nods and grimaces exactly according to the rules of *Aristotle*, I may challenge them to do their worst. — The licenser will have nothing to say to me; for I have taken the opinion of counsel learned in the law, and I have it under their hands, that I am neither within the letter nor the meaning of the act.

This contrivance will go a great way G towards defeating the doctrine of *Immunities*; for, suppose a poet should bring an actor of a ridiculous figure upon the stage, scratching his head with one hand, and pulling up his breeches with another, what can a special jury make H of it?

The case stands thus: The licenser can restrain the tongues of the actors, but they still enjoy the free use of their own legs, their own arms, and their own muscles: If I live, and that liberty remains, vice and folly shall not escape

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satire. — I have some repartees in my play, which I think will sting the brib'd party to the quick: — I promise there shall not be a gesture or a motion in the whole piece but shall be written on the side of virtue and publick spirit; and I'll make every pretty actress in the house turn out her toes for the good of her country.

The players need not be under any apprehension of suffering by acting my play: — The town will receive with good humour, any thing that is brought upon the stage unlicensed; so that I don't fear but both the house and myself will get a good sum of money by it.

As to the little busy creature whom I once described under the title of the dapper Hugonot, if he should thrust himself in, charged with his pocket pistol, with design to insult the audience, I have taken care to provide for his entertainment: for I have contrived a trap that shall convey him out of sight the minute he stands up in the pit, which trap shall carry him under the stage, where he shall be met by some of Doctor Faustus's devils, who shall bestow a little discipline upon him; after which, he shall be raised above the stage in a machine, by another trap, and, in a proper habit, be expos'd to the derision of the galleries, with an inscription over his head setting forth his crimes; which, I hope, will cure him of the itch of seeking adventures, for the future, at the theatre.

CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 13.

Sir,

After the many and just eulogiums, bestowed on the memory of King Henry V. by all the English writers, who have had occasion to mention him, it would be needless, if not impertinent, to enter into a long detail of his excellencies. At the same time, he hath deserved so well from all degrees of men in this kingdom, and his virtues were so conspicuous, that to name him, and not commend him, would in any Englishman be an unpardonable ingratitude.

In the reign of his father, * Henry IV. whose temper was naturally jealous, and (as Kings are often apt to do) too much listen'd to the flatterers about him; who, conscious of the Prince's superior merit, us'd their utmost endeavours to separate him from his father, by exciting the King's jealousy, and artfully rendring the Prince's actions, however innocent in respect to his allegiance, odious and suspected; in which they so far prevailed, as to induce the King to remove him from being President of the council, and to place his son John, afterwards Duke of Bedford, in the Prince's room: — I say, notwithstanding these frowns from court, he shew'd by many instances, before he reigned, that he knew how to obey.

The following epithets, (so commonly used, and too frequently misapplied to others) of a *submissive son*, an *obedient subject*, a *tender husband* and *father*, were manifested in him; to which may be added, That he was a *wise, valiant* and *successful warrior*; a constant protector of *justice*, according to the religion of those times, and a true lover of *that country*, which by choice had call'd upon *his family* to rule over it. — In a word, his reign was a reproach to most of his predecessors, and I heartily wish more of his successors (his love of *foreign acquisitions* excepted) had followed his example.

Amongst the many wise laws he made, I shall beg leave to recite one; the consideration of which is the occasion of my giving you the trouble of this letter. It was made in the 4th year of his reign, the 7th chapter; the title, *In what cases* — LETTERS OF MARQUE are to be granted.

The intent of *this act*, as it appears to me, was to give his people a right to secure their property, and retrieve their losses from *foreign invaders*, without subjecting their cause to *foreign courts*, or being liable to delays by *solicitations* and *negotiations*, till by length of time every body, except themselves, had forgot

* See Kennet's collection of the English historians, vol. 1. p. 300.

got their losses and oppressions. — A law made by a Prince so considerate in his counsels, and so steady in the execution of them, was a sufficient notification of his resolution to persevere in the protection of the *property of his subjects*, and carried a greater terror than loud complaints and mighty armaments would have done, had his counsels been fickle, and the execution of what was determined more remiss. — But let us see the *act* itself.

“ *Item*, because our Sovereign Lord the King hath heard and conceived, at the grievous complaint of the *Commons of his realm* in this parliament, for that, in respect of a statute made at his parliament, holden at Leicester, the last day of April, in the second year of his reign, in which statute is contained, That the *breaking of truce*, and of *safe-conducts*, and *willing receipt*, *abetment*, *procurement*, *council*, *hiring*, *sustaining* and *maintaining* of *breakers of truce*, and of the *safe-conduct* of the King our Lord, to be made by his liege-people from henceforth, within the realm of England and Ireland, and the country of Wales, or upon the *main sea*, shall be judged and determined for *high-treason*, done against the *crown*, and the *King's* dignity — *secondly*; by reason of which statute, though the *King's* subjects be so much grieved against the *truce*, that they dare not provide remedy by way of *act*, for that the *King's* enemies, as well in the parts beyond the sea, as in the realm of Scotland, have thereof taken great courage to grieve the *King's* faithful liege-people, in slaying some of them, and in taking some of them prisoners, and also taking their goods and chattels, against the tenour of the *truce*, as well upon the *main sea*, as upon the marches of Scotland (whereof the *said* Commons, have humbly beseeched our said Sovereign Lord the King to provide remedy. — *Thirdly*; the King, willing in this case, as well as in any other, to take order for the indemnity of his liege-people and faithful subjects, hath declared in this present par-

liament, that of all attempts made by his enemies upon any of his faithful liege-people against the tenour of any truce taken before this time, wherein is no express mention made, that all *marques* and *reprisals* shall cease; the same our Sovereign Lord the King will grant *marque* in due form to all these, who feel themselves in this case grieved. — *Fourthly*; and our said Lord the King will do the like to all his liege-people, that feel themselves grieved against the tenour of any truce, which betwixt him and any of his enemies shall be newly taken hereafter. — *Fifthly*; and to the greater comfort of his faithful liege-people, to the intent that they may the more readily, and without long delay, have remedy in this case; the same our Lord the King will, that if he or they, who feel themselves grieved against the tenour and form of such truce, within the realm of England, out of the said marches of Scotland, or upon the sea, or in the parts beyond the sea, shall complain to the *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, which for the time shall be, who after such complaint heard and perceived thereof, shall make to the party complainant, (if he the same require) *letters of request*, under the *Privy Seal*, in a due form; and if after such request made, the party required do not make, within a convenient time, due restitution or satisfaction to the party grieved, then the *Chancellor of England*, for the time being, shall cause to be made to such party grieved (if he that demand) *letters of marque*, under the *Great Seal*, in due form. — *Sixthly*; and as for remedy to be ordained for the *King's* liege-people, and subjects, who feel themselves grieved in the realm in Scotland, or in England, the marches joining to Scotland, &c.” — What follows relates only to Scotland, and is now useless. I do not pretend to be lawyer enough to know whether this *act* is now in force; or politician enough to say, if it was in force, whether it would be proper to put it in execution at this time; nor whether it is not

not deficient which I myself.

But I can see the face of to breathe immortal carried the sometimes always ex fense, wh by other

The T cularly Q ous mem that she than suffi abused by

As mu blamed, do not re against t ven Ki tainly th all, and wards, shewed subjects, cannot: this nat reign o of whic a blood opportu trade w But yo your la might Cromw home, I glishm In the the tre we ob 1670, tion in the ba shed. — marka very somev excell lick p

not

not deficient in some circumstances: all which I submit to better judges than myself.

But I cannot forbear observing, upon the face of it in general, that it seems to breathe a noble spirit, worthy of the immortal Plantagenets; most of whom carried their prerogative very high, and sometimes oppressed their subjects; but always exerted themselves in their defence, when they were unjustly treated by other Princes or States.

The Tudor Race did the same; particularly Queen Elizabeth, of ever-glorious memory, who gave many proofs that she would rather lose her crown than suffer her people to be insulted and abused by any upon earth.

As much as the Stuart-family may be blamed, in several other particulars, I do not remember any great complaints against them upon that account— Even King James I. who was certainly the most pusillanimous of them all, and egregiously bubbled by the Spaniards, for many years together, once shewed a spirit in behalf of his trading-subjects, as you formerly observed.— I cannot at present recollect any thing of this nature, or any occasion for it, in the reign of K. Charles I. the latter part of which was so terribly convulsed with a bloody civil war, that there was no opportunity for him to look abroad, and trade was almost intirely at a stand.— But you gave us a notable instance in your last paper, to which many more might be added, That though Oliver Cromwel was an usurper and tyrant at home, he would not suffer even one Englishman to be male-treated abroad.— In the reign of K. Charles II. besides the treaty of 1667 between us and Spain, we obtained the American treaty, of 1670, by which our freedom of navigation in the West-Indies, and our right to the bay of Campeachy, were established.— King James II. was remarkably skilled in maritime affairs, and very well qualified, as Mr. Addison somewhere observes, to have made an excellent Prince over a Roman-Catholic people; but his religion was so pre-

dominant, that it proved his ruin, and brought about the revolution.

The Prince of Orange being born and bred up in a country, which depends upon trade, had very good notions of commerce; and, when he became King of England, gave several evidences of it; particularly in his declaration of war against France, where the injuries received by his trading subjects, and the insults offered to the English flag are emphatically mentioned.

Queen Anne followed his example, as soon as she came to the crown, by declaring war against France and Spain, in pursuance of the alliance, which her predecessor had formed with several great Powers of Europe, for preserving, amongst other things, the freedom of NAVIGATION and COMMERCE.

Every body knows how many treaties have been made since, both by his late and his present Majesty, on the same laudable account, though they have not yet had the desired effect; but, as there are two more treaties of commerce now on the tapis, if not actually concluded, between the crown of Great Britain and those of France and Spain, there can be no doubt that our trade will, at last, be effectually secured; and that his Majesty, with the assistance of his parliament, will out-do all his legal predecessors, the Plantagenets, Tudors and Stuarts, as well as Oliver Cromwel, in the protection of his liege people and faithful subjects, against the long-continued insults, depredations and barbarities of their enemies.

I am,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

HANOVERIUS.

M. S.

COMMON

COMMON SENSE, Jan. 13.

We just mentioned, in our last, that the Projector had written a Farce; since which, a copy of it was sent us by a person to whom it was communicated. It must be observed, that the Projector, his brother, the Poet Laureat, and sixteen of the Gazetteer Authors, having joined all their heads together, the following Piece was produced, and was to have been acted by the French Players if they had continued here this winter.

La SCENE est a PARIS.

L'ECOLE de la POLITIQUE: Ou,
PANTALON reçue Ministre.

Parodie de la dernière Scene du Malade
Imaginaire, De Moliere.

Première Entre de Ballet March de
la Faculté Ministeriale, au son des
Instrumens.

Les Collecteurs de L'Excise; Les Col-
lecteurs de la Douane; Les Officiers de
la Poste; Les Commis de la Chambre
des Comptes; Les Directeurs des Companies;
Les Chapelains de la Cour; le Docteur
Codex; un Troop des Pensionnaires; le
Poete Laureate; la Mere Osborne; le
Mylord Fanny; le Chevalier Billy; Ma-
queraux, Espions, Delateurs, entrant les
Premiers.

Après eux viennent, deux a deux,
les Commissaires de toutes les Impôts;
puis les Docteurs en politique; qui vont
se placer aux deux Cotés du Theatre.

Le President coiffez d'une grande Per-
ruque, faites de Billets de Banque frizéz;
son Habit doubléz de debentures de l'Ar-
mée, avec des Parements de Billets de la
Marine; avec un Neud d'Epaule com-
posé du Contract de la Banque, et du
Contract du Fourage:—Une grande
Bourse, pleine des Guinées, attachée
a son Cienteure, qu'il distribut a toute la
Compagnie avant qu'il prend sa Place.

Le Premier Docteur habillé en Har-
lequin, son Habit étant tout lardé des
Traitez, des Preliminaires, des Conven-
tions, des Memoriales, &c. &c.

Le President uassis dans un Fauteuil
qui est a Mileu, & Pantalón, qui doit
estre reçu Ministre, se place dans un
Chaite plus bas.

The Rest being Latin, we shall refer such of our Readers as do not understand
that Language, to the Vicar of the Parish to translate it for them.

The SCENE is in PARIS.

The SCHOOL of POLITICKS:
Or, PANTALON made a Minister.

Being a Parody of the last Scene of the
Malade Imaginaire, of Moliere.

THE Scene opens with the Procession
of the Ministerial Faculty, to the
Sound of Musick.

The Collectors of the Customs, the Offi-
cers of the Post Office, the Clerks of the
Treasury, the Directors of the several Com-
panies, the Court Chaplains, Doctor Co-
dex, a Troop of Pensioners consisting of
Persons of all Professions, the Poet Lau-
reat, Mother Osborn, the Lord Fanny,
the Chevalier Billy, Pimps, Spies, and
Informers, walk cross the Stage.

After these move, two by two, the Com-
missioners of all the Taxes; then the Do-
ctors in Politicks; who place themselves
on each Side of the Stage.

The President is dress'd in a large Perru-
wig, made of Bank Notes curled up; his
Coat is lined with Army Debentures, turn'd
up and trimm'd with Navy Debentures;
his Shoulder-Knot is made of the Bank Con-
tract, and Forage Contract:—He has a
large Purse, full of Guineas, tied to his
Waste, which he distributes among the
Company before he takes his Place.

The first Doctor is in the Habit of a
Harlequin, his Coat being loaded with
Treaties, Preliminaries, Conventions, Me-
morials, &c.

The President is seated in an armed Chair
placed in the middle of the Stage; Pantalón,
who is to be received a Minister, is placed
upon a small Chair at the lower end.

Le President.

Savantissimi Doctores,
Politici Professores,
Qui hic assemblati estis;
Et vos altri Messiores,
Commissionares & Collectores,
Inimici des les Tories;
Atque tota Compagnia,
Sit Vobiscum Harmonia
Salus, Favor, et Argentum,
Atque bonum Appetitum.

Non possum, Docti Confreri,
En moi satis Admireri
Qualis bona Inventio
Est Politica Professio,
Quæ, suo Nomine solo,
Facit a Jogo vivere
Tant des Gens omni Genere.
Dunque il est nostræ Sapientiæ,
Boni Sensus atque Prudentiæ,
De fortment travailliere
A nos bene conservare,
Et prendere Gaurdam a non recivere
In nostro Corpore Indocto
Quam Personas incapabiles
Et totas Dignas remplire
Istas Plaças honorabiles.
C'est pour cela, que nunc convocati estis
Et credo quod trovabitis
Dignam Materiam Ministri
In Savanti Homine, que voici,
Quem dono ad interrogandum,
Et a Fond Examinandum,
Vestris incapacitatibus.

Premier Docteur.

Si mihi Licentiam dat Dominus Præses,
Et tanti Docti Doctores,
Et Assistentes Illustres,
Au tres savanti Candidato,
Quem estimo el honoro,
Demandabo Causam et Rationem quare
Argentum facit bene votare?

Pantalon.

Mihi a docto Doctore
Demandatur Causam et Rationem quare,
Argentum facit bene votare?
A quoi respondeo,
Quia est in eo
Virtus dormitiva,
Cujus est Natura
Conscientiam assoupire.

Chæur.

Bene, Bene, respondisti;
Dignus, Dignus, es intrare

In nostro docto Corpore.

Second Docteur.

Demandabo tibi, Docte Candidate,
Quid, in Affaris Forinibus,
Convenit facere?

Pantalon.

Principio Brayare,
Postea Guarantare,
Ensuita Mediare.

Chæur.

Bene, Bene, &c. ut supra.

Troisième Docteur.

Mais si duo Puissances,
Imperator et Hollandoises
Non volunt agreare,
Quid Methodum trovare?

Pantalon.

Cum Ambobus Traitare,
Ambos Guarantare,
Cum Ambobus Rumpare.

Quatrième Docteur.

Demandabo tibi, Docte Candidate,
Si habes Expedimentum,
Bene Probatum et Inventum,
Tenere semper Contentum
Liberum nostrum *****?

Pantalon.

Plaças multas donare,
Postea haranguare,
Ensuita votare.

Cinquième Docteur.

Sed si P——
Electum sit male-contentum,
Vult Ministrum chassere,
Quid illi facere?

Pantalon.

Houfam bene purgare,
Novas plaças creare,
Postea haranguare,
Ensuita votare.

Sixième Docteur.

Docte Domine Candidate,
Propons tibi ad respondendum,
Quid est nobis faciendum,
Si Diego non vult accommodare,
Si Naviros vult plunderare
Merchandos nostros massacraré,
Et Oreillos matellorum Amputare?

Pantalon.

Flotam magnam assemblare,
Postea multo fanforonare,
Sub Pœnâ Mortis Ordonare
Admirallos de non battare.

Septieme Docteur.

Demandabo tibi, Docte Candidate,
Quid ad E—— governandam,
Et Animas nostras conservandam,
Trouvas a propos facere?

Pantalon.

Beneficium donare,
Postea consecrare,
Ensuite translatare.

Huitieme Docteur.

Super istas Policias
Doctus Candidatus dixit Miravillias:
M—— is, si non enauiro Dominum Præsidentem,
Doctissimam Facultatem;
Et totam honorabilem
Companiam econtantem,
Faciám illi unam Questionem,
Cum exercitu in Pace
Quid convenit facere?

Pantalon.

Soldieros Powderare,
Officieros far votare,
Malvotantes cashierare.

Chœur.

Bene, Bene, respondiſti, &c. ut supra.

Le Præsident a Pantalon.

Juras guardare Statuta
Per Facultatem præscripta,
Sine Sensu aut Jugeamento?

Pantalon.

Juro.

Le Præsident.

Effere, in Omnibus
Debatis et Questionibus,
Meo Aviso,

Aut bono, aut mauvaifo?

Pantalon.

Juro

Le Præsident.

De non jamais servire
Ministris aucunis
Quam nobis præsentibus
Pro Amicis nostris providentibus,
La Nation dût elle crevare,
Et tota *Europa* abimare?

Pantalon.

Juro.

Le Præsident.

Ego, cum bono Stipendio,
Dono tibi, et concedo,
Virtutem et Paiffanciam

Traitandi,

Guarantandi,

Mediandi,
Blunderandi,
Confoundendi,
Corrumpendi,
Pillagendi,
Stockjobbandi,
Ruinandi,
Dominandi,

Impunè per totam Nationem.

Les Excitemen, Commissionaires, &c.
viennent faire la Reverence en Cadence
a Pantalon.

Pantalon.

Ministres Emmenentissimi,
Tuque Præsès Prudentissime,
Ce seroit, sans Doute, a moi Chosa folla,
Inepta et ridicula,
Vobis Louangeas donare,
Qui non Louangeas deservatis,
Nec d'etre blamati curatis,
Dummodo bene mangeatis,
Et plaças vestras possedetis;
Agregate que, avec meo Voto,
Pro toto Remerciamento,
Rendam gratiam Corpori tam Docto;
Vobis, Vobis debeo
Bien plus que a Nature, et a Patri meo.
Natura, et Pater meus,
Duncium me habent factum;
Mais vouz (ce que est bien plus)
Me havetis factum Ministrum,
Qui hoc in Corpore, que voila,
Imprimat Resentimentum
Quod durerà tant que meum Employ-
mentum.

Chœur.

Vivat, vivat, cent fois vivat,
Novus Ministrus, qui tam bene respondit,
Mille, Mille annis, et mangeat, et parlet,
Et parlet, et negotiet, et bibet:

Les Commissaires, &c. dansant au
Son des Instruments.

Premier Docteur.

Puisse toti Anni
Luy effere boni,
Et favorabiles,
Et non habere jamai
Quam courtas Sessiones
Parvas Oppositiones,
Et magnas Acquisitions.

*Exeunt omnes.**Anglicè.* — Away with them all.

WEEKLY MISCELLANY, Jan. 13.

*Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
quam quod ridiculos homines facit.*

Mr. Hooker,

I Persuade myself, from your regard A to Christianity, and to every thing descriptive of divine goodness, that this letter will be favoured with a place in your *Miscellany*, though the *Poor* appear the heroes of the piece, and the *Rich* are treated with some freedom and plainness. I would not be thought insensible of the respect due to men of birth and distinction, nor that pride and beggary are too often seen inseparable companions. I would therefore avoid every thing tending to promote an indecent liberty with the one, and which may raise the notions of the other above their proper sphere and province of action. The good man as well as great one will have no cause to be offended, nor can you fear disobliging any rich man, who is a friend to religion and virtue, and ready to employ his wealth in their support; for such are in the class of those for whom I have the utmost regard. The haughty and insolent, the proud and overbearing this letter is addressed E to, whose treatment of those below them prove them ignorant of the use of inferiority, and seems to deny the *poor* the privilege of fellow-creatureship. How would the nature of man be humanized in this respect, and what a F just value would be set upon labour and industry, did we oftner form an idea of the *poor*'s services to society, and view them in those offices and employments without which the greatest inconveniences would arise! Those stations and G circumstances which are overlook'd, or beheld with scorn and contempt, are in short most beneficial to the world, and may be reckoned amongst the kind dispensations of providence. As we may trace its footsteps through every part H of created nature, so in low life, in the abilities and constitutions of the *poor*, are the prints of it to be remarked and admired. We seldom indeed look below us for agreeable objects. If we are upon the hill of fortune, the sight is fix-

ed on the higher hill in the view, tho' the valley should as much engage our affections, which is so conducive to a beauteous prospect, and whose use and fertility is productive of so much more real advantage than the barren height. There are wrong estimates of persons and things; the cart loaded with provisions and necessaries must not stop the progress, but give way to the rattling gilt equipage, which has often less business, though it lays claim to place and precedency. The gay and painted tulip is admired, whilst the more useful medicinal herb escapes notice and observation. Thus the idle man of fortune and dress is preferred to the more useful member C of society, to the *poor* man whose daily labour brings daily service to mankind. All regard is paid to shew and figure, and real merit is the last thing observed and admired in man. Grandeur and magnificence are courted, when the *poor* D man, whose labour clothes and feeds us, is ridiculed and set at nought. Nothing more offends the good-natur'd and humane part of the world, nor may be presumed more affrontive to the divine Orderer of all things, (the honour of whose creation the *poorest* have a right to) than insult and reproach. The assistances of the *poor* should be oftner recollected, and the benefit received from their necessity and dependence more frequently considered. It is very prettily argued by Sir *Richard Steel*, where an excuse is offered for an uncommon civility and ceremony to an inferior: "It is not enough barely to pay — we ought to do something more than barely gratify them, for what they do at our command G only because their fortune is below us." The esteem of every thing should be proportioned to its usefulness and service, and, if the industrious and ingenious *poor* can be proved beneficial to society, I can't see why they should not share its respect and affection. Society, like a house, would be greatly at a loss if all its furniture was only ornamental. The necessaries and comforts of life are handed up to us from the *poor*. I never see lace and embroidery upon the back of a bear, but my thoughts

thoughts descend to the poor fingers that have wrought it, and to whose ingenuity the *pretty fellow* is owing. There is certainly as much merit in weaving a fine silk, as in ability to buy it. A rich man is a sort of herald proclaiming the *poor's* excellencies. Let us but form an idea of men of fortune left to themselves without their service and attendance, and one could hardly think the world productive of so much uselessness and insignificance. Like *Midas*, as B a rich man can't eat, he would starve with his gold, and compose the most unhappy part of human society. He would soon appear in the most deplorable state of indigence, and be more dirty and tatter'd than these objects of C his ungenerous ridicule. Providence has lower'd the notions and views of some for the sake of others, given different talents and dispositions to men suitable to their different stations in life. It has inur'd some to labour and hardships, and D made them ignorant, as it were, of the fameness of their species, to render them condescending and submissive to their circumstances. But a learned author, to remove our odium and contempt of the *poor*, thus observes in their favour: E
 "That in the common nature of mankind we all agree. In the bodies of
 "*poor* and *rich* there is the same rare
 "composure and admirable artifice, the
 "same infinite wisdom and goodness in
 "framing the one as the other. There F
 "is not a joint, a limb, a bone nor a
 "sinew, not a vein nor an artery, muscle,
 "nerve, nor least string or little instru-
 "ment of vital or animal operation or
 "motion, but is alike to be found in the
 "*poor* as in the *rich*." What would G
 avail our large estates, and great tracts of land without their labour? it must be till'd and manured before corn can be produced, and that must be afterwards threshed and baked before even a King can have bread to eat. Pride and luxury are the reigning vices of the age, H
 and even here they must be obliged to the *poor* for supplies and materials. This is a service I own I am sorry to see them employed in. I wish a rich man's luxuries, like a poor man's bread, were

to be earned by the sweat of his own brow. I could wish to see an extravagant profuse person broiling in his kitchen to set out his luxurious dainties; then might we hope to see such foppish delicacy at an end, and that luxury would be unfashionable by such pains to come at them. But, to take one more pleasing view of the *poor* in their stations of labour and industry, let us observe their chearfulness and strength, their capacity and inclination to help us in the most offensive and disagreeable offices. What a sink would the town be without them? how unwholesome and insufferable with all its grandeur and opulence? what nuisances are removed, and how clean and comfortable are we made by their labours? Could the white hand of a Lady be laid to a dust-basket? or would any finical composition of powder and perfume give a helping hand to remove the soil and filth which would sicken and poison the town by continuance? In short, the porter's knot is a more useful implement than the finest sword knot; and whilst the latter, by his vices may be hurtful to society, the former, *only for the privilege to live*, is burden'd for its service. All our markets are pleasing scenes of labour and industry; and, to conclude, there is a real patriotism in the honest and industrious *poor*, which should make them valued and regarded by their brethren and countrymen, which should recommend worn-out labour to our pity and relief, and remove all derision and contempt of inferiority. I shall only observe further in their behalf, that for their scanty portion of the good things of life they are more diligent in their religious duties, than those who enjoy them in larger proportions. Early prayers are attended by those poor suppliants, whilst the bounties of providence can hardly lead the rich at any time to their duty. Their *Sundays* and days of rest are for the generality observed and sanctified, whilst the horses are saddled, boots and whip are called for, to equip the careless rich for their rural pleasures and expeditions. For such neglects and omissions of duty,

it may be series will end; and dustry, hu will of Pr warded, v grateful fo just censu conduct.

UNIVER

O Ne c sent passion of fame; for springs of of folly, a it is that venment this passio remarkab prevails; and adm thereby ful and e are in for ciple, ye accordin of the p when it spirits, with cov try 'Sq and jock into fop In th comme love of but sha how str species don bea this me to be or am immed oldnes makes eyes o it sho they a sither

it

it may be sadly apprehended their miseries will begin where the others will end; and that the *poors* honesty and industry, humility and resignation to the will of Providence, will be amply rewarded, when the irreligious and ungrateful sons of fortune will receive the just censure and punishment of their conduct.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR, Jan. 13.

ONE of the greatest wits of the present age has fix'd the *universal passion* of mankind to be the *love of fame*; for whether from the generous springs of *virtue*, or the depreciated ones of *folly*, ambition may take its *source*, it is that which in fact is the chief government of our actions: It is from this passion that the desire of becoming *remarkable* and *particular* so generally prevails; for most people covet the *notice* and *admiration* of others, imagining that thereby they in reality become wonderful and extraordinary. Though all men are in some degree actuated by this principle, yet it appears differently in each, according to the temper and inclination of the person whom it actuates upon: when it meets with bold enterprising spirits, it makes them *heroes*; when with covetous dispositions, *misers*; country 'Squires it converts into *huntsmen* and *jockeys*, and our *London petit maitres* into *fops* and *coxcombs*.

In this paper I shall not undertake to comment on all the effects which the *love of fame* has on mankind in general, but shall confine my observations on how strangely it operates on the last species of persons I mention'd, our *London beaux esprits*. The young fellows of this metropolis, who have an ambition to be *remarkable*, without any one good or amiable quality to make them so, immediately have recourse to *dress*; an *oddness* and *particularity* in this respect makes them distinguish'd, and draws the eyes of the world upon them: but tho' it should be with the utmost contempt, they attribute it to another cause, as either the *genteelness* of their *persons*,

the *je ne sai quoi* of their *address*, or the elegance of their *taste*. I look upon the *dress* to be an indication of the mind; nor do I think, from the observations I have made, that I am deceiv'd in my opinion: When I see a man clean and genteely plain, dress'd in the manufacture of *Great Britain*, whose appearance shews more a study for decency than finery, I scruple not to judge that person a man of sense, a useful subject, and an honest

Englishman: On the other hand, when I behold a fop, dress'd up in a tawdry finery, or a coxcomb descending in his habit to the imitation of the lowest class, I venture safely to give them the character of vain-conceited, empty, insignificant wretches: But however insignificant they may appear, we have at present a reigning ambition among our *young Gentlemen* of degrading themselves in their apparel to the class of the *servants* they keep. It may at first seem very extraordinary that these sparks should act thus to gain admiration: But from what other cause can it be that my Lord *Jebu* wears a plush frock, a little narrow-edg'd lac'd hat, a colour'd handkerchief, and in this habit drives a motley set of horses, and a coach of his own, built by his own directions, in humble imitation of those which carry passengers on the road? it is the knowledge of his own abilities which dictates this conduct: How pleasing is the reflection to him, that when he goes through a country-town, sitting with becoming grace in his box, he hears the people say, *There goes my Lord Jebu!*—His great abilities in driving, his exactness of similitude in dress, and his affability to his brethren of the whip, must give his Lordship a sensible satisfaction, that this *particularity* makes him as well known in most roads throughout England, as the honest fellows themselves who drive the stages.—I will not undertake to say, whether it is in imitation of his Lordship, or whether the product of their own fertile genius's, but I have lately observ'd a great number of smart young fellows, dress'd in the manner of my Lord; a *narrow-edg'd Hat* flapped down,

down, a *plain shirt, buck-skin breeches,* and an *India handkerchief* round the neck, seem to constitute the character of a *pretty fellow*. There are another set of sparks who chuse rather to appear as *jockeys*, and it is seldom or never they are to be seen without boots, whips in their hands, and black caps instead of hats. Another class of these gentry disguise themselves in *rug and duffel coats*, which it seems are politely termed *wrap rascals*; and in short, dark wigs, and dirty linnen; chusing rather to appear like *pick-pockets* than *Gentlemen*. My country readers may wonder that I should instance these persons as examples of ambition; but they will allow them to be candidates for publick notice, when I inform them that in these habits they appear with a kind of pride in all the publick places about town: They have at last carried it so far, that in those dresses they come into the *boxes* at the *theatres*; and where one would expect to see a genteel polite circle, we view Ladies of the first Quality and distinction surrounded by a parcel of men who look like stage-coachmen, jockeys and pick-pockets.

As this manner of dress is accompanied with as rude a manner of behaviour, I advise these young sparks not to have so great a desire of being distinguished for the oddity of their appearance; but instead of that ardent emulation they shew to imitate the inferior class of mankind, they would exert their rational faculties, and endeavour to seem, as well by their habit as conversation, men of common-sense and common good-manners.

There is another class of pretty-fellows whom the *love of fame* strangely affects, and whose conduct the following correspondent very justly complains of. I shall insert the Lady's letter here, but shall more particularly consider her complaint in some future lucubration.

To Mr. Stonecastle.

Sir,

As your paper is in some measure calculated for the benefit and advantage of the fair sex, I hope, among the

many enormities which you take notice of, you will not entirely overlook this, which I would just make bold to mention to you, as a thing that has contributed to the disturbance of many of your fair readers.

To be short, Sir, the thing is this: There are a company of young sparks about town, who make it their chief business to ramble up and down, from one beauty to another, in order, if possible, to gain the good graces of young Ladies (if I may use the expression) on no other intent than to bring distress and vexation upon them.

This they lay a foundation for by all the symptoms of flames, tortures, racks, and burnings, and a thousand such expressions, which a wandering genius (together with a long experience) has richly furnished them with.

When they first approach the fair, it is with all the cant of a languishing adorer, utter'd in a continual round of flatteries, and a repetition of the same things; which complaints perhaps have engaged the attention of most of the reigning toasts, one time or other. By this means these wandring lovers have got a peculiar knack of ingratiating themselves into the favour of the female world: And besides such expressions as are above mention'd, they endeavour to win upon the affections of the creature they hope to betray, by telling her she is the perfection of all felicity; that in her person alone all the lovely attractives of beauty, as well as the most conspicuous marks of greatness, are assembled together; that nature form'd her to be the object of thoughts, the adamant of all loves, and the centre of celestial beauty; in fine, that heaven is in her smiles, and despair in her frowns.

Thus, by degrees, the heart of the fair creature is melted to pity and compassion, and by this means ten thousand distractions immediately enter, through the falseness and perjury of these admirers; for no sooner have they gain'd their point, but this pretended flame is extinguish'd, and they are engaged in displaying their love to another, in or-

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der to insnare her heart also, and so the poor creature is left in the utmost perplexity to rescue herself out of it the best way she is capable; though, perhaps, it is attended with many heavy sighs, and gloomy reflections of love, jealousy, anger and sorrow, till the whole soul is drenched in a sea of sorrow.

Dear Mr. Spectator, if you have any regard for our sex, don't fail of exposing these sort of persons to the world, (in your next paper, if possible) that those of our sex, who may not be apprized of them, may by that means escape the poison of their darts; by which you will oblige many of your constant readers and admirers, and particularly

SOPHIA.

CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 20.

THE unsteadiness and variety in human nature proceed more from affections than reason. Tempers differ, and fashions change; but, in matters of judgment, most agree. I would not be understood to mean any thing farther than what is necessary for order and society. This opinion the great Lawgiver himself seems to confirm, when he gave that command, *Do as you would be done by*, which submits to an equitable determination of the respective agent, those actions by which others are influenced. *This injunction* is founded on truth and justice. Conscience and self-conviction are the strongest evidences to produce the former; and when that is cleared, but a small share of capacity is required to judge uprightly, according to *this law*. As the word *power* is taken in the common acceptation, there is no such thing lodged with any man; I mean, every body is enjoined to follow the dictates of reason and virtue; and, as human perfection will aid, to shun the inticements of vice and personal affections. Every breach of *this law* is an injustice to mankind in general; and the higher stations those persons are placed in, who transgress it, there is the greater number of sufferers. — Nothing can be more contrary to the intent of *this divine command*,

than those common positions; *That PRINCES may bestow their favours as they please, and, Every body may do what they will with THEIR OWN*; for, according to *this sacred doctrine*, we are not allowed to make any partial or corrupt uses of whatever we are possessed.

Princes, were the partiality of self set aside, would not bestow their favours where there was not some merit. — I do not mean the merit of flattering favourite vices; or gaining power for arbitrary purposes; but arising from justice and benevolence. — Ministers would not, in this case, grow rich, at the expence of the publick. — Soldiers would not plunder the innocent and defenceless. The Spaniard would not invade our property, or we ourselves the liberty and property of one another. — In following *this law*, the judge would put himself into the state of the prisoner, and with concern pronounce that sentence, which his office obliges him to do. He would be so far from aggravating the severity of the law, that he would know himself to have as little power as any in the court, where he is confined to certain rules, from which he hath no more right to depart, than to commit sacrilege or murder. — Had *this law* generally prevail'd, penal laws would have been useless; for each man, being endowed with the same good disposition towards his neighbour as himself, would have been more concerned about doing right, than afraid of losing possessions. — Ambition and avarice would have had no existence; but diffidence and fear of partiality, in our cases, might have made it expedient to substitute magistrates, who would have been chosen from amongst the wisest of the people. — Justice would never have been delayed; for as stipendiaries think they cannot do too little for their wages, virtuous men are indefatigable in their pursuits of doing good. — The jargon of Westminster Hall would have been as useless, as it hath been pernicious. — In all probability, this was one of the perfections which the error of our first parents lost. — But that is a speculation very remote.

D

mote. — It is certain, that we find ourselves in a very different situation; and that *vices* rides triumphant, in defiance of *pains, penalties, and the strictest laws*, than can be made.

*Extruite immanes scopulos, attollite turres;
Cingite vos fluviis; vastas opponite sylvas;
Non dabitur murum sceleris* —

Claudian. con. Hon. 4. p. 633.

As nothing hath been yet sufficient to secure us against the *rapacious and abandon'd*, we find ourselves under the greater necessity to exert our utmost endeavours, for our *defence and protection*.

It would be needless to prove, that let *laws* be ever so wisely ordained, if they are not vigorously executed, it were better they had never been made; tho', in our own country, when the *legislature* hath had *bills* under consideration, I have heard a certain set of people, *without doors*, argue for passing a *bill, in terrorem*, though at the same time they could not deny that it was too severe for *execution*. — I have been astonished to think how strangely ignorant, or knavish, and how ready for slavery *such wretches* must be. Surely, *laws* not fit to be *executed*, are not fit to be *made*.

I am so strong in these sentiments, that I sincerely think, where *offences* are frequently and notoriously committed, and the *laws* against them not duly executed, for a certain time, *such laws* ought to be abrogated of course, without any particular repeal of the *legislature*; for a nation that can subsist without punishing *offenders*, may subsist without the *power of punishing them*. This might possibly be attended with the good consequence of making *magistrates* exert themselves; and the fear of losing *laws* would be a sort of obligation to have them *duly executed*; which might, in some degree, prevent any underhand or collusive gain made by *trading Justices*, if there ever should be *such men*.

The *moral laws* of most nations have been nearly the same, in all ages; and the *laws* that have been made for many hundred years past, are chiefly calculated to inflict still *greater punishments*

on the *same vices*. But happy would it be for us, if it were a little more considered, that the difference is not so great in the *laws* themselves, as in the *magistrates*; and that the vigilance and steadiness of the *latter* would be much more conducive to the well-ordering of a nation, than *severe and sanguinary punishments*.

The *greatest punishments* are design'd for the *greatest* and most *hardned offenders*; but *vice*, before it becomes habitual, may be easily check'd; and that is the duty of a *careful magistrate*. — Would not a *magistrate* deserve much better of his country, who preserved the lives of men, by forcing them into *industry and labour*, than in procuring them to be hang'd for *offences*, which *idleness and want* had tempted them to commit? — Though the *latter* ought to be done, the *former* ought not to be left undone.

The integrity and gravity of *ministers of justice* commands an awe and reverence from the lower people, and respect from all.

*In commune jubes si quid, cencesque tenendum,
Primus jussa sibi; tunc observantior æqui
Fit populus; nec ferre negat, cum viderit
ipsum*

*Authorem parere sibi; componitur orbis
Regis ad exemplum; nec sic inflectere sensus
Humanos edicta valent, ut vita regentis.*

Claud. con. Hon. 4. v. 206.

This was very good advice to a *young Emperor*; and in *free states*, where the *people* have the greatest share in making *their own laws*, it is likewise good advice to the *subordinate magistrates*.

Where it happens that *magistrates* are dissolute in their *morals*, or partial in the administration of the *laws*; if they assume to themselves a power of dispensing with *some laws*, and to *some people*; whilst they put *others* rigorously in force, which they know will be agreeable to their *pay-masters*; or threaten to put others in force, from which most contributions may be raised, such *polluted management* will render the *laws* themselves odious.

The *bare increase of a crime*, is not always

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always a reason for making punishments more severe.—Cautious law-makers ought to have full satisfaction that the magistrates have faithfully and diligently done their duty, and that the growth of the offence hath arisen from the insufficiency of the law, and not from any neglect in the ministers of justice; for if the defect is owing to them, it would be as ridiculous to give those men larger powers, who did not know how to use what they had already, as to put a sword into the hands of a madman.

Nemo prudens punit, quia peccatum est, sed ne peccetur—But if vengeance is more concern'd in the forming of laws than justice; if severe penalties are increas'd, upon the suggestion of a few; or, perhaps, on account of a private pique, and to serve particular ends: one may venture to say that they are shots at random amongst a croud, by which many will be hurt, but nobody knows upon whom the bullet may light.—The most considerate magistrates will execute such laws with reluctance; and the severer the penalties are, the greater will be the opposition and disobedience of the people.—Such partial laws will never be submitted to, in the ordinary course of justice: and whenever it is necessary to add extraordinary force, in the place of legal authority, to aid the civil power; I say, whenever these things happen in a country, that ever was free, let them boast of their constitution and liberties as much as they please; but their wise neighbours will shake their heads, and either pity, or insult their forlorn condition.

Of all delinquents, none can do so much mischief as ministers and magistrates.—Common rogueries fall upon particulars only; but the misdeeds of rulers may be publick calamities.—Whoever therefore injudiciously curbs the people, in order to increase the power of place-men, ties up a dwarf to unshackle a giant. It is the same thing as if one's head was to be cut off, in order to cure the tooth-ach.

The mildest execution of penal laws cannot justify a superfluous addition of power; for policy may produce a tempo-

rary lenity. But when ministers and magistrates are earnest to multiply penal laws, and not as vigorous in the execution of them, it may be more strongly concluded, that they act from a thirst of power, not a principle of justice, and that their least aim is the making people honest.—They only wait for a convenient opportunity of subjecting the whole to their ambitious purposes; and give no other reason for enlarging their strength, than that they may have a more coercive influence over their fellow-subjects; which is the best reason, that can be given, for not trusting them with it.

Let Solon's reflection be a warning to us.—“If you now smart, said he; blame not the heavenly Powers; for they are good. The fault is only our own. We gave him all our forts; we took the chain, and now he makes us slaves; yet we complain.”—

I have often consider'd, whether it would not be most adviseable, in a free state, to have but few penal laws, and those not very severe, but to be executed without remission.—A Prince, let him be ever so wise and good, cannot possibly judge of proper objects for his forgiveness, but as represented by persons about him: and how conscientious such men are not to misuse the royal clemency, or how detestable it will be in them to barter their master's mercy in order to fill their own pockets, we may easily guess, if the courtiers and ministers of this age are like those mention'd in history; for in Ben. Johnson's time, there seems to have been something of this kind of traffick in England:

RIDWAY robb'd DUNCOTE of three hundred pound;

RIDWAY was taken, arraign'd, and condemn'd to die;

But for his money was a courtier found Begg'd RIDWAY's pardon—DUNCOTE now doth cry,

Robb'd both of money, and the law's relief,

The courtier is become the greatest thief.

It is a very wise maxim, never to place more power in any branch of a state,

state, than what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the whole.—Power is the offspring of vice: and a very tender and careful daughter she makes; for she never lets her parent want any thing she can procure her. But those, who are not in love with the family, ought to keep both under.—Let it be always remember'd, that people in power, who want to enlarge it, are endeavouring to inroach upon others; and those who desire to restrain them, are only struggling to secure themselves.

*What pow'r was fit, I did on all bestow;
Nor rais'd the poor too high, nor press'd
too low*

*The rich, that rul'd, and every office bore;
Confin'd by laws, they could not hurt the
poor.*

*Both parties I secur'd from lawless might;
So none prevail'd upon another's right.*

See Plutarch's Life of SOLON.

In raising Taxes, Excises upon home-consumption, penalties upon some Exports, and several Imports, it may be necessary (for the support of government, and in order to encourage beneficial commerce) to make penal laws, and to render actions punishable, which before were no crimes in themselves. But the Exigency of state only can justify these laws; which should be very cautiously and sparingly made; for as that man is best, who hath the fewest faults, so that country will be most virtuous, which hath the fewest snares and temptations for offences.

These laws are commonly put under the management of magistrates, who are paid for their time and care.—Their strictness recommends them to farther preferment, and their neglect loses them a beneficial office.—The subordinate magistrates, who have the execution of the laws, meerly moral, are not upon this foot in many countries; so that unless they are endow'd with a more than ordinary share of virtue and publick spirit, there can be no great wonder that the moral laws fall asleep, whilst the others will not let any body rest.

Where the penalties of these laws are

burthensome; when it is equally, and as severely punishable, to defraud the customs, as to break an house, the common people will soon learn to make no difference.—All the consideration will be, where is the best booty?—Thus murders, robberies, and all breaches of moral laws, as well as the invasion of property, will become more familiar and frequent where penal laws abound.—The remission of crimes may enlarge power equal to the bestowing of largesses; and it is a much cheaper benefaction: for all men had much rather be freed from punishment than gain preferment; and the exaction of a fine, which might possibly ruin a man and his family, might terrify him into a resistance, where a bribe, of a much greater value, would not be receiv'd: for in a country, so circumstanc'd, I can easily conceive that a man in trade may innocently fall within the letter of the laws.—When there are any popular elections, how fatally this trust may be us'd by bad men, is very evident.

COMMON SENSE, Jan. 20.

Mr. Common Sense,

I Have belong'd to the sea-service above five and thirty years, have been in seven engagements, five times wounded, and once taken prisoner. The sufferings I mention I think of with pleasure, and am willing to serve my country with the last drop of my blood. But some hardships of another nature, which we seamen have of late years been subject to, I cannot but express with some resentment and indignation; and that is, our being so frequently taken into service, and every now and then discharged, with so little regard and decency, that we are not used even with common humanity. These hardships, which I have too oft seen and suffered, and the inconveniencies of which I at this time labour under, have led me to reflect on the little encouragement given to the navy, compar'd with the advantages attending the land-service.

That our fleets are the honour, the defence, the strength of Great Britain, the support of our trade, the dependence

of our friends, not persons to are owing mean and man has in the da is always success as vice allow hope for a (as a Com ment of year; and persons c every on ment. B ber and t no lower Lieutena dinburgh Gibralt castles, t Add to enjoyed as Secre bed-cha nour, a not thr service in the posts in will be in emp ments, the sal togeth frange believ frange it is th our en It p hear t by the I kno are of quart marc pay t influ nea or i justl

of our friends, and the terror of our enemies, nobody will dispute: And yet the persons to whom these great advantages are owing, are considered in the most mean and despicable light. When a man has spent all the best of his time in the dangers and hardships a sea-life is always exposed to, and has had all the success as to preferment which that service allows, the greatest reward he can hope for as a recompence for his labours is (as a Commissioner or a Flag) an appointment of five or six hundred pounds a-year; and that only for ten or a dozen persons out of so great a number, who every one are worthy of better preferment. But what is all this to the number and salaries of Colonels, (to descend no lower) Brigadeers, Major-Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Governors of Edinburgh, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hull, Gibraltar, Portmahon, and all the islands, castles, forts, &c. of less consideration? Add to all this the court preferments enjoyed by the gentlemen of the army; as Secretary of State, Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, Equerries, Pages of honour, and so on. Whereas there are not three people belonging to the sea-service who have any other preferment in the whole administration than their posts in the navy, or relating to it. I will be bold to say, that one man now in employment, by multiplying preferments, has an income double to what the salaries of all the Admirals, join'd together, at this time amount to. A stranger that should observe this, would believe that it is the army that is the strength and honour of the nation, that it is they who defend our trade and awe our enemies, and not the fleet.

It puts my blood into a ferment to hear the use of a standing army extoll'd by the penal tongues of court-favourites. I know no other use these land-locusts are of to the publick, but to oppress their quarters, harass the country by their marches, insult the Gentry whose estates pay their subsistence, awe the boroughs, influence elections, and make the people uneasy and disaffected. These BROOM STICKS (for from their use they may justly be so stiled) are fit for nothing

but rods for the people's backs. It was an excellent observation of the present Cardinal de Fleury: *The English fleet awes their enemies; their army, themselves.*

When ill usage has driven half our seamen into foreign service, the nation will, too late, be sensible which ought to be most respected and encouraged, the gaudy butterflies or the rough honest tarrs.

Yours,

SAMSON MAINMAST.

The Weekly Miscellany, Jan. 27.

Contains a proposal to the town for the better regulation of the Stage: The intention of which is, to prove, that the immorality and scandalous lives of the majority of our modern Comedians, is the great obstacle to the Stage's recovering its antient reputation; and that while those who most shine in our Dramatick performances, are known to be vicious, they will never be looked upon with pleasure by the virtuous part of mankind, nor be so capable of representing those characters which ought to appear with most advantage, as they will those which tend to the depravity of the audience; and consequently, that a man who has been guilty of such enormities as have been found notoriously criminal in the eye of the law, ought never more to be admitted upon the Stage, lest by the propriety of his action, and the melody of his voice, he ingratiate himself so far into the favour of our less guarded youth, as to make them judge too lightly of an offence committed by a man with whom they are so much delighted; agreeable to what was said by a Noble Lord in the debate relating to the regulation of the Stage: "It may be very difficult to make one who is every day at court, believe that to be a vice or folly which he sees daily practised by those whom he loves and esteems." — The writer of this paper very justly observes, that should his proposal be accepted, the theatre would be deprived of some of its brightest ornaments.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the first day of February, 1739.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have, upon all occasions, declared, how sensibly I have been affected with the many hardships and injuries sustained by my trading subjects in America. I have the honour of my crown, and the true interest of my people too much at heart, to see either of them suffer any prejudice or diminution, without pursuing the most proper and advantageous methods for their real security and preservation.

These considerations alone were sufficient to incite me to exert my utmost power, in vindicating and protecting our undoubted rights and privileges of navigation and commerce; and nothing could add to my own zeal in so just a cause, but the due regard I always have to the petitions and complaints of my subjects, and the advice of my parliament. The wisdom and prudence of your resolutions, upon this great and national concern, determined me to begin with the more moderate measures, and to try, once more, what effect and influence my friendly endeavours, and pressing instances would have upon the court of Spain, towards obtaining that satisfaction and security, which we were intitled to demand and expect; and your assurances to support me in all events, enabled me to proceed with proper weight and authority.

Thus supported by the concurrent advice of both houses of parliament, I lost no time in making preparations to do my self, and my people justice, if the conduct of the court of Spain had laid us under that necessity; and at the same time I did, in the strongest manner, repeat my instances for obtaining such justice and reparation for the many injuries and losses already sustained, and such an effectual security for the future, as might prevent the consequences of an open rupture.

It is now a great satisfaction to me, that I am able to acquaint you, that the measures I have pursued, have had so good an effect, that a convention is concluded, and ratified between me and the King of Spain; whereby, upon conside-

ration had of the demands on both sides, that Prince hath obliged himself to make reparation to my subjects for their losses, by a certain stipulated payment; and plenipotentiaries are therein named and appointed, for regulating, within a limited time, all those grievances and abuses, which have hitherto interrupted our commerce and navigation in the American seas; and for settling all matters in dispute, in such a manner, as may, for the future, prevent, and remove all new causes and pretences of complaint, by a strict observance of our mutual treaties, and a just regard to the rights and privileges belonging to each other. I will order the convention, and the separate articles to be laid before you.

It hath been my principal care, to make use of the confidence you reposed in me in this critical and doubtful conjuncture, with no other view, but the general and lasting benefit of my kingdoms; and if all the ends, which are to be hoped for, even from successful arms, can be attained, without plunging the nation into a war, it must be thought, by all reasonable and unprejudiced persons, the most desirable event.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates to be prepared, and laid before you, for the service of the current year. I heartily wish, that the posture of affairs would have permitted me to retrench the publick expences, for which I am obliged to demand the present supplies: and I make no doubt, but your experienced zeal and affection for me and my government, and the proper concern you have always shewn for the publick good, will induce you to grant me such supplies, as you shall find necessary for the honour and security of me and my kingdoms.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but earnestly recommend it to you, not to suffer any prejudices or animosities to have a share in your deliberations at this important conjuncture, which seems, in a particular manner, to call upon you to unite in carrying on such measures, as will be most conducive to the true interest and advantage of my people.

A FLIGHT.

The preceding Ode imitated.

Chloe! my precious! why so coy!
 Thou dear, provoking jewel!
 Why will you still suspend my joy,
 And still continue cruel?

Is it because I've gently woo'd,
 And us'd you like a Goddess,
 That my desires must be withstood?
 — Indeed it something odd is!

Well, then! — since whining makes
 you shy,

And treat me past endurance,
 Henceforth another way I'll try,
 And court you with — assurance.

That I no more may meet disgrace
 In any Paphian battle,
 I'll borrow Nash's steady face,
 And Cibber's tittle-tattle.

Thus, arm'd with snuff-box, cane and
 And twenty pretty fancies, [ring,
 Glib nonsense from my tongue shall
 In alamode advances. [spring

Howe'er, if all these methods fail,
 And have no pow'r to win ye,
 I'll only turn about my tail,
 And — think the devil's in ye.

On Mr. MURRAY's Marriage.

HUc, ô, jocosis septa cohortibus,
 Mater ferorum blanda Cupi-
 dinum,

Vocante MURRÆO, columbas
 Siste lewes, volucrumque currum.

Ille, ille late signa ferens tua,
 Nunc & decora millibus addita
 Visis ELIZA, rite parto

Praenituit pueris tropæo,
 Quotquot Jacobi gramina fertilis,

Loquenda caris turba puellulis,
 Quotquot theatralis superbi

Peroblitant spatia ampla tecti,
 Auro nitentes & juvenes, comam

Frustra repexi: spreverat integra
 Conctos, sed ægra te requirit,

Non humili peritura flamma,
 Amice dulcis; te, quia nobilem

Malcere sanctos consilio patres
 Nunquam dolendo, te potentem

Moribus, ingenuaque lingua;
 Quam fluctuantem sistere curiam,

Vel longa doctam tollere jurgia
 Sordela multo melle tinxit,

Virginibus pariter dolosam.

Parent of peace and sweetest joys,
 Where virtue guides and crowns the
 choice,

Here, *Hymen*, lead that smiling train,
 Nor let the Muse's wish be vain;
 For, now the fair ELIZA his,
 Gives MURRAY claim to all thy bliss.
 Those idols of the vulgar fair,
 Whose outside is their only care,
 Who flutt'ring haunt the park, the play,
 And fool an idle life away,
 Could never hope her heart to move,
 By nature form'd for nobler love.
 That love he best deserv'd, who draws
 A nation's wonder and applause;
 Who speaks, and senates pensive sit,
 Charm'd with his eloquence and wit;
 Who in his country's cause appears,
 And ev'ry heart is warm that hears —
 By merit so above contest
 When love invades a virgin breast,
 Reason nor can, nor ought to arm;
 'Tis virtue, sure, to feel the charm.

HORACE, Lib. 1. Ode 26. paraphras'd.

LEt not a poet mind the cares of life,
 Its gaudy nothings, and its bustling strife;
 Let cares attend the Monarch's roof of state,
 And haunt no more the muses calm retreat.
 Since short's the space assign'd to mortal man,
 Enjoy the day, my friend, while yet you can;
 Ere death's black pinions overspread the sight,
 And shed around us everlasting night.
 To Turks leave toils, and fears, and dread alarms,
 While glorious Keith shines terrible in arms;
 Leave it to George and Walpole to regain
 Our injur'd honour, and our ships from Spain.
 But come, my friend, and in my peaceful bow'r
 In social pleasure pass the genial hour.
 No discord here shall raise the warm debate,
 No knave shall wheedle, and no fool shall prate.
 Here the gay jest the wanton laugh shall bring,
 And wit its honey lend, without the sting.
 Smooth shall the gentle minutes roll along,
 While wine gives mirth, and beauty fires the song,
 (Beauty, my friend, that warms the icy soul,
 And adds new pleasures to the sparkling bowl.)
 First of the fair thy H — ton shall shine,
 In manners gentle, as of form divine,
 Possess'd of all that grace the fair, the good,
 Frank, no coquette; and virtuous, tho' no prude:
 — While pleasing fancy to my view supplies
 An angel's sweetness in a Finley's eyes.

De Urbe & Ponte Londinensi.

CUm Londinensem Neptunus viderat urbem,
 In Thamesin, summo, vectus, adusque, salo;
 Cum superimpositum torrenti in flumine pontem
 Viderat, & rapido ponere jura freto;
 Cum tantas moles, ferrumina, castra, tot arcus,
 Quos populi ingentis desuper urget onus;
 Hæc pater undarum spectans, fluctusque sonoros
 Confundi, innumeros & variare gyros:
 Troja, vale! sedes hæc sit Neptunia, dixit,
 Quæ, simul & terris, & dominatur aquis.

HORACE, Book 2. Ode 14. imitated.

How swift, alas! the rolling years
 Hasten to devour their destin'd prey!
 A moth each winged minute bears
 Which still in vain the stationers
 From the dead authors sweep away,
 And troops of canker-worms, with secret pride,
 Through gay vermilion leaves, and gilded covers,
 glide.

Great B—t—y, should thy critick vein
 Each day supply the teeming press;
 Of ink shouldst thou whole rivers drain,
 Not one octavo shall remain
 To shew thy learning and address:
 Oblivion drags them to her silent cell,
 Where great King Arthur and his Nobles dwell.

Authors of ev'ry size and name,
 Knights, 'squires, and doctors of all colours,
 From the pursuit of lasting fame
 Retiring, there a mansion claim;
 Dear Dick! such is the fate of scholars!
 And will you, with delusive hope misled,
 For various readings toil which never will be
 read?

With silver clasps, and corner-plate,
 You fortify the fav'rite book:
 Fear not from worms nor time thy fate,
 More cruel foes thy works await;
 The butler, with th' impatient cook,
 And pastry nymphs with trunk-makers combine,
 To ease the groning shelves, and spoil the fair
 design.

On the Poet L—t, and his ODES.

APollo, first of Laureats, woo'd,
 And with love-odes and songs pursu'd
 In Daphne publick fame.
 Keeping in chace the flying fair;
 Thou, C—bb—r, now dost, year by year,
 His successor, the same.

Chang'd to a laurel, his coy maid
 With proper wreath to crown his head
 Her arms did kindly lend;
 Thine, turn'd into a birchen tree
 Alike spreads all her boughs for thee
 But 'tis for t'other end.

To a young LADY, weeping at
 her Sister's wedding.

CEase, fair Aurelia, cease
 mourn,
 Lament not Hannah's happy state
 You may be happy in your turn,
 and seize the treasure you regret
 With love united Hymen stands,
 And softly whispers to your charm
 "Meet but your lover in my bank
 "You'll find your sister in his arms"

SUSPIRIUM.

OH! my heart! my wounded
 heart!

Can I longer bear the smart?
 Will the fair-one still be coy?
 Still refuse th' extatick joy!
 Gods! propitious be inclin'd,
 Make her pliant, make her kind,
 —Said I pliant? said I kind?
 Rouse ambition to my aid;
 Man for nobler ends was made,
 In the senate, at the bar,
 Or in glorious fields of war.
 But can these my mind engage?
 Vain's the thought conceiv'd in rage
 Ah! ambition falls a prize,
 Baff'd by the dear one's eyes:
 Bacchus, with his midnight crew,
 Mirth and musick may pursue,
 Blythe and gay the night prolong;
 —She's th' burden of my song.
 Her forget! endeavour vain!
 Reason, ne'er attempt' again;
 Love must ever rule the roast,
 And MYRA be my constant toast.

The first and last Stanza's of Mr
 Pope's UNIVERSAL PRAYER

FAther of all! in ev'ry age,
 In ev'ry clime ador'd,
 By saint, by savage, and by sage,
 Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
 To thee, whose temple is all space;
 Whose altar, earth, sea, skies:
 One chorus let all beings raise,
 All nature's incense rise!

The First PSALM imitated,
In a Pindarick Ode.

Happy, O! happy! is his state,
Whose thoughts are always
right;
Whose zeal the wicked can't abate,
Whom no ill words delight:
But who the law of God pursues,
In all he thinks, in all he does,
And, only earnest to obey,
Makes it his study night and day.

II.

Like some fair tree a brook beside,
Whose waters nourish as they glide,
And keep it ever green;
Which blossoms cover in the spring,
Which autumn's golden honours bring;
So shall this man be seen.

III.

For God, in whom he puts his trust,
Is ever good, is ever just,
And will his righteous servant give
Wherewith in peace and joy to live.

I.

But hapless is the sinner's fate!
Whose thoughts to error tend;
To whom examples laws create,
Whom every wind can bend.
Fiditious hope his fancy feeds;
He, restless, toils, yet ne'er succeeds;
But sees the prospects he design'd
Dispos'd like chaff before the wind.

II.

Such is the order here of things,
Which from the wisest Being springs,
That evil works in vain;
Goodness still draws its own reward,
While those who wicked ends regard,
Pursue and purchase pain.

III.

For, high in justice and in might,
God always unto men doth right;
Gives life unto the good supply,
And lets the guilty sinner die.

On the Coroner's giving an account of seventy five persons having died under confinement for retailing spirituous liquors; addressed to the author of a very grave tract, called, *Spirituous liquors the bane of the nation*, who,

as a proof of the numerous evils attending gin, numbers up five people who died of it.

GIN was, before the act, of five the bane;
But seventy-five have since the act been slain:
Hence it appears INFORMING, crying sin!
Is more destructive, fifteen times, than GIN.

Inscribed to the Rt. Hon. Miss ST---T, Sister to the late Master of G-----s.

THOU beauteous Mourner! partner of my woe,
Suspend thy Grief, bid Sorrow cease to flow;
Calm the loud tempest that thy Soul alarms,
And dims with clouds the lustre of thy charms,
While weeping Friendship the last tear bestows,
And pays the tribute it so justly owes:
No common grief provokes the short-liv'd sigh,
Nor flows feign'd sorrow from a vulgar eye.

THOU know'st the friendly voice,— departed Shade,
That prais'd thee living, and now mourns thee dead.

With thee, alas! my tender years were train'd;
With thee, well pleas'd, I ev'ry toil sustain'd;
With thee my youth in early friendship join'd,
Copy'd the virtues of thy op'ning mind.
But ah! can Friendship's tears appease the tomb!

Relentless Death can Friendship's tears o'er-come!

Far from thy Country and thy Friends remov'd,
From all who lov'd you, and from all you lov'd;
A foreign tomb contains thy mould'ring frame,
And foreign characters express thy name:
By strangers thy last obsequies were paid;
By strangers in the grave thy Corse was laid.
Was there no Friend, no weeping Parent nigh,
To stretch thy limbs, and close thy fading eye;
To soothe the pangs of agonizing death,
Mark the last word, and catch the parting breath?

Yet round thy tomb the choicest flow'rs shall grow,

The Rose shall flourish, and the Violet glow;
The dawning Morn shall shed her orient tear,
And Night in gentle show'rs bedew thy bier;
Light on thy bosom shall the marble lie,
And round thy tomb the weeping Zephyrs sigh:
A Sister's sorrow shall embalm thy name,
And Friendship thro' the world resound thy fame;

E

The

The Grave shall triumph o'er thy dust — in
vain ;

Thou still shalt live, — thy better part remain :
Thy Name the Muse shall from oblivion save,
Despoil the sepulchre, and rob the grave ;
The Muse shall lull despair, suspend the smart,
And soothe the pang that wounds a Sister's
heart.

Go, blameless *Shade*, thy native skies explore,
Where death and pain shall never reach thee
more ;

Where Guardian-angels clap their founding
wings,

And Heav'n's glad choir sublimer numbers sings :
There a fond Brother's Ghost expects thy *Shade*,
And hails thee to the mansions of the dead.
Ye kindred-souls, fair victims to the tomb,
Lost to your parents in your earliest bloom,
There by dread Heav'n's tremendous King
approv'd,

Love in those regions — as on earth you lov'd !
CEASE then, Fair NYMPH, let tears no
longer flow,

Nor taint their pleasure with a Sister's woe ;
Favour'd of Heav'n, of Fate thou darling care,
Thou only Hope, and sole surviving Fair,
Thou shalt a sinking Family retrieve,
And both thy Brothers shall in thee survive ;
In thee a Parent find his last relief,
And, cheer'd by thee, a Friend forget his grief :
On thee shall Heav'n the choicest bounties shed,
And dart its influence on thy radiant head ;
Joys in proportion to thy charms prepare,
And make you happy, as it made you fair.
Awake ! thou beauteous MAID ! thy tears
dispell,

And the loud tempest in thy bosom quell ;
Suspend thy Grief — bid Sorrow cease to flow,
And let thy Beauty glad the House of Woe.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Sir,

THE irresistible power of the Scots mu-
sic is now so universally confessed
through England, that it is not at all strange
to find frequent attempts to have songs suited
to the melting softness or transporting levity
of the most favourite Scots airs. — The
following was written on a Gentleman's leav-
ing his Mistress in much resentment and dis-
dain of the fair sex, and immediately meeting
with another Lady who gave him more anguish
than he had before known. I thought the
images natural ; and if you think them so like-

wife, you'll probably insert it
your new undertaking, and then
by oblige,

Sir,

Newcastle,
Jan. 6.

Your hearty well-wisher

DISCUS

The RELAPSE.

Tune, Logan-Water.

From fair CALISTA's cold
dain,
I sought for refuge on the plain ;
The trees, fann'd by the wanton air
With tuneful whispers sooth'd
care.

II.

From Cupid's pow'r at once I flew
To love's soft voice I bid adieu ;
The nymphs pass'd by, I kept unmoved
Nor saw a shape or face I lov'd.

III.

But, ah ! how weak is reason's aid
When love points out the killing maid
SALLYNDA on the plain appear'd
I felt the pangs which most I fear'd.

IV.

At her approach my blood ran cool,
A melting horror caught my soul ;
Her angel-step seiz'd on my eyes,
My thoughts were lost in dread sur-
prize !

V.

In admiration long I gaz'd,
At all her radiant charms amaz'd
Her awful mein ! majestick grace !
But words must not attempt her face !

VI.

The warbling linnnet, gently cag'd,
With thoughts of hard restraint ex-
rag'd,

Flies to the fields to seek relief ;
But there is sure to find his death.

VII.

Ah ! lovely Fair ! let pity reign,
Nor more appear upon the plain !
If thousands by your looks you kill
You should in mercy thousands heal !

VIII.

Oh ! that my plaint your breast might
move,

For smile or frown, I still must love !
The sportive lamb, beneath the knife,
Salutes the hand that takes his life.

ODE to W-----M P--T--Y, Esq;

Remote from Liberty and Truth,
By Fortune's crime, my early youth
Drank Error's poison'd springs;
Taught by dark Creeds and Mystic Law,
Wrapt up in Reverential Awe,
I bow'd to Priests and Kings.

Soon Reason dawn'd, with troubled sight
I caught the glimpse of painful light,
Afflicted and afraid:

Too weak it shone to mark my way;
Enough, to tempt my steps to stray
Along the dubious shade.

Restless I roam'd, when from afar,
Lo, HOOKER shines; the friendly star
Sends forth a steady ray:

Thus cheer'd, and eager to pursue,
I mount, till, glorious to my view,
LOCKE spreads the realms of day.

Now warm'd with noble SIDNEY's page,
I pant with all the Patriot's rage;

Now wrapt in PLATO's dream,
With MORE and HARRINGTON around,
I tread fair Freedom's magic ground,
And trace the flatt'ring scheme.

But soon the beauteous vision flies,
And hideous spectres now arise,
Corruption's direful bane;

The partial Judge perverting Laws,
The Priests forsaking Virtue's cause,
And Senates slaves to Gain.

Vainly the pious Artist's toil
Would rear to heav'n a mortal pile
On some immortal plan;

Within a sure, tho' varying date,
Confin'd, alas! is ev'ry state,
Of Empire and of Man.

What tho' the Good, the Brave, the Wise,
With adverse force undaunted rise,
To break th' eternal doom?

Tho' Cato bled, tho' Tully spoke,
Tho' Brutus dealt the godlike stroke,
Yet perish'd fated Rome.

To swell some future tyrant's pride,
Good FLEURY pours the golden tide
On Gallia's smiling shores:

Once more her fields shall thirst in vain
For wholesome streams of honest gain,
While Rapine wastes her stores.

Yet glorious is the great design,
And such, O P--T--Y! such is thine,
To prop a nation's frame:
If crush'd beneath the sacred weight,
The ruins of a falling state
Shall tell the Patriot's name.

ODE for the New Year, by C. Cibber,
Esq; Poet Laureat.

RECITATIVO.

REfulgent God! with radiant smiles,
Serene, awake the infant year;
In promise that the Queen of Isles
Shall ages hence be still thy care.

AIR.

Her whiter cliffs while seas shall beat,
The surge repell'd shall roll the sound
Of Albion's happiness compleat
To shores of wond'ring worlds around,
Of mighty realms remote possess'd,
Despotick Princes hence shall see,
To make the Monarch great and blest,
The happy subject must be free.

RECIT.

Cou'd boundless power, like Albion's King,
On publick welfare fix the mind;
What publick jealousy cou'd spring,
Or wish such godlike power confin'd?

AIR.

Serenely glorious George his sway
Conciliates to his crown our hearts;
And every law those hearts obey,
Proportion'd happiness imparts.
To tell their wants, and ask relief,
Is all the happy subjects care;
To grant the laws that heal the grief,
Is more than Kings despotick dare.

RECIT.

Say, mystick Janus, whose intenteive eye,
The vast record of fate surveys;
Thou hast seen the oldest empires dye,
And infant wars new kingdoms raise:
In all thy volumes from the world's age,
Where happy states are mark'd at large,
Can'st thou produce a fairer smiling page,
Than what recounts the reign of George?

AIR.

George the sceptre gently swaying,
Makes his laws the land's delight;
Chearful subjects laws obeying,
Guard and love the royal right.

Mutual blessings thus endearing,
Reach the height of human joy;
George protecting, we revering,
What can Albion's weal annoy?

CHORUS.

Her whiter cliffs while seas shall beat,
The surge repell'd shall roll the sound
Of Albion's happiness compleat
To shores of wond'ring worlds around.
Of mighty realms remote possess'd,
Despotick Princes hence shall see,
To make the Monarch great and blest,
The happy subject must be free.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Sir,

AS an instance of the success I wish your much wanted design, I have sent you this little composition; which, as it has been admired by the few who have yet seen it, may not be disagreeable to your Readers.

Aberdeen,
Jan. 17.

I am, &c.

R. T.

SONG.

Tune, Polwarth on the Green.

WHEN beauty's pow'r alone
Attracts the lover's eye,
Tho' ne'er so loud his plaintive moan,
Tho' ne'er so deep his sigh,
'Tis ten to one but from his pain
He quickly finds relief;
The next he meets upon the plain
May banish all his grief.

II.

But he who has the charms
Of dear MENTITIA felt,
At once her lovely face alarms,
Her ev'ry accent melts:
In vain releasement from his care
By other nymphs he tries;
He'll meet a thousand who are fair,
Before with one that's wise!

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Sir,

HA! ha! ha! Split me if I can imagine what induced you to chuse me for a correspondent; who you must

know never wrote more than six or eight lines at a time in my life: my occasions for ink and paper seldom exceeding the length of—Madam, your fighting Admirer, Adorer, or Slave (according to the age of the Lady address'd) will gaze his eyes out to-night from the side-box in Drury-Lane, or at the Opera.—That is well remember'd,—the loss of the ravishing Italians is the most moving subject I could stumble on. Reformation has long been cried for by my aunt and grandmother, though I cannot suppose them to have influence on an event of such moment; but, however it was accomplished, 'tis certain that Heidegger was reduced to the necessity of advertising the Opera subscriptions in the paultry news-papers, and that fatal preface was followed by a notice of the sale of the furniture of the enchanting Signora Strada.—Because this unexpected flight of the Italians is somewhat difficult to account for, that rogue Harty Cary insists, that they were driven from among us by the roaring of the Dragon of Wantley; and, on that presumption, has given us a second part which he calls Margery, or A worse plague than the Dragon; which has been very coolly received, as is the constant fate of *More Last Words* of all kinds, and his boasted *Lampe* was no sooner lighted a second time, but out it went.—And what is worst of all for this facetious writer, he has, by this last attempt, forfeited the good-will of all the married Ladies, which he gained by his *Honest Yorkshire-Man*; for, by calling *More of Morehall's spouse* a worse plague than the dragon, he has banish'd all hope of her being a comforter, friend and physician.

You have doubtless long ago heard of the hostilities between us and the French at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket: Which had like to have been followed by a more general engagement in one of our Great Theatres for Mess. Francisque and Le Sage, managers of the French company, having in an advertisement (begging leave to act three nights in one of the patent theatres) affirm'd, that in February last

they obtain'd the French company market; and turn'd the when the chorus of had ill-named French gence from the leave sition never joined in and the m assured th his house of a gene would fo our their empty th Pantomuch as on those belief; now, th *Calars in Har* and you what ju decant or foot. prevail be m worst th *Godfellow* shock'd son, as to intro is visibl bine, c The order t with believe deserve breech papa, poppe as mu soppo same obtain the pr is for such

they obtained leave to bring over a French company to perform in the Hay-market; some of the rough curs who turn'd their backs on the French stage, when the curtain drew up, with a loud chorus of the *Old English Roast-Beef*, had ill-nature enough to demand of the said Frenchmen, previous to any indulgence from the publick, Who granted the leave they mentioned? Which question never being answered, the town joined in a negative to their request; and the master of Covent-garden theatre assured the publick, that the liberty of his house was granted only on condition of a general approbation; and that he would sooner see the French go without their benefits, than have his house empty the whole succeeding season.

Pantomime entertainments please as much as ever; and the art of criticism on those performances increases beyond belief; nothing being more frequent now, than, instead of *Rival Hamlets, Caesars and Catos*, to hear of *contending Harlequins, Columbines and Pierots*; and you would be surprized to hear with what judgment some of our smarts will descant on the shake of a head, hand, or foot.—Nay, so far has this taste prevailed, that Shakespear's self has been made to comply with it in the very worst thing of this kind, called *Robin Goodfellow*; and I must own that I was shock'd at the name on such an occasion, as it seem'd a violence to nature to introduce any character in which she is visible along with Harlequin, Columbine, or Pierot.

The adapting Pantomines to children, under the name of Lilliputians, has met with more approbation than I at first believed it would have been thought to deserve.—To see a little fellow, just breech'd, take upon him the airs of his papa, leer, kiss, and ogle at a little puppet, who coquettes and intrigues with as much seeming delight as could be supposed to animate her mother on the same occasion;—to see a young rogue sustain the theory of cuckoldom before his primer, and a girl the art of jilting before she has touch'd her sampler—gives such hope of the early improvement of

youth, as must greatly redound to the honour of the Gentlemen who have occasion'd it.

The late Mourning kept us so long in a livery, that our passion for embroidery, lace, &c. runs so high as to make our new cloaths, instead of an ornament, prove a burden to our shoulders.—Muslin was becoming fashionable; but the encouragement due to the Irish manufactures in holland, cambrick, lawn, &c. has almost already stem'd the torrent.

Before I conclude, I would protest against all manner of carping at my bad English, want of method; but my wrist is so cramp'd that I am scarcely able to tell you how much I am

Your bumble servant,

London,
Jan. 2.

S. TOUPEE.

EDINBURGH, *January 1739.*

THE Directors of the Royal Infirmary elected the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord President of the Session, the Lords Minto and Elchies, the Lord Advocate, Mr. James Graham (*of Airth*) and Mr. Peter Wedderburn Advocates, Commissioner George Drummond, Dr. Robert Lewis President of the College of Physicians, John Clerk, John Lermonth, Andrew Plummer, and Charles Alston, Doctors of Physick, Alexander Monro Professor of Anatomy, Thomas Heriot late Dean of Guild, Mr. Patrick Cuming Minister, Ronald Dunbar Writer to the Signet, William Mitchel Surgeon, Deacon-conveener, George Cuninghame and William Wardrop Surgeons, as Directors for the year ensuing.

Publick corporations, as well as private persons of all ranks, seem to vie with one another who shall encourage this undertaking most. The capital stock is considerably increased. The contributors were erected into a corporation, with perpetual succession, by his Majesty's royal charter, dated 25th August 1736, by the name of THE ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH.—By this charter the Infirmary

mary is put under the care of twenty Directors, *viz.* the Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the time; and, in his absence, the Dean of Gild; the President of the royal college of Physicians for the time, and, in his absence, the Vice-president; the Deacon-conveener of the Trades of Edinburgh for the time; four out of the royal college of Physicians, whereof two of the Professors of Medicine in the university, when there are such at the time; the Professor of Anatomy, if there be such at the time; and two of the corporation of Surgeons, or three of the said corporation when there is no Professor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the college of Justice; one of the faculty of Advocates; one of the society of Clerks to the Signet; one of Ministers of the city of Edinburgh, and six others out of the number of contributors to the Infirmary, under the controul of the corporation. — They have begun to build a large house, according to a plan published, 206 foot long from east to west, fronting north, of two wings extending north, 70 foot long each from the body, 4 storeys high, each 11 foot from floor to floor, 25 foot broad within the walls, but 54 foot in the center, which is to be 36 foot within the wall, for a convenient operation-room, where, from 2 to 300 students and apprentices may conveniently see any operation performed, without disturbing those who perform it. — The whole college of Physicians and corporation of Surgeons have engaged to attend the patients, and to give their advice and medicines *gratis*. — All students (for a very small honorary to be applied towards the expence of the house) will be admitted not only to attend the Physicians and Surgeons in their visits, to see their prescriptions, to excerpt from a fair register (which will be kept in the house) of every patient's case and cure, all the cases they think worth their notice; but also will have all the advantage of a regular education by the colleges in all the different branches of physick. Patients from all places are to be received, except incurables.

At a general anniversary meeting of the society for propagating Christian knowledge, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lothian was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. William Grant Secretary, James Davidsohn Treasurer, James Nimmo Comptroller, David Spence Accomptant, Nicol Spence Clerk. And, as a committee of Directors, Commissioner George Drummond, Mr. Patrick Haldane, Mr. William Hall, Mr. Albert Monro, Thomas Dundas, Charles Hope, William Hog, Dr. John Riddel, Alexander Nisbet, George Cuninghame, James Baillie, Mess. James and John Walkers and John Hepburn, and James Donaldson junior.

This society was erected into a corporation by letters patent in the 1700, and maintain 113 schools; at which there are about 4000 scholars, besides vast numbers who have been learned to read, and are now employed in business. They have sent four Missionaries to America.

The eclipse of the Moon, the 13th at night, begun about 26 min. after 9, and ended about 16 min. after 12, apparent time. There was more than 7 digits eclipsed. From one to four next morning, wind W. S. W. we had the most violent hurricane (with lightning) ever felt here, by which the streets and lanes of this city were covered with large stones, tiles, slates, sign-posts, and rubbish. The castle suffer'd extremely; huge stones were carried to some distance, the leads rolled up or blown over the walls, most of the roofs either destroy'd or much damag'd, particularly the chapel, arsenal, and magazines; a part of Ensign Kinloch's house was beat down, and the walls of the Storemaster's house shatter'd; but nobody killed, only one Soldier and the Storemaster's son were wounded. The countries were oblig'd to retire to the guard-house. — The leads that cover'd the stately buildings in the Parliament close were carried off thereof; one part of it, 1200 wt. was born up about half a minute in the air, and carried to the middle of the area, and the rest thrown into Mr. Jolley's close. — The steeple of St. Giles's

Giles's was much affected by it; the leads of the Tron-church steeple were rolled up; the weather-cock and spire of Magdalén chapel were carried away; the Canongate-church was much damaged, and its fine portico levelled with the ground.—The chimney of a house in Todrick's wynd falling down, broke the roof and the next floor; by which Mr. Moubray's child and maid fell one storey, and were much hurt.—A maid of Sir Thomas Gordon's, in Lawn-market, leaving the house in despair, and carrying a grandchild of that gentleman's, fell down and broke the child's thigh-bone.—A man was forely crush'd by the fall of a stone from a house.—A large house at the back of the Canongate, belonging to Mrs. Hyres, was laid level with the ground, and the tiles were blown off the new play-houie.—In this general panick, we were alarm'd by the fire-drum, the catastrophe being much more melancholy in the neighbourhood. The impetuosity of the wind scatter'd the fires in some chimnies, and set the houses in flames: particularly Mr. Bryson's Brewer at Summerhall, which reduc'd it to ashes, with above 200 bolls of grain, &c. and some low houses at a considerable distance. The wind increased the flames, and the fire-engines could not be used. One Thomas Mackie, a Joiner, who gave the alarm to the family, was miserably scorched.—Another broke out at Bangham, betwixt this city and Newhaven, in the house of Mrs. Angus, which soon reduced it to ashes, with seven ricks of corn, &c.—Also at Coltbridge;—at Green-end in the parish of Liberton;—at Inverkeithing in the shire of Fife, and at Clackmannan; which did unspeakable damage to many of the poor inhabitants of these places.—Numbers of Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. are great sufferers. Many of their houses are blown down; their corns carried away and promiscuously scattered in the fields and roads, or blown into waters; trees torn up by the roots; some people killed by the falling in of houses, and a great many cattle.—The palaces of Hamilton and Dalkeith, the

abbay of Culrofs, the castles of Stirling and Clackmannan, the houses of Hope-ton, Aloa, Ernock, and Craigmiller, the salt-pans along the coast, and the lead-mill at Leith, are much damag'd; the house of Auchinbowie, and the new Church of Killearn are blown down.—At Darnhall and Prestonhall the whole planting was torn up;—at Yester about 1000 full-grown trees, — at the Lord Elibank's seat 400, — at Edmonston 300, — and at Ernock 8 large firs, 16 foot round each, suffered the same fate.

We have the like accounts from Glasgow, and several places in the country.

We have the following advices of the damage done the shipping in several ports of this kingdom.

From Greenock, That the St. Andrew, John Brown, and Martha, James Gregory, were driven up betwixt Ardoch and Dumbarton, six miles from Port-Glasgow, so high that a long-boat cannot come to them at high water; and thought to be irrecoverable. Mally, Colin Dunlop, driven up to full sea-mark, in the bay of New-port, and lying upright; a little damaged. May, Alexander Stirling, at the full sea-mark, on her broadside. Nelly, John Somervell, in the same condition. Lizie, Andrew Crawford, overset at the back of Newark-castle. Sufanna, William Duncan, put ashore at the Garvel-point, a little be-east Crawford's dike, her bottom out. Agnes, William Bryson, upon the Rigs, upright, and damaged. The Bark of George Orr at Inverkip put ashore at Garvel's house, east end of Crawford's dike; her bottom out. Princess Mary, Alexander Campbell, put ashore at east end of Crawford's dike; standing upright, but her upper works crushed to pieces. Two barks in the same place, standing upright, but much damaged. The Happy Union, put ashore at Mrs. Weir's door, and beat down a good deal of her house. Anne Galley, Hugh Crawford Master, after cutting her masts, and springing a leak in Lamash road, drove from her cables, and ran ashore on the Troon-point, betwixt Irvine and Air, and dashed to pieces next day; the crew saved,

saved, except one servant. This ship and cargo was valued at *L.* 2600 *Sterl.* and no insurance made. — At Port-Glasgow, The hands of the *Amity*, George Blair, finding themselves driving, let out the anchors, struck out the gun-ports, and sunk her in the harbour. John Carnegy's gabart drove upon, and lies across the top of the new key. John Knox's gabart sunk at the mouth of the harbour. — From Broomilaw, that one gabart is sunk, and all the rest much shattered; and that the north coast, between Roseneth and Glasgow, is full of gabarts and small boats drove up among the corn lands. — From Maybole, that a vast quantity of brandy and rum was cast in along the coast of Carrick; and that above 100 casks were carried to the custom-house at Air, and the like quantity found at Ballantire. Two boats putting into Dinure, loaded with brandy and rum, one of them was beat to pieces against the rocks, and in the other, two of the hands perish'd. A great deal of wreck is daily seen, pieces of boards, sea-compasses, &c. — From Gourrock, that their barks and boats were driven ashore, and one or two boats lost. — From Long-Annat, that a great number of cruives were lost. — From Cockenzie, that two fine ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour. — At Loch-Leven in Fife, great shoals of peaches and pikes were driven a great way into the fields; so that the country people got horse-loads of them, and sold them at one penny *per* hundred. — From Kinghorn, that a dreg-boat which had been hauled up from the sea-mark, was tossed in the air, and thrown to an incredible distance. — From Burntisland, that the shipping in that harbour were drove from their mooring, and suffered considerably. — At Fisher-row, some lives, and several fishing-boats, were lost. — At Leith, several ships broke loose, and carried away the iron-rings to which they were fastned.

Five boats, smuggling brandy, were cast ashore at Inverkip, near Greenock, and all the hands perish'd.

A boat was cast away near Banff, and eight persons drowned.

The Crawford Galley, William Gregory Master, was cast away in Yarmouth Roads, but the crew happily got to land. She had loaded 14000 bushels of wheat at Dundee for Lisbon.

Alexander Thomson Smith at Aberlady, who for some time seemed disorder'd in his senses, went into the road with a knife in his hand, and, without provocation or acquaintance, attacked and murder'd one Forrester a land-labourer, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and ripping up his chest. Designing to perpetrate more barbarity, he made up to a Royal Gray Dragoon, who knock'd him down, and had him secured. He was brought prisoner to Haddington jail, and has confessed.

The fine new-built house of Alexander Grant of Delrachney, Esq; was burnt to the ground by accidental fire, whereby the whole furniture, plate, about *L.* 170 in cash, and a great many valuable papers, are consum'd.

Informations have been laid against the Comedians before the Magistrates, the Justices of the Peace, and the Lords of Session.

It being necessary, in order to obtain the last advices of every month, to delay publication a few days in the month following, we presume, that should not, in conformity to exact chronological order, omit what occurred in this kingdom during those days of the new month, our Readers might think such occurrences too long deferred to another Magazine: Wherefore we shall, by way of POSTSCRIPT, constantly give an account of what happens in Scotland from the end of the month to the day of publication.

Proposals are published for building and endowing an hospital or workhouse for employing the poor, and taking care of the orphans and foundlings of this city, as they have already done with success at Glasgow. The Lord Provost has subscribed *L.* 25, the Baillies, Dean of Gild and Treasurer, *L.* 10 each, and each member of the town-council and the

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the conjunct Clerk-depute, L. 5. each. Several others have followed their good example. — The Directors are to be chosen thus: Nine by the Magistrates and Town-council, whereof six Merchants and three Craftsmen; Twenty seven by the particular Kirk-sessions, whereof a Minister, an Elder, and a Deacon, from every session; Two by the Lords of Session; One by the Barons of Exchequer, Three by the faculty of Advocates, Three by the Writers to the Signet, Two by the College of Physicians, and Two by the Episcopal Clergy.

— Any man subscribing L. 50 Sterl. or upwards, toward the building, is intitled to be a Director during his life; and a woman subscribing that sum shall have power to chuse a Director during her life; and any number of persons contributing not below L. 5 Sterl. nor above L. 49 Sterl. may chuse annually One of every ten of their number to be a Director. — Any society or corporation subscribing L. 10 Sterl. yearly towards endowing the house, may chuse a Director.

An accidental flash of lightning set fire to some houses in Valley-field near Collops, and reduced five of them to ashes.

The presbytery of Edinburgh have agreed to the settlement of Principal William Wisheart in the New Grayfriars Church.

CASUALTIES in January.

Drowned 4. Killed by a fall, 1. Smother'd 10.

Bill of mortality for January.

Buried, men 18, women 25, children 72.

In all, 115. Increased this month, 27.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years old	_____	30
Betwixt 2 and 5	_____	31
5 and 10	_____	11
10 and 20	_____	5
20 and 30	_____	5
30 and 40	_____	3
40 and 50	_____	9
50 and 60	_____	10
60 and 70	_____	7
70 and 80	_____	4

DISEASES.

Old age	—	—	—	2
Consumption	—	—	—	32
Small-pox	—	—	—	28
Fever	—	—	—	15
Teething	—	—	—	10
Chin-cough	—	—	—	13
Child-bed	—	—	—	3
Suddenly	—	—	—	3
Gravel	—	—	—	1
Flux	—	—	—	2
Killed by a fall	—	—	—	1
Still-born	—	—	—	5

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

Dr. Hulfe, — Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Dr. Tessier, — one of his Majesty's Physicians; and is to hold his being Physician to his Majesty's household.

Brigadier General Campbell, — Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

David Bruce Writer in Edinburgh, — Agent for his Majesty's board of excise in Scotland.

William Williams, Esq; — Auditor of the excise in Scotland.

Robert Dickson, — Supervisor General of salt in Scotland.

Thomas Gordon, — Professor of Humanity in the Old college of Aberdeen.

Gideon Lockhart Writer in Lanerk, — Principal Clerk to the Justice of Peace Court for that shire.

MILITARY.

The Duke of Marlborough, — Colonel of the Royal regiment of horse in Ireland.

The Lord Lempster, — Lieutenant in the said regiment.

The Lord Howard, — Captain in the second troop of life-guards.

NAVAL.

Admiral Haddock, — Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dr. Matthias Mawson, — Bishop of Landaffe.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Mr. William Somervel of Dorater, Advocate, — to Miss Gib.

The Dutchess of Marlborough, — of a son, and heir. He is stil'd Marquis of Blandford.

The Lady of James Wauchop-Don of Edmonston, Esq; — of a daughter, and first Child.

DEATHS.

Sir Robert Cater, Knight, and Alderman of Cheap-Ward.

Sir Francis Clavering, Baronet.

Mr. Horne, an eminent banker, and chief lamp-lighter to his Majesty, a place of about *L. 600 per annum.*

Sir Thomas Lombe, Knt. Alderman for Bassishaw-Ward.

Thomas Goodman, Esquire, one of the King's physicians.

William Greenwood, Esq; formerly an eminent banker, and a director of the S. S. Company.

Sir Roger Meredith, Knt.

William Lawson, L. L. D. and King's Advocate for Nova Scotia.

The Lady Newton, relict of Sir Richard Newton of that Ilk, Bart.

Thomas Pearce, Esq; Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's land-forces in Ireland.

Miss Wright, grand-daughter to Sir Nathan Wright, Knt. formerly keeper of the Great Seal.

Col. James Seymour, formerly an eminent banker in Fleetstreet.

Matthew Norris, Esq; (second son to Sir John Norris, Knt. Admiral of the Union Flag) late commander of the Tartar Man of War.

Capt. Webster, of Handasyde's regiment of foot.

Alexander Master of Garlies, at Aix la Chapelle, in the 19th year of his age.

John Stewart, son to James first Earl of Bute, at Rome.

William Mackenzie, Esq; Merchant at Charles-Town.

Joseph Gibson Surgeon and Professor of Midwifery, author of several tracts in the Medical Essays.

James Gordon professor of Humanity in the Old College of Aberdeen.

Mr. Aiton Minister at Kilconquhar in Fife, fam'd for his *Arcanum*, which effectually cured children of the convulsion fits.

The Lady of Capt. Grant. She was first Lady Kinnaird, and afterwards married to the Earl of Aboyne.

Thomas Dick, late Dean of Gild of Edinburgh.

The young and only son of Principal Wisheart.

Mr. John Gilchrist Minister at Urquhart.

Mr. John Mutter Minister at Tranent.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THamas Kouli Kan, the present Sovereign of PERSIA, has lately sent an embassy to the Grand Seignior, and another to her Imperial Majesty of Russia. The proposals made to the PORTE were, "That the Sultan should yield up to Thamas Kouli Kan all that part of Diarbehir which was formerly in the possession of Persia; and also cede to him in perpetuity, all the district that has been separated from the Upper Armenia and joined to the Ottoman Empire: That the Grand Seignior shall absolutely renounce the alliance he lately entered into with the Great Mogul: That the Caravans of Persia shall have a right to come directly in to the Ottoman dominions, and enjoy the same privileges they have in those of Thamas Kouli Kan: And that the new fortifications that have been made at Bagdat, or Babylon, shall be demolished in presence of a Commissary named by Thamas Kouli Kan." These propositions greatly offended the Grand Seignior, and occasioned the calling of a Grand Divan, all the members of which unanimously cried out, That the Persian demands were injurious to the Grand Seignior; that his Highness must renew the war against Persia, he being able at the same time to carry on that against the Christians with sufficient vigor. The Grand Visier made a motion for committing the Ambassadors to the Seven Towers, (the principal state prison of the Turkish Empire) but the Grand Seignior chose only to put a guard of 150 Janissaries over them.

The following is a translation of the speech of the Persian Ambassadors at their first audience of her CZARIAN Majesty.

Most Potent, most Illustrious, and Great Lady, Empress and Sovereign of the Russians,

WE present to your Imperial Majesty, to that Potent Lady, who in grandeur and happiness equals the Moon and the Sun; to that Great Empress whose fame has surpassed many Sovereigns of the world; to that Sovereign who is adorned with a brilliant crown, and whose reign may God render constantly happy: We present to you that amiable letter, which has been given in charge to us by his Majesty the Schach Nadir, (the title assumed by Kouli Kan on his advancement to the throne of Persia) the great Lord, the great Cagan, whom God has rendered the Conqueror and Sovereign of the kingdom of Iran, so famous in the world, whose reign may God prolong, and who, in consequence of the good friendship subsisting between the two Empires, has sent us, his servants, in an embassy to your Imperial Majesty. We don't presume to trouble your Majesty with a recital of the contents of this letter, but most humbly beseech you to cause your faithful Ministers to read it, in order to make a report thereof to your Imperial Majesty, and then to let us know your gracious resolution.

To this speech an answer was returned from the Czarina, by one of the ministers of her cabinet, expressing her acknowledgments to the Persian Monarch for this embassy, and assuring him that nothing on her part should be wanting for augmenting and confirming the good understanding between the two Powers: After which, the Ambassadors, and eight of their principal attendants, were admitted to kiss her Majesty's hand; and, after making three low bows to her, they withdrew.

The conferences upon the operations of the ensuing campaign, are begun at VIENNA; and the Imperial Admiral Pallavicina has receiv'd orders for build-

ing, with all expedition, several gallies and galliots. There is a warm report there that Bashaw Bonneval, formerly a General under the Emperor, is banished to a castle in Natolia; but we believe it stands in need of further confirmation.

Letters from Vienna inform us, that the Emperor has prohibited balls, masquerades, &c. and other publick diversions frequent at this season, alledging, that instead of spending time and money in such diversions, it were better to pray to God to put a stop to the scourge of the plague, and to grant a happy success to the next campaign. Count Khevenhuller has sollicitated, with much earnestness, for leave to resign his post of Vice-President of the council of war, without success: Though General Diemar has obtained leave to resign his regiment, &c. and is gone into the service of the house of Cassel, of which his Swedish Majesty is chief.

The great Duke of TUSCANY, with his Dutches, daughter of his Imperial Majesty, having set out upon his journey to Florence, the report of the plague raging at Vienna having reached the Republick of Venice, the magistrates of Health determined upon making his Highness perform the usual quarentine, without the indulgence of one day. In consequence of which, on their arrival in the territories of the Republick, they were confined to the palace of Buri, with a few attendants; and the rest of their retinue were shut up close in a post-house near the aforesaid palace, with a strong guard to prevent any of them from escaping. The Duke, who is accompanied by his brother, Prince Charles, made warm remonstrances against conforming to this ceremony, which he said was so unnecessary; it being improbable, that if the plague were even within ten miles of Vienna, the court and foreign ministers would remain there; and Prince Charles was particularly displeas'd with his confinement; and notwithstanding the Venetians have furnished his tables very bountifully, and made him several handsome presents, his Highness is said to

talk of it with much resentment, and has left the palace of Buri in spite of the Republick, which seems not much pleased at his shortening his appointed quarantine without their leave.

The confinement of Baron THEODORE at Gaeta, in the territories of his Neapolitan Majesty, had no sooner raised various conjectures relating to his imprisonment, than he was released, and took the tour of Sicily, which gave fresh subject of speculation; especially, as it has been reported from several places, that the Corsicans, on receiving advice of his being set at liberty, and gone to Sicily, in order to embark for Corsica, made loud acclamations of, *God bless the King of Spain, and Theodore, his Vice-Roy!* On the 12th of last month an action happen'd in Corsica, in which the natives are said to have gain'd a considerable advantage: Since which the Count de Boissieux, Commander in chief of the French forces there, has drawn all his troops into Bastia, and prohibited even any officer from stirring out of that city. The Corsicans having repossessed themselves of the open country, punish all who adhere to the Republick of Genoa in the most desperate manner: Two of the principal Noblemen of the island having taken upon them the title of Lieutenants General, and enjoined the inhabitants, on pain of death and confiscation, not to acknowledge the Republick of Genoa in any shape whatever.

A letter from ROME assures, that after Theodore had been twelve days a prisoner at Gaeta, and treated with all manner of distinction, he set out under the protection of a troop of horse, which was relieved by another troop that escorted him to Terracina, the first part port in the Ecclesiastical State on that side of the country; that when he came there, he found two vessels with 26 oars each, and 40 Corsican officers on board, who, upon sight of their chief, threw themselves into the water to receive him, and carried him in their arms on board one of the vessels, upon which they both immediately weighed anchor in sight of the convoy of horse, which then returned into the road to Gaeta.

From PARIS it is said, that fresh reinforcements are getting ready for Corsica, and that the Marquis de Mallebois is nominated to command the French troops in that island, Count de Boissieux having desired to be recalled.

Cardinal Fleury, first minister to his Most Christian Majesty, has so well recovered of his late dangerous indisposition, that he is now said to enjoy better health than he has for several years past. It is reported, that the French King has invited Prince Charles of Lorraine to his court, with design of concluding a marriage between one of the Princesses of the Blood and that Prince.

The attention of Europe, as well as of the subjects of the two crowns principally interested therein, seems to be in an extraordinary manner drawn to the accommodation between Great Britain and Spain; couriers having, for some time, been in continual motion between the two courts, which has prompted several news-writers to give the publick such accounts of the proceedings relating to this subject, as have appeared most reconcilable to their own judgments; but every thing hitherto published of this kind appears so conjectural, that, rather than amuse our readers with uncertain reports relating to an affair of such importance, we will defer it till we have authority not to be disputed for what we assert.

Some HANOVERIAN soldiers being sent in December last to take possession of the territory of Steinhorst, which his Britannick Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, purchased in August last; the Danish soldiers, who were in possession of it, refusing to surrender it, a dispute ensued, and several were killed on both sides, after which the Hanoverians dispossessed the Danes, whose Sovereign immediately ordered some forces to march that way; as did likewise some troops of the Electorate of Hanover; but the difference is in a fair way of being accomodated.

Letters from Hanover assure us, that his Britannick Majesty's presence is expected in his German dominions the ensuing summer; when, it is thought,

that

that every thing will be adjusted between their Britannick and Prussian Majesties; and it is said a double marriage between the two crowns will be then concluded.

Letters from SWEDEN say, that on new-year's day his Swedish Majesty resumed the government.

General Keith passed lately through BERLIN in his way to Paris, where he is going, being accompanied by his brother, the late Earl Marischal, of Scotland, to be cured of the wound he received in his foot at the taking of Ocza-kow.

The troubles in BARBARY still continue; though cruel executions are not so frequent in that country now as formerly. Muley Abdallah, who is so justly abhorred for his numerous barbarities, having lost all hopes of the throne, is retired to Guiney. He declared when he went off, that he was sorry he had cut off, at most, no more than 2000 heads; adding, that if he had beheaded as many as his Father Muley Ismael, he should have been a peaceable possessor of the crown. The two principal competitors for this government, at present, are Muley Hamet Ben Lariba, and Muley Hamet Mustardi: The former of which has the advantage of the latter, by being aided by the Blacks, and in possession of the city of Mequinez, in which the Emperors of Morocco usually reside. But as the late Muley Ismael left no less than seven hundred sons behind him, every one of whom looks on himself as intitled to the throne, equally with the rest, there is no prospect of an end to the disputes with which that unhappy country has been so long distressed.

Charles-Town, South Carolina.

The small pox has carried off abundance of the inhabitants, so that the country people will not venture to come to town, and but few people are seen in the streets. At their first breaking out we were advised to prepare against a sudden attack of them by drinking tar-water, which had the designed effect. It is not only a preservative but an antidote against them. It has therefore

been desired to publish the manner of making and using it.

R E C E I P T.

About two quarts of tar, which is a sufficient quantity for six persons, put in the evening upon it about five pints of water. After having stirred it well, let it settle, and the next morning pour off the clear water, and take fasting near a pint, which is to be continued five days successively every morning; the same quantity of water taken from it must be immediately supplied again. After five days using the same, half a pint every other day is sufficient for two weeks; then a quarter of a pint is enough to be taken every other day during the time of infection. The tar is not to be renewed till after two months.—This is also a most excellent remedy for consumptive people.

REGISTER of NEW BOOKS.

AN enquiry into the Jewish and Christian Revelation, in a dialogue between an Indian and a Christian.

A miscellany in prose and verse, by Capt. Morrice. Price 2 s.

The infancy of the world considered, as a very unfit season for the manifestation of the Messiah.

Verfes on the death of Dr. Swift: written by himself in November 1731.

A supplement to Dr. Kennedy's Ophthalmographia, or treatise of the eye. pr. 2 s. 6 d.

The surprise, or, A young gentleman turned apothecary.

A continuation of Mr. Whitefield's Journal; containing his observations and pious remarks on what happen'd in his return to England after his very short stay at Savannah in Georgia, whither he went to convert the Indians.

The Christian a new creature. pr. 6 d.

A new book of constitutions of the Free Mafons, by J. Anderson, Chaplain to the Earl of Buchan.

Several odes to his R. Highness the Prince of Wales, on his Birth-day, Jan. 20. *By Poets expectant.*

Observations on the Whigs and Tories, and the Dissenters.

The

The Raven and Owl: a dialogue.
pr. 1 s.

Considerations upon the present state of our affairs at home and abroad. Published by T. Cooper, publisher of the *Daily Gazetteer*.

The Wolf uncloak'd. pr. 6 d. *Written with design of making Mr. Lee, who, though a dignified Priest of the Romish Church, has for some time laboured to expose the errors of their idolatrous doctrine, appear an enemy to the Protestants in his heart. A mean attempt! the pulling down a building being seldom found the best method of strengthening its foundation.*

A letter to the proprietors of the South Sea company. pr. 4 d.

The Church of England vindicated in requiring subscriptions to the 39 articles. pr. 1 s. 6 d.

A letter to the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, on his doctrine of Regeneration. By Tristram Laud, A. M. pr. 6 d.

Saul, an oratorio. pr. 1 s.

An address to Students in Divinity. By Abr. Taylor.

An index to the Publick Records. pr. 3 s.

Select Contemplations and Meditations, by a Lady. pr. 2 s. 6 d.

Four Original Letters. By Theo. Cibber. pr. 6 d.

The Comforts of Matrimony. pr. 6 d.

The Honour of Cuckoldom. pr. 6 d.

The trial of W. S. Esq; at the suit of Theo. Cibber. pr. 6 d.

Syphilis, part 2. By Dr. Turner. pr. 3 s. 6 d.

The Jews complaint. pr. 6 d.

An enquiry into the advance of the price of Coals of late years. *Written to detect some combinations greatly prejudicial to the publick.* pr. 6 d.

A serious address to the Church of Scotland. pr. 6 d.

A treatise of Human Nature. pr. 10 s.

News from the Dead. pr. 3 d.

Account of the foundation and government of the hospital for Foundlings at Paris. pr. 6 d. *The proper instruments for creating one at London, for the good of unmarried men, have passed the seals, and a large subscription is expected to support the charge of so very necessary a work!*

Considerations on the institution of Marriage. pr. 2 s.

Vitulus aureus; or, The Golden Calf. By Joachim Philander. pr. 4 s.

Alberti Schultens oratio academica in memoriam Hermanni Boerhaave. pr. 1 s.

Twelve Moral Essays of Seneca. Translated by a gentleman of Christ's Church, Oxon. pr. 1 s.

An historical account of the degradation of Gold. By R. Boyle, pr. 6 d.

Memorials and characters of excellent persons. N. 1. and 2. pr. 1 s. each.

The Babel of Quakerism thrown down. pr. 1 s.

Poems by Mr. Pope. pr. 5 s. *A collection of those last published by that author.*

The charge of the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Secker) to his Clergy. pr. 6 d.

A New Year's Gift. pr. 1 s.

La litergie Françoise, nouvelle edition. pr. 2 s.

The true Gospel of Jesus Christ; and the dissertation on Providence, by T. Chubb, vindicated by T. Chubb. pr. 1 s.

Universal love and goodness shewed to be the great duty of all people. By R. Willows, M. A. pr. 2 s.

Sixteen Sermons, by Josiah, Lord Bishop of Kilmore and Ardmagh. pr. 4 s. 6 d.

Fourteen Sermons, by J. Orr, M. A. pr. 5 s.

A Sermon preach'd in Gravel lane, on new year's day, by H. Read. pr. 4 d.

A practical treatise of Painful Distempers. By Theo. Lobb, M. D. pr. 4 s.

A defence of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield. pr. 6 d.

The eternity of Hell torments. By G. Whitefield, B. D. pr. 6 d.

Rules for a holy life, by Dr. Leighton late Archbp. of Glasgow. pr. 6 d.

A letter to Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, by Euzelus Philalethes. pr. 3 d.

On the scarcity of copper-coin, a satire, pr. 4.

The main duty of Bishops, a sermon, by Mr. Robert Paton Minister at Renfrew. pr. 4. d. *Done from a copy taken in short-hand, the author refusing to consent to the publication of it.*