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Be careful to aſk for

The Univerſal Magazine,

Printed for

JOHN HINTON, *at the* King's-Arms *in St.* Paul's Church-Yard, London.

A Little Learning *is a dangerous thing;* | *There's* Shallow draughts *intoxicate its brain.*
Drink Deep *or taste not its* Pierian *Spring;* | *And drinking* Largely *sobers us again.*

Pope.

Here bright Eloquence *does always smile* | *As doth both* Knowledge & Delight *impart.*
In such a choice yet unaffected Style. | *The Force of* Reason *with its flowers of* Art.

Buckingham.

The Universal Magazine
OF
Knowledge and Pleasure:

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Arts and Sciences;

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GENTRY, MERCHANTS, FARMERS and TRADESMEN.

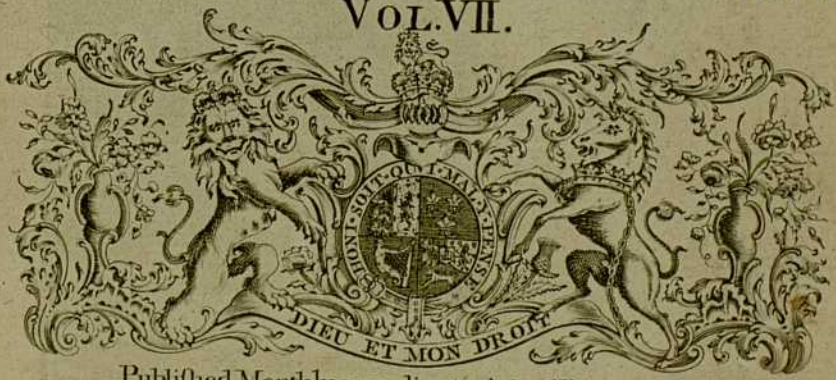
To which occasionally will be added

An Impartial Account of *Books* in several Languages and of the *State of Learning* in *Europe*

Also

Of the STAGE New OPERAS, PLAYS and ORATORIOS.

VOL. VII.



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By *John Hinton* at the *Kings-Arms* in *St. Pauls Church Yard London* [Price Six Pence]

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THE

Universal Magazine

OF

Knowledge and Pleasure:

FOR

JULY, 1750.

VOL. VII.

The History of all Nations (Page 202, Vol. VI.) continued.

Scholar.

WHO succeeded *Sesostris?*

Tutor. He was succeeded by his son, *Pheron*, by the name of *Sesostris* II, whose history savours more of fiction than truth. However, even fiction has its use; as it teacheth us that nothing can be too gross for the belief of a bigotted people.

Pheron performed nothing in the military way; but had the same misfortune, as his father had, to be struck blind: which might be owing to some infirmity derived from his parent. But the superstition of the times informs us, That this loss of his sight was miraculous, and a punishment inflicted on him, for presumptuously and insolently darting his javelin into the river *Nile*, much disturbed by a strong gale of wind, when it had overflowed the country to an unusual height. Upon this action, say they, he was immediately seized with a pain in his eyes, and soon after, by a total darkness, under which he laboured till he was directed by the oracle at *Butus*, in the eleventh year of his blindness, to pay particular devotions to the God at *Heliopolis*, and to wash his eyes with the urine of a married woman, who had never known any man but her husband. He began with his own wife, and tried the water of many others amongst the great personages about his court, without success, till a poor gardener's wife, in a neighbouring village, afforded him the relief promised by the oracle. Her he made his Queen; but he banished all the others, as so many adulteresses, to the city *Erithibolus*, and condemned them to be burnt. Then he paid his vows to the Gods, by several

veral rich donations: and he particularly raised two magnificent obelisks in the temple of the Sun at *Heliopolis*.

After this King we meet with nothing in the *Egyptian* history worth our regard, till the reign of *Amasis*, or *Amosis*, many ages after him. This tyrant is recorded to have forced his subjects, with the utmost violence and injustice to their persons and possessions, to call in a foreign power, *Actisanes*, King of *Ethiopia*; by whose assistance they drove him from the throne. However, *Amosis* is allowed to have abolished the inhuman custom of sacrificing men to *Juno* at *Heliopolis*, and instead of them to have substituted waxen images. They were examined, and sealed like pure calves; and called *Typhonians*. Three of them were burnt in a day, and their ashes scattered abroad, so as to be seen no more; and this publickly every year, during the *Dog-days*, at the city of *Idithya*. *See* Vol. VI. P. 97, 205.

S. Did *Actisanes* succeed him?

T. *Actisanes* did succeed him, united *Egypt* to *Ethiopia*, and bore his advancement with great prudence, moderation, and affection towards his new subjects. At his accession to the throne, *Egypt* was sadly pestered with thieves and robbers, whom he was determined to root out of his dominions, and therefore ordered a general search to be made after them: and every one that could not clear himself of the charge, after a fair trial, was condemned to have their noses cut off, and to be banished to the remotest part of the desert between *Syria* and *Egypt*; where he built them a town, which was called *Rhinocolura*, from the disfigurement of its infamous inhabitants. This part was so barren, that it scarce afforded any one necessary of life: for the few wells and ponds, found within its bounds, were brackish, bitter, and unpleasant to the palate.

Upon the death of *Actisanes* the *Egyptians* chose one *Mendes*, or *Marus*, their King; of whom we have nothing more to say, than that he built a famous sepulchral labyrinth. But, it is apprehended, his administration was far from being agreeable to his subjects, who rather chose to live in a state of anarchy, for five generations, than to venture upon another choice of a King.

At length *Cetes*, whom the *Greeks* call *Proteus*, a *Memphite* of obscure birth, was elected King of *Egypt*. The Priests gave him out for one skilled in the weather, or a Magician; and pretended he could assume any shape or form he pleased, even that of fire. Hence comes the fable of *Proteus*, among the poets; which was grounded upon a custom among the *Egyptians* (perhaps introduced by *Proteus*) who were used to adorn and distinguish the heads of their Kings, with the representations of animals or vegetables, or even with burning incense, as so many ensigns of royalty, to strike the beholders with dread and superstition. In his time *Paris*, or *Alexander*, was driven by a storm on the coasts of *Egypt*, and there landed with *Helen*, whom he was carrying from *Greece* to *Troy*. But when he heard the perfidious breach of hospitality, committed by this young man, he seized him, his mistress, and his companions, with all the riches he had brought away with him from *Greece*: As for *Helen*, and her husband's effects, he detained them, promising to restore both, as he did, to the injured party, when demanded: but he commanded *Paris* and his companions to depart out of his dominions in three days, upon pain of being treated as enemies.

His son and successor *Rhamysinitus*, who, treading in his father's steps, ruled *Egypt* in justice and mercy, and was a constant observer of good order, is the same as the poets pretend descended alive into the infernal regions to play at dice with *Ceres*, and was by her presented with a golden bowl, at his departure. But the nation, after his death, was miserably oppressed with the impieties, and cruelties, and injustice of his successors, till *Mycerinus*, or *Cherinus*, mounted the throne, who distinguished himself for works of piety, justice, and mercy. He opened the temples, restored the sacrifices; and if a complaint,

complaint, at any time, was made to him of a hard ſentence pronounced in matter of property, he would ſatiſfy the party aggrieved, to the amount of the loſs, out of his own treaſure. But while he was thus intent upon the happineſs of his people, being told by the oracle at *Butus*, that his days ſhould be few, and that he had but ſix years more to live; he wanting the comfort of the Chriſtian faith, of a future ſtate of happineſs in conſequence of the good we do in this life; was greatly troubled, and accuſed his Gods with ingratitude, for requiting his piety and humanity with the rigidneſs of his ſentence, when he had ſeen the ungodly live in proſperity for fifty or ſixty years together; and gave himſelf up to all manner of jollity, revelling, pleaſures and exceſs, during the remaining part of his life.

S. Was there not a King of *Egypt* named *Sabbaco?*

T. *Sabbaco* was King of *Ethiopia*, and, breaking into *Egypt* with a powerful army, drove King *Anyſis* from the government, and once more annexed *Egypt* to the crown of *Ethiopia*. He was much extolled for his mercy, clemency, and policy. And, to excuſe his invaſion of a neighbouring kingdom, it is ſaid, That he did it only in obedience to a heavenly viſion, which aſſured him he ſhould hold the kingdom of *Egypt* fifty years: and That, when that number of years was expired, he voluntarily abdicated the ſame, and retired into *Ethiopia*. He is thought to be the *So* in ſcripture, and to have entered into league with *Hoſea*, King of *Samaria*, againſt *Shalmannaſſar*, King of *Aſſyria*. At his abdication, *Anyſis*, ſtill living in the fens, where he had fled for ſhelter, reſumed the government.

Sethon, the Prieſt of *Vulcan*, ſucceeded him on the throne, and not only neglected the military claſs, but ſo injuriouſly treated them, and diveſted them of their privileges and lands, that they refuſed to defend him and their country againſt the attempts of *Sennacherib*, King of *Aſſyria*, in full march towards *Peluſium*, with a deſign to invade *Egypt*. Upon which this King aſſembled a body of artificers, ſhopkeepers, and labourers; and having animated this unexperienced multitude with an opinion that he was, in this manner, acting by the advice of an oracle, marched with the utmoſt expedition to *Peluſium*. And ſo it happened, that, the very next night after his arrival in that city, an infinite number of field-rats entered the enemies camp, and gnawed their quivers, bow-ſtrings, and ſhield-ſtraps to pieces: ſo that the enemy was obliged to retire with precipitation, without coming to blows, agreeable to that of 2 *Kings* xix. 32.

This diſguſt of the military order, tho' it was not attended with any extraordinary effects for the preſent, providence having fought for the *Egyptians* at *Peluſium*, excited ſuch diviſions in the kingdom, That we find *Egypt* rent and divided among twelve competitors, after the death of *Sethon*, who entered into the ſtricteſt aſſociation for the public welfare. But this laſted only fifteen years, when *Pſammitichus*, of the tribe of *Sais*, being envied by the reſt, and forced to defend his property by force of arms, which he had increaſed with commerce to *Greece* and *Phœnicia*, called in the aſſiſtance of foreign powers, dethroned the eleven Kings, his aſſociates, and ſeized on the whole kingdom to himſelf.

From this time (the year of the flood 1678, before *Chriſt* 670) the hiſtory of *Egypt* begins to clear up from that impenetrable miſt, with which it has been hitherto covered. For, from this revolution foreigners, eſpecially the *Grecians*, being permitted to ſettle in *Egypt*, they have given us a true, I may add, an exact hiſtory of that nation. *Pſammitichus*, tho' he could not be accuſed of injuſtice, cruelty, or impiety towards their Gods, but had deſerved well both of the ſtate and the prieſthood, was at laſt deſerted by his own ſubjects, who, to the number of 200,000 armed men, marched

off in a body, dissatisfied with the peculiar regard he always paid to foreigners in his army. The King used all the arguments, that plausible excuses and fair promises could advance, to reduce them to obedience, and engage them to desist from their resolution; but they rejected all, and settled on the confines of *Ethiopia*.

However, this wise King was not long at a stand how to repair this loss. He opened his ports for all strangers, contrary to the reserved maxims of his predecessors; and strengthened himself with foreign alliances; being persuaded that commerce would soon fill both his country and his coffers.

He reigned fifty-four years, and was succeeded by his son *Nechus*, whom the scripture calls *Pharoah Necho*. Who, pursuing his father's plan of policy, became a powerful Prince both by sea and land. He attempted to cut a canal from the *Nile* to the *Red sea*, which was left unfinished. But, turning his thoughts to warlike enterprizes, he built a fleet of gallies in the *Mediterranean sea*; and another in the streights of the *Arabian* gulph. And he carried his improvement in navigation to such a height, that his sailors, who, by his direction, proceeded upon a discovery of the *African* coasts, departed out of the *Red sea*, through the streights of *Babel-mandel*, steered down the *Eastern* shores of *Afric*, doubled the *Cape of Good-Hope*, coasted up northwards, and entered the *Mediterranean*, through the streights of *Gibraltar*, and so returned into *Egypt*, in the course of three years, upwards of two thousand years before the like voyage was attempted by the modern navigators.

He also gained many laurels by land: He weakened the declining monarchy of *Assyria*; and defeated *Josiah* and his army, as they opposed his march to the siege of *Carchemish*, which he took, and reduced *Syria* to his obedience. In his return home, he seized *Jehoahaz*, who, upon the death of *Josiah*, slain in battle, had assumed the royal dignity; put him in chains, entered *Jerusalem* in a peaceable manner, and made *Eliakim*, whose name he changed into *Jehoiakim*, King of *Judah*, on condition of paying a tribute of 100 talents of silver, and one talent of gold. But *Nebuchadnezzar*, having erected the *Babylonian* upon the ruins of the *Assyrian* monarchy, forced him, after a stout resistance, and terrible slaughter, to yield up all these acquisitions. It is supposed, that his warlike genius would not have let him put up with this affront, had not death cut him off, and put an end to his intentions: for it is certain, that, after this defeat, he entered into a confederacy with *Jehoiakim*, and made preparations for renewing the war with the *Babylonians*.

His son *Psammis* succeeded to the crown of *Egypt*, but he was soon taken away in an expedition against the *Ethiopians*, and left the throne to his son *Apries*.

Apries, who is called *Pharaoh Ophra*, in holy writ, was great and prosperous at the first, but grew insolent and miserable towards the conclusion of his reign. He was complimented, on his accession to the throne, by *Zedekiah*, King of *Judah*, and entered into an offensive and defensive league with him against the King of *Babylon*. But after *Zedekiah* had broke with *Nebuchadnezzar* and drawn him with a powerful army before *Jerusalem*, *Apries* deserted the cause, withdrew into his own territories, and left his ally to the merciless rage of their enemies, in contempt of the most solemn engagements. For which we read his dreadful doom in *Ezekiel* xxix. 8,—12. xxx. 13. *Jer.* xliv. 30.

For a while he triumphed over the *Tyrians*, *Sidonians*, and *Cypriots*; but at last the wrath of God overtook him, and punished his perfidy with a violent death in this manner. He had engaged to protect the *Lybians* against the violence of the *Cyreneans*: But, being defeated by them with a great slaughter, the few, who escaped, suspecting their King of a design to have them all destroyed, that he might the better tyrannize

rannize over the remainder of his subjects without controul, not only deserted their colours, but stirred up almost an universal defection; so that his crown was in danger. *Apries* sent one who was in great esteem with the people, and, as he thought, his own friend, named *Amasis*, to appease them. But, instead of reconciling them with *Apries*, he accepted of their offer of the crown, and prepared to make war upon his Sovereign. *Apries* then dispatched one *Patarbemis*, the most considerable of all the *Egyptians*, to the rebel camp, with orders to bring *Amasis* to him alive. But, he returning without being able to execute his orders, *Apries* commanded his nose and ears to be cut off. Which insolent and tyrannical behaviour compleated his ruin. For this was no sooner known, than all his loyal subjects, deserted, and joined *Amasis*; who, finding himself in a capacity, gave him and his army of foreigners battle near *Memphis*, defeated him, took him prisoner, confined him in the palace of *Sais*, and at last, by the continual petition of his enraged people, delivered him into their hands, who *sought his life*, Jer. xliv. 30, who strangled him publickly.

Nebuchadnezzar laid hold of this juncture of affairs; and, during these intestine broils and divisions, marched directly into *Egypt*, made a great slaughter of the *Egyptians*, put many of them in irons, and conquered the whole country; which made amends to his army, who had just raised the siege of *Tyre*, without success, after a thirteen years attempt against that city. *See* Ezekiel xxix. 18, 19. But it does not appear that *Nebuchadnezzar* chose to add *Egypt* to his other dominions, being content with the immense booty he carried off to *Babylon*.

Amasis, left now without a competor for the throne, soon perceived that his subjects began to repent of having raised him to be their Sovereign, on account of the meanness of his extraction, which they thought was not deserving of the respect due to a King: he ordered a golden cistern, whose use was to wash the feet of his guests, to be cast into the image of a God, and set up in the most frequented part of the city. To which the *Egyptians* presently paid due reverence and honour. He then called an assembly of the *Egyptians*, and acquainted them, 'That the God, they 'now worshipped, was made of the ves-'sel which had served for the meanest 'uses; that his own case was the same; 'formerly he had been a mean person; 'but, being now their King, he expec-'ted and required to be honoured and 'obeyed as such.'

Amongst his works are reckoned the great temple of *Isis* at *Memphis*; a colossus of 75 feet long, lying on its back; and on the same basis, before the temple of *Vulcan*, two statues, each twenty feet high, cut out of one stone, and standing on each side of the great one. But what is most to be admired, he removed a house, all of one stone, to the temple of *Minerva* at *Sais*, whose dimensions were 21 cubits in front, 14 deep, and 8 high, from out to out, and 18 cubits, 12 and 5, within.

He reigned 44 years, and left his Kingdom to his son *Psammenitus*, ready to be overthrown and conquered by *Cambyses*, King of *Persia*; who was making great preparations for an invasion at the time of *Amasis*'s death, having, a little before, obliged the *Cypriots* to pay him tribute; and who may be said to be the first conqueror of *Cyprus*.

Psammenitus was scarce seated on the throne, when *Cambyses* appeared with a powerful army on the borders of *Egypt*, and took the strong town of *Pelusium* by the following stratagem: He placed in the front of his army a great number of cats, dogs, and other animals, that were deemed sacred by the *Egyptians*; and then attacked the city by storm, and took it without opposition; the garrison, which consisted entirely of *Egyptians*, not daring, through a superstitious fear, to throw a dart or shoot an arrow that way, lest they should kill some of those animal deities.

By this time *Psammenitus* had raised a nu-

a numerous army, and marched to ſtop the further progreſs of the *Perſians*. Upon which enſued a bloody battle; but, before the two armies engaged, the *Greeks*, who ſerved as auxiliaries under *Pſammenitus*, brought the children of *Phares*, their treacherous countrymen, and killed them in the ſight of their father, and, in the ſight of the two armies, drank their blood; which barbarity ſo enraged the *Perſians*, that they fell upon the *Egyptian* army with ſuch fury, that they ſoon put them to flight, and cut the greateſt part of them to pieces. The remainder fled to *Memphis*, who there, being followed by a *Perſian* herald, ſent in a ſhip of *Mytilene*, from the conqueror, deſtroyed the ſhip, tore the innocent herald and all the ſhip's crew to pieces, and carried their mangled limbs in triumph through the city. But *Cambyſes* ſoon after obliged them to ſurrender, which compleated the ruin of *Egypt*.

Ten days after the ſurrender of *Memphis*, *Pſammenitus* and the chief of the *Egyptian* Nobility were ſent ignominiouſly into the ſuburbs of that city, to act a part in one of the moſt diſmal tragedies that can be conceived. For, the King being fixed in a proper place, he ſaw his daughter coming along in the habit of a poor ſlave, with a pitcher to fetch water from the river, and followed by the daughters of the greateſt families in *Egypt*, all in the ſame miſerable garb, with pitchers in their hands alſo; each drenched in tears, and bemoaning their own and parents unhappy condition. This ſight drew tears from the eyes of all their fathers, except *Pſammenitus*, who, ready to ſink under his grief, only caſt his eyes towards the ground, and there fixed them. Theſe were followed by the ſon of *Pſammenitus*, and two thouſand of the *Egyptian* young Noblemen, all with bits in their mouths, and halters round their necks, led to execution, to expiate the murder of the *Perſian* herald, and the *Mitylenean* ſailors; *Cambyſes* having ordered ten *Egyptians* of the firſt rank to be publickly executed for every one of thoſe they had ſlain. All which *Pſammenitus* ſuffered with no further ſigns of ſorrow, than above related. The *Perſian* conqueror however ſeemed diſpoſed to ſave the King's life, and ordered him to be removed to *Suſa*, and treated with marks of royalty; inſomuch as to diſcover an inclination to reſtore him to the government, under certain conditions. But *Pſammenitus* abuſed his liberty ſo highly, by his artifices to raiſe an inſurrection among the conquered people of *Egypt*, that he was condemned at laſt to drink bull's blood till he died; with whom expired the antient ſplendor and glory of *Egypt*.

S. How long did *Egypt* continue under the dominion of the *Perſians*?

T. Not only the ignominy caſt upon the royal and the chief families of *Egypt*, and the execution already mentioned; but the inhuman invaſion of the tomb of *Amaſis*, whoſe body the *Perſians* dug up, cruelly mangled and burnt: the impiety of ſlaying their God *Apis*, and the ignominious ſcourging of the *Egyptian* Prieſts, made ſuch dreadful impreſſions upon the minds of the whole nation, that they ever after bore an irreconcileable averſion for their new Governors, which prompted them continually to meditate and ſeek revenge, and to ſhake off the intolerable yoke of their oppreſſors, till they broke out into an open revolt in the reign of *Darius Hydaſpes*; which however ſerved only to confirm their bondage, and increaſe their miſery; for, holding out againſt *Darius*, his ſon *Xerxes*, in his ſecond year, forced them to ſubmit to harder ſubjection, under the government of his brother *Achæmenes*.

But the more ſeverity they ſuffered, the more were they exaſperated; ſo that in the fifth year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who ſucceeded his father *Xerxes*, they revolted again, called in the *Athenians* to their aſſiſtance, and tendered their throne to *Inarus*, King of *Lybia*, and ſon to *Pſammenitus*. *Inarus*, aſſiſted by the *Athenian* fleet of 200 ſail, then lying

ing before *Cyprus*, beat the *Persian*, fleet, which consisted only of 80 sail, and routed their army of 400,000 foot, by land, with the slaughter of 100,000 men, amongst whom fell the *Persian* General *Achemenes* or *Archimenides*; the remainder saved themselves by flight, and shutting themselves up in *Memphis*, till they were delivered by a fresh army, under the command of *Artabasus* and *Magabyzus*, who obliged *Inarus* to raise the siege, defeated his troops, and wounded him in the thigh.

Inarus, put to flight, threw himself with the remains of his army into *Byblus*, a very strong city of *Prosopis*, which is an island in the *Delta*, formed by two arms of the *Nile*, very near its disembogning itself into the *Mediterranean* sea, which, after a two years vain attempt to take this city by force, was obliged to surrender, by turning the stream of the river. *Inarus* was taken alive; and at the request of the mother of *Artaxerxes* was hanged with 50 *Grecians*; though they had surrendered, on promise of having their lives preserved. By this means *Egypt* was again disarmed, and obliged to submit to the *Persian* yoke, not being in a capacity to give *Artaxerxes* any further trouble. Yet we read of another son of *Psammenitus*, named *Amyrtes* or *Amyrtæus*, who still survived, reigned in the fens, and watching every opportunity to seize upon his father's crown, and to revenge his country's misfortunes, sallied out of his fastnesses, in the tenth year of *Darius Nothus*, or *Ochus*, and, putting himself at the head of the revolted *Egyptians*, drove the *Persians* out of the Kingdom, and became King of the whole country of *Egypt*. But his reign was short; for, having engaged the *Arabians* to assist him, he pursued the *Persians*, attacked them in *Phœnicia*, and, engaging with *Darius* in person, was killed in his seventh year.

From this time the *Egyptians* either had a Governor of their own, or, perhaps, their King was obliged to pay tribute to the *Persian* Monarch; but they all along, upon every occasion that offered, signalized their aversion to the *Persian* power, which in the end drew upon them the total destruction of their Monarchy. For, while the factions ran high, and *Egypt* divided, some for *Tachos* (*ante Christum* 363 to 361.) some for *Nectanebis*, and another competitor for the crown, a *Mendesian*, who was supported by an army of 100,000 men, *Darius Ochus* entered *Egypt* with 300,000 forces, and dividing them into three bodies, and proclaiming every-where peace and safety to those that would quietly submit; but, without mercy to cut off all that would resist the *Persian* power, the whole country paid a most humble and ready submission to the time.

S. What became of the Heads of the three factions?

T. *Tachos* was beaten out of the field, and from the throne of *Egypt*, by *Nectanebis*; who also had the good fortune to take his *Mendesian* competitor prisoner. And, when *Nectanebis* perceived that he was deserted by his subjects, he ran into despair; and, taking what treasure he could carry with him, he fled from his palace at *Memphis* into *Ethiopia*, or, as some think, to the court of *Philip* of *Macedon*, and never returned more. He was the last native *Egyptian*, who governed *Egypt*, which fulfilled the Prophecy of *Ezekiel* xxx. 13. and this country remained a province to *Persia*, till *Alexander the Great* overthrew that monarchy.

S. How did *Alexander* become possessed of *Egypt*?

T. The *Egyptians*, to whom the pride, avarice, and impiety of the *Persians* were grown intolerable, received *Alexander* with open arms, as their deliverer from the *Persian* tyranny; waited upon him at *Pelusium*, submitted voluntarily to his government, and *Mazagauses*, Lieutenant to *Darius Codomannus*, and Governor of *Memphis*, joined in the revolt, and delivered up that capital to him. For which the conqueror distinguished the *Egyptians* with some of his particular favours; and, in token of his protection, built them

them a metropolis, and called it *Alexandria* after his own name.

S. Who succeeded *Alexander* in *Egypt?*

T. Upon the death of *Alexander*, his bastard brother, *Aridæus*, was proclaimed King of *Egypt*: But his reign soon came to a period; for *Alexander*'s Generals and Favourites, looking upon themselves to have the best right to the conquered countries, for which they had hazarded their lives; and being supported b the army; divided them amongst themselves: of which dominions, *Ptolemy* the son of *Lagus*, got *Egypt* for his dividend.

This *Ptolemy* was sirnamed *Soter*; he had accompanied *Alexander* in all his wars; and in whom it is observed we meet with the man of arms, the man of letters, a great Captain, and a great King.

He maintained the war against the ambitious and dissatisfied *Perdiccas*, drove *Laomedon* out of *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, and waged war with the *Jews*, whom he at first treated very cruelly; to which is referred the vth chapter of *Daniel*. But after he had taken *Jerusalem* on the Sabbath-day, under pretence of sacrificing there, he drew out of this city and *Samaria* a great many people, whom he distributed in garrisons, and honoured with the same privileges and rights, which were enjoyed by the natives of *Macedonia*. Hence he obtained the name of *Soter*, i. e. *Saviour*. And the *Rhodians* ranked him amongst the Gods for his assistance against *Demetrius Poliorcetes*. He reigned 35 years, and having retrieved the glory of *Egypt*, and the respect paid to its arms and power by the ancients, he resigned his Kingdom to his son.

Ptolemy Philadelphus, a great lover of learning and learned men; who, by his reputation, merit, and generosity, drew to his court the seven tragic Poets; the two famous Mathematicians, *Hypparchus* and *Conon*: he procured the first *Greek* translation of the Books of *Moses*, &c. which is commonly called the *Septuagint*, and collected a library of 200,000 volumes.

S. Why was this *Ptolemy* sirnamed *Philadelphus?*

T. Philadelphus is interpreted, *the lover of a sister*, as certainly this King was; for he loved his sister *Arsinoe* so well, that he married her; and caused his great favourite *Sotades* to be drowned, for taking the liberty to dissuade him from this incest.

S. Why do you call his translation of the *Hebrew Bible* the *Septuagint?*

T. Some say it is so called; because it was approved by the *seventy* members of the *Sanhedrim* of *Jerusalem*, who permitted the *Hellenists* to read it in their synagogues and schools. But others are more confident that this *version of the Seventy* takes its name from the *seventy* or *seventy-two* men, *i. e. six* out of each tribe, perfectly skilled in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* languages, who were employed in this translation. And again, others contend, that it derives its name from the *seventy* Priests, who, as all the learned agree, were sent by *Eleazar* the High Priest to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, with a copy of the law for that purpose: Yet at last this Prince died of excessive drinking, *&c.* having reigned forty years, taking in the two years he reigned with his father.

S. Let us proceed in the *Ptolemaic* succession?

T. Philadelphus was succeeded by his son, *Ptolemy Euergetes*, i. e. *the well-doer*, or *benefactor*: a name given to him by the consent of his subjects, whose love and esteem he had so engrossed by his good deeds towards them, that, *Strabo* affirms, he was not to be equalled by any of his successors. His regret for the death of *Berenice*, second wife of *Antiochus*, put to death by *Seleucus Callinicus*, moved him to make war on this murderer; in which he took several cities, recovered all the spoils, which *Cambyses* had taken from the *Egyptians*; and he would certainly have dethroned him, had not some particular affairs called him home, where he was poisoned by his own son.

Ptolemy

Ptolemy Philopator, i. e. *Lover of his father*, so called sarcastically, or by way of reproach. He also put his mother *Cleopatra*, and his brother *Magus*, to death: And, after he had incestuously married his own sister *Eurydice*, he imbrued his hands in her blood also, to please his concubine *Agathoclea*. And being persuaded, that all the happiness in this life consisted in good chear, wine and women, he gave himself up to sensuality, and made the good of his people, and the glory of his crown, give place to his passions and pleasures; insomuch that he gave the government of his dominions to *Agathoclea* and her mother *Enante*; who are suspected at last to have poisoned him, in hopes of usurping the government totally into their own hands. So far they succeeded, as to secure his treasure. But the people, who hated them, and resolved to revenge the cause of the injured and murdered *Eurydice*, slew *Agathocles*, their brother, in a rage, and afterwards hanged *Agathoclea* and her mother.

Ptolemy Epiphanes, i. e. *the Illustrious*, the son of *Philopater* and *Eurydice*, succeeded to the crown; he was only four years old, at his father's death: And *Antiochus the Great*, King of *Syria*, thinking his *minority* would be an easy conquest, broke the league, which he had made with *Egypt*; which obliged the chief men of *Alexandria* to put their Prince and Country under the protection of the *Roman* Senate, who presently obliged *Antiochus* to desist from his attempt. But the subtle *Antiochus*, resolved to try what he could do by art, where he could not act by force, made a new alliance with *Epiphanes*, gave him his daughter *Cleopatra* in marriage; and gave her at the same time to understand, that he bestowed her on *Ptolemy*, only that she might have an opportunity to destroy him. In which also he failed, thro' the prevailing affection *Cleopatra* had for her husband, who reigned 24 years, during which time he had cruelly oppressed the *Jews*.

Ptolemy Philometor, i. e. *the lover of his mother*, was so called from that dutiful affection which he bore to his mother *Cleopatra*. This *Philometor* died, in the hands of his surgeons, of the wounds he had received in his head by a fall off his horse in the battle, wherein he conquered *Alexander Balus*, King of *Syria*. *Cleopatra*, both sister and wife to *Philometor*, deceased, desired to secure the kingdom for her son; but *Ptolemy*, her late husband's younger brother, who had reigned in *Cyrene*, opposed it, and made himself King; and, finding himself distressed by *Cleopatra*'s party, he resolved to put an end to all opposition, by marrying of her, his brother's widow, and sister to them both. On the very wedding-day, this new King killed the young Prince, his nephew, *Cleopatra*'s son, whilst she held him fast in her arms.

This new King was called *Ptolemy Physcon*, i. e. *big-bellied*, or *Euergetes* II. and as he mounted his brother's throne, and his bed, by bloodshed and incest, so all his future actions were stained with perfidiousness, cruelty, and inhumanity. In the first part of his reign, he strangled the chief men of *Alexandria*, who had invited him to accept of the crown; he had no respect either to sex or age: he put away *Cleopatra*, who was both his wife and sister, and married her daughter, whom he had formerly deflowered by force: he sent for his eldest son, who reigned in *Cyrene*, and put him to death, for fear the inhabitants of *Alexandria* should revolt in his favour; which so enraged the people, that they set fire to his palace, forced him to fly to *Cyprus* to save himself, and pulled down his statues, and defaced his images: which he pretended to lay to the charge of *Cleopatra*, and, by way of revenge, put that son, he had by her, to death, and, after he had ordered his body to be cut in pieces, sent them to be served at that Princess's table, on the anniversary of her nativity. Yet, after all, we find this most barbarous and inhuman of all Kings reconciled to *Cleopatra*; and he died in *Egypt*.

Ptolemy Lathurus, i. e. the *violent*, or *amorous*, was chosen by the consent of the people, contrary to the inclination of the widow *Cleopatra*, who promoted the interest of her son *Alexander*. But this artful Queen so managed her intrigues, that he was obliged to retire into *Cyprus*, till a reconciliation could be brought about; which was effected by dividing the government between them. He survived *Cleopatra* eight years.

It is observed in the second Book of *Pliny*, that one *Eudoxus*, sailing out of the *Arabian* gulph, to avoid the displeasure of this King, arrived at last in the port of *Cadix*; and that before him another, who had sailed from a port of *Spain*, went into *Ethiopia*, to traffic there. And in the same place we read, that, in the time of *Quintus Metellus Celer*, the King of the *Suevi*, i. e. *Swedes*, bordering on the *Baltic Sea*, presented to the *Romans* some *Indians* who, departing from their own country for commerce, were cast by tempests on the coast of *Germany*. May we not then conclude, that, if this relation be true, and there is no reason to doubt of the veracity of the author, the three parts of the earth known and inhabited by the ancients were discovered on all sides, and that they passed with their ships, not only under the *Cape of Good Hope*, towards the south pole, but also under the north pole, on the other side of *Muscovy* and *Tartary*; and that they performed more than the *English*, *Dutch*, &c. who have not been able to find a passage through those seas to *China* and *Japan*, so often attempted by the navigators for two centuries past.

Ptolemy Dionysius, sirnamed *Auletes*, or the *Piper*, being a great lover of music, and who challenged any one, skilful in playing on the pipe, to contend with him in that art, was the son of *Lathurus*. He purchased the friendship of the *Romans*, by a present of 3,600,000 crowns to *Julius Cæsar*, which sum and some other such like impositions upon his subjects, to support *Cæsar* in the civil wars of *Rome*, drew upon him the odium of his own subjects, who rebelled, and drove him from the throne; but he was afterwards restored to it by the interest of *Pompey*. He stained this second approach to the throne with the blood of his own daughter *Berenice*, who, with her husband *Archelilas*, had governed in his absence.

Ptolemy Dionysius II. married his eldest sister *Cleopatra*, pursuant to his father's will, that they might reign jointly together. It was to this young King, that *Pompey the Great*, defeated by *Cæsar* at *Pharsalia*, fled for refuge, not doubting of a secure retreat from him, whose father he had restored to these dominions, only seven years before. But he was disappointed in his expectations; for *Ptolemy*, being resolved to turn *Cleopatra* from his bed, and out of the government, thought to secure *Cæsar*'s interest and protection against her party, by cutting off *Pompey*; and accordingly ordered him to be assassinated, and banished *Cleopatra*.

Cæsar, however content to be delivered from a rival, could not look upon such a perfidy without indignation, and encouraged *Cleopatra* to cast herself under his protection. He sent to find her out; and, she being put on ship-board, landed privately at the foot of a castle, where she caused herself to be bound up among the baggage, and carried on the shoulders of her guide *Apollodorus*, to the palace where *Cæsar* was; because, if she had been known, she would infallibly have been stopped. And now, having her in his power, *Cæsar* reconciled her to *Ptolemy*; and, at last finding him perfidious, declared war against him, deprived him of his Kingdom, and gave it to *Cleopatra*, by whom he had a son, named *Cæsarion*, after *Ptolemy*'s death, who is said to have been drowned.

In the year of the world 3925, *Cleopatra* was established sole Regent or Queen of *Egypt*; but some add, that *Cæsar* married her to *Ptolemy junior*, then only eleven years old, and the younger brother of her deceased husband,

band, to prevent any insurrection in his favour: but agree that she had the entire authority in her own hands.

When *Mark Anthony* had made his preparations against the *Parthians*, he ordered her to meet him in *Cilicia*, and there to justify her conduct; being accused of assisting *Cassius* and *Brutus*, after the death of *Cæsar*. But when this General, who had naturally a coarse genius, tinctured with the garrison and the camp, beheld this charming creature, whose voice was inchanting, complexion florid, air engaging, temper affable, and motion free; he was struck to the heart, fell a victim to love, and abandoned the *Parthian* war, to accompany her into *Egypt*, where he consumed his time in banquetings and revellings, married the Queen, and bestowed upon her *Phœnicia*, the *Lower Syria*, the isle of *Cyprus*, *Cilicia*, *Arabia*, and part of *Judæa*. After his conquest of *Armenia*, he returned to her embraces, he gave himself up to a thousand extravagances, and stiled her the *Queen of Queens*, and her son *Cæsarion*, the *King of Kings*.

These proceedings alarmed the *Roman* State, which could not pardon *Anthony*'s lavish alienation of their provinces, without their consent; which disgust at his conduct was improved by *Augustus*, who was dissatisfied at *Anthony*, for divorcing his sister *Octavia*, upon his marrying *Cleopatra*, and drew upon him that war, which proved his ruin in the sea battle of *Actium*, with *Augustus*, on the 2d of *September A. M.* 3941, in which *Anthony* was defeated, and, after a faint resistance by land, obliged to flee into *Egypt*; where, being abandoned by his friends, King *Herod*, and his own soldiers, he killed himself next year in a fit of despair. Soon after *Cleopatra*, dreading the being carried in triumph to *Rome*, did the same thing by applying an asp to her wrists, as some authors affirm, or to her breast next her heart, as others write; or by dropping the poison of a viper into an incision made on purpose to receive it in her arm. By her death, which all agree was immediate, the Kingdom of *Egypt*, where the *Ptolemy*'s had reigned 294 years, was reduced into a *Roman* province, about 30 years before the birth of *Christ*.

MEDITATIONS *on human* LIFE.

THIS life is but a *Penelope*'s web, in which we are always doing and undoing: a sea that lies open to all winds, which sometimes within, and sometimes without, never ceases to blow violently upon us; a weary journey thro' extreme heats and colds, over high mountains, steep rocks, dangerous deserts. And, thus we pass our time away in weaving at this web, in rowing at this oar, and in passing this miserable way.—What then is there in life, my soul! that thou shouldst so much desire it? Nay, what evil is there not in life?

There is no period of it exempt from misery. We enter it in *tears*: we pass through it in *sweat* and *toil*, and many *afflictions*: we end it always in *sorrow*. Great and little, rich and poor, not one in the whole world can plead immunity from this condition.

Man, in this point, is worse than all other creatures: he is born unable to support himself; neither receiving in his first years any pleasure, nor giving to others any thing but trouble, and before the age of discretion passing infinite dangers: only herein he is less unhappy than in other ages, because in this he has no sense nor apprehension of his misery.—And, can we think there is any so void of reason, that, if it were granted to him to live always a child, would make choice of such a life? So then it is evident, That not simply *to live* is desirable; but *to live well and happy* should be the object of all our endeavours, and of all our intentions.

Does the child escape all those dangers incident to that stage of life, and *grow up?* His troubles likewise grow up with him. He is transferred from

the nurſe to the ſubjection of the ſchoolmaſter, and then, if he ſtudies, it is ever with repining; and, if he plays, it is never but with fear.—This whole age, while he is under the charge of another, is unto him no better than a priſon: and therefore he longs for, and only aſpires to that age, in which, freed from the tutelage of another, he may become maſter of himſelf; puſhing time forward, as it were with his ſhoulder, that he may the ſooner enjoy his hoped for liberty. In ſhort, he deſires nothing more than to ſee the end of this age, which he looks upon as bondage and ſlavery, and to enter upon the beginning of his youth. And what is the beginning of youth, but the death of infancy? And the beginning of manhood, but the death of youth? Or, what is the beginning of to-morrow, but the death of the preſent day?—Therefore ſuch a one implicitly deſires his death, and judges his life miſerable; and cannot be reputed in a ſtate of happineſs or contentment.

We will now ſuppoſe our *youth at liberty*, in that age he ſo much pined after, wherein he has his choice to take the way of virtue or of vice, and either to chuſe reaſon or paſſion for his guide. His paſſion entertains him with a thouſand delights, prepares for him a thouſand baits, and preſents him with a thouſand worldly pleaſures to ſurpriſe him: vicious and polluted pleaſures, which ever held him in a reſtleſs fever: pleaſures, that at laſt end in repentance, and like ſweetmeats are of a bad digeſtion: pleaſures that are bought with pain, and in a moment periſh, but leave behind a laſting guilt, and long remorſe of conſcience. I will not mention the miſchiefs, quarrels, debates, wounds, murders, baniſhments, ſickneſs, and other dangers, whereinto ſometimes the incontinency, and ſometimes the inſolency of this ill-guided age does plunge men. Behold then the life of a *young man*, who, rid of the government of his parents and maſters, abandons himſelf to all the exorbitances of his unruly paſſion; which, like an unclean ſpirit poſſeſſing him, throws him ſometimes into the water, and then into the fire; ſometimes carries him clear over a rock, and at other times flings him headlong to the bottom.

And, even if he follows *reaſon* for his guide, he muſt meet with wonderful difficulties: for he muſt reſolve to fight in every part of the field, and at every ſtep to be in conflict, as having the enemy in front, in flank, and in the rear, continually aſſailing him: And this enemy is all that can delight him, all that he ſees near, or far off. This is no leſs than *the world* itſelf, our greateſt enemy, and muſt therefore be overcome.

But, beſides the *world*, he has a thouſand treacherous enemies *within* him, amongſt whom his paſſion is none of the leaſt; which waits for an occaſion to ſurpriſe him, and betray him to his luſt. It is God only, that can make him chuſe the path of virtue: and it is God only, that can keep him in it to the end, and make him victorious in all his combats. But, alas! how few they are that enter into it, and of thoſe few, how many that retire again! ſo that let a man follow the one way or the other, he muſt either ſubject himſelf to a tyrannical paſſion, or undertake a weary and continual combat; wilfully throw himſelf into the arms of deſtruction, or fetter himſelf, as it were, in the ſtocks; eaſily carried away with the current of the water, or painfully ſtemming the impetuous tide.

Behold then the happineſs of a young man! who, in his youth, having drank his full draught of the world's vain and deceivable pleaſures, is overtaken by them with ſuch a dull heavineſs and aſtoniſhment, as drunkards feel on the morrow after a debauch, or gluttons after a plentiful feaſt; who are ſo overpreſſed with the exceſſes of the former day, that the very remembrance of it creates a loathing. And even he that has made the ſtouteſt reſiſtance, feels himſelf ſo weary, and ſo bruiſed and broken with this continual conflict, that he is either upon the

the point to yield, or to die.—Yet, this is all the good, all the contentment of this flourishing age, by children so earnestly desired, and by those, who have experienced it, so heartily lamented.

Should he arrive to the state of what is called *perfect age*, in which men have no other thoughts but to purchase to themselves wisdom and rest; he will even then find, that it is herein only perfect, because all imperfections of human nature, hidden before under the simplicity of childhood, or the lightness of youth, appear at *this* age in perfection, speaking even of those that are esteemed the wisest and most happy, in the opinion of the world; who are continually pursued by, and sacrifice their rest, quiet, and time to *avarice* and *ambition*, as I will shew you more at large, on some other occasion.

However, every man promises himself great contentment in *old age*; hopes then to repose himself without further care, and to keep himself at ease in health; but such a one too often deceives himself. In *old age* there is nothing but an after taste of all the foregoing evils; and most commonly a plentiful harvest of all such vices, as, in the whole course of their life, hath held and possessed them. For here you have the imbecillity and weakness of infancy, and (which is worse) many times accompanied with authority: you are paid for the excess and riot of your youth, with gouts, palsies, and such like diseases, which take from you limb after limb with pain and torment: here you are recompensed for the anxieties of mind, the watchings and cares of manhood, with loss of sight, loss of hearing, and of all the senses, one after another, except only the sense of pain. Death seizes on every part, to make sure of us; as a bailiff does of a bad-paymaster, that forfeits his day of payment. Here is nothing in us, which is not visibly declining, except our vices, and they not only live, but in despite of nature grow young again. The *covetous* man hath one foot in the grave, and yet is burying his money, as if he had hopes to find it again another day.—The *ambitious*, in his will, provides for a pompous funeral, making his vice to triumph, even after his death. The child wishes for youth, and the old man laments it; the young man lives in hopes of the future, and this feels the evil present, laments the false pleasures past, and sees for the time to come nothing to hope for: And the *old man* is more foolish than the child, in bewailing the time he cannot recal, and remembers not the evil that he suffered in it; and more wretched than the young man, in that, after a vicious life, and not being able any longer to live, he must miserably die, seeing nothing round about him, but matter of despair.

I shall not trouble you with a long roll of those almost infinite evils, wherewith men in all ages are afflicted, as loss of friends and parents, banishments, exiles, disgraces, and other accidents, common and ordinary in the world; one complaining of losing his children, another of having them; one lamenting for his wife's death, another for her life: one finding fault that he is too high in court, and others more often, that they are not high enough. The world is full of evils, so that it would require a world of time to write them in. And, if the most happy man in the world should set his felicities against each other, he would see cause enough to pronounce himself unhappy: yet, perhaps, he might be accounted happy by some other man; who, perhaps, if he had been but three days in possession of his reputed happy state, would be glad to yield it up to him that should come next. And he that shall consider, in all the goods that ever he hath had, the evils he hath suffered to get them, and, having got them, to retain and keep them (I speak of pleasures that may be kept, and not of those that wither in a moment) he will soon confess, that keeping itself of the greatest felicity in this world is full of unhappiness and infelicity.

There-

Therefore we may conclude, That childhood is but a foolish simplicity; youth a vain heat; manhood, a painful carefulness; and old age, an uneasy languishing: That our plays are but tears; our pleasures, fevers of the mind; our goods, racks and torments; our honours, gilded vanities; our rest, inquietude: That passing from age to age is but passing from evil to evil, and from the less unto the greater; and that always it is but one wave driving on another, until we be driven into the port or haven of death.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY *adapted to the Capacity of* YOUNG PEOPLE.

YOU have already been informed, page 232, Vol. VI. in what manner and how to discover the Creator in *Plants*, *Flowers*, *Fruits*, and *Trees*. I shall continue this useful instruction by the like *observations* on *animals*; in which I shall observe the order which God followed in their creation.

FISH.

What an abundance of fish do the waters produce of every size? When I view these animals, I seem to discern nothing besides a head and a tail. They have neither feet nor arms. Their very head cannot freely be moved; and, were I to consider only their figure, I should think them deprived of all that was necessary for the preservation of their life; but with these few outward organs they are more nimble, dextrous, and artificial, than if they had several hands and feet; and the use they make of their tail and fins carries them along like arrows, and seems to make them fly.

As the fish devour one another, how can these watery inhabitants subsist? God has provided for it by multiplying them in so prodigious a manner, that their fruitfulness infinitely surpasses their mutual desire of eating one another; and what is destroyed is always far inferior to their increase.

I am only in pain how the little ones should escape the bigger, which look upon them as their prey, and are continually in pursuit of them. But this weak race are swifter in their course than the others. They creep into places where the low water will not admit of the larger fish, and it seems as if God had given them a foresight, in proportion to their weakness and dangers.

Whence comes it, that the fish live in the midst of waters so loaded with salt, that we cannot bear a drop of them in our mouths, and enjoy there a perfect vigour and health? and how do they preserve, in the midst of salt, a flesh that has not the least taste of it?

Why do the best, and such as are most fit for the use of man, draw near the coasts, to offer themselves in a manner to him, whilst a great many others, which are useless to him, affect remoteness from him?

Why do those, who keep themselves in unknown places, whilst they multiply and acquire a certain bulk, come in shoals at a particular time to invite the fishermen, and throw themselves, in a manner, into their nets and boats?

Why do several of them, and of the best kinds, enter the mouths of rivers, and run up even to their springs, to communicate the advantages of the sea to such countries as lie at a distance from it? And what hand conducts them with so much care and goodness towards man, but thine, O Lord, though so visible a providence seldom occasions their acknowledgment?

This providence is every-where to be discerned, and the innumerable shells, which are spread upon the shore, hide different kinds of fish, that with a very small appearance of life are to open their shells at certain regular times to take in fresh water, and retain therein, by speedily joining them together, the imprudent prey, which falls into that snare.

BIRDS.

BIRDS.

We ſee a ſurprizing imitation of reaſon in ſeveral animals, but it no where appears in a more ſenſible manner, than in the induſtry of birds in building their neſts.

In the firſt place, What maſter has taught them that they have need of them? Who has taken care to inform them to prepare them in time, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be prevented by neceſſity? Who has told them how they ſhould build them? What mathematician has given them the figure of them? What architect has taught them to chuſe a firm place, and to build upon a ſolid foundation? What tender mother has adviſed them to cover the bottom with a ſoft and delicate ſubſtance, ſuch as down and cotton? And, when theſe matters fail, who has ſuggeſted to them that ingenious charity, which leads them to pluck off ſomany feathers from their own breaſts with their beaks, as is requiſite for the preparing a cradle for their young?

In the ſecond place, What wiſdom has pointed out to every diſtinct kind a peculiar manner of building their neſts, ſo as to obſerve the ſame precautions, though in a thouſand different ways? Who has commanded the ſwallow, the ſkilfulleſt of birds, to draw near to man, and make choice of his houſe for the building of his neſt, within his view, without fear of his knowing it, and ſeeming rather to invite him to a conſideration of his labour? Neither does he build, like other birds, with little bits of ſticks and ſtubble, but employs cement and mortar, and in ſo ſolid a manner, that it requires ſome pains to demoliſh its work; and yet in all this it makes uſe of no other inſtrument but its beak. Reduce, if it is poſſible, the ableſt architect to the ſmall bulk of a ſwallow, leave him all his knowledge and only a beak, and ſee if he will have the ſame ſkill, and the like ſucceſs.

Thirdly, Who has made all the birds comprehend that they muſt hatch their eggs by ſitting upon them? That this neceſſity was indiſpenſable? That the father and mother could not leave them at the ſame time, and that, if one went abroad to ſeek for food, the other muſt wait till it returns? Who has fixed in the calendar the expreſs number of days this painful diligence is to laſt? Who has advertiſed them to aſſiſt the young, that are already formed, in coming out of the egg, by firſt breaking the ſhell? And who has ſo exactly inſtructed them in the very moment before which they never come?

Laſtly, Who has given leſſons to all the birds upon the care they ought to take of their young, till ſuch time as they are grown up, and in a condition to provide for themſelves? Who has made them to diſtinguiſh ſuch things as agree well with one ſpecies, but are prejudicial to another? And amongſt ſuch as are proper to the parents, and unfit for the young, who has made them to diſtinguiſh ſuch as are ſalutary? We know the tenderneſs of mothers, and the carefulneſs of nurſes amongſt mankind, but I queſtion whether ever it came up to what we ſee in theſe little creatures.

Who has taught ſeveral among the birds that marvellous induſtry of retaining food or water in their gullet, without ſwallowing either the one or the other, and preſerving them for their young, to whom this firſt preparation ſerves inſtead of milk?

Is it for the birds, O Lord, that thou haſt joined together ſo many miracles, which they have no knowledge of? Is it for men, who give no attention to them? Is it for the curious, who are ſatisfied with admiring them, without raiſing their thoughts to thee? Or is it not rather viſible, that thy deſign has been to call us to thyſelf by ſuch a ſpectacle; to make us ſenſible of thy providence and infinite wiſdom; and to fill us with confidence in thy bounty, who watcheſt with ſo much care and tenderneſs over the birds, tho' two of them are ſold but for a farthing?

But

But let us ſet bounds to our obſervations upon the induſtry of birds, for the ſubject is infinite, and hearken for a moment to the concert of their muſic, the firſt praiſe which God received from nature, and the firſt ſong of thankſgiving, which was offered to him before man was formed. All their ſounds are different, but all harmonious, and all together compoſe a choir which men have but ſorrily imitated. One voice however, more ſtrong and melodious, is diſtinguiſhed among the reſt, and I find, upon enquiry, from whence it comes, that is a very ſmall bird, which is the organ of it. This leads me to conſider all the reſt of the ſinging tribe, and they alſo are all ſmall: the great ones being either wholly ignorant of muſic, or having a diſagreeable voice. Thus I every where find, that what ſeems weak and ſmall, has the beſt deſtination, and the moſt gratitude.

Some of theſe little birds are extremely beautiful, nor can any thing be more rich or variegated than their feathers; but it muſt be owned, that all ornament muſt give place to the finery of the peacock, upon which God has plentifully beſtowed all the riches which ſet off the reſt, and laviſhed upon it with gold and azure all the ſhades of every other colour. This bird ſeems ſenſible of its advantage, and looks as if deſigned to diſplay all its beauties to our eyes, when it expands that ſplendid circumference which ſets them all to view.

But this moſt pompous bird of all has a moſt diſagreeable cry, and is a proof, that with a very ſhining outſide, there may be but a ſorry ſubſtance within, little gratitude, and a great deal of vanity.

In examining the feathers of the reſt, I find one thing very ſingular in thoſe of the ſwans, and other river fowls, for they are proof againſt the water, and continue always dry, and yet our eyes do not diſcover either the artifice or difference of them.

I look upon the feet of the ſame birds, and obſerve webs there, which diſtinctly mark their deſtination. But I am much aſtoniſhed to ſee theſe birds ſo ſure, that they run no hazard by throwing themſelves into the water; whereas others, to whom God has not given the like feathers or feet, are never ſo raſh as to expoſe themſelves to it. Who has told the former that they run no danger, and who keeps back the others from following their example? It is not unuſual to ſet duck eggs under a hen, which in this caſe is deceived by her affection, and takes a foreign brood for her natural offſpring, that run to the water as ſoon as they come out of the ſhell, nor can their pretended mother prevent them by her repeated calls. She ſtands upon the brink in aſtoniſhment at their raſhneſs, and ſtill more at the ſucceſs of it. She finds herſelf violently tempted to follow them, and warmly expreſſes her impatience, but nothing is capable of carrying her to an indiſcretion which God has prohibited. The ſpectators are ſurprized at it, more or leſs in proportion to their underſtanding; for it is the want of light and underſtanding, when ſuch prodigies excite ſo little admiration. But it is rare that the ſpectators learn from this example, that it is neceſſary to be deſtined by providence to diſcharge the functions of a dangerous ſtate, and to receive from it all that is requiſite for our ſecurity; and that it is a fatal raſhneſs for others to venture upon it, who have neither the ſame vocation, nor the ſame talents.

I ſhould never have done, ſhould I undertake to conſider many miracles of a like nature with thoſe I have here related. I ſhall content myſelf with one obſervation more, which takes in ſeveral others, and relates to birds of paſſage.

They have all their allotted times, which they do not exceed; but this time is not the ſame for every ſpecies. Some wait for the winter, others the ſpring; ſome the ſummer, and others the autumn. There is amongſt every ſort a public and general rule of government, which guides and retains every ſingle bird in its duty. Before the general

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general edict, there is none thinks of departing. After its publication, there is no one tarries behind. A kind of Council fixes the day, and grants a certain time to prepare for it, after which they all take their flight; and so exact to their discipline, that the next day there is not a straggler or deserter to be found. Many people know of no other bird but the swallow, that acts thus; but it is certain, that many other species do the same. Now I ask, though we had but the single instance of the swallow, What news they have received from the countries whither they go in great companies, to be assured that they shall find all things there prepared for their reception! I ask, Why they do not keep like other birds to the country where they have brought up their young, which have been so kindly treated in it? By what disposition to travel does this new brood, which knows no other than its native country, conspire all at once to quit it? In what language is the ordinance published, which forbids all both old and new subjects of the republic to tarry beyond a certain day? And lastly, By what signs do the principal Magistrates know, that they should run an extreme hazard in exposing themselves to be prevented by a rigorous season? What other answer can be given to these questions than that of the prophet, *O Lord, how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all?*

The HISTORY *of* ENGLAND (P. 324. Vol. VI.) *continued*

With a curious Head *of Sir* NICHOLAS BACON, *engraved from an original Painting.*

Thus Q. *Elisabeth* was wounding her enemies in the most vital parts, with little or no expence, in *America*, while she, with her watchfulness and superior policy, eluded all their schemes, and diverted all their force in *Europe* to dethrone her.

The *Spaniards*, who had tried all means to raise to her Majesty great uneasiness at home, and shewed a propensity to join with any power to deprive her of her dominions, were no sooner acquainted with the depredations made by *Drake*, but they complained loudly, by their Ambassador, and even demanded restitution. But our glorious Queen, who expected nothing less, had prepared them an answer, no doubt, as soon as the expedition was resolved upon, which was delivered to the complainant, in the following terms: 'That the *Spaniards*, 'by their hard dealing with the *English*, whom they had prohibited commerce, contrary to the law of nations, had drawn these mischiefs upon themselves: That *Drake* should 'be forth-coming, to answer according to law, if he were convicted, by 'good evidence and testimony, to have 'committed any thing against law and 'right: That these goods were laid by 'purposely, that satisfaction might be 'made to the *Spaniards*, tho' the Queen 'had spent a greater sum of money, 'than *Drake* had brought in, against 'those rebels, whom the *Spaniards* 'had raised and encouraged against 'her, both in *Ireland* and *England*. 'Moreover, she understood not why 'her, or any other Prince's subjects, 'should be debarred from the *Indies*, 'which she could not persuade herself 'the *Spaniard* had any just title unto, 'by the Bishop of *Rome*'s donation (in 'whom she acknowledged no prerogative, much less authority, in such 'cases, so as to lay any tie upon 'Princes, who owed him no obedience, or observance; or, as it were, 'to infeoff the *Spaniard* in that new 'world, and invest him with the possession thereof) nor yet by any other 'claim, than as they had touched, here 'and there, upon the coasts, built cottages, and given names to a river, or 'a cape; which things cannot entitle 'them to a property. So that this do-

'nation of what is another man's, 'which is of no validity in law, and 'this imaginary property, cannot hin-'der other Princes from trading into 'those countries, and, without breach 'of the law of nations, from transport-'ing colonies, into those parts thereof, 'where the *Spaniards* inhabit not: for-'(asmuch as prescription without pos-'session is little worth:) neither from 'freely navigating that vast ocean, see-'ing the use of the sea and air is com-'mon to all: neither can a title to the 'ocean belong to any people or pri-'vate persons; forasmuch as neither 'nature nor public use and custom per-'mitted any possession thereof.' Which was all the satisfaction that haughty Ambassador could obtain for the present. And the Queen, to shew her further approbation of *Drake*'s service, ordered his ship to be brought to *Deptford*, and laid up in a dock there, and, as it were, consecrated, with great ceremony, as a monument of so successful a navigation round the world. She even honoured it with her royal presence at dinner on board, and conferred on Captain *Drake* the dignity of Knighthood.

In this same year *Amurat I. Cham*, Emperor of the *Turks*, upon a treaty betwixt *William Harbourn*, an *English-man*, and *Mustapha Beg*, a *Turkish* Bassaw, granted, that the *English* Merchants might freely trade throughout the *Turkish* dominions, in like manner as the *French*, *Venetians*, and other nations did. Whereupon the *English* Merchants, by the Queen's privilege afterwards granted, associated themselves into a company, called the *Turkey* company. This company has since continued a very advantageous trade to *Constantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Angori*, *Scio*, *Petrazzo*, *Alexandria*, *Egypt*, *Cyprus*, and several places in *Asia*, for spices, cotton, raw silk, mohair, tapestries, *Indian* dye, currants, soap, *&c.*

In 1579, on the 20th of *February*, died that great Statesman and zealous friend to the Protestant cause, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*. He was descended of an ancient family in the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, but was himself born at *Chislehurst* in *Kent*, *A. D.* 1509.

It does not appear under whom this great man received the first rudiments of learning; but we meet with him in *Corpus Christi* college in *Cambridge*, about the year 1524: and an author of repute informs us, that he afterwards travelled, and resided some time at *Paris*, as was much the fashion at that time, when the questions of the Queen's divorce and the Pope's supremacy distracted *England*, and exposed the unwary to great hazards, and the resentment of the King and his Courtiers. At his return home, Mr. *Bacon* settled in *Gray*'s *Inn*, and applied himself so industriously to the study of the law, that he soon became eminent in its practice; and so effectually recommended himself to his Sovereign, that *Henry* VIII, in 1546, rewarded his merit by appointing him Attorney-general of *the Court of Wards*; an office which he had the address to keep in the succeeding reigns of *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*.

When Queen *Elisabeth* ascended the throne, she conferred on him the order of Knighthood, and by patent created him *Lord keeper of the Great Seal* of *England*; and it must be noted, that he was the first Lord-keeper, who had all the dignity of a Lord-chancellor granted him; for the ancient custom had been, that those who bore that title had no dignity nor authority annexed to their office; they did not hear causes, nor preside in the house of Peers; but were only employed to put the seal to such writs or patents as went in course; and so it was only committed to the hands of a Keeper, for some short interval. And his not being raised to that high *Title* of *Lord-chancellor*, which office he executed to all intents and purposes, as much as any of his successors, is generally ascribed to his own great modesty, which he retained, in the midst of all his greatness, equal to what the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* had carried with them to their highest advancement.

On

On *January* 25, 1558-9, he opened the Parliament with a long speech, in which he laid before them the distracted state of the nation, both in matters of religion, and the other miseries, that the war and other late calamities had brought upon them; in such forcible terms, as to engage unanimity and dispatch for the security of the nation, and the strengthening the hands of the government. In *March* following, he presided at the disputation held at *Westminster* between the *Protestant* and *Popish* Divines.

But in 1564, having by some means incurred the displeasure of the Earl of *Leicester*, that favourite had like to have ruined him in the esteem of Queen *Elisabeth*, having persuaded her that the Keeper had intermeddled in the affair of the succession, and assisted in the publication of a book written in favour of the house of *Suffolk*, against the title of the Queen of *Scots*. And, though he was permitted to continue in his office, it was very visible from the Queen's coldness towards him thenceforward, that he stood upon a ticklish foundation, and that he was retained through necessity, rather than inclination. However when he was attacked in 1573, together with Lord *Burleigh*, in a libel published by the *Popish* rebels and fugitives in foreign parts, as guilty of treason to his country, the Queen protected his innocence, and, to express her disbelief of those calumnies, ordered the book to be suppressed under the severest penalties. And in *November*, 1577, he wrote a long letter to her Majesty upon the situation of affairs at that time, wherein he observed, that her Majesty's great enemies were *France*, *Spain*, and *Rome*; and that, as these enemies had three easy ways to disturb her, so she had three easy ways to obviate their designs. That the means which *France* had, was *Scotland*; *Spain*, the *Low-countries*; and *Rome*, its partizans in *England*. But that the proper manner of opposing them was, to withstand *France*, by assuring *Scotland* to *England*; to countermine *Spain*, was to concert with the Prince of *Orange*, the most effectual scheme for supporting the Protestant interest, and the new republic, establishing in the *Low-countries*; and, to frustrate the schemes of *Rome*, was to distinguish her own protestant subjects with her particular regard and favours, and to use a just severity against such as were of a contrary party, and were now grown formidable for their numbers.

He died the year following, as observed before, and was interred on the south side of the choir of St. *Paul's Cathedral*, *London*, where a noble monument was erected to his memory in the south isle of the old choir, with this ingenious inscription written by the great scholar, and most celebrated poet, *George Buchanan*, Tutor to King *James* I.

'Heic *Nicholaum* ne *Baconem* conditum
'Existima illum, tam diu Britannici
'Regni secundum columen, exitium malis;
'Bonis asylum. Cæca quem non extulit
'Ad hunc honorem sors; sed æquitas, fides,
'Doctrina, pietas, unica & prudentia.
'Nec morte raptum crede; qui, unica brevi
'Vita, perennes emeruit duas; agit
'Vitam secundam cœlites inter animos;
'Fama implet orbem, vita quæ illi tertia est.
'Hâc positum in arâ est *corpus*, olim animæ domus.
'Ara dicata sempiternæ memoriæ.

In English *thus*:

Think not, great *Bacon*, can be coup'd up here;
The pillar and bright pole-star of our sphere.
The good man's refuge, but the bad man's terror.
Not preferr'd by chance; but solid justice, truth,
Religion, learning, the inmates of his youth.
Nor think him dead, who, by exchange of one
Poor life, gain'd two, and now enjoys a throne
Among the bless'd; whose fame, like incense hurl'd
On flaming altars, hath perfum'd the world;
Thus he lives thrice, whilst this rich marble shrine,
The wardrobe of his reliques, must inshrine
His precious dust, till the whole world shall burn
To cinders, and calcine him in his urn.

Upon taking up his body, in order to rebuild that stately church, there was found fixed on his breast a plate, on which was engraven this inscription:

Heic jacet NICHOLAUS BACON, *miles, nuper custos magni sigilli* Angliæ. *Qui functus est eodem magistratu viginti annos tempore* ELIZABETHÆ *Reginæ, & obiit vicessimo die* Februarii A.D MDLXXVIII. *ætatisque suæ sexagessimo octavo.*

He was well known to our great antiquary *Camden*, who gives him this short, but copious character: He was very corpulent, but of a ready penetrating genius; very prudent and eloquent. He was blessed with a strong memory, and was one of the pillars on which her Majesty's Privy council depended. He was also exemplary in the duties of religion, both public and private, according to Mr. *Holland*. And Mr. *Lloyd* informs us, that the excellency of his parts was set off with the dignity of his person: That the Queen used to say, *My Lord keeper's soul lodgeth well:* That he was never ambitious of his greatness, according to his motto, *Mediocria firma:* That he was not so sollicitous for a large, as for a well-gotten estate: That when Queen *Elisabeth* called at his house at *Gorham Bury*, or, as others write, at *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*, in her progress; and was pleased to say, *Sir* Nicholas, *your house is too little for you:* He both wittily and gratefully replied, *No*, Madam, *'tis your Highness's goodness hath made me too great for my house.* And finally Mr. *Lloyd* sums up his character in this manner:—He understood his Mistress well, and the times better. He could raise factions to serve the one, and allay them to suit the other. He had the deepest reach into affairs of any man at the Council-table; the acutest head to penetrate into difficulties; the most comprehensive judgment to discern the merits of a cause; the strongest memory to recollect all business at one view; the greatest patience to debate and consider; and the clearest reason to urge any thing that came in his way, in Council or Chancery. His favour was eminent with his Mistress, and his alliance strong with her Statesmen. His dexterity and dispatch advanced him to the court of *Wards*; his deep experience made him Lord-keeper. He was the exactest man to draw up regulations in Council, and the most discreet to execute them in Court. When others urged the repeal of the act, whereby Queen *Elisabeth* was declared illegitimate, he was for waving that design, thinking the closure of a festered wound more prudent than the opening of it; and judging it higher wisdom to satisfy the world with the old law, That the crown takes away all defects; than to perplex it with new disputes. His account of *England*, and all its affairs, was punctual; his use of learned artists was continual; his correspondence with his fellow Statesmen exact; his apprehension of our laws and government clear; his model of both, methodical; his faithfulness to the church eminent; and his industrious invention for the State indefatigable. He was, in a word, a father to his country, and of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, his eldest son, of *Redgrave*, the first Baronet of *England*; and of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viscount of *Verulam*, and Lord-chancellor of *England*.

It was not only the loss of this good and faithful servant, but the growing power and artful contrivance of the Papists, that gave the Queen at this time more than ordinary concern. The *Pope* himself, not discouraged by the miscarriage of *Stukely*, as noted before in *Numb.* XLII. sent more forces into *Ireland*, and renewed the bull of *Pius* V and grants a bull for founding a new college at *Rome*, for training up the *English* fugitives in rebellion, of whom, among other things, it was required, before they could be admitted to take an oath,—'That they 'would at any time, at the command 'of their Superiors, return into their 'own country, and be ready to— '&c.

This year also was remarkable for bringing *Robert Parsons* and *Edmund Campian* into *England*, who were the two first Jesuits that ever appeared on the *English* shore. At the same time the

the nation ſwarmed with prieſts and emiſſaries from the Pope, to preach ſedition and rebellion, under colour of adminiſtering the ſacraments to the ſcrupulous Catholicks; and under the diſguiſe of Gentlemen, merchants, artificers, and even in the dreſs and garb of ſoldiers. Which, being known at court, was enough to awaken the attention of the Queen and her Council, who had not forgot the effects of bulls and excommunications, where many were bound by oath, and others thought themſelves obliged in conſcience to ſee them executed: and this produced a proclamation, commanding all thoſe that had any children, wards, or kinſmen, beyond ſea, to give in their names to the Ordinary in ten days, and to call them home within *four* months; and forbidding all perſons to entertain or harbour any jeſuit or prieſt, ſent forth from the ſeminaries of *Rome*, or *Rheims*, on pain of being puniſhed, as rebels and ſeditious perſons. However, this did not deter the factious from their wicked counſels. Seditious books were diſperſed, aſſerting the King of *Spain*'s right to the crown, and his and the Pope's engagements to aſſiſt *Eliſabeth*'s rebellious ſubjects, in caſe they would take up arms to dethrone her. And theſe declarations being backed immediately with the forces of theſe two enemies, which landed in *Ireland*, under *San Joſeppo*, an *Italian* Commander, tho' without ſucceſs, they being obliged by the Earl of *Ormond* to ſurrender at diſcretion, in five days, after he had opened his trenches before the *Fort del Oro*, which they had built; the Queen iſſued out another proclamation, That they, who would not keep within the bounds of their duty, muſt expect no favour.

On the other ſide, the news from *Scotland* augmented *Eliſabeth*'s fears and cares. The young King was now wholly governed by two young favourites, minions of the Duke of *Guiſe*; whoſe whole endeavours were to finiſh the ruin of the Earl of *Moreton*, to engage the King to marry a *Madam* of *France*, and, after marriage, to declare the Duke of *Guiſe* his Lieutenant-general; which muſt have ended in the worſt of conſequences to *Eliſabeth*. The favourites were created, the one Duke of *Lenox*, the other Earl of *Arran*: and *Lenox* ſo managed the States, that he had *Moreton* arreſted at the Council board and beheaded, for being concerned in the murder of the late King; notwithſtanding Q. *Eliſabeth* interpoſed, both with perſuaſions and threats.

Theſe difficulties and dangers, which threatened the ſtate, mightily forwarded the treaty of marriage between *Eliſabeth* and the Duke of *Anjou*. Her Majeſty carried things to ſuch a length, That ſhe agreed with *Simié* upon the chief articles; received the honourable ambaſſy, ſent on that occaſion from *Henry* III, with great pomp and magnificence: appointed Commiſſioners to treat with them finally: The Duke himſelf was permitted to wait upon her: and, on her coronation-day, her Majeſty, being in converſation with him, pulled off her ring from her finger and put it upon the Duke's; which behaviour, added to the ſigning of the articles of this marriage this year (1581) made it generally conjectured, That ſhe had at laſt reſolved to marry.

But it is more than probable, that *Eliſabeth* never had any intention to conſummate what was agreed on in ſo formal and public a manner. Such a treaty was, if ever, moſt neceſſary at that time, when ſhe was ſo beſet with inveterate and powerful enemies, daily plotting againſt her; and was certain, if ſhe rejected the offer, or ſeemed otherwiſe than in earneſt, that the Duke would have immediately accepted of the daughter of *Spain*; by which the number and power of her enemies would increaſe: Therefore *Eliſabeth* ventured to play this bold ſtroke, and to make the brother of the K. of *France* the dupe of her politics; not doubting, but time would furniſh her with ſufficient pretences to delay the conſummation of her marriage, till a more favourable juncture ſhould warrant her final retractation.

Thus

Thus we find that her Majesty, immediately upon signing the articles of marriage, started several objections by her agents at the court of *France*; and, at home, her confidents were instructed to spirit up the people against it: nay, her Ministers, who had seemed most desirous of her marriage, murmured publicly; and her Maids of honour, that were most intimate with her, strove by persuasions, mingled with tears, to represent to her all the mischiefs, which might from thence befal her, as well as the whole kingdom; and to divert her from this resolution. And what furnished the complainants with more substantial reasons, for acting in this manner, was, the openness of the *Papists*, who began already to boast of the Duke of *Anjou*'s protection; for, in contempt of the late proclamation, the nation was suddenly over-run with *Romish* priests and jesuits, who were so impudent as openly to teach and defend the most extravagant doctrines concerning the Pope's power; and some of them scrupled not to own, that they were impowered to absolve every man in particular from his oath of allegiance, from which *Pius* V's bull had absolved the whole nation in general. Armed with these objections, the dissembling Queen knew she could break off her agreement at will. But, as she was willing to cast the blame entirely upon the Duke, her next care was, by acts of severity, and the execution of justice, against those that hoped to be protected by him, to wean his affections, and to make him discover sufficient tokens of disgust, upon which she might the more easily clear herself of any blame in the eye of the world. Therefore she put to death *Edmund Campian*, a jesuit, and three other priests: which convinced the Duke of *Anjou*, and those who attended him into *England*, that they must expect but little comfort in such a country, provided the marriage was consummated.

In this crisis the Queen pretending to be greatly enamoured with the Duke, and even carrying her dissimulation so far, as to cause a man's hand to be cut off for writing a satyre against the marriage, she, after spending a whole night, without taking any rest, amidst the sighs and tears of her Ladies, went suddenly to his room in the morning, and, privately informing him of the dislike her subjects shewed to the match, declared her final resolution was Never to marry. And the Parliament meeting soon after (in the beginning of 1582) he had the mortification to find they took all the steps possible to convince him, that her Majesty had done no other than submit to the inclination of her subjects; by passing very severe laws against the *Papists*, wherein all those were declared guilty of high treason, 'who 'shall endeavour to dissuade the subjects from their allegiance to the 'Queen, and from the religion established in the kingdom, or shall reconcile them to the church of *Rome*; 'as also those, who shall be thus reconciled. Those also, by the same 'act, are fined in two hundred marks, 'and imprisonment for a year, who 'shall say mass; and they, who shall 'be knowingly present at mass, are 'fined in a hundred marks, with imprisonment also for a year. Moreover, 'they who absented themselves from 'their parish churches, on the days 'appointed for divine service, are 'fined in twenty pounds a month.'— Yet, when the Duke departed, *Elisabeth*, to her other marks of esteem and affection, added a present of a large sum of money, of which he was in great want, to carry on the wars in the *Netherlands*, where he had been lately declared Sovereign of the confederate provinces. She in person accompanied him as far as *Canterbury*, and ordered several *English* Lords to wait upon him as far as *Antwerp*, that she might in some measure persuade him, that nothing but the love of her subjects, and the fear of disobliging them, could have prevented their marriage.

By this management *Elisabeth* took off the edge of that resentment, which otherwise might have been expected to follow

follow from the *French* court: for we see that *Henry* III. soon after gave her notice of the Duke of *Guise*'s secret machinations, and martial preparations, intended for an invasion of *England* directly, or by the means of *Scotland*. This obliged her to turn her mind immediately to the affairs of that country: where she so artfully managed, That, without appearing concerned in the plot, King *James* was seized by the Earls of *Mar*, *Lindsey*, and *Gowry*, partizans of *England*; the Duke of *Lenox*, his favourite, obliged to flee into *France*; and the Earl of *Arran*, his other favourite, was also taken and detained prisoner by the conspirators, till it was thought the interest of *Elisabeth*'s enemies was entirely destroyed. And in the mean time a new treaty was pretended to be begun by the Council, for the enlargement of both Queen *Mary* and her son. But the articles, tendered to the captive Queen on this occasion, were couched in such general and ambiguous terms, as, it must be confessed, there does not appear in them any more sincerity, or intention to bring that affair to an issue, than heretofore. However, this proposal from *Elisabeth* served her purpose, to free herself from the perpetual sollicitations in her favour, and, if possible, to put a stop to the continual plots, hatched for her deliverance. But, when the King was permitted to meet the States, and, by seeming to be content under the government of his new Ministry, was permitted to be entirely at liberty, all her politics had well nigh been overthrown by the return of *Arran*, who was a bold, daring man, of no principle, ambitious, and covetous; and who regained such an ascendant over the young King, that, had she not found means to take him off from her enemies, and to secure his interest in his royal Master by a proper reward, he would certainly have cut her out more work in that part of the island, than she could have been well able to manage; especially as she was apprised of the succours preparing to be sent into *Scotland*, by the Duke of *Guise*; of the plots, which were forming in *England* in favour of Queen *Mary*, discovered by some letters to the said Queen from *Francis Throckmorton*, and by seditious pamphlets, which, amongst other treasons, exhorted her very Maids of honour to serve her in the same manner, as *Judith* did *Holofernes*; and of the King of *Spain*'s resolution to revenge his losses, sustained by the late expedition of Sir *Francis Drake*.

Throckmorton being arrested upon the discovery made in the letters abovementioned, and brought before the Council, he at first resolutely denied the accusation; but being shewn a catalogue of all the ports in *England*, that were convenient to land forces at; and another catalogue of all the Gentlemen, that professed the *Romish* religion in *England*, found in his scrutore or desk; he then confessed, 'That he 'had drawn those catalogues, in con-'sequence of a discourse with *Jeney* 'and Sir *Francis Inglefield*, concerning 'the manner how *England* might be 'invaded: That *Morgan*, another fu-'gitive in *France*, had told him, the 'catholic Princes had formed a design 'to free the Queen of *Scots*, and to 'employ the Duke of *Guise* in that 'expedition: That, to gain a certain 'account of what succours the *Roman* 'catholics in *England* might be depend-'ed upon, *Charles Paget*, alias *Mope*, 'was sent into *Sussex*, where the Duke 'of *Guise* intended to land: That him-'self, *Throckmorton*, imparted the pro-'ject to the *Spanish* Ambassador, who 'had been already informed of it, 'and shewed him the ports where it 'would be most proper to land: That 'he, moreover, acquainted the said 'Ambassador, with the names of the 'great men, to whom he might free-'ly open his mind; because, as he 'was a public person, he would not 'be so narrowly watched: And, fi-'nally, that he had conferred with 'the said Ambassador, how to raise 'soldiers privately in *England*, to 'have them ready, when the foreign 'troops should arrive.'

The

The Council desired *Mendoza*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, to come to them assembled; and charged him so home with the particulars of this information against him, that, instead of excusing himself, or denying the facts, he endeavoured to justify those proceedings, by charging the Queen of committing hostilities against his Master by sea: and her Ministers, of labouring incessantly to sow discord between *England* and *Spain*.—A few days after he had notice given him to depart the kingdom; and Sir *William Wade*, Clerk of the Council, was dispatched to *Spain*, to inform the King of what had passed, and of his Mistress's willingness to receive another Ambassador from him: but *Philip* refused *Wade* an audience; and *Wade* returned immediately, without imparting the contents of his ambassy to the Prime-minister.

(*To be continued.*)

A COPY *of the* ASSESSMENT *laid upon every Man, according to his* Estate, *by Order of the* House of Commons, June 18, 1641.

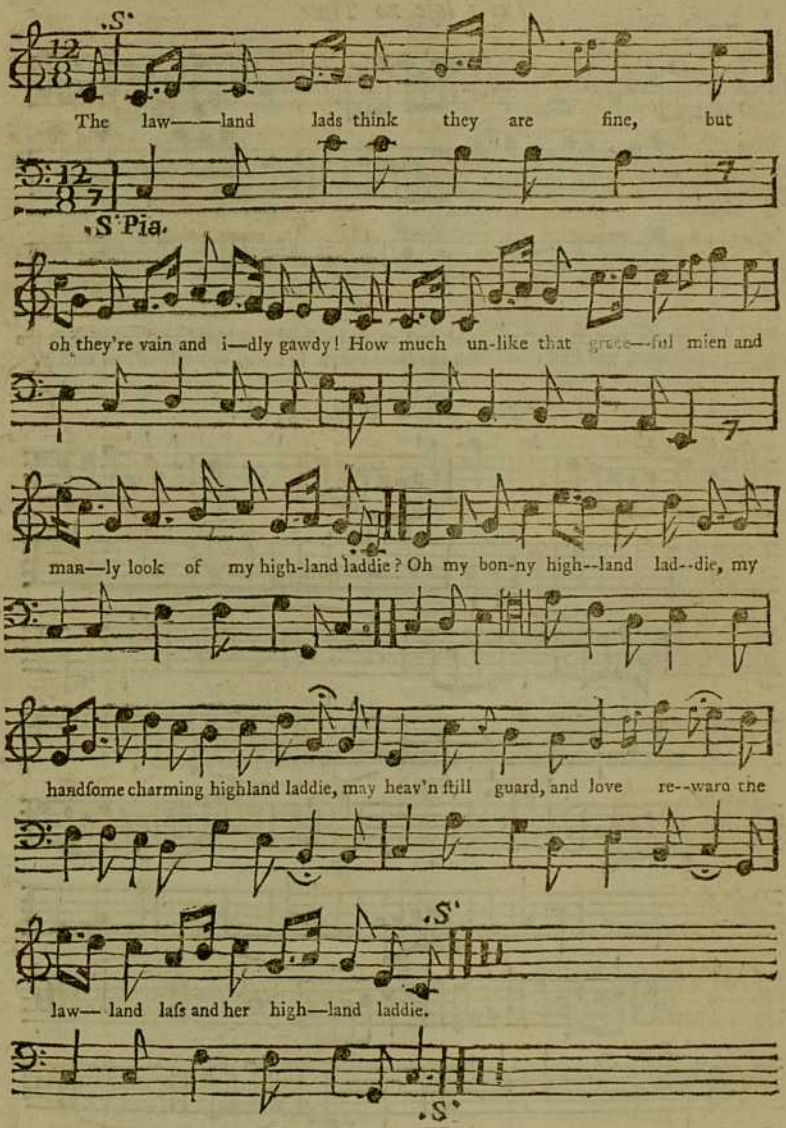
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
DUKES, each —	100	0	0
Marquisses — —	80	0	0
Earls — —	60	0	0
Lords — —	40	0	0
Baronets and Knights of the *Bath* —	30	0	0
Knights —	20	0	0
Esquires — —	10	0	0
Gentlemen of 100*l. per Ann.*	5	0	0
N. B. Recusants of all degrees to pay double.			
A Lord Mayor —	40	0	0
Aldermen, Knts. — —	20	0	0
Citizens fined for Sheriffs	20	0	0
Deputy Aldermen —	15	0	0
Merchant-strangers, Knts.	40	0	0
Common-councilmen —	5	0	0
Liverymen of the 12 companies —	5	0	0
Of other companies —	2	10	0
Masters and Wardens of those other companies	5	0	0
Every freeman of the 12 companies —	1	0	0
Of other companies —	0	10	0
Every Merchant-adventurer in *London*	10	0	0
Every Merchant-stranger, that trades within *London*	5	0	0
Every *English* Merchant in *London*, not free	5	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Every *English* Factor, ditto	2	0	0
Every stranger, protestant, handicraft trade, and artificer	0	2	0
Every papist, ditto —	0	4	0
Every widow a third part, according to her husband's degree.			
Every Judge, a Knt. —	20	0	0
Every Serjeant at Law —	20	0	0
— King's Serjeant —	25	0	0
Every Council to the King, Queen, and Prince	20	0	0
Every Doctor of the civil law and physic	10	0	0
Every Bishop —	60	0	0
Every Dean — —	40	0	0
Every Canon —	20	0	0
Every Prebend — —	20	0	0
Every Archdeacon —	15	0	0
Every Chancellor and Commissary —	15	0	0
Every Parson at 100*l. per Ann.* —	5	0	0
Every other man spending 50*l. per Ann.* —	1	10	0
— Ditto, 20*l. per Ann.*	0	5	0

Every other person that does not receive alms, is above 16 years old, and not otherwise rated, shall pay 6*d. per* poll.

The

The HIGHLAND LADDIE.



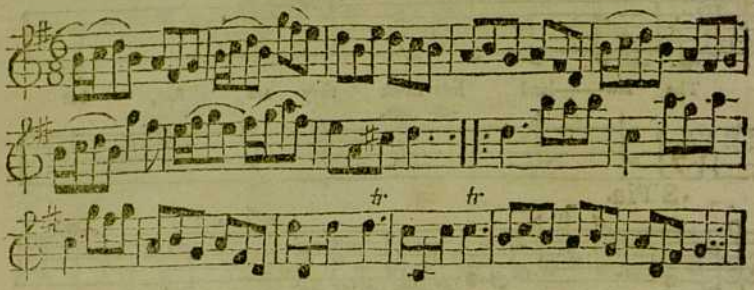
If I were free at will to chuſe
To be the wealthieſt lawland laidy,
I'd take young *Donald* in his trews,
With bonnet blue and belted plaidy.
Oh my bonny, &c.

A painted room, and ſilken bed,
May pleaſe a lawland laird and laidy;
But I can kiſs, and be as glad,
Behind a buſh, in's highland plaidy.
Oh my bonny, &c.

Nae greater joy I'll e'er pretend,
Than that his love prove true and ſteady,
Like mine to him, which ne'er ſhall end,
While heav'n preſerves my highland laddie.
Oh my bonny, &c.

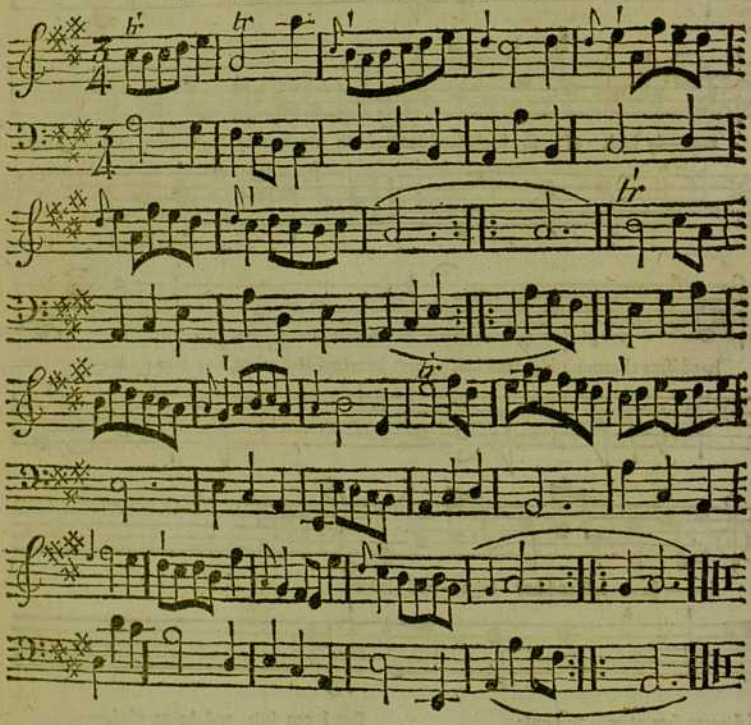
A New COUNTRY DANCE.

Let's lose no Time.



The first couple foot it, cast off, and lead up and cast off ⅃; the second couple does the same ⅃; cross over, and half figure with the third couple ⅄: lead up, cast off and turn ⅄.

A New MINUET.



A RIDDLE *for the Ladies. By* H. T.

TO you, ye fair, who ev'ry month
Our *Magazine* explore,
I now appeal, who never yet
Was known to speak before.
My talents all I will unfold,
My properties proclaim;
And humbly hope, in the next *Mag*,
You'll let me know my name.
Two sides I have, one tender wing,
Some other trivial parts;
But neither head, nor arms, nor legs,
Yet often conquer hearts.

For

For colour, like the circling bow,
I any sort appear;
And what in foreign climes is done,
I can exhibit here.
Sometimes the rising sun I show,
Which gilds the eastern hills;
The feeding flocks, the piping swains,
The brooks, and purling rills.
At others represent the sea,
Where boist'rous billows roll;
And often shew the cunning wag,
Who bottled all the cole.
But you from each indecent sight,
Ye fair, I can exclude;
And hide the virtuous glowing cheek,
Which sounds create too rude:
For that at first I was design'd,
But so with me it fares,
That, now, I'm oft'ner much employ'd
To grace coquettish airs.
The artful belles, to express their scorn,
Have readily the knack,
(Where powder'd fops wou'd Dem me say)
To grace me with a crack.
I often kiss your honey'd lips,
And on your bosoms lie;
But never yet the favour ask'd,
Or broke the speaking sigh.
Whene'er you shine at park or play,
I there am present too;
And——But I think I've told enough,
So now, ye fairs, adieu!

An ACROSTIC. *By* H. T.

MOST lovely maid, ten thousand beauties shine,
In your sweet form, which speak you quite divine;
Soft melting charms, adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
Smile in your looks, and crown your heav'nly face.
Both good and fair, almost from errors free,
Exempt from pride, except where pride shou'd be.
Thousands may boast, yet few have just pretence
To vie with you for beauty, or for sense.
Young, yet mature; tho' lively, yet discreet;
Prudence and mirth in all your actions meet.
If you but speak, we listen, and rejoice;
No music charms like your enchanting voice.
Celestial maid, you've all you can desire,
Old age could wish, or youthful swains admire.
Come then, my dear, and be fond and sincere,
Kind as you're cruel, and constant as you're fair.

An Answer to the REBUS *in* P. 273. Vol. VI.

TO discover your *Rebus* I'm not at a loss,
An *O* is a ring, and an *x* is a cross;
A part of a river a *ford* we do name,
Then *Oxford*'s a city and well known to fame.

R. K.

The FAIR INCONSTANT, *addressed to Miss* N—y G—nn.

OF all the plagues that are a lover's lot,
The greatest, sure, are mutual vows forgot;
Not fortune's frowns with this can e'er compare,
When love's disdain'd, nought then is worth our care;
Great are the risks, that soldiers undergo,
But greater far are those that lovers know;
With glory fir'd, the soldier flies to arms,
But lovers die by fatal beauty's charms:
I, who the frowns of other nymphs have born,
Now fall a victim to *Lucinda*'s scorn.
Lucinda fair, the pride of *Cambrian* plains,
Heard all my love,—and pitied all my pains;
My flame approv'd, with equal ardour burn'd,
A sigh for sigh, and love for love return'd;
Bless'd in my love, I wanted nothing more,
Nor courted fortune for her fickle store,
Monarchs, compar'd to me, I deem'd but poor:
Others may sigh for titles, wealth, or fame,
To me, without her, all's an empty name.
Fame, titles, wealth, with pleasure, I'd resign,
I give you all,—be but *Lucinda* mine:
Whilst bless'd in her, how happy was each day?
Then fleeting hours unnoted pass'd away.
But now, the scene how chang'd, why frowns my fair?
Strephon's no more the lov'd *Lucinda*'s care.
What can it mean? Loves she some happier swain?
Ah! no, the perjur'd fair is sway'd by gain:
Hear this, each stream, and every verdant grove,
Who oft have heard our amorous tales of love.
Is this the fair, who gen'rously reveal'd
Her tender love, which I with transport seal'd?
Call'd she not Heav'n to witness, for her part,
That *Strephon* only shou'd possess her heart?
With joy extatic I receiv'd the boon,
Nor thought *Lucinda*'s love would change so soon.
Think, cruel fair, how perjur'd you will be,
Think Heav'n will punish this your perfidy;
Since sordid wealth has thus possess'd your soul,
In you I scorn a part, without the whole.
Long may you live, in all the pomp of state,
But never know my miserable fate.
In some rude cliff, where desolation reigns,
I roam, nor ever see those fatal plains;
There rue my fate, forget the world and you;
Yet, e're I go,—now take this last adieu;
Farewel all soft ideas of the mind,
Farewel to love!—and faithless woman-kind.

T. T

An ODE *on the uncommon* Phænomena, *which ushered in the year* 1750.

——— *Non ita Romuli*
Præscriptum, & intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis, veterumq; normâ.
HOR. L. II. O. 15.

COME, contemplation! from the cave,
Where nature scoop'd a living grave,
And deign to quit a while thy moss-roof'd cell!
Nor blush to meet the lamp of day,
Which night's dark shadows drives away,
And all our guilty horrors does dispell.

O let us range the world around,
To seek where virtue may be found,
From the poor wretch that does in ashes mourn,
To pamper'd Lords; whom partial fate
Has wrongly plac'd among the great,
But shakes for all alike one common urn.

Lo white-rob'd virtue, from on high,
Casts down on earth a pitying eye,
Where once with spotless lustre bright she shone;
And weeps to see how few have stood
Faithful to her, and dar'd be good;
While *Hydra* vice erects her ebon throne.

Heart-soothing innocence retires
To rural shades, and there admires
With humble swains to find a safe retreat;
So when the muses spread their wings,
From *Tyber*'s to fair *Thames*'s springs,
Smiling they view'd their new sequester'd seat:

But soon the sweet *Pimplæan* maids,
Exil'd from *Britain*'s flow'ry glades,
Wave the light wing before th' ensanguin'd sword;
Our age, disdain'd with crimson dyes,
Aloud to Heav'n for vengeance cries,
And nature's pangs proclaim th' offended [LORD.
Twice at his awful presence struck,
London's proud palaces were shook,
And turrets on her quiv'ring bosom nod;
Whilst Infidels in lust and wine,
Would scoff at judgments so divine,
Lo earth and seas confess the deep felt-GOD.

So when from *Pharoah*'s bondage free,
Israel approach'd the *Egyptian* sea,
In crystal walls the waves astonish'd stood:
While trembling mountains skipp'd around,
The harden'd tyrant's hosts were drown'd,
And felt *Jehovah* in the whelming flood.

Unusual thunders thro' the sky
Roar dreadful, forky light'nings fly,
And in tempestuous eddies bursts the wind;
Now all again appears serene,
No breeze to stir the leaves is seen,
And a continu'd drought the glebe does bind.

The cuckow comes before her time,
And budding fruits prevent the prime;
In the pellucid rivers fishes play,
The angler takes his musing stand,
Deluding with a treach'rous hand
The scaly race in *March*, with flies of *May*.

The trees their vernal honours wear,
And *Flora* decks the bloomy year,
E're *April* suns n's pregnant bosoms warm;
The *Bees*, that with unceasing toils
From breathing sweets extract rich spoils,
Early as in *Calabrian* climate swarm.

With blood-stain'd clouds our evenings glow,
And *Iris* hung her painted bow
O'er *Belgic* towns, while *Cynthia* shone serene;
New meteors in the horizon play,
And fright us with a beam of day,
A midnight's solemn thought awaking scene.

Our herds (tho' innocent of ill)
The air with piercing moanings fill,
The empty stall our public sins arraigns;
Whilst wide around th' infected field
The ruminating crew does yield
To dire disease, wasting our fruitful plains.

What distant ocean has not been
Of *British* woes the purple scene?
Th' unnumber'd dead both *India*'s shores record;
But cease, O cease, these plaintive lays,
See peace her dove-like wings displays,
And stops the deathful harvest of the sword!

O gracious GOD, whose children share
Alike thy providential care,
O yet avert thy wrath! severe, tho' slow;
So shall *Britannia*'s sons adore,
And never tempt thy judgment's more,
But at thy throne in deep repentance bow.

Eugenio.

A Question in Gauging. By T. W.

THREE men *A, B, C*, bought a cask of brandy, the heads of which are unequal; the form of it, the middle frustum of a spheroid and dimensions as follows: Bung diameter 38 inches, greater head diameter 34, lesser head diameter 30, length 50. They agreed, that (the cask being placed with its axis parallel to the horizon) *A* should draw out his part first, after which the surface of the brandy, remaining in the cask, should be exactly 9 inches distant from the bung; then *B* should draw out his part; and after that the surface of the brandy, remaining in the cask, should be exactly 25 inches distant from the bung; and that *C* should take what then remained. *Quest.* How many gallons had each person for his share?

A Question. By John Young.

I Have the promise of a purse of guineas, upon condition I can tell the number, and I have this given: The sum doubled, and twenty more than the square root of the Sum added to itself; this, added to its square, is equal to 194040 guineas.

The

The PROCEEDINGS *in the last Sessions of* PARLIAMENT, *begun on* November 16, 1749.

HIS Majesty King *George* II. opened this session with a most gracious speech, in which he congratulates the Representatives of the nation, with the re-establishment of a general *peace*, and more particularly for its good effects it has had already, towards the restoring our commerce, and raising the public credit. He assures them of his constant endeavours to cement and secure the said peace; and of his resolution to do all in his power to preserve it; and to adhere religiously to the engagements he has entered into.

He then informs them of the good disposition of all the contracting powers to pursue the same good end. But adds, *That nothing can contribute so much to the continuance and improvement of this happy situation of affairs, as the effectual supporting of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of* Great Britain.

He recommends to the *House of Commons* the maintaining the fleet in its full strength, and to reduce the national debt, with a strict regard to public faith, and private property, desiring no more supplies than shall be found necessary, from the estimates ordered to be laid before them, for the security and welfare of the nation; and then concludes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have nothing to desire of you, but that you would, with unanimity and dispatch, pursue such measures, as may be most conducive to your own real and lasting interest. Whatever good laws you shall propose for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging of industry in all parts of the kingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me; and you may be assured, that I shall always look upon the true greatness of my crown, and the stability of my government, as inseparably united with the happiness and prosperity of my people.

On the 18th the *Commons* addressed his Majesty for the same, and received a most gracious answer. On the 20th it was resolved *nem. con.* That a supply be granted to his Majesty; which resolution was agreed to next day, and the *Friday* following was appointed for a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the supply granted to his Majesty. And, the proper estimates being laid before them, the Commons, in a grand Committee, did on the 27th agree, That 10,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1750, at 4 *l. per* man, including the ordnance for sea service, in all, 520,000 *l.*

November 28, it was resolved, after a long debate, and on the 29th it was agreed, in order to reduce the *national debt*, that such as shall subscribe their names to accept of 3 *per Cent.* interest from *December* 25, 1757, shall receive 4 *per Cent.* interest till *Dec.* 25, 1750. And 3 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* till *December* 25, 1757. And that the surpluses of such funds, after *December* 25, 1750, shall be made part of the sinking fund; and then the grand Committee, considering further of the supply to be granted,

Resolved and agreed, That 18857 land forces be employed in *Great Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, for the year 1750, including 1815 Invalids, and commission and non commission Officers, at the charge of 628230*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* And that a further sum of 236420*l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d. half-penny*, be granted for forces and garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, and *Providence*, for the year 1750.

The said Committee, on the fourth of *December*, agreed to the report of the resolutions of *Friday* last, *viz.* That the sum of 293625 *l.* be granted for the ordinary of the navy for the year 1750.

That the sum of 10,000 *l.* be granted for the support of *Greenwich Hospital* in 1750.

That

That the ſum of 197896*l.* be granted for the rebuilding and repairs of ſhips in 1750; and, after ſeveral debates on *ways and means*, it was reſolved, and next day agreed, that *three ſhillings* in the pound be laid upon all lands, tenements, hereditaments, *&c.* for the year 1750.

December 7. The Commons agreed to the report of the reſolutions of yeſterday, in the Committee on the ſupply, that, for defraying the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice in 1750, be granted the ſum of 109259 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* and for defraying the *extra* expences of the ſaid office, not provided for by Parliament, the ſum of 35448 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*

December 8. Ordered that the Committee on the Land-tax bill be impowered to receive a clauſe of credit, and another clauſe to make good the deficiency of the Land-tax for the year 1748, out of the year 1750.

December 13. The Commons paſſed the bills for the Land-tax, and the reduction of the 4 *per Cent.* and three naturalization bills for *Henry Joly*, *Charles Lindegren*, and *Germain Lavie*.

December 19. The Commons agreed to the amendments made by the Lords in the bill for naturalizing *Thomas Abraham Ogier* and *Peter Henry Gauvain*, and paſſed the ſame.

December 20. His Majeſty came this day to the Houſe of Peers, and gave his royal aſſent to the forementioned bills. After which the Houſe adjourned to the 9th of *January* next.

January 12. Paſſed a bill for naturalizing *Engelbert Hake*; and then it was reſolved by the Committee on the ſupply, and agreed to by the Commons on the 15th,

That the following ſums be granted to his Majeſty, to make good his engagements with the Elector of *Bavaria*, 22372 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d. half-penny.*

For ditto with the Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle*, 29993 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.*

For ditto with the Elector of *Mentz*, 80620 *l.*

For widows of reduced Officers, married before the year 1716, 3374 *l.*

For the reduced Officers, and private Gentlemen of the Horſe and Horſe-guards, and the ſuperannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of Horſe-guards, 5117 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*

For out-penſioners of *Chelſea Hoſpital* for 1750, 49848 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

And alſo the ſum of 15,000 *l.* out of the ſavings ariſing from the contingencies of the army in the hands of the Paymaſter-general.

To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to anſwer one year's intereſt due at *Michaelmas*, 1749, at 3 and a half *per Cent.* on one million lent on the ſalt duties towards the ſupply of 1745, 35,000*l.*

To replace to ditto the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency of the additional ſtamp duties at *Chriſtmas*, 1748, 5183 *l.* 17*s.* 8 *d.*

To replace ditto the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors at *Lady-day*, 1749, 5724*l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

To replace to ditto the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency of the additional duties of wines at *Midſummer*, 1749, 7196 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d. half-penny.*

To replace to ditto the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency of the duty on ſweets, *&c.* at *Michaelmas*, 1749, 13361*l.* 10*s.* 1 *d.*

To replace to ditto the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors at *Midſummer*, 1749, 21564*l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d. half-penny.*

For making good the deficiency at *Chriſtmas*, 1749, of the duties on ditto, 39631 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d. half-penny.*

Jan. 16. A bill paſſed to enable *Roger Mortlock*, D. D. to take the name and bear the arms of *Pettiward.*

[*To be continued.*]

A good

A good Method of making Cyder, *communicated by a Gentleman in* Gloucestershire. *See the* Cyder-Mill, *P.* 178. *Vol.* I.

AFTER grinding I squeeze my apples very hard with a strong screw-press, wrought with a capstern, in hair-cloths, reeved or drawn into the form of a circular bag, by means of strings or loops, four or five bushels at a time, in as many bags, with a round board, two inches thick, put between each bag: These boards are made of inch plank nailed together cross-grained. When the apples are one time squeezed, I order the cakes or cheeses to be rubbed to pieces, and ground and pressed over again; and, if this were to be repeated even a third time, it would answer the pains, for it would procure liquor enough to pay the wages of two men for a day; that is, to defray the charges of the labour of your *Cyder*-making. Twelve bushels of apples heaped (which is the usual way of measuring apples) will, by this method, most commonly yield more juice than will fill a beer hogshead: about two thirds of the liquor run out at the first pressing, the remaining third at the following ones: By which method twelve bushels of apples will make a hogshead of cyder, whereas the common allowance is twenty, often twenty-two bushels of apples to a hogshead; so that, grinding and pressing the apples properly, there is at least one third part gained upon all the cyder ground in *England*; a great improvement of this Gentleman's, and justly deserves the thanks of his country.

The Character of a COURTIER *in Disgrace: Suited to the Reigns of most of our Monarchs.*

Ingenium Galbæ male habitat.

HE was born with an aspiring mind, by much too exalted for his quality and his estate. He is determined, at all adventures, to gain the name of a *Great Man*, tho' he should be obliged to pursue the ways and means, to attain that end, which Mr. *Fielding* has accurately prescribed in his life of *Jonathan Wild*. And his dexterity in doing ill made him thought capable of performing admirably well, if ever he came to be employed and entrusted.

He was preferred, for ability, to high degrees of honour and office; admitted into the Cabinet-councils; made acquainted with all the secret wheels, and the coggs of each, upon which the engine of state was turned, and kept in motion; and, by the favour of an indolent Prince, he was permitted to acquire sufficient riches, on the spoil of the subject, to support the splendor of a new-raised family; and even to raise himself to such a pinnacle of glory, that there seemed to be but very few persons between him and the crown; so that nothing was wanting to render his felicity as lasting as nature intended his life, but a heart that knew how to be grateful to a most *magnificent Benefactor*; for this *mushroom* of nobility thought all the favours and honours he enjoyed were less than the reward of his merit. That thought puffed him up with pride, and with such a pride, as is commonly attended with an irrevocable fall, which was his fortune; and at his fall (like that of his predecessor) might very well have been proclaimed: 'Woe to you, the inhabitants of 'the earth, for the Devil is come down 'among you.'

Thinking it too hazardous to attempt an open revenge against his Sovereign, he presently resolves upon secret. He exposes all the weaknesses and infirmities of the court, from which few courts are free; and, where he can fix no real faults, he feigns imaginary ones, and passes them off for current. By this new and false optic, he represents every mole-hill of mistake, in the

the public adminiſtration, for a mountain, as tall as *Ararat*, and as dangerous as the top of mount *Ætna* or *Veſuvius*.—He even multiplies and magnifies the very miſcarriages which were the effect of his own evil counſel.—He amuſes the *freeſt* nation in the univerſe with wild rumours, and extravagant apprehenſions of *ſlavery*, under the government of a Prince, who, in acts of juſtice and mercy, has exceeded all his predeceſſors.—He fills the heads of the people with whimſical fears of phantaſtic Devils (chimera's raiſed in his own helliſh brains) on purpoſe to frighten them out of their loyalty and wits, and, to prepare and ripen them for *Bedlam* and *Rebellion*.—He makes the pretences of *liberty* the ſtirrup to get up, and *religion* the ſteed he rides, in purſuit of his monſtrous deſigns.—With theſe pretences he cheats the innocent; and, promiſing to open their eyes, ſerves them as the apoſtate Angel did our parents in *Paradiſe*; only blows into them the duſt of diſobedience, and robs them of thoſe jewels, *liberty* and *religion*, he pretends to beſtow; and are both much talked of, but little underſtood.—He becomes all things to all men, in the very worſt of ſenſes; perverting the deſign of St. *Paul*, that he may at leaſt delude ſome to be as bad as himſelf.—And, having loſt his honour with his Prince, and reputation with the beſt of the ſubjects, he cringes and creeps, and ſneaks to the loweſt and baſeſt of the people, to procure himſelf, amongſt them, an empty, vain-glorious, and undeſerved name, of, *The patriot of his country*.—And, finally, centering all his hopes in being made the *Little Head* of the *Great Rabble*, he perſuades them to believe, that they are all betrayed; encourages them to ſtrike home againſt the enemies of King and Kingdom (pointing at the faithfulleſt and moſt affectionate ſervants to both) well knowing, that the mighty fabric can never be ſhaken, till its main pillars and ſupporters be, by cunning and ſly ſtratagem, either deſtroyed or undermined.

The Cauſes of Thunder and Lightning, by the Rev. Mr. Rowning.

THIS Rev. Divine and skilful Mathematician explodes the notion of thoſe Philoſophers, who maintain, that vapours are buoyed up into the air by particles of fire adhering to them; and ſuppoſe that from the particles of ſulphur, nitre, and other combuſtible matter, which are exhaled from the earth, and carried into the higher regions of the atmoſphere, together with the aſcending vapours, is formed an inflammable ſubſtance; which, when a ſufficient quantity of fiery particles is ſeparated from the vapours by the colliſion of two clouds, or otherwiſe takes fire, and ſhoots out into a train of light, greater or leſs, according to the ſtrength and quantity of the materials. And then adds,

That we have no occaſion to fly to ſuch an hypotheſis; for, as vapours exhaled from the ſurface of the water are carried up into the atmoſphere; in like manner the *effluvia* of the ſolid bodies are continually aſcending thither; and that we find by experiment, that there are ſeveral inflammable bodies, which, being mixed together in due proportion, will kindle into flame by fermentation alone, without the help of any fiery particles.

[Thus M. *Lemery*, having covered up in earth about fifty pounds of a mixture, compoſed of equal parts of ſulphur, and filings of iron tempered with water; after eight or nine hours time, the earth, within which it laid, vomitted up flames.] Thus alſo mix a ſmall quantity of gun-powder with oil of cloves; pour gently upon this mixture two or three times as much ſpirit of nitre, and you will obſerve a bright inflammation ſuddenly ariſing from it. A mixture of the two fluids alone will take fire; the powder is added only to augment the inflammation.

He gives us ſome other mixtures of a like ſort, and proceeds: When therefore

fore there happens to be a proper mixture of the *effluvia* of ſuch bodies floating in the air, they ferment, kindle, and flaſhing like gun-powder, occaſion thoſe exploſions, and ſtreams of fire, which we call Thunder and Lightening. But,

As to the particular ſpecies of the effluvia, which compoſe this mixture, it cannot be exactly determined; they however are thought to be chiefly ſulphureous and nitrous. *Sulphureous*, becauſe of the ſulphureous ſmell, which Lightening generally leaves behind it, and of that ſultry heat in the air, which is commonly the fore-runner of it; *nitrous*, becauſe we don't know of any body ſo liable to a ſudden exploſion as nitre is.

The effects of *Thunder* and *Lightening*, (which is the thing that moſt concerns us) are owning to the ſudden and violent agitation the air is put into thereby, together with the force of the exploſion; and not to that vulgar notion of *Thunderbolts* falling from the clouds; and conſequently the danger, which may happen from it, muſt be eſtimated in proportion to its diſtance from us; and the diſtance of the Thunder is to be judged of by the interval of time between our ſeeing the Lightening and hearing the Thunder. For as the motion of light is ſo very quick, that the time it takes up in coming to us from the clouds, is not perceptible; and as the motion of ſound is about a *thouſand feet* in a *ſecond*, allowing a thouſand feet for every ſecond, that paſſes between our ſeeing of one, and hearing of the other; we have the diſtance of the cloud, pretty nearly, from whence the Thunder comes.

As to the flaſhes of Lightening, when the ſky is clear and free from clouds; they proceed from clouds that lie immediately below our horizon.

And as Lightening is ſaid to have diſſolved ſilver, without burning the purſe it was in; and to have melted the ſword, without touching the ſcabbard, and the like; our author ſays, the occaſion of this may poſſibly be, that the matter of the exhalation may be ſo ſubtle and penetrating, that as we ſee it happens with *aqua fortis*, or *volatile ſalts*, it paſſes through ſoft bodies without altering their texture, while it ſpends its whole force on hard ones, in which it finds the greater reſiſtance.

See p. 156. Vol. V. where you have the cauſe and effects of *Lightening*, and the generation of *Hail* by another hand.

A FORM *of a* Certificate *to be ſigned by a* Majority *of the Commiſſioners of the* EXCISE *to* exempt *any of their* Officers *from ſerving* Pariſh, Ward, Corporation, *or other civil Offices whatſoever, and from ſerving on* Juries, *&c.*

THESE are to certify whom it may concern, That there is a clauſe in the patent to us from his Majeſty, in the words following, *viz.*

And to the intent, that you the ſaid *William Strong, George Townſend, Philip Ryley, John Whetham, Edward Noell, Chriſtopher Montague, Whitlock Bulſtrode, William Carr*, and *John Priſe*, may be the better enabled to attend the execution of this our commiſſion, and the truſt in you repoſed, and may not be withdrawn from the ſame. WE do hereby declare *our Will and Pleaſure to be*, That whilſt this our Commiſſion remains in force, you our ſaid *Commiſſioners* hereby conſtituted, or any of your *Sub-collectors, Deputies, Officers*, or *Agents*, ſhall not be compelled to ſerve as *Mayors*, or *Sheriffs*, or on *any Jury*, or to *appear*, or *ſerve* at any *Aſſize*, or *Seſſions*, or to bear *any other publick Office* or *Employment*:

And theſe are to certify, that *A B.* is employed by us (an aſſiſtant Officer in the *Brewery*, or in any other branch to be mentioned expreſsly.

Exciſe Office, London, July 12, 1750.] W. S.
G. T.

An Account *of* HAMPSHIRE, *or the* County *of* SOUTHAMPTON.

With a new *and accurate* MAP, *drawn from the* best Authorities.

HAmpshire, *alias* the county of *Southampton*, is bounded on the south by the *British* channel; on the east by *Surry* and *Sussex*; on the west by *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*; and on the north by *Berkshire*.

The history of this county informs us, that the *Aborigines* were driven out of this, and some other places on the coast, by the *Belgæ*, a people of *Germany*; who, having passed over the *Rhine*, and possessed themselves of a part of *Gaul*, sailed over into *Britain*, to plunder and ravage the inhabitants; but, finding their land fruitful and pleasant, expelled the *Britons*, and settled themselves there; and that these new adventurers continued as colonies to the King of the *Suessiones*, whose sovereign *Divitiacus* is supposed to have favoured their expedition on the *British* shore, before *Cæsar* made his attempt: and, as these *Belgæ* were a warlike people, it cost the *Romans* much fatigue, expence, and blood, before they could reduce this tract of land.

Dio informs us, that *Plautius* and *Vespasian* were sent by the Emperor *Claudius* against the *Britons*: and *Suetonius* adds, that *Vespasian*, in that expedition, engaged the enemy *thirty* times; and was in one of them so closely besieged by the *Britons*, that, had not his son *Titus* rescued him from imminent danger, he had been lost: but at length he brought under the isle of *Wight*, and two other valiant people, of which these *Belgæ* are most likely to be one, because their country lies nearest, and just opposite to it.

Upon the decline of the *Roman* power, we find that the *Britons* defended themselves, and repulsed the *Saxons*, for sixty years after their first invasion, under *Hengist*: but they were at last obliged to submit to the superior force of *Cherdick*, the founder of the *West-Saxon* monarchy, who, in the beginning of the 6th century, landed in this county, at *Chardford*, which, the antiquarians say, is a contraction or corruption of *Cerdicksford*, and defeated *Natanleod*, the potent King of the *Britons*, who governed in this part of the isle, and reduced all the southern shore, as far as the *Dunmonij*, to his dominion. And so this county continued under the government of his successors, till *Sigebert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, being a cruel and vicious Prince, was deposed by his Nobles, and confined to the county of *Southampton*, with permission to act the part of a King in that part only: but, he still continuing in his former crimes, they deprived him of this shadow of power also; and obliged him to betake himself to *Andread's Would*, in *Sussex*, for safety; where, being discovered by a shepherd, whose master he had killed, for reproving him kindly for his faults, the said shepherd slew him, in revenge of his master's blood.

The *Saxons* being in peaceable possession of the country of the *Belgæ*, they divided it into three parts, *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Hamptonshire*: but, in the reign of King *Ethelbert*, about the year 860, the bloody *Danes* again entered the land, and destroyed the whole country; in their way they sacked, plundered, and burnt *Winchester*: but, *Osric*, Earl of *Hampton*, assisted with the *Berkshire* men, attacked them in their retreat, routed them, recovered the spoil of their country, and slew great numbers of those barbarous pirates.

This county is in the diocese of *Winchester*, and measures 170 miles in circumference, containing about 1,312,500 acres of land, and 26,850 houses, divided into 37 hundreds, 253 parishes, one city, eight boroughs, which send each two Representatives to Parliament, besides the two Knights for the shire; eleven other market-towns, and 1062 villages, whose inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade, in corn, cloth, cattle, wool, hops, honey, bacon, &c. It lies in the western circuit,

de West from London

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cuit, and pays a fourteenth in the proportion of 513 parts to the land-tax.

The air of this county is mild and wholſome; and, tho' the coaſt is ſubject to vapours, yet they are not attended with the bad effects, as are experienced in other counties, on the like occaſions.

The ſoil is rich, and the county affords plenty of corn, cattle, wood, hops, honey, bacon, and a great abundance of fiſh. The ſheep are remarkably good, both as to their fleſh, and wool; the honey, except that which is gathered upon the heaths, bears a large price; and their bacon is reputed the beſt in *England*. There are ſome cloth manufactures, but the chief are kerſies and ſtuffs.

The principal rivers (and they are not very large) are the *Avon*, the *Teſt*, the *Stowre*, and the *Itching*. The *Avon* riſes in *Warwickſhire*, enters the county at *Charford*, and, taking its ſouthern courſe, by *Ringwood*, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, below *Chriſt-church*.—The *Teſt* ſprings up in the northern part of *Hampſhire*; runs alſo ſouthward; forms ſeveral iſlands at *Stockbridge*; paſſes by *Rumſey*; and falls into the arm of the ſea, called, *Southampton-water*.

The principal towns are, *Wincheſter* city, *Southampton*, *Portſmouth*, *Lymington*, *Chriſt-church*, *Peterſfield*, *Stockbridge*, *Andover*, *Whitchurch*. Parliamentary boroughs, *Kingſclear*, *Odiam*, *Baſingſtoke*, *Alton*, *Alreſford*, *Rumſey*, *Buſh-waltham*, *Fordingbridge*, *Farnham*, *Navant*, and *Ringwood*.

The Repreſentatives for the county are, at preſent, the Right Hon. Lord *Harry Powlett*, of *Eddington*, near *Hungerford*, *Wilts*, brother to the Duke of *Bolton*, and Lieutenant of the *Tower*; and *Francis Whithed*, of *Southwick*, in this county, Eſq;

If we enter this county, by the road from *London*, and ſurvey the northern part of it, from the N. E. point, the firſt market-town is *Odiam*, which was formerly the reſidence of a King, under the *Saxon* heptarchy; and defended with ſuch a ſtrong caſtle, that thirteen men were able to defend it, for 15 days, againſt the Barons army commanded by *Lewis*, the *Dauphine* of *France*, in the 18th of K. *John*, *A. D.* 1216. *David* II, King of *Scots*, was kept priſoner here by K. *Edward* III. and here was born the *Engliſh Grammarian*, Mr. *William Lilly*, who died maſter of St. *Paul's* ſchool, *London*, *A. D.* 1522.

The town is but ſmall, and has a market weekly, on *Saturdays*; and an annual fair, on the 7th of *July*; and another on the *Saturday* before *Midlent-Sunday*.

Baſingſtoke is the next, and a good market-town. It is a great thoroughfare, in the weſtern road, from *London*. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſeven Aldermen, ſeven Burgeſſes, *&c.* and has a great market, on *Wedneſdays*, for corn, eſpecially barley; becauſe its inhabitants are many of them maltſters, and ſome of them the richeſt in *England*; and, of late years, the manufactures of druggets, ſhalloons, and ſuch ſlight goods, have been carried on here with good ſucceſs. There is alſo a fair on *Michaelmas-day*, and another on *Whitſun Wedneſday*, yearly.

Upon the top of a hill in this town, is a curious chapel, dedicated to the *Holy Ghoſt*, and built by the firſt Lord *Sands*, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. whoſe roof is moſt elegantly adorned with painting, repreſenting the Prophets, and Chriſt with his Apoſtles. Here are alſo three charity-ſchools; in one of which 12 boys are taught, cloathed, and maintained, by the *Skinners* company in *London*.

Near this town is a brook, famous for plenty of good trouts, and a ſpot of ground, remarkable in hiſtory for a moſt bloody battle, fought *A. D.* 871, between the *Saxons* and the *Danes*: but it has been more famous, in later times, for the neighbouring ſeat, called

Baſing-houſe, built by *William Pawlet*, made Lord St. *John*, of *Baſing*, by K. *Henry* VIII. and Earl of *Wincheſter*, by K. *Edward* VI. of whom we are told

this ſtory, That, having ſpent his fortune, he went to court upon truſt; and got into ſuch favour, that he ſerved King *Henry* VII. K. *Henry* VIII. K. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Eliſabeth*, in the high offices of Comptroller and Treaſurer of the houſhold, Lord Chancellor, *&c.* being, (as he ſaid of himſelf, when he was aſked, How he preſerved himſelf in favour, thro' ſo many, and extreme changes of government?) not an *Oak*, but an *Oſier*. This houſe was wonderfully magnificent; and, at 95 years of age, the founder left it to his ſucceſſors; one of whom, *William*, his ſecond ſon, and Marquis of *Wincheſter*, made it a garriſon for King *Charles* I. in the beginning of the civil wars. In which capacity it much diſtreſſed the Parliament-forces, by the command it had on the weſtern roads; inſomuch, that it was ſeveral times beſieged by them, but in vain, till *Cromwell* came, with his victorious troops, and took it by ſtorm, and great ſlaughter, on the 14th of *October*, 1645. And the rebels, having plundered it, and divided, to the tune of 300*l.* to each common ſoldier, burnt that ſpacious and beautiful palace to the ground.

And now, before we proceed weſtward, let us view the remains of the ancient *Vindonum*, which ſtands upon the outmoſt point of this county, northward; we call it *Silceſter*; the ancient *Britons*, if we may credit *Nennius*, called it *Caer Segonte*, *i. e.* The chief city, or metropolis, of the *Segontians*. By what he adds, concerning the interment of *Conſtantine the Great*, in this place, he muſt either mean ſome other *Conſtantine*, than the Emperor of that name, who certainly died, and was buried in the *Eaſt*; or, he only intends to inform us, That, according to the cuſtom of the *Romans*, the ſoldiers had erected an honorary ſepulchre or *Barrow*, in memory of their Emperor *Conſtantine*, after his death, and performed their ſolemn exerciſes yearly round it here, in honour of the dead, thereby repreſented.

What we are more inclined to believe, is, That our celebrated King *Arthur* was crowned in this city; and that it was ſoon after demoliſhed, either in the *Saxon* wars, or when *Athelwolfe*, aſſiſted by the *Danes*, rebelled againſt his brother, K. *Edward*, and ravaged all the country, as far as *Baſingſtoke*.—We are told that the walls are ſtill to be ſeen, and that they are about two *Italian* miles in compaſs, and, that out of them, in ſome places, grow oaks, of ſuch a bigneſs, incorporated, as it were, with the ſtones, that they are in admiration to all that behold them. On the weſt ſide of the walls, where it is level, there runs a long ridge, caſt up for the defence of the place, containing about 80 acres of land, a good fat ſoil, now divided into fields, with a little grove towards the weſt; and eaſtward, near the gate, ſtands the only remains of the celebrated *Vindonum*, a farm-houſe, with a ſmall church, of modern building. The ſoil of this town is generally fertile and rich; yet, the huſbandmen remark, That their corn will not grow ſo well in ſome places, as in others. From whence they conclude, that the ſtreets of the old city ran formerly where there is leaſt thrift.

Britiſh tiles and *Roman* coins are commonly dug up here. The common people call the coins *Onion-pennies*, from one *Onion*, ſuppoſed by them to have been a giant, and Lord of *Vindonum*.

Amongſt other inſcriptions found here, we have one very fair, recorded in theſe words:

MEMORIÆ
FL. VICTORI
NÆ T. TAM
VICTOR CONJUX
POSUIT.

And here may plainly be ſeen two *Roman* ways; one leading from hence directly S. to *Wincheſter*; the other carries you W. thro' *Pember*, a thick and woody foreſt, and ſome uninhabited places, till it brings you to a ſmall village called *Litchfield*, i. e. *a field of carcaſſes*; and from thence to the

the foreſt of *Chute*, delightful for its ſhady walks, pleaſant hunting, and plenty of game.

Kingſclear has alſo been a place of great repute, in ancient times; and the reſidence of the *Saxon* King, that governed this part of the iſland. It is ſtill a well frequented market-town, and the capital of a hundred of the ſame name. The market is kept weekly on *Tueſdays*.

In this neighbourhood a little to the N. W. is a village called *Burgh-clear*, at the bottom of a hill: on the top of which is a military camp (ſuch as our anceſtors called a *Burgh*) ſurrounded with a large trench. On this hill, from whence is commanded an extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country, they uſed, in caſe of an invaſion, or danger of an enemy's approach, to ſet up a *beacon*, made of piles of wood, or barrels filled with pitch, and ſet on a pole, which by its flame gave notice to all neighbouring parts to put themſelves in a poſture of defence; and much in uſe in the *Saxon* heptarchy, and during the civil wars. More weſtward at *Weſtwoodhay*, on the very edge of *Berkſhire*, is yet diſcoverable, upon *Corn-hill*, a camp four-ſquare, ſuppoſed to be a *Roman* or *Britiſh* work.

Whitchurch was ſo mean in the days of the great antiquarian *Cambden*, that he makes no mention of it, in his ſurvey of this county. At preſent it is governed by a Mayor, has a market on *Fridays*; and three annual fairs, *viz.* on the third *Thurſday* in *June*; on *Whit-monday*, and on *October* 28; and it enjoys the privilege of ſending two members to ſerve in Parliament, who now are *John Selwyn*, jun. Eſq; ſon of Col. *John Selwyn*, and Treaſurer to the Duke of *Cumberland* and the Princeſſes: the Hon. *Charles Wallop*, Eſq; ſon to the Earl of *Portſmouth*.

Andover, called by the *Saxons Andeafaran*, i. e. *the ferry or ford over the river* Ande, is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of the *Downs*: lies on the weſtern road from *London*, and is not only delightful and populous, but healthy and thriving in trade. The government of this town is in a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-council men: and it has the privilege of ſending two Repreſentatives to Parliament, who at preſent are the Right Hon. *John Wallop*, Lord Viſcount *Lymington*, ſon and heir to the Earl of *Portſmouth*: *John Pellen*, of this borough, Eſq; a *Welch* Judge.

Here is a great market on *Saturdays*, and two fairs, on *May* 1, and *November* 16; beſides *Weyhill* fair, kept near this town on *Michaelmas-day*, which is accounted the greateſt fair in *England* for ſheep; the farmers coming out of the ſouth, north, and eaſt, to buy the *Dorſetſhire* ewes here. It is alſo a great hop and cheeſe fair, the firſt being brought out of *Kent* and *Suſſex* chiefly, and the latter out of *Wiltſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire*. Nor does it come behind any other fair in theſe dominions for many other commodities.

In the road from hence to *Stockbridge*, we paſs by *Whorwell*, where Queen *Ælfrith* built a monaſtery, to expiate (according to the ſuperſtition of thoſe times) for her heinous crime in vowing to kill her ſon-in-law King *Edward*, and to attone for the murder of her former huſband, Earl *Athelwold*, whom King *Edgar* murdered in this place, as they were hunting, becauſe he had artfully impoſed upon him in a love intrigue, and ſeduced this Lady *Ælfrith*, who was reputed the greateſt beauty of her age.

Stockbridge, or *Stokebridge*, is a borough by preſcription, and no doubt was anciently diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of ſending members to Parliament, on account of its flouriſhing condition in thoſe days; tho' now it has dwindled into a low and, ſome ſay, ſo mean a condition, as to have been threatened with the loſs of their charter, for bribery at elections for Repreſentatives, in 1693.

The ingenious Sir *Richard Steele* once ſtood a candidate for this town, and, tho' he was powerfully oppoſed, yet

yet he carried his election, by a ſtratagem, which made all the women of his ſide: Having made a great entertainment for the Burgeſſes and their wives, and after having been very free and facetious among them, he took up a large apple, and ſtuck it full of guineas, and declared it the prize of that man, whoſe wife ſhould be firſt brought to bed after that day nine months. This occaſioned a great deal of mirth, and what with the entertainment, and with the hopes of getting the prize, the good women prevailed on their huſbands to vote for Sir *Richard*, whom they to this day commemorate; and, as it is ſaid, once made a ſtrong puſh to get a ſtanding order of the corporation made, that no man ſhould be received as a candidate for that borough, who did not offer himſelf upon the ſame terms.

It is a thorough-fare on the ſouth-weſt road from *London*, and well provided with good inns; but the market is declined. However, here are ſtill kept two fairs, one on the 29th of *June*; the other on *Holy Thurſday*: and it is governed by a Bailiff, who is generally an inn-keeper, or ſome dependant on him, who is the returning officer: The preſent Repreſentatives are *Daniel Boone*, of *Rookſneſs* in *Surry*, Eſq; Groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince of *Wales*; and *William Chetwynd*, jun. of *Hazelor* near *Litchfield*, Eſq; Inſpector of the plays.

Rumſey, the next market-town, and direct ſouth from *Stockbridge*, is a large and ancient town, in the road from *Southampton* to *Saliſbury*: and known in the time of the *Saxons* by the name of *Rurſeg*. The church is the remains of a nunnery buſlt here by King *Edgar*; in which King *Stephen* did afterwards ſhut up his only daughter and heir, Princeſs *Mary*; who, by conſent, at the time ſhe was Abbeſs thereof, ſuffered *Matthew* of *Alſace*, ſon to the Earl of *Flanders*, to convey her away privately, and was married to him. But the church purſued him with ſuch thundering ſentences, that he was obliged to reſtore her to her convent, after he had got two daughters out of her. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſix Aldermen, and twelve Burgeſſes. Here are many wealthy clothiers; a good market on *Saturdays* weekly, and fairs on *Eaſter-Monday*, the 15th of *Auguſt*, and on the feſtival of St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*.

Hence paſſing over the *Teſt*, we arrive at that monument of *William* the Conqueror's arbitrary power and tyranny, called *New Foreſt*; a name that tract of land ſtill retains, tho' it was laid waſte in the year 1080, the 14th year of his reign; of which *Walter Mapes*, who wrote in the next age, has delivered this account: 'The 'Conqueror took away much land from 'God and men, and converted its 'uſe to wild beaſts and the ſport of 'dogs, demoliſhing *thirty-ſix* mother 'churches, and driving away the 'inhabitants of many villages and 'towns; meaſuring together fifty miles 'in compaſs.' For which ſome have called him *the father of wild beaſts*.—And they further remark, That two of the *Conqueror*'s own children were killed in this foreſt; *Richard*, his ſecond ſon, who was gored to death by a deer; and *William Rufus*, then King, who was ſhot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, accidentally, in purſuit of his game; beſides his grandſon *Henry*, ſon of his eldeſt ſon *Robert*, who, eagerly following his ſport, was entangled by the boughs, and, like *Abſalom*, hung till he died.

In this foreſt, we are told, are ſtill continued *nine* walks; that there is a keeper to each of them. It has a Lord-warden, two Rangers, and a bow-bearer, belonging to it.

The firſt place in this tract, that paſſes under our inſpection, is *Malwood* caſtle, whoſe area, or platform is almoſt ſquare, and on its banks, or works, which are ſingle and not very large, are ſeveral oak-trees; among which they pretend to ſhew the very tree, on which Sir *Walter Tyrrel*'s arrow glanced, when he ſhot the King.

Near

Near this castle King *John* founded a small monastery, called *Beaulieu*, i.e. *a pretty place*, from its pleasant situation; and granted it a privilege above that of the *Mosaic* cities of refuge: forasmuch as he made it an *Asylum*, or place of refuge, not only for those who had slain a person unwillingly, but for the most bloody murderers and traitors, that fled thither for protection.

This large tract of ground, called *the forest*, lying many ages open and unguarded, near the *British* channel, was much exposed to the invasion of foreign enemies; which consideration induced *Henry* VIII. to build several castles on its borders, next the sea, for its defence, amongst which the first is

Hurst-castle, built on that neck of land, which, running fartheft into the sea, makes the shortest passage into the *Isle of Wight*. It commands the sea on every side: and the historian *Heath* informs us, That it stands a mile and a half in the sea, upon a beach full of mud and stinking oar at low tides; having no fresh water within two or three miles of it; so cold, foggy, and noisom, that the very guards cannot stand it, without frequently shifting their quarters. Yet this was the prison in which *Cromwell* ordered Colonel *Corbet* to lodge King *Charles* I, when it was resolved to persecute him unto death. *See* Vol. VI. p. 257. In this castle is always a garrison commanded in chief, by a Governor.

The same King *Henry* VIII. on the outmost edge of the forest westward, on the mouth of the *Stour* and *Avon*, on what is commonly called *Hampton-water*, built another called *Calshot-castle*, which without reason is supposed to be a corruption of *Caldshore*. This castle also has its governor and garrison, which with the other castles of St. *Andrew* and *Netley*, on the east side of the bay effectually secure that port from any sudden attack by sea.

[*To be continued.*]

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XVII.

A Letter to a young Gentleman, having obtained a considerable Command in the English *Army.*

I Do highly approve the resolution you have taken, to serve his Majesty in the wars, if any happen, it being a duty which every good subject owes him, especially the gentry, who derive all their streams of honour from that original fountain: But it may possibly seem strange, that, while all the rest of your friends are congratulating your good fortune, in the preferment proferred you, I only shew myself dissatisfied. I will assure you, I am so far from envying your promotion, that no man living does more heartily desire it than myself; it is the reality of my friendship makes me jealous, that preferment is arrived at your port, before you are ready, before you are fit for it: It is no small or trivial matter which he undertakes who receives a commission from the King, how light soever you and other young Gentlemen think of it; and I should not be worthy of any place in your esteem, if I did not deal very candidly and plainly with you. And in the first place I will tell you, *He cannot be a fit man to command, who knows not the duty of those that are to obey him.*

I doubt not but you have read books relating to war, and may understand something of the theory of it; but all the reading in the universe, will not enable a man to perform well the meanest of the mechanic arts; we usually allow seven years experience for attaining the skill to make shoes, &c. and do you believe that the military science (upon the success whereof depends the safety, or the ruin, the standing or falling of towns and cittadels, kingdoms and empires) is to be learned amidst the softnesses and ease of courts, and rich cities, and reposing on the laps of ladies; or by the imperfect ideas of a battle, and a siege represented

presented in a play? or at best by a little superficial reading of commentaries? No, the art of war is to be attained by other methods and means more studious, more laborious, more manly; and, if you accept of a command at this time, it is odds that you neither efficaciously serve the King, nor yourself: Not the King, *for the obtaining preferments by favour, without merit, is the greatest discouragement in the world, to men of low fortunes and high spirits, and such, in times of danger, are the usefullest men to a common-wealth*; who having served many years in the wars, and made themselves capable of the greatest offices, shall on the sudden find themselves defeated, by such young gentlemen as you; although, if you come to speedy action, you must necessarily be baffled, and disappoint his Majesty's service, or else owe your success wholly to chance, for which none but fools will commend you. You cannot serve yourself, because the main thing you aim at, is honour: Now you must know, *they lie under a vulgar error, who think to have a great office, or a great title, is sufficient not to make a man honourable. True honour does so much consist in possessing great offices, or great titles, as in the using those great titles, and in discharging those great offices so, as the Prince may be well and faithfully served, and the publick good advanced and promoted.*

Which can never be done by one who wants experience, unless, as I said before, it be by chance, or by the discreeter menage of the under-officers. I will add further, that what miscarriage soever happens under you, will be imputed, right or wrong, to your want of conduct; and the credit of all good service you do, shall be carried away by those of your officers who have more skill, even then, when they do not deserve it. Wherefore my advice is, if you would serve your Prince and your country, as becomes a good subject and a gentleman; if you would bring an addition of honour to your self and family; *let your advancement be the reward, rather than the obligation of your merit.* Content yourself for a time, to serve as a private gentleman, a voluntier, and you will find, that one year's experience in time of action, will instruct you better than twenty years reading without it. It has been always my manner to express my mind freely, and so I do now, when I assure you I am,

Your faithful Friend.

A Caution to the Publick, in relation to the clipping and filing of Guineas.

AS I am a dealer in gold, large quantities of coin go through my hands; and I have lately seen and heard of much more being sent from *Ireland*, (besides what is done in *England*) to all parts, even from *Scotland* to the lands end in *Cornwall*, which are diminished from one Shilling and Sixpence, or thereabouts, to five Shillings, by clipping and filing off the Gold to the letters of all the gold coin, even to the year 1746; at which time, some few guineas were struck with a larger letter, close to the edge round the head, in order to prevent the filing, if possible; and all the gold coin since are done the same. No coin but *William* and *Mary*'s has the letters close to the edge, which are too small, except those of the Years 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, and 1750, the letters of which are larger. There are thirty-six shilling, and three pound twelve pieces, whose value, according to their weight, is far short of what they go for; great numbers of the three pound twelves are so much reduced, as to want eight or nine Shillings, and the thirty-six Shillings pieces from two to five Shillings. Nothing can be a proper check to this wicked practice, but weighing what is taken; and then a Shilling or a six-pence gilt cannot be put off for a guinea or half a guinea. —This, if you please to give a place in the *Universal Magazine*, will be of public use to guard people from being imposed upon by such pernicious practices.

The publick Offices weigh all Money they suspect to be diminished.

The

The Political State of Europe, *&c.*

Leicester-House, June 27. *This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council-men of the City of* London, *waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of* Wales, *to congratulate them on the Birth of a Prince, and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of* Queensbury *and* Dover, Richard Adams, *Esq; the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech:*

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council-men of the City of *London*, humbly beg leave to present our most sincere and hearty congratulations to your Royal Highnesses on the birth of another Prince, and the happy recovery of her Royal Highness.

We cannot at present better shew our loyalty to the King, than by paying our duty to your Royal Highnesses, and expressing our unfeigned joy at this increase of his Majesty's family.

We consider every child of your Royal Highnesses, as an additional security of the people's happiness and freedom; by your examples they will learn the practice of every social virtue, to be earnest and zealous in the cause of liberty, and to maintain our religious and civil rights; may we never want one of your Royal Highnesses descendants to reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people.

To which his Royal Highness returned the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks and those of the Princess, for this very remarkable instance of duty to the King, and regard to us.

The expectations you express to have of my children, are most agreeable to me; may they always be a blessing to this nation, and maintain the liberty, wealth, and power it ought to have.

The city has always shewed so much partiality to me, that they may be assured none of their fellow-citizens can be warmer than I am for promoting their welfare and their trade.

They all had the honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses hands.

July 2.

Constantinople, June 3, *N. S.* The Porte persists in her pacific system with the Christian powers. The plague is broke out at *Galata* and *Peru*.

Lisbon, June 3. The King has legitimized *Don John*, the natural son of his brother *Don Francisco*, deceased; and ordered him to take place immediately after his own legitimate children and brothers, and to be treated with the usual honours paid to a King's nephew.

Ratisbon, June 30. The Ministers of the Protestant powers finding, that the Princes of *Hohenloe* had ordered two memorials, tending to request the assistance of the Empire, against the resolution of the Evangelic body (*see* Page 285. Vol. VI.) they withdrew, as soon as they were begun to be read.

July 3.

Gombroon, February 11. Captain Lisle is ordered to hoist a broad pendant in India, where he is to stay three years, and to dispose the ships under his command to such parts of India as may be thought most for the Company's interest. Two twenty gun ships are to cruize in this gulph and Mocha. Madrass is resettled, and promises to be as flourishing a place as ever. During the time it was in possession of the French, none of the subjects returned, and the town was reduced to great streights for provisions; but, on the news of the English returning there, every body got ready, and, as soon as the British flag was hoisted, they came in from all parts, and in fourteen days time there were Merchants in town that would take off four or five Bengall cargoes for ready money. Admiral Boscawen made it a free port for six months. By advices just arrived directly from Shawrook Shah's camp, every thing is well with him, except the dearness of provisions, bread being at 25 mamoodys the maud sabreez, and every thing else in proportion. He is very good to his subjects, and does justice himself, but is under some small apprehensions from the Ophgoons in Candahor; though, if they had an inclination, 'tis thought they can do him no damage, as they are divided into two parties, one of which is firm to Shawrook; and for other enemies he has none. He proposes in the spring to go to Spahaun, when he will be looked upon as established, but not till then.

Hague, July 8. The Council of State has allotted provisionally a sum of 125000 florins, arising out of the general collection, for the rebuilding and repairing the houses that were destroyed during the late siege of Bergenopzoom, and has appointed three Commissaries in the said town to have the direction of it.

London. Last Saturday, and not before, Capt. Clarke pleaded his Majesty's pardon at the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster, and not at the Old-Baily.

Several persons are brought to town, and more are ordered up, on account of some offences given to the Government, in *Staffordshire*, on the 29th of May last, by singing disloyal songs, and drinking treasonable healths.

July 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of distinction, dated at Genoa, *June* 22.

Our poor Republic is now at liberty to repent of its alliance and confidence in the House of Bourbon, and of not taking warning by past events; since, as often as she has applied to France for assistance, so often has she proved the victim of that Court. France would be glad to have the whole coast of Genoa under its dependance, because by this means the House of Bourbon would be Mistress of all that part of the Mediterranean which lies between the western coast of the kingdom of Naples and the Streights of Gibraltar, and also secure a passage to the Levant. We can perceive, since the conclusion of the peace, what pains France takes to excite factions between the people and the nobility, and also between the new-created nobles and the old ones. 'Twas these factions which formerly almost ruined the Republic, and obliged her to have recourse, sometimes to the Duke of Milan, and sometimes to France, for assistance. The Marquis de Cursay, with 2800 men, is so much Master in Corsica, that the Commissary of the Republic is less respected than his servants. The French General governs every thing, let it be with regard to political, civil, or military affairs. In short, France does not chuse to take away Corsica from the Genoese, but endeavours as much as possible to oblige them to offer it to their Court, or else to that of Spain for the infant Duke of Parma. The affairs of the bank of St. George are much in the same situation, and the French Ministry does all it can to embarrass them, in order to keep the Republic in its present state of dependency.

Last Tuesday at the commencement at Cambridge, the following persons compleated their several degrees; viz.

Doctors of Divinity.

Dr. Morgan, } Trinity College.
Dr. Pettiward, }
Dr. Sandford, Emanuel College.

Doctors of Physic.

Dr. Watson, Catherine Hall.
Dr. Askew, Emanuel College.
Dr. Balguy, St. John's College.

Doctor of Law.

Dr. Banson, Trinity Hall.

7 Batchelors of Divinity,
85 Masters of Arts.

July 6.

Madrid, June 15. The King hath just granted some farther privileges, and new exemptions to our trade. His Majesty appears highly satisfied with the manufactories lately established in this kingdom, which improve daily; and we make no doubt of bringing them to such perfection, that we shall no longer be obliged to import merchandizes from other countries; and to the success of these new manufactories we attribute the difficulties which the English meet with in their negociation for a free trade to the South Seas.

Turin, June 20. The crop of silk has failed in general throughout all Piedmont, and the price thereof is already risen higher than it was ever known to be in the memory of man.

Paris, June 30. The most Christian King, touched with compassion for the wretched condition to which the silk manufacturers at Lyons are reduced, occasioned by the scarcity of that commodity, hath given orders to the East-India Company to purchase, on his Majesty's account, silk-stuffs to the value of four millions, that the manufacturers may be set to work, and kept from starving.

On the remonstrance of the Earl of Albemarle to the Marquis de Puysieux, concerning the incroachments of the French on Nova Scotia, the Marquis absolutely disavowed and condemned the conduct of M. de la Jonquiere; declaring, that he had no instructions from court to give the least disturbance to the English in that settlement, and that orders should be immediately sent him to withdraw his troops, and suit his whole conduct to the harmony which at present subsists between the two nations.

London. A person of distinction is going to reside as head of the *united Brethren*, or *Unitas Fratrum*, in our plantations; as impowered by a late act of Parliament.

July 7.

Francfort, July 9. The Magistrates persist in their refusal to grant the reformed a liberty to build a church in this city.

London. By a private letter from Halifax in Nova Scotia we have advice, that all the inhabitants who have arrived there, at the several embarkations, have houses provided for them; that their gardens and plantations now begin to be pretty clear of timber: and that several small pieces of ground are full of divers roots and flowering shrubs sown with seed from England, and are in a very thriving condition.

Yesterday came the agreeable news from Hamburgh, that the first British jagger arrived there on Wednesday the 8th instant, *N. S.* with twenty barrels and a half of herrings, which sold for 80*l.* the last, of twenty barrels.

There

There arrived the same day at Hamburgh two small vessels from Holland with sixty barrels, for the fishmongers of that city. Had the British herrings arrived the day before, they would have sold for 150 *l.* the last, of twenty barrels; tho', had the quantity been larger, the fishmongers would have bought them.

From Dusseldorp we have an account, that the Duke of Wirtenberg has issued a mandamus, importing, 'That his serene Highness 'having been informed that the procession 'which was made the last year at the castle 'of Louisbourg, on occasion of the festival 'of the Holy Sacrament, had given some umbrage to his subjects of the Lutheran religion; he had resolved to prevent the inconveniencies which might result therefrom, by 'assuring his said subjects, that for the future 'there shall not be any such processions, either 'at Louisbourg, or any other place in his territories; his Serene Highness persisting in 'the design of maintaining the Lutheran religion in the manner wherein it is established, 'and conformable to the constitutions of the 'Empire, &c.'

July 9.

Paris, July 11. The foreign Gazettes, through misinformation, have given frightful details concerning the distemper with which the city of Beauvais has been afflicted for some days. Of between 14 and 15000, which the number of the inhabitants amounts to, only 300 have died, some of whom were aged from 70 to 86. The distemper has not seized any of those who were most exposed, by their constant attendance on the sick. It resembles in every respect that which raged at Amiens between five and twenty and thirty years ago.

The earthquake, of which mention was made some days since, was felt at St. Macaire in Guienne, and at Bourdeaux in the night between the 24th and 25th of May. The shock was very great, but did no damage. It was much the same, at different hours, towards the West and North-west from Bourdeaux; at Toulouse, Narbonne, Montpelier, Rhodes.

But this phenomenon, the more alarming, as it is uncommon in France, has been no where so terrible as towards the Pyrenees. The following account we have received by letters from Pau: On the 24th and 25th of May, about ten at night, was heard, in the valley of Lavedan, a loud noise like that of thunder at a distance, which was followed by a violent shaking of the earth, that continued the space of a minute. This first shock was succeeded by several others till ten next morning. Some more were felt in the same place the following days. A piece of a rock buried in the earth, only a small part appearing above ground, was forced out of its place, and carried to some paces distance. The space which it occupied, was instantly filled with earth which heaved up. A hermit, inhabitant of a neighbouring mountain, relates, that he heard the rocks strike against each other with such noise, that he thought the whole world was *disjointed*, and the mountains were going to be swallowed up. The alarm was so great in that canton, that the inhabitants went to lodge in tents in the fields. In the castle of the city of Lourde is a tower, whose walls are of an immense thickness, which was rent from top to bottom. Almost the whole of the chapel in the same castle tumbled down. In the village of Goncales, which is but at a little distance, some houses were overturned, and several persons were buried in the ruins. The vaults of the monastery and church of the Abbey of St. Pée, of the Benedictine order, were rent. At Tarbis, from ten at night of the 24th to ten next morning, four shocks were felt, each preceded by subterraneous groanings, and the roof of the cathedral was rent in several places. On the 26th, about an hour after midnight, a fifth shock was felt in the same city, which threw down half the wall of an old tower in the place de Manbourget. There were two other shocks the same day between four and five in the morning.

London. The Duke of Cumberland's longboat, with fourteen men on board, arrived on Saturday last in the Downs from the Cape de Verd islands, having on board the silver saved out of the Duke of Cumberland, outward-bound for India.

July 10.

They write from *Amsterdam*, that their success in the *Greenland* whale fishery was never greater than this year, upwards of twenty-seven ships being arrived in the *Texel* from thence, and few of them but brought in five whales, some eight or ten, and several fifteen, besides large quantities of blubber.

July 11.

Hamburgh, July 10. The last letters from *Poland* bring advice, that a body of light troops had surprized and attacked the *Haydamaques* in a wood they had retired to with their booty; that upwards of 900 of the latter were killed on the place; and that the *Polanders* afterwards cut to pieces 200 others, who had concealed themselves in the wood, without giving them any quarter.

July 12.

Munich, July 5. On the 24th *ult.* about eight in the evening, a violent shock of the earth was felt here, and in the neighbourhood of this city. About an hour after midnight another shock was felt, so dreadful, and continued so long, that the inhabitants expected to be instantly swallowed up. But, happily, very little damage was done. The next day we had a terrible tempest, accompanied with such a heavy rain and hail, that the *Iser* overflowed its banks, and laid a great part of the neighbouring country under water, whereby many cattle perished, and the grain greatly suffered.

Ratisbon, July 8. We have received advice, that the subdelegated commission, in the country of *Hohenloe Waldenbourg*, has already begun to establish the affairs of religion upon their former footing. The *Lutheran* consistory of *Pfedelbach* is again removed to *Ohringen*, and the three Ministers, *Knapp*, *Meyer*, and *Telin*, are reinstated in the possession of their posts. It is added, that every thing passed in very good order, notwithstanding the protestations made by the contrary party against the proceedings of the said Commission.

The following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Governors and Directors of the *Royal Exchange* Assurance Company.

William Dunster, Esq; Governor; Ralph Knox, Esq; Sub-governor; James Henckell, Esq; Deputy-governor.

DIRECTORS.

* Mr. Anthony Andre, John Baker, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Ball, Thomas Beckford, Esq; Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; * Mr. John Peter Blaquiere, * Capt. Richard Crabb, Geo. Tobias Guiguer, Esq; * Capt. John Hallett, William Hayter, Esq; Capt. Thomas Hill, Mr. Pendraves Kekewich, * Mr. Charles Lisle, Mr. John Lockwood, Mr. Beeston Long, Henry March, Esq; * Mr. Benjamin Mee, Capt. John Nickleson, Capt. John Pelly, Mr. Geo. Prescot, Thomas Sikes, Esq; Mr. James Cleopas Simond, Mr. Brearcliffe Stonehewer, and Gent Unwin, Esq;

Those marked * were not in the last direction.

London. An act having passed last sessions for laying open the *African* trade, under the direction of nine Commissioners, *viz.* three for *London*, three for *Bristol*, and three for *Liverpool*; on *Tuesday* came on the election, when the three following worthy Merchants were chosen for the city of *London*, viz. Mr. *Richard Boddicot*, Mr. *Robert Scott*, and Mr. *Samuel Turner*.

July 13.

New-York, May 28. A list of *Spanish* men of war and privateers that are designed for destroying our settlements on the *Musqueto* shore, where the *Indians* are all our friends.

	Guns.	
The Fuerto ——	60	Rendezvouzed at *Cartagena*, and are sailed for the windward islands.
The Bizarra ——	50	
The Flora ——	26	
A Snow — —	16	Privateers.
Ditto — —	12	
3 Brigantines, each	12	
1 Sloop ——	14	
2 Chebecks, each	10	
2 Ditto ——	12	
A Brig, of 6 pounders	10	

A Galley, three Craft, and six Galleotas.

London. On Tuesday came on the election for Governors of the London Assurance Company, when Mr. John Hyde was chosen Governor, Mr. John Lewis Loubier Sub-Governor, and Kenelm Fawkener, Esq; Deputy-Governor, for the year ensuing.

Yesterday the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the London Assurance Company for the year ensuing.

* Mr. Tho. Boehm, * Mr. George Chandler, * Mr. Daniel Crespin, Tho. Dineley Esq; Capt. Caleb Grantham, Mr. Tho. Godfrey, *Mr. Godhard Hagen, jun. Mr. Herbert Hyde, * Mr. Christopher Langlois, Mr. Hen. Loubier, Mr. Nicholas Magens, Mr. William Minet, * Mr. Charles Van Notten, Edward Radcliffe, Esq; * Capt. George Steevens, * Mr. Henry Shiffner, * Capt. Richard Shubrick, jun. Mr. Charles Smyth, Mr. Tho. Thomlinson, Mr. Tho. Thomas, Mr. James Vernon, Mr. Lawrence Williams.

Those marked * were not in the last direction.

Wednesday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, there was such a violent storm of lightening, thunder, rain, and hail, that in a short time all the streets were under water, and the hail broke the sky-lights in many places; the gardeners grounds round *London* have received great damage; especially on the *Surry* side. It is impossible without a view to conceive the loss which the gardeners have sustained, and the great misery to which many industrious persons are reduced. In the parish of St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondsey* alone, the damages are computed at a moderate calculation, to amount to four thousand pounds. The misfortune of the unhappy sufferers is so great, that, without the charitable aid of the humane and generous, they must be intirely undone.

Brussels, July 19. Last Thursday, about three o'clock, we had a very terrible storm here, which did the most damage of any that ever happened within the memory of man. It lasted about half an hour, in which time there fell so great a quantity of hail, and so extremely large, that it broke most of the windows and roofs of the houses. All the neighbouring gardens and country also afford us dismal prospects of the havock it has made there.

July 16.

Hamburgh, July 11. By our letters from *Stockholm* we are informed, that about ten in the morning of the 29th past, a fire broke out in the suburb called *Muncklager*, which burnt with such violence that in two hours time a large part of that quarter was reduced to ashes, with the loss of several manufactures and warehouses belonging thereto.

London. Extract of a Letter from Oxford, July 10. This being Act-*Tuesday*, the Doctors and Masters of the preceding year were admitted to their regency, *viz.*

Doctors in Divinity.

Dr. Fothergill, Yates, Dalton, } of Queen's College.

Dr. Rennel, of New-College.

Dr.

Dr. Fry, Spier, Weedon, } of St. *John*'s College.
Dr. Hind, of Christ-Church.
Dr. Webber, Cofferat, Fortescue, } of Exeter-College.

Doctors of Law.

Dr. Blackstone, of All-Souls College.
Dr. Lyssons, of Magdalen.
Dr. Harris, of Oriel College.
Dr. Amphlett, of Worcester.
Dr. Trott, of Alban-hall.

Masters of Arts——71.

By private letters received yesterday from *Petersburgh* we are assured, that the Empress of *Russia* has signed an order for 20,000 regular troops, and 2000 *Cossacks*, to march directly and join her forces in *Livonia*; whilst 25,000 more are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march into *Finland* upon the first notice. This sudden and surprizing alteration in affairs has so greatly alarmed the foreign Ministers, that most of them have sent away expresses with notice thereof to their respective Courts. What will be the consequence of all this, time only must shew.

The *Russian* fleet put to sea from *Cronstadt* on the 27*th ult.* N. S. in order to cruize along the coasts of *Livonia*, &c. in the *Baltic*.

July 17.

Petersburgh, June 27. By an express arrived from *Constantinople* there is advice, that among other considerable edifices which are consumed by the late fire there, the grand arsenal, which contained arms for above 60,000 men, was burnt to the ground; that the first Secretary of the Grand Vizir had been deposed; and that the Seid Effendi was still confined at *Gallipoli*, uncertain of his fate.

Notwithstanding the good offices of the powers in friendship with the Empress, and her imperial Majesty's determined inclination for peace, she has thought proper to give orders for the troops which are on the other side of the *Neva* to unite, in order to be ready, according to the exigency of affairs, either to be embarked upon the galleys, or be employed on land: To keep 110 galleys in readiness at *Cronstadt*, *Revell*, and *Fredericksham*: That the army shall be put under the command of a Captain-General, three Lieutenant-Generals, seven Major-Generals, and nine Brigadiers: To form magazines of provision and forage for 150,000 men for a whole year: And that ten Regiments and 2000 *Cossacks* shall march to reinforce the army of *Livonia*, and the troops upon the frontiers of *Courland*.

Last Saturday the sessions ended at the *Old-Baily*, when seventeen prisoners were tried; six were cast for transportation, and eleven acquitted.

At this sessions eight received judgment of death, thirty to be transported for seven years, seven branded, and one whipped.

The next sessions will begin on Wednesday, the 12th of *September*.

Windsor, July 12. This day were installed Knights of the most noble order of the Garter, by commission from his Majesty, his Highness Prince George, by his Proctor, the Rt. Hon. William Earl of Inchiquin, Knight of the most Hon. Order of the Bath; his Serene Highness Frederick Duke of Saxe Gotha, by his Proctor, Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, Knt. Master of the ceremonies; his Serene Highness Charles-William-Frederick, Margrave of Anspach, by his Proctor Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, by his Proctor Sir Rob. Wilmot, Knt. their Graces Thomas Duke of Leeds, and John Duke of Bedford, in Person; the Rt. Hon. William Anne, Earl of Albemarle, by his Proctor Sir Charles Eggleton, Knt. and the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Granville, in person.

July 18.

London. The Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, having considered the petition relating to *Bartholomew* fair, have ordered the said fair to be suppressed for the future.

By a private letter from *Cambridge* we have advice, that on Monday last, about nine o' clock in the morning, there was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a heavy rain, which lasted till ten o'clock at night. During the storm several balls of fire were seen in the air, one of which burst on the steeple of St. *Ive*'s church, in *Huntingdon*, and split it from top to bottom; it also burnt down a house, and did great damage to a large malting.

July 20.

Rome, July 3. A congregation has been lately held in the presence of the *Pope* upon the affair of *Hohenloe*. His holiness's Nuncio's in the Courts of *Germany* have represented the thing as of very great consequence to the Roman Catholic party, because of the superiority which the evangelical party has had therein. The *Pope* therefore, as chief of the visible church, has resolved to send briefs to the Catholic Princes of the Empire, to exhort them to support with vigour the rights of their communion, and to prevent that any wound be given it by the affair in question.

Rome, July 4. The last letters from *Spain* advise, that his Catholic Majesty has resolved to establish Courts there, to decide all ecclesiastical affairs, without appeal to the holy see. His Catholic Majesty has also forbid all sollicitations to this Court, for obtaining benefices that become vacant in *Spain*, and has ordered them to apply only to his Council. This news somewhat embarrasses the Ministers of the holy see, who are determined to make representations to the Court of *Spain* upon this subject.

Paris, July 24. It has been so excessive hot here for this week past, that last Monday

seven

ſeven ſoldiers of the *French* and *Swiſs* Guards, that were that day relieved from the Queen's Guard at *Verſailles*, were ſo much overcome by the heat of the ſun, that they died in a few hours, notwithſtanding all the aſſiſtance that could be given them. Several others are alſo very ill, occaſioned by the extraordinary heat of the weather.

July 21.

Paris A-la-main, July 2. Letters from *Genoa* adviſe, that the Government has begun to impoſe upon all foreigners eſtabliſhed, and who merchandize there, very burthenſome taxes, and gives them no more than three days to pay them; and, in caſe of refuſal, to be ſubject to military execution. The foreign Miniſters have ſtrongly oppoſed this regulation, as being contrary to the laws of free ports; but no body being willing to expoſe themſelves to have ſoldiers quartered upon them at diſcretion, many, notwithſtanding being forbid by their protectors, have begun to pay theſe taxes.

Malta, June 8. Laſt *Saturday* being the anniverſary of the happy diſcovery of the horrid conſpiracy that was to have extirpated the Knights of our order, and put this iſland into the hands of the *Turks*, the ſame was kept as a day of ſolemn thankſgiving. The following diſcovery, which was made but a few days before, contributed not a little to make us earneſt and fervent in our prayers on that occaſion. A man that was employed in rubbing the floors of the Grand Maſter's apartments, having found a bundle of old papers lying in a window, flung it into the fire; and an exceſſive ſtench filling the room at the ſame inſtant, immediately gave riſe to ſome ſuſpicions. To clear up the matter, the papers were quickly taken out of the fire, and having been inſpected by ſkilful perſons, were found to contain a moſt ſubtil poiſon; upon which the Government thought it expedient to make farther inquiry into the affair, and immediately ordered a ſlave to be taken up, whoſe office was to ſpread the Grand Maſter's table. This fellow being put to the rack, confeſſed that he had received this poiſon from the Baſhaw of *Rhodes*, with directions to convey ſome of it into his Eminency's cup, on the day that the plot was to have been carried into execution. At the ſame time he impeached ſeveral other ſlaves, ſome dead, ſome living, who had been charged with the ſame commiſſion; among whom were three aſſiſtants to the Grand Maſter's head cook, who were likewiſe immediately taken into cuſtody. Since this diſcovery the Baſhaw of *Rhodes* is cloſer confined than before, and it will probably haſten the puniſhment which he has but too well deſerved.

July 22.

London. We are aſſured, that letters have been received from Mr. *Grenville*, Governor of *Barbadoes*, importing, that the Commandant of *Martinico* had at length agreed to the evacuation of the four neutral iſlands, and that it was already begun when theſe letters came away.

Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, &c.

BORN. A ſon to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Carpenter. A ſon to —— Tilſon, Eſq.

MARRIED. The Rev. Mr. Will. Herring to Miſs Eliz. Cotton of Norwich. The Rev. Mr. Atkins, of Brampton, Norfolk, to Miſs Miles. Mr. John Frankland, of Nine-elms, aged 80, to Mrs. Holderneſs, aged 75. The Rev. Dr. Coates, Dean of Liſmore, to Mrs. Holland.

DIED. Leonard Gale, of Crabbets, Eſq; worth 100,000 l. The Rev. Mr. Joſhua Jennings, Rect. of Arrow, Warwickſhire. The Rev. Mr. Breeſe, Rect. of Hingham, Norfolk. Sir Iſaac Hilton, Knt. Rich. Middleton, Eſq. John Boſanquet, a French refugee, and Italian Merchant, worth 100,000 l. moſt of it ſaved by frugality. Mr. John Bowlton, of Mary-le-bon, worth 15000 l. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Chandler, Lord Biſhop of Durham. Mrs. Fowke, Wife of Edward Fowke, Eſq; a Gentleman lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies.

PREFERRED. The Rev. Tho. Beſt, to the Rect. of Ruſhock. The Rev. Mr. Rich. Oſwin, to the Vic. of Little Port, Ely. The Rev. Mr. Coldcall, to the rect. of Aſhburnham, Suſſex. The Rev. Mr. Rewcaſtle, to the rect. of Aſhby cum Fenby, Lincolnſhire. The Rev. Mr. Egerton, to the deanery of Hereford. The Rev. Mr. Henry Cloſe, to the rect. of Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk. The Rev. Mr. Francis Muriel, Rect. of Rucking, and Vicar of Petling, in Rumney-marſh. The Rev. Charles Soan, to the vic. of Hartlip, Kent. Rev. Mr. John Hemming, to the rect. of Wattorden, and vic. of Holckham, Norfolk. The Rev. Mr. John Butler, to the rect. of Fyfield, Wilts. The Rev. Mr. Benj. Field, to the rect. of Middletown cum Aſhton Subege, Glouceſterſhire.

PROMOTED. Henry Read and Lancelot Harriſon, Eſqrs. to the office of Comptroller of the petty cuſtoms in the port of London, and keeper of the ſeal called the Cocquett. John Windham Bowyer, Eſq; to be a Commiſſioner of the exciſe.

B—KR—TS. John Portlock, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, hoſier. Seth Ward, of Burton upon Trent, Merchant. Ralph Higginſon, of Northwich, in the county of Cheſter, Merchant. Joſeph Ogborn, of Bridgwater, Somer-

Somerset, whip-maker. Francis Smith, of Watling-street, linnen-draper. John Chamberlain, of Shoreditch, linnen-draper. John Hemington, late of Oundle, in Northampton-shire, mercer. Richard Bowell, late of the parish of St. John Southwark, in the county of Surry, cooper. John Holding, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler. Carsten Dirs, of the parish of St. George in the East, sugar-refiner. Edmund Bourne, late of Sunderland, Merchant. David Smith, of Portsmouth-common, linnen-draper. Bernard Pooley, of Norwich, woollen-draper. William Waldron, of Winchester, maltster and carrier. Andrew Pringle, late of Fen-court, in Fenchurch-street, London, Merchant. Andrew Mounsher, of Portsmouth, sail-maker.

FIRES. At the turpentine-house near Wood's-close, which did great damage. At Tottenham-court, which entirely burnt down the barnes and hay-ricks of Mr. Lewis. At the White-lion, in Acton-Turvil, Gloucestershire, which consumed the house and all the goods, *&c.* and a girl of eleven years of age, the daughter of Tim. Swain, of Hampton. At the Orkney-arms inn, near Maidenhead, which burnt great part of the house; it began in the stables.

BOOKS published in JULY.

A New method of learning the Italian tongue. Translated from the French. Nourse, 4 s. 6 d.

The Universal Magazine, six Vols. Hinton, 1 l. 7 s. 6 d.

Considerations on the determination of a scrutiny for the city and liberty of Westminster. Barnes, 6 d.

An essay on Fevers and their various kinds, as depending on different constitutions of the blood, *&c.* By John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. Austen.

A dissertation on 2 Pet. i. 19. In which is shewn, First, That the interpretation of this passage in the apostle, as it is proposed by the author of the grounds and reasons of the Christian religion, is not probably the sense of the author, *&c.* By Tho. Ashton, M. A. Tonson and Draper, 1 s. 6 d.

The creation the ground-work of revelation, and revelation the language of nature. Wilson, 1 s.

The female soldier, or, The life and adventures of Hannah Snell. Walker, 1 s.

Observations on the conduct and character of Judas Iscariot. In a letter to a clergyman. Wilson, 6 d.

A scheme for a general comprehension of all parties in religion. Henry, 6 d.

Distress, a poetical essay; humbly inscribed to the Rt Hon. John Earl of Radnor. By Cornelius Arnold. Swan, 1 s.

The Ordinary of Newgate's account. Corbett.

Reflections on love and marriage. By Philopaidon. Buckland, 1 s.

An authentic account of the proceedings in law and equity, between William Barnesly, Esq; plantiff, and Mansell Powell, Esq; and others, defendants. Sandby, 2 s. 6 d.

A letter to Dr. Abraham Johnson, on his new scheme for the propagation of the human species. Cooper, 1 s.

The funeral of infidelity; or infidels in their separate state. Fox, 1 s. 6 d.

Science, an epistle, on its decline and revival. Owen, 1 s.

The Merchants public counting-house, or new mercantile institution. By Malachy Postlethwayt, Esq. Knapton.

An ode on martial virtue, to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Ligonier. Cooper, 6 d.

A manual for common christians, or plain reasons for infant baptism. Cooper, 6 d.

A sermon in defence of the liturgy. By Isaac Priest. Clarke, 6 d.

A letter of consolation and counsel to the good people of England, on account of the late earthquakes. Cooper, 6 d.

Christian education of children. By Will. Willets. Griffith, 1 s.

The theory of the distemper amongst the horned cattle. By Litton. Owen, 6 d.

Prices of Corn at Bear Key.

Wheat — —	28 s. to 31 s. 6 d.
Barley — —	15 s. to 16 s. 6 d.
Malt Pale, ——	17 s. to 21 s. 6 d.
Ditto Brown ——	16 s. to 17 s.
Boilers — —	16 s. to 17 s.
Beans ——	16 s. to 18 s.
Oats ——	15 s. to 16 s.
Hops —	5 l. to 6 l. 10 s. C.

Course of the EXCHANGE, &c.

London, Friday July 27, 1750.

Amsterdam —	35 4
Ditto at Sight —	35 a 1
Rotterdam —	35 4
Antwerp ——	No price.
Hamburgh ——	33 10 2 Us.
Paris 1 day's date	31 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ditto 2 usance —	31 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bourdeaux ditto —	31 a $\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz ——	38 $\frac{3}{8}$
Madrid ——	38 $\frac{7}{8}$
Bilboa ——	38 $\frac{7}{8}$
Leghorn ——	48 $\frac{3}{8}$
Venice ——	50 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lisbon ——	5 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{8}$
Porto ——	5 s. 4 d. $\frac{3}{4}$
Dublin ——	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *June* 27, to *July* 27, inclusive, 1750, first subscribed.

N. B. *The second subscribed have generally fell* 1 ½ *per Cent. below these.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	4 *per* Cent. B. 1746.	1747, 1748, and 1749.	3 *per* Cent. Annu.	B. Circulation pr.	India Bonds præm.
28	134	188	—	104½	—	—	103¼	—	4l 17s 6d	28s a 29s
29	133⅞	187½	—	104½	—	—	103½	—	4l 17s 6d	28s a 29s
2	133¾	—	—	104½	—	—	103⅝	—	5l.	28 s.
3	133⅞	187¼	112⅜	104⅝	—	—	103½	—	—	28s a 27s
4	—	187½	—	104¾	—	—	—	—	—	27 s.
5	133¾	—	—	104⅝	—	—	—	—	—	27s a 26s
6	—	187¼	—	—	—	—	103⅜	—	—	24s a 25s
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	103½	—	—	25 s.
9	—	—	—	104¾	—	—	—	—	—	25s a 26s
10	133⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	101⅜	5l 2s 6d	—
11	133½	—	—	—	—	—	103⅝	101½	—	27s a 28s
12	133⅜	187	—	104⅞	—	—	103½	—	—	28s a 29s
13	134	—	112⅝	104¾	—	—	—	101⅝	—	28s a 27s
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	103⅝	—	—	28 s.
16	—	187¼	—	104⅞	—	—	—	101½	—	27s a 28s
17	133¾	187	112½	—	—	—	—	101⅝	—	27s a 26s
18	134	—	—	105	—	—	—	101⅛	—	25s a 26s
19	133⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 s.
20	134	—	—	104⅞	—	—	—	100¼	—	25s a 24s
21	—	—	—	105	—	—	103¾	100½	—	24s a 25s
23	—	183	—	—	—	—	103⅝	100⅛	—	—
24	133⅞	183¼	—	—	—	—	103¾	99⅞	5l 5s.	25s a 26s
25	134⅛	—	—	104⅞	—	—	—	100	—	—
26	134¼	184	112¼	104⅞	103½	103⅜	103¾	100⅛	5l. 5s.	26s a 27s
27	134 a ½	184	112¼	104⅞	103½	102⅞	103¾	100 a ⅛	5l. 5s.	26s a 27s

South-Sea Stock, transfer Books open, 6th August, pay the Dividend, 9th August 2 per Cent. Cocheneal 14 s. per ℔. Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 1 d. Ditto in Bars 3 l. 17 s. 10 d ½. Pil. Pcs. of Eight, 5 s. 3d. ¾. Ditto Small 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Mexico 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Ditto Small 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Sil. in Bars 5 s. 4 d. ½.

BILLS *of Mortality from June* 25, *to July* 24, 1750.

Christ.	Males	718	1433
	Femal.	715	
Buried	Males	971	1918
	Femal.	957	
Died under 2 Years old			590
Between 2 and 5			142
5 and 10			80
10 and 20			76
20 and 30			181
30 and 40			215
40 and 50			243
50 and 60			154
60 and 70			135
70 and 80			70
80 and 90			26
90 and 100			6
			1918

Buried		
Within the walls		132
Without the walls		425
In *Mid.* and *Surry*		874
City & Sub. *West.*		487
		1918

Weekly *June* 26.		330
July 3.		343
10.		336
17.		553
24.		356
		1918

The assize of bread set forth by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, *July* 24, 1750, to take place the *Thursday* following.

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.

Houshold Peck Loaf 1s. 3d. 3f.

14 s. per ℔. Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 1 d. Ditto in Bars 3 l. 17 s. 10 d ½. Pil. Pcs. of Eight, 5 s. 3d. ¾. Ditto Small 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Mexico 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Ditto Small 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Sil. in Bars 5 s. 4 d. ½.

lowing.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.
Houſhold Peck Loaf 1s. 3d. 3f.

The Art of STOCKING-FRAME-*WORK-KNITTING.*

Engrav'd for the Universal Magazine 1750. for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard LONDON.

ORK-KNITTING.

Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard LONDON.

The Art *of* Stocking-frame-work Knitting.

With an exact Representation *of the same on a large* Copper-plate, *neatly engraved.*

OF all the *mechanic* arts none of them does the *English* nation more honour than the art of *Stocking-frame knitting*. This method of *knitting stockings*, however pretended to be a *French* invention, as Mr. *Coatlegon*, who was of that nation, would persuade his readers, was certainly devised by the ingenious *William Lee*, M. A. of St. *John*'s-college, *Cambridge*, in 1589; though, it is true, he first made it public in *France*, after he had despaired of encouragement from his native country, then taken up altogether in contriving means to repel her foreign enemies, and to countermine her domestic rebels.

The occasion which prompted this invention deserves our particular attention.—It was the *force of love* that gave birth to this profitable art, according to the best authorities, and collected in the following verses:

In antient days, when dame *Eliza* reign'd,
Who prov'd to infant arts a nursing friend,
And made, by kind encouragement she gave,
The scholar studious, and the soldier brave;
Then ev'ry genius did his pow'r exert,
And labour'd to advance some useful art.
Among the rest, *Lee*, of immortal fame,
To learning bred upon the banks of *Cam*,
By great *Bellona* favour'd and inspir'd,
Rais'd a new engine, even now admir'd;
Whose curious form in ev'ry part displays
The force of love in those reforming days;
For love, enrag'd by cool neglect and spite,
First brought this artful Stocking-frame to light,
That pretty maids, when woo'd, might lay aside
Their knitting, which was then their only pride;
And be the more at leisure to attend
The sighs and flatt'ries of an am'rous friend.

The *knitting* performed by this invention was so very fine, and much exceeding the best stockings performed by hand labour; and so wonderfully expeditious; that it soon alarmed the curious and mercantile part of the world, and set them upon contriving means to discover the secret of the art. But the structure of the *frame* or *machine*, on which the work is performed, is so ingenious and complex, that it baffled all their attempts of gaining their point by mere inspection; for, as the same poet sings,

Nor is there one device that can appear
More wond'rous than the Frame depicted here:
Three-thousand pieces doth the whole contain,
Th' unweary'd task of one poor scholar's brain;
Who, in revenge of female slights, was mov'd
To spoil the knitting of the dame he lov'd.

Nor did *France*, at first, sufficiently prize this profitable art; for, by throwing too many difficulties in the way of its author, applying for an exclusive privilege in *Paris*, the *French* convinced him of his mistake to trust them with his secret, and drove him back again to his native country, which now received him with open arms; and not only granted him his whole petition, but made it *death* to carry any of the machines out of the island, or to communicate a model thereof to foreigners. And though that law is repealed; yet even now the Legislature has enacted,

That frames or engines for making and knitting of stockings, gloves, &c. shall not be exported, upon forfeiture, and the penalty of 40*l.* by 7 & 8 *Will.* III. ch. xx. sect. 8.

Therefore the utmost we dare venture to say of this manufacture, is to describe our plate, where

A is the jack for the bobbins to turn upon.

B is the sizer, or woman whose business is to twist the threads of silk as shall best suit the frame in which the work is to be performed.

C The rices, which wind the hanks or skains upon the bobbins for the use of the sizer.

D Is the winder.

E Is the *stocking-frame* or *engine*, with the maker at work:

1 Are the treddles, like those of other sorts of looms.

2 Is the bobbin of twisted silk, *&c.* fixed on the bobbin wire, which it turns with ease to feed the engine.

3 Is the wheel by whose motion the jacks are drawn together upon the needles.

4 Is the silk, *&c.* which runs off the bobbin, and is in that posture directed up to the needle to be looped.

5 Is the needle on which the stockings are made, according to art.

And for the more effectual preventing the exportation of *such frames*, it was in the same act of Parliament, ch. xx. sect 9, further enacted, That all and every person or persons whatsoever, which shall buy, sell, dispose of, or remove from place to place, any such frame or engine, or any parts, or parcels thereof, shall, within two months next after such disposal or removal thereof, give notice in writing to the Master and Wardens of the company of *Frame-work Knitters* within the city of *London*, or to their lawful Deputy or Deputies for the time being, to whom, and to what place where so sold, disposed, or removed; to the end that an account may be taken by the said Master, *&c.* upon penalty of five pounds for every offence to be recovered from the offender.

The business is clean, neat, and easy; a journyman may earn from ten to twenty shillings a week. Their charter includes all *England* and *Wales*, and was granted in the year 1663, by King *Charles* II.

Their *arms* are on a chevron between two combs, and as many lends of needles in chief, and an iron jack and lend sinker in base, a main spring between two small springs. The motto, *Speed, Strength, and Truth united.*

MEDITATIONS *on the* MISERIES *of* Human LIFE, *in its* PERFECT Age.

Recollect what I have said, (*p.* 13.) concerning this *perfect age*. Did not I tell you, that it could be called no otherwise *perfect*, than because all *imperfections* of human nature appear at *this* age in *perfection?* And that they, who are esteemed the wisest and most happy in the opinion of the world, are continually pursued by and sacrifice their rest, quiet, and time to *avarice* and *ambition?* For,

We are no sooner arrived to *manhood*, but *avarice* and *ambition* present themselves, and promise to give us *perfect contentment* with the goods and honours of this world, if we will adore them. And surely none but they, who are restrained by a divine hand, can escape the illusions of the one or the other, and not cast themselves headlong from the top of the pinnacle.

But let us see what this *contentment* is: the covetous man makes a thousand voyages by sea, and journies by land; runs a thousand hazards, escapes a thousand shipwrecks, and is in perpetual fear and travel; and yet oftentimes either loseth his time, or gains nothing but sicknesses, gouts, and oppilations. In the purchase of this goodly repose, he bestoweth his true rest; and, to gain wealth, loveth his life. But, suppose he hath gained much, and that he hath spoiled the whole east of its pearls, and drawn dry all the mines of the west, will he then be quiet, and say, he is *content?* Nothing less: for, by all his acquisitions, he gains but more disquiet both of mind and body; from one travel falling into another, never ending, but only changing his miseries. He desired to have them, and now fears to lose them; he got them with burning ardour, and possesses them in trembling cold; he adventured among thieves to get them, and now fears by thieves and robbers to be deprived of them again; he laboured to dig them out of the earth, and now to secure them, he hides them therein. In short, coming from all his voyages, he comes into a prison; and the end of his bodily travels is but the beginning of the endless labour of his mind.

Judge

Judge now what this man has gained, after ſo many miſeries. This devil of *covetouſneſs* perſuades him he has ſome rare and excellent thing, and ſo it fares with him, as with thoſe poor creatures whom the devil ſeduceth, under colour of relieving their poverty; who find their hands full of leaves when they thought to find them full of crowns: he poſſeſſeth, or rather is poſſeſſed by a thing, wherein is neither power nor virtue, more baſe and unprofitable than the leaſt herb of the earth. Yet hath he heaped together this vile excrement, and ſo brutiſh is grown, as therewith to crown his head, when he ought to tread it under his feet.

But, however it be, Is he therewith ſatisfied and contented? So far from that, that he is now more diſſatisfied than ever. We commend moſt thoſe drinks that breed an alteration, and ſooneſt extinguiſh thirſt; and thoſe meats that in leaſt quantity do longeſt reſiſt hunger: But now, of this, the more a man drinks, the more he is athirſt; the more he eats, the more he is an hungry; it is a dropſy, that ſwells him till he burſts before he can be ſatisfied. And, which is worſe, in ſome ſo extravagant is this thirſt, that it makes them dig the pits, and carefully draw the water, and, after all, won't ſuffer them to drink. In the midſt of a river they are dry with thirſt; and, on a heap of corn, crying out of famine: they have goods, and dare not uſe them; garments, but dare not put them on; and, though they are poſſeſſed of that in which they joy, they don't enjoy it. The ſum of all which is, that, of all which they have, they have nothing.

Let us then return unto that, that the attaining of all theſe deceiveable goods is nothing elſe but wearineſs of body, and the poſſeſſion, for the moſt part, wearineſs of mind; which certainly is ſo much the greater evil, as the mind is more ſenſible than the body.

But the complement of all their miſery is, when they come to loſe them, either by ſhipwreck, fire, or any other accident. Then they cry, weep, and torment themſelves, like little children that have loſt their play-thing, which yet is nothing worth. One cannot perſuade them, that mortal men have any other good in this world but that which is mortal. They are, in their own conceits, not only ſpoiled, but utterly undone; and, foraſmuch as in theſe vain things they have fixed all their hope, having loſt them, they fall into deſpair, out of which they are ſeldom recovered, many times laying violent hands upon themſelves, and bringing their own lives to an unhappy period.

In ſhort, the recompence, that covetouſneſs yields thoſe that have ſerved it all their life, is like that of the devil, who, after a ſmall time, having gratified his votaries, either leaves them to the hangman, or himſelf breaks their necks.

I will not here diſcourſe of the wickedneſs to which covetous men ſubject themſelves to attain theſe goods, whereby their conſcience is filled with a perpetual remorſe, which never leaves them in quiet. It is enough, that in this immoderate purſuit of riches, which buſieth and abuſeth the greateſt part of the world, the body is macerated, the mind debilitated, and the ſoul is loſt, without any pleaſure or contentment.

Let us then come to *ambition*, which, by an over-eager aſpiring to honour, takes up the time and thoughts of the greateſt perſons: and, what! do we there think to find more content? Alas! it is rather leſs, for as the one deceives us, by giving us, for all our travel, but a vile excrement of the earth; ſo the other repays us but with ſmoke and wind: the rewards of this being as vain as thoſe of that were groſs. In both we fall into a bottomleſs pit; but, into this, the fall is by ſo much the more dangerous, as at the firſt ſhew the water is more clear and pleaſant.

Of thoſe men that make their court to ambition, ſome are great about Princes, others Commanders of armies; both ſorts, according to their degree, you ſee ſaluted, reverenced, and adored of thoſe that are under them: you ſee them apparelled in purple, in ſcarlet,

and in cloth of gold; that, at the first sight, one would think there is no content to be found but amongst them. But, alas! men know not how heavy an ounce of that vain honour weighs; they know not what those reverences cost them, nor how dearly they pay for an ell of those rich stuffs; they are so over-rated, that he, who knows them well, would never buy them at the price. The one hath attained to this degree, after a long and painful service, hazarding his life upon every occasion with loss, oftentimes, of a leg or an arm; and that at the pleasure of a Prince, that more regards a hundred perches of ground on his neighbours frontiers, than the lives of a hundred thousand such as he; unfortunate to serve one who loves him not, and foolish to think himself in honour with him, that makes so little reckoning to lose him for a thing of no worth.

Others there are, that aspire to greatness by flattering a Prince; which is a life so base and servile, that they can never say their very souls are their own, any longer than their Prince is pleased to let them; for they must always have their hands and tongues ready to do and say whatever he would have them; and yet they must be content to suffer a thousand injuries, and receive a thousand disgraces; and, as near as they seem about the Prince, they are nevertheless always like the lion's keeper, who, when by long patience, a thousand feedings, and a thousand clawings, he hath made a fierce lion familiar, yet never gives him meat, but with pulling back his hand, always in fear lest he should catch him; and, if once in a year he bites him, he sets it so close, that he is paid for it a long time after; such generally is the end of the favourites of Princes.

When a Prince, after long service, hath raised a man to the highest pitch of honour, he sometimes makes it his pastime to cast him down in an instant; and, when he hath filled him with heaps of wealth and riches, he squeeses him afterwards like a sponge; loving nothing but himself, and thinking every one born but to serve and please him.

These blind Courtiers make themselves believe, that they have friends, and many that honour them; never considering, that, as they make only a shew to love and honour every body, so others do to them: their superiors disdain them, and never, but with some kind of scorn, so much as salute them. Their inferiors salute them, because they have need of them, (I mean of their fortune, their food, their apparel, not their persons.) And for their equals, between whom friendship usually consists, they envy, accuse, and cross each other; being always troubled, either at their own harm, or at another's good. Now, what greater torment is there to a man than envy? Which is indeed nothing but a *hectic fever* of the mind; by which they are utterly deprived of all friendship, which was ever judged by the wisest the sovereign good amongst men.

But, to make this more evident, let but fortune turn her back, and every man turns from them; let them but be disrobed of their triumphal garment, and no body will know them any more. And then, suppose the most infamous and vilest miscreant to be cloathed in it, he shall, by virtue of his robe, inherit all the honours of the other, and the same respect shall be paid him; so that it is the fortune which they carry, that is honoured, and not themselves.

But you will say, At least so long as that fortune endured, they were at ease, and had *content*; and he, who has three or four years of happy time, has not been all his life unhappy. True, if it be to be at ease, continually to fear to be cast down from that degree unto which they are raised; and daily covet with great labour to climb higher: but those whom thou lookest upon to be so much at ease, because thou seest them but without, are within far otherwise; they are fair built prisons, but full within of deep dungeons, darkness, serpents, and torments: thou supposest their fortunes very large, but they think them very straight; thou thinkest them very

high,

high, but they think themſelves very low. *Note*, he is full as ſick who believes himſelf to be ſo, as he indeed who is ſo; ſuppoſe them to be Kings, yet, if they think themſelves ſlaves, they are no better; for we are only what opinion makes us. You ſee them well followed and attended, and yet even thoſe, whom they have choſe for their guard, they diſtruſt. Alone, or in company, they are ever in fear; alone, they look behind them; in company, they have an eye on every ſide: they drink in gold and ſilver; but it is in thoſe, and not in earth or glaſs, that poiſon is prepared: they have beds ſoft, and well made, yet, when they lie down to ſleep, their fears and cares do often keep them waking, and turning from ſide to ſide, ſo that their very reſt is reſtleſs. And there is no other difference between them and a poor fettered priſoner, but only that the priſoner's fetters are of iron, and the other's are of gold; the one is fettered by the body, the other by the mind; the priſoner draws his fetters after him, the Courtier weareth his upon him: the priſoner's mind ſometimes comforts the pain of his body, and he ſings in the midſt of his miſeries; the Courtier is always troubled in mind, wearying his body, and can never give it reſt. And, as for the contentment you imagine they have, you are therein more deceived; you eſteem them great, becauſe they are raiſed high, but are therein as much miſtaken, as they who ſhould judge a dwarf to be tall, for being ſet on a tower, or ſtanding on the top of the *monument*; you meaſure (like one unſkilled in geometry) the image with its baſe, which you ſhould meaſure by itſelf, if you would know its true height. You imagine them to be great, but, could you look into their minds, you would ſee they are neither great (true greatneſs conſiſting in the contempt of thoſe vain greatneſſes, unto which they are ſlaves) nor ſeem unto themſelves to be ſo; ſeeing they daily are aſpiring higher, and yet never where they would be.

Some there are, who pretend to ſet bounds to their ambition; and ſay, if I could attain to ſuch a degree, I ſhould be *contented*, and ſit down ſatiſfied; but, alas! when he has once attained it, he ſcarce allows himſelf a breathing-time before he makes advances towards ſomething higher; and all he has attained he eſteems as nothing, and ſtill reputes himſelf low, becauſe there is ſome one higher; inſtead of reputing himſelf high, becauſe there are a million lower: and ſo high he climbs, at laſt, that either his breath fails him by the way, or he ſlides from the top to the bottom.

But, if he ſhould get up by all his toil and labour unto the utmoſt height of his deſires, he would but find himſelf as on the top of the *Alps*, not above the clouds, but more obnoxious to the winds and ſtorms; and ſo a fairer mark for thoſe lightnings and tempeſts, which commonly take pleaſure to thunderbolt and daſh to powder that proud height of theirs.

It may, however, be alledged, That they, whom nature hath ſent into the world with crowns on their heads, and ſceptres in their hands; they, whom their birth has placed in ſo high a ſphere, that they have nothing more to wiſh for; they, who are exempted from all the forementioned evils, may call themſelves *happy*. I reply:—It may be, indeed, they may be leſs ſenſible of them, having been born, bred, and brought up amongſt them: as one, born near the downfalls of the *Nile*, is ſaid to become deaf to the ſound of thoſe waters; and he, that is born and brought up in priſon, laments not the loſs of liberty; nor does he wiſh for day that is brought up, amongſt the *Cimmerians*, in perpetual night. Yet even perſons of this high quality are far from being free, for the lightning often blaſts a flower of their crowns, or breaks the ſceptre in their hands; ſometimes their crowns are made of thorns, and the ſceptre they bear is but a reed: and ſuch crowns and ſceptres are ſo far from curing the chagrine of the mind, and from keeping off thoſe cares and griefs that hover ſtill about them,

them, that, on the contrary, it is the crown that brings them, and the ſceptre that attracts them: 'O crown, ſaid 'the *Perſian* Monarch, he, that knew 'how heavy thou ſitteſt on the head, 'would not vouchſafe to take thee up, 'tho' he ſhould meet thee in his way.' This Prince gave law to the whole world, and each man's fortune was what he pleaſed to make it; and therefore to appearance could give to every man content; and yet you ſee himſelf confeſſing, that in the whole world, which he held in his hand, there was nothing but grief and unhappineſs

And what better account can the reſt give us, if they would ſpeak impartially what they found? We will not aſk them who have concluded a miſerable life with a diſhonourable death? Who have beheld their kingdoms buried before them, and have, in great miſery, long over-lived their greatneſs? Neither will we enquire of *Dionyſius*, the tyrant of *Sicily*, who was more content with a handful of twigs, to whip the little children of *Corinth* in a ſchool, than with the ſceptre, wherewith he had beaten all *Sicily?* Nor will we aſk of *Sylla*, who, having robbed the common-wealth of *Rome*, which had herſelf before robbed the whole world, never found means of reſt in himſelf, but by robbing himſelf of his own eſtate, with incredible hazard of his power and authority. Nor (to come nearer home) will we enquire of *Charles*, the Royal Martyr, the luſtre of whoſe crown did only ſerve to tempt his enemies, not only to take it from his head, but to take his head off too; and whoſe ſceptre was too weak to overcome the force of armed rebels. Nor will we aſk of his two exiled ſons, the firſt of which endured twelve years baniſhment, before he enjoyed his crown; and the laſt, in leſs than a *Quinque Neronem*, was forced to leave his crown and kingdoms. It is of none of theſe unhappy Princes that we will make enquiry after happineſs; but let us aſk the opinion of the moſt opulent and flouriſhing of Princes, even of the great King *Solomon*, a man endowed with ſingular wiſdom from above, beyond the reſt of men; and whoſe immenſe riches was ſo great, that gold and ſilver were as plentiful as the ſtones in the ſtreet; and the ſacred hiſtory tells us, there was ſuch plenty of gold, that *ſilver was nothing accounted of*, in the days of *Solomon*. And, as he wanted not treaſure, ſo neither did he want for largeneſs of heart to make uſe of it; and after he had tried all the felicities that the world could afford him, this is the account that he gives of it, *All is vanity and vexation of ſpirit*.

If we aſk of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, who peaceably poſſeſſed the whole world; he will bewail his life paſt, and among infinite toils, wiſh for the reſt of the meaneſt of his ſubjects, eſteeming that a happy day, that would eaſe him of his inſupportable greatneſs, and ſuffer him to live quietly among the leaſt.

If of *Tiberius*, his ſucceſſor; he will tell us, That he holds the empire, as a wolf by the ears, and that, if he could do it without danger of being bitten, he would gladly let it go; complaining on fortune for lifting him ſo high, and then taking away the ladder, that he could not get down.

If of *Dioclesian*, a Prince of great wiſdom and virtue in the opinion of the world; he will prefer his voluntary baniſhment at *Solona*, before all the *Roman* empire.

And laſtly, If of the Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, eſteemed the moſt happy that hath lived theſe many ages; he will curſe his conqueſts, victories, and triumphs; and not be aſhamed to own, that he hath felt more good in one day of his religious ſolitude, than in all his triumphant life.

Now, can we imagine thoſe happy in this imaginary greatneſs, who think themſelves unhappy in it; and do profeſs that *happineſs* conſiſts in being leſſer, and not greater? In a word, whatever happineſs ambition promiſeth, it is nothing elſe but ſuffering of much evil, to get more. Men think, by daily climbing higher, to pluck them-

ſelves

ſelves out of this evil; and yet the height, whereunto they ſo plainly aſpire, is the height of miſery itſelf.

I ſpeak not here of the wretchedneſs of them, who all their lives have been holding out their caps to fortune, for the alms of court-favour, and can get nothing; nor of them who, joſtling one another for it, caſt it into the hands of a third; nor of thoſe, who having it, and ſeeking to hold it faſter, drop it through their fingers, which often happens. Such, by all men, are eſteemed unhappy; and are ſo indeed, becauſe they judge themſelves ſo.

Well, you will now ſay, the *covetous*, in all his goods, hath no good; the *ambitious*, at the beſt he can be, is but ill: but may there not be ſome, who ſupplying the place of juſtice, or being near about a Prince, may, without following ſuch unbridled paſſions, enjoy their goods with innocence and pleaſure, joining honour with reſt and contentment of mind?

Perhaps, in former ages (when there remained among men ſome ſparks of ſincerity) it might in ſome ſort be ſo; but, being of that compoſition they now are, it is in a manner impoſſible: for, if you deal in affairs of ſtate, you ſhall either do well or ill; if ill, you have God for your enemy, and your own conſcience for a perpetual tormenting executioner; if well, you have men for your enemies, and of men the greateſt, whoſe envy and malice will eſpy you out, and whoſe cruelty and tyranny will evermore threaten you. Pleaſe the people, you pleaſe a beaſt; and pleaſing ſuch ought to be diſpleaſing to yourſelf. Pleaſe yourſelf, you diſpleaſe God; pleaſe him, you incur a thouſand dangers in the world, with the purchaſe of a thouſand diſpleaſures. The ſum of all therefore is this, there are none contented with their preſent ſtations; for, if you could hear the talk of the wiſeſt and leaſt diſcontented of men, whether they ſpeak adviſedly, or their words paſs them by force of truth, one would gladly change garments with his tenant. Another preacheth, how goodly an eſtate it is to have nothing. A third, complaining that his brains are broken with the noiſe of a court, or palace, hath no other thought, but as ſoon as he can to retire himſelf thence. So that you ſhall not ſee any but is diſpleaſed with his own calling, and envieth that of another; and yet ready to recoil, if a man ſhould take him at his word. None but is weary of the inconveniences whereunto his age is ſubject, and yet wiſhes not to be older, to free himſelf of them, though otherwiſe he keeps off old age, as much as in him lieth.

What muſt we then do in ſo great a contrariety and confuſion of minds? Muſt we, to find true contentment, fly the ſociety of men, hide us in foreſts among wild beaſts, and ſequeſter ourſelves from all converſation, to preſerve ourſelves from the evil of the world? Could we, in ſo doing, live at reſt, it were ſomething; but alas! men cannot take herein what part they would; and even they which do, find not there all the reſt they ſought for.

But where can he fly, that carries his enemy in his boſom? And ſince, as the wiſe man ſays, the world is in our hearts, hardly can we find a place in this world, where the world will not find us. And as ſome make profeſſion to fly the world, who thereby ſeek nothing but the praiſe of the world; and as ſome hide themſelves from men, to no other end but that men ſhould ſeek them; ſo the world often harbours in diſguiſed attire, among them that fly the world. It is not, therefore, ſolitude and retirement can give us contentment, but only the ſubduing of our unruly luſts and paſſions.

Now, as touching that contentment that may be found in ſolitude by wiſe men, in the exerciſe of reading divers books, of both divine and prophane authors, in order to the acquiring of knowledge and learning, it is indeed a very commendable thing; but, if we will take *Solomon*'s judgment in the caſe, it is all but *vanity and vexation of ſpirit*: For, ſome are ever learning

to

to correct their ſpeech, and never think of correcting their life. Others, by *logical* diſcourſes of the art of reaſon, diſpute many times ſo long, till they loſe thereby their natural reaſon. One learns by *arithmetic* to divide into the ſmalleſt fractions, and yet hath not ſkill to part one ſhilling with his brother. Another, by *geometry*, can meaſure fields, towns, and countries, but cannot meaſure himſelf. The *muſician* can accord his voices, and ſounds, and times together, having nothing in his heart but diſcords; nor one paſſion in his ſoul, but what is out of tune. The *aſtrologer* looks up to the ſtars, and falls in the next ditch: foreknows the future, and is careleſs for the preſent; hath often his eye on the heavens, though his heart be buried on the earth. The *philoſopher* diſcourſeth of the nature of all other things, and yet knows not himſelf. The *hiſtorian* can tell of the wars of *Thebes* and of *Troy*, but is ignorant of what is done in his own houſe. The *lawyer* will make laws for all the world, and yet obſerve none himſelf. The *phyſician* cures others, but languiſhes himſelf under his own malady; he can find the leaſt alteration in his pulſe, but takes no notice of the burning fever of his mind. *Laſtly*, the *divine* will ſpend the greateſt part of his time in diſputing of faith, and yet cares not to hear of charity; will talk of God, but has no regard to ſuccour men. Theſe knowledges bring on the mind an endleſs labour, but no contentment; for, the more he knows, the more he deſires to know.

They pacify not the debates a man feels in himſelf; they cure not the diſeaſes of his mind; they make him learned, but they make him not good; cunning, but not wiſe. The more a man knows, the more he knows that he knows not; the fuller the mind is, the emptier he finds itſelf: foraſmuch as whatſoever a man can know of any ſcience in this world, is but the leaſt part of what he is ignorant of: all his knowledge conſiſting in knowing his ignorance, all his perfection in ſeeing his imperfections, which who beſt knows and notes, is, in truth, among men the moſt wiſe and perfect: In ſhort, we muſt conclude with *Solomon*, That the *beginning* and *end* of *wiſdom* is the *fear* of *God*.

The PROCEEDINGS *in* PARLIAMENT, (Page 29. Vol. VII.) *continued.*

January 18. It was reſolved, that the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry be continued for the year 1750, to commence on the 24th of *June*.

On the 19th, there was a Committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. The Committee ſat a ſecond time on the ſame bill on the 23d.

24. The Commons, in a grand Committee on the Malt-bill, went through it with amendments: and ordered in a bill to render proſecution for perjury, and ſubornation of perjury, more eaſy and effectual.

25. Several Merchants and others, concerned in the Herring Fiſhery of *Loweſtoff* in *Suffolk*, did this day preſent a petition, complaining of incroachments made by the *French* and *Dutch* fiſhing-boats on their coaſts of *Suffolk*, which, if not timely prevented, muſt ruin the ſaid Fiſhery, and the ſaid Petitioners: and praying ſuch relief in this caſe, as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet.— Which petition was deferred to the Committee of the *Britiſh* Fiſhery.

29. The Malt-bill was read the third time, and paſſed; and, after ſeveral debates, ſome amendments were agreed to, and others rejected, before the Mutiny-bill was ordered to be ingroſſed.

31. Dr. *Bentham* received the thanks of the Houſe, for his ſermon preached before them yeſterday, and was deſired to print the ſame. And then the

Commons

Commons did pass a bill for vesting in Trustees certain leases and estates forfeited by *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, put in exigent upon an indictment of high treason, to supply the loss of the record of such indictment, and of the *capias*, and exigent thereon.

February 1. A motion was made to address his Majesty, that a copy of the commission for executing the office of Master-general of the Ordnance, also a copy of the instructions given to the late Duke of *Montague*, be laid before the House; but it passed in the negative, upon a division of 151 against 03.

The same day passed a bill for naturalizing *John Peter Mandrot* and *Lewis Chabanel*.

2. The grand Committee, to consider the state of the trade to *Sweden*, came to this resolution, that the duties on pig and bar iron, made in and imported from his Majesty's plantations in *America*, be taken off; which resolution was agreed to on the fifth.

The clothiers of *Trowbridge*, *Wiltshire*, petitioned for leave to bring in a bill to prevent evil-minded persons, who are artificers in the woollen manufacture, or in other trades, departing the kingdom, and to oblige all present delinquents to return to their native country: and also to do the best of their endeavours to prevent the conveying abroad tools and engines used in our manufactures, or draughts, models, and descriptions of such tools and engines.—Which was approved.

A motion was made to address his Majesty, for a perfect account of the present state of the port and harbour of *Dunkirk*, and for copies of all memorials, representations, letters, and papers passed between the two crowns in regard to the execution of the 17th *Article* of the definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, upon the 18th of *October*, N. S. 1748.—Which passed in the negative, upon a division of 242 against 115.

The call of the House also was put off for two months, on a division of 176 against 107.

7. After long debates, the Commons passed the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, upon a division of 178 against 109.

8. The Commons passed an ingrossed bill from the Lords, to impower the Committees of *Thomas* Earl of *Bradford*, a lunatic, to purchase the lands and estates of inheritance, with part of his personal estate.

The Committee, for considering the state of the silk manufactures in this kingdom, resolved, That the encouraging of the importation of *China* raw silk to be manufactured in this kingdom will be a public benefit.—That, on *June* 24, 1750, the several duties thereon shall cease and determine: and that from *June* 24, 1750, the same duties shall be paid upon all *China* raw silk, as are now paid for that of the growth of *Italy*, and the same drawback allowed.

9. The House, having agreed to these resolutions of the former day on *China* raw silk, passed a bill for impowering his Majesty to sell the manor of *Garstang*, *Lancashire*, and a messuage and tenement in *Newbiggingc* in *Lonsdale*, *Westmoreland*, to the Hon. *Edward Walpole*, Esq.

12. It was resolved to pass the bill for the turnpike leading from the town of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, through *Ashton Underline* and *Mottram Longdendale*, to *Salter's Brook*, *Cheshire*.

The same day it was also resolved to grant 67,000 *l.* on account of reduced Officers of the land-forces and marines for 1750.

65,481 *l.* for extra-expences of land-forces, and other services incurred in 1749, not provided for by Parliament.

46,849 *l.* out of the savings from the pay of the land forces now in the hands of the Paymaster-general, towards defraying the extra expences of the land forces, and other services incurred in 1749, not provided for by Parliament.

65,674 *l.* out of the savings on the head of forage and provisions voted for the auxiliary troops of *Russia*, and on subsidies to the *Landgrave* of *Hesse Cassell*, Elector of *Bavaria*, and Duke

of *Wolfenbuttle*, in the hands of the Paymaſter General, towards the defraying the extra-expences of the land-forces, and other ſervices incurred in 1749, not provided for by Parliament.

275,736 *l.* to make good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1749.

13. A bill paſſed to enable *Beckford Kendall*, Eſq; to take and uſe the name of *Cater*. But a motion being made to ingroſs the turn pike bill, from *Weſtwood Gate* in *Bedfordſhire*, through *Kettering* in *Northamptonſhire*, to *Market-Harborough*, it paſſed in the negative.

15. The Committee on ways and means having come to the following reſolutions yeſterday, it was this day agreed, That

17,553 *l.* ſurplus of the duty on wines imported, be applied for 1750.

29,856 *l.* ſurplus of the duties on houſes, *&c.* and coaches, carriages, *&c.* at *Michaelmas*, be applied for 1750.

71,116 *l.* ſurplus of the ſubſidy on goods imported, be applied for 1750.

Then the report of the Committee of the *Britiſh* Fiſhery being conſidered, it was agreed, That the carrying on the *White Herring* and *Cod Fiſheries* will be of great advantage to theſe kingdoms.

That a bounty of 30 *s.* per ton be granted to all veſſels from twenty to eighty tons, which ſhall be employed in the ſaid Fiſhery.

That a Society be incorporated by a charter, with power to raiſe a capital of 500,000 *l.* and that three and an half *per cent.* be paid out of the cuſtoms for fourteen years, for ſo much capital as is actually employed in the ſaid Fiſhery.

16. The bill for enlarging the term and powers of *Fulham* turnpike to the pound at *Hammerſmith*; and alſo an act for naturalizing *Iſaac Schomberg*, M. D. was paſſed this day. But the ingroſſed bill for limiting the time, wherein non-commiſſion officers and ſoldiers ſhall be obliged to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſervice, was, after ſeveral debates at its third reading, caſt out.

On the 19th, 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, the Commons in a Committee took into conſideration the ſtate of the trade to *Africa*, and examined ſeveral witneſſes in relation thereto.

22. The ingroſſed bill for repairing, improving, and maintaining the haven and piers of *Great Yarmouth*, and for depthening and making more navigable the ſeveral rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid haven, *&c.* did paſs this day.

23. In a Committee on the report relating to the importation of raw ſilk from *America*, reſolved, That it will greatly tend to increaſe the ſilk manufacture of this kingdom, to encourage the growth and culture of ſilk in *America*; and that the duties, now payable on raw ſilk imported, do ceaſe and determine.

26. An ingroſſed bill to render proſecutions for perjury and ſubornation of perjury more eaſy and effectual, was read a third time, and paſſed. By this act the proſecutor is not obliged to recite the record; is excuſed all fees, and allowed Council, as the Judge ſhall direct.

27. The turnpike bill, for amending the highways leading from *Brampton-bridge* to *Market-Harborough*, explained and made more effectual. A bill for incloſing and dividing the commons and waſte grounds within the manors of *Culcheth*, *Lancaſhire*. A bill for enlarging the term and powers of the turnpike act from *Wigan* to *Preſton*.

28. The Houſe paſſed the bill for repealing the duties on *China* raw ſilk.

March 1. The Houſe made a further progreſs on the trade to *Africa*, and the next day reſolved, That the trade to *Africa* ought always to remain free and open.— That it ought never to be taxed with any duties whatſoever, for the ſupport of and maintenance of any forts and ſettlements there.—That the *Britiſh* forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of *Africa* are neceſſary, and may be rendered uſeful for the extending and protecting the trade in general.—And that, in order to carry on the trade in the moſt beneficial manner to theſe kingdoms, all his Majeſty's ſubjects trading to *Africa* be united in an open company, without

out any joint ſtock, or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations; and that the forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of *Africa* be put under proper management and regulalation.— And the ſame was agreed to on the ſecond, when the game-bill alſo paſſed to limit the time, and for the better preſervation of the breed.

5. The Commons in a Committee of ſupply came to the following reſolutions, that 8000 *l.* be granted for finiſhing *Weſtminſter-bridge*.

94,655 *l.* to make good the deficiency of the half ſubſidy of tonnage and poundage.

1,000,000 *l.* to diſcharge the ſame ſum raiſed laſt ſeſſion, and charged on the firſt aids to be granted after the 29th of *September* 1749.

Which being reported on the 6th, was agreed to.

7. A motion was made to addreſs his Majeſty, for copies of all memorials, *&c.* paſſed between his Majeſty and the Miniſters of the *French* King, relating to *Nova Scotia*, ſince the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, 1748. But, after a long debate, it paſſed in the negative, upon a diviſion of 139 againſt 67.

9. There paſſed a bill for the effectual puniſhing of perſons convicted of ſeducing artificers in the manufactures of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, out of the dominions of the crown of *Great Britain*; and to prevent the exportation of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen and ſilk manufactures, from *Great Britain* or *Ireland* into foreign parts, *&c.*

12. Was paſſed a bill for the better ordering of the office of Coroner; another for ſecuring the ſole property of an engine for raiſing ballaſt, ſullage, and ſand, *&c.* invented by *Iſrael Pownoll*, for a term of years to his children.

The Committee of ſupply agreed to the report of the reſolutions on *Friday* laſt, concerning the *Hanaper*:

That it appeared there was due from the office of the *Hanaper*, at *Michaelmas* 1749, the ſum of 10,590 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.*

That 10,590 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* be granted to diſcharge the ſaid debt.

1200 *l. per annum* be granted to augment the revenue of the office of the Maſter of the *Rolls*.

1800 *l. per annum* be granted to prevent future deficiencies of the revenue of the Keeper or Clerk of the *Hanaper*.

Then, in a grand Committee on way and means, they came to the following reſolutions, which were reported, and agreed to on the morrow; namely,

That 1,000,000 *l.* be raiſed by annuities at 3 *per cent. per annum*, to be charged on the ſinking fund, redeemable by Parliament, and tranſferrable at the *Bank*.

That the ſeveral additional ſtamp-duties granted by an act of the 12th of his late Majeſty's reign, chap. 33. and continued by an act of the ninth of his preſent Majeſty's reign, chap. 32. be revived, and granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

13. Several petitions from tanners, and others concerned in the leather trade, in the county of *Glouceſter*, and about *Doncaſter* in *Yorkſhire*; and of the company of tanners, in *Southwark*, *Surry*; and of ſeveral free-holders and inhabitants of the county of *York*, againſt the bill for taking off the duty on pig and bar iron imported from the *Britiſh* plantations in *America*, were this day preſented and referred to a Committee.

Then the Commons paſſed *Weſtminſter*-market bill.

14. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bills, as mentioned on Page 139, Vol. VI. and to ſuch others as were ready, and are mentioned to have paſſed.

16. It was reſolved, that a reaſonable compenſation be given to the royal *African* Company, for their forts, caſtles, lands, ſlaves, *&c.* and that ſuch compenſation ſhall be in the firſt place applied for the payment of their *bona fide* creditors.

A bill for enlarging the ſtreets and market-places in *Glouceſter* city paſſed.

[*To be continued.*]

The Neceſſity *and* Advantage *of good* Education *of* YOUTH.

Ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros.

THE Almighty *Creator* of all things was pleaſed, out of his infinite goodneſs and mercy, to endue man, his favourite *creature*, with natural faculties, in order to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt of the animal *creation*. But that he has not diſpenſed theſe his favours with an equal hand is obſervable, from the inequality of the parts and abilities of moſt men. Yet, upon a narrow and ſtrict enquiry, it will be found, that this difference amongſt them proceeds from the different uſe and improvement of their faculties, which is chiefly owing to a proper education: For it is education that ripens and brings to perfection thoſe ſeeds which nature ſows; —that enables men to diſcharge with honour the greateſt poſts in Church and State, and to render themſelves conſpicuous in the purſuit of virtue and knowledge: by which two pillars alone the whole fabric of true honour in this world, and ſolid happineſs in the next, is ſupported.

As children are ſtrangers, when they firſt make their appearance in the world, great care ought to be taken to watch over that weak and tender age; —to ſtore the yet empty cabinets of their minds with juſt notions of virtue, and with right ideas of things—to prevent them from being over-run with the deluding pleaſures of ſenſe—and to eradicate every vicious habit, which without proper culture will certainly take root and dwell there. How many virtues (to adopt the words of a learned writer of our own age) are choaked by the multitude of weeds which are ſuffered to grow among them? How many excellent parts are often ſtarved and uſeleſs, by being planted in a wrong ſoil? And how ſeldom do theſe moral ſeeds produce the noble fruits which might be expected from them, by a neglect of proper manuring, neceſſary pruning, and artful management of our tender inclinations and firſt ſpring of life. Theſe obvious ſpeculations (continues my author) made me at length conclude, that there is a ſort of vegetable principle in the mind of every man, when he comes into the world. In infants the ſeeds lie buried and undiſcovered, till after a while they ſprout forth in a kind of rational leaves, which are words; and in due ſeaſon the flowers begin to appear in variety of beautiful colours, with all the gay pictures of youthful fancy and imagination; at laſt the fruit knits and is formed, which is green perhaps at firſt, and ſour, unpleaſant to the taſte, and not fit to be gathered; till, ripened by due care and application, it diſcovers itſelf in all the noble productions of philoſophy, mathematics, cloſe reaſoning, and handſome argumentation. And theſe fruits, when they arrive at juſt maturity, and are of a good kind, afford the moſt vigorous nouriſhment to the minds of men.—This ſhews the neceſſity as well as the advantages of the early care of youth. But as there are ſo many errors committed, ſo many blunders made in this important bnſineſs, I ſhall entertain the readers with a detail of the moſt remarkable of them.

In the firſt place I have frequently heard it objected, that the learning *Lilly*'s grammar is uſeleſs, as well as a difficult thing, and conſequently ſuch a grammar is not fit to be put into the hands of children.

Tho' every one muſt allow that *Lilly*'s grammar is far from being ſo methodical as could be wiſhed, yet it muſt be uſed till ſome better one is compiled and eſtabliſhed, which has not been yet. And I hope every one will allow again, that ſuch a grammar, as *Lilly*'s is, formed into a diſtinct ſyſtem, and made up of the principles of a language, is eſſential to it, and abſolutely

lutely neceſſary for the right underſtanding of it.

So far with regard to the neceſſity of a grammar: Now let us ſee whether there is as much difficulty both in teaching and learning it as there is thought to be. *Labor omnia vincit* is a true and good maxim, ſince nothing is attainable by indolence and remiſſneſs, every thing by labour and induſtry, which ſurmount the greateſt obſtacles lying in the way, and make the moſt difficult things eaſy: This is the caſe here.—A maſter muſt not expect his lads to become conjurers without a deal of pains both on his ſide and theirs, and therefore muſt not be diſcouraged if they do not anſwer his expectations at once. But when the maſter is aſſiduous and laborious himſelf, and makes his ſcholars follow the example of his labour, then, and not till then, the bugbears will vaniſh, and the way will be open.

There is another objection which is made by ſome againſt the learning the dead languages, when (ſay they) it would be more profitable and edifying to learn accompts, and to write well and handſomely, than to be perplexed with the learning of what will do them no real ſervice in the future courſe of their lives. I own that writing, accompts, and the reading and underſtanding of one's native language, are very commendable in young men, and what every one ought to learn. But why muſt they ſtop here? Why muſt ſo much time, as boys generally have to ſpend at ſchool, be ſpent in the purſuit of what may be attained in two or three years, at leaſt ſo far that a foundation may be laid? There is certainly a time for all things. The *Greek* and *Latin* languages, in my humble opinion, may be learned by a youth without any interruption to, or hindrance of, the other branches of literature; for in them alone are to be found the moſt finiſhed and complete pieces of human wit, and therefore they are deſervedly propoſed for our ſtudy and imitation. And tho' our own age has produced many excellent writers, truly claſſical, and not much inferior to thoſe of *Greece* and *Rome*; —tho' *Milton*, *Dryden*, *Swift*, *Pope*, *Addiſon*, with many other *Britiſh* perſonages, have been, are, and will for ever be an honour and ornament to *Britain*; yet I may ſafely venture to ſay, that all their learning is reflected from the wits of *Greece* and *Rome*, and that they, like ſome of the heavenly bodies, derive their *luſtre* from the reſplendent *Sun* of the ancients. How many young men may we daily ſee, who, having been educated in places where claſſical learning is neglected, can write in a fine flouriſhing manner with great dexterity? But with what graceful ornaments any one may judge, who is acquainted with *Cicero*, *Salluſt*, *Terence*, *Horace*, &c. But I would not have it imagined that the claſſics ſhould be a boy's only ſtudy and care; no, he ought to improve himſelf in all the other arts and ſciences, which may tend both to the making him a wiſer man, and a better chriſtian. There is another great and common fault in the education of youth; I mean the total neglect of geography in moſt of our ſchools.

When boys have digeſted moſt of the common grammar rules, and made ſome progreſs in hiſtory, it is, I think, high time for them to be ſet to geography; which is ſo very pleaſant, and at the ſame time ſo neceſſary, that I am ſurpriſed it ſhould be ſo little regarded as it is, when boys of common capacities may in a ſhort time, and without much trouble to the maſter, learn as much as they will have occaſion for, provided they are furniſhed with other proper helps. Without ſome previous knowledge of the rudiments of ancient and modern geography, hiſtory muſt be very obſcure to the young ſtudent, and the proper names of places that ſo frequently occur in hiſtory, will appear to be only as ſo many hard names, that carry more of amuſement than inſtruction along with them.—To teach hiſtory without geography, which has been juſtly termed the eyes and feet of hiſtory,

ſtory, is as abſurd and ridiculous, as if a man ſhould erect a noble building on a ſandy foundation; or to bring the ſimile nearer to our ſubject, it is like teaching children to read, before they are expert in ſpelling. When the pupil once underſtands the nature of the circles, longitude and latitude, with the other lines of the planiſpheres (for the underſtanding of which, I refer him to the inſtructions given in the ſecond and third volumes of the *Univerſal Magazine*) the ſight of a good correct map will be as pleaſing to him, as the moſt lively picture. Therefore if boys are not conſiderable proficients in geography, before they leave ſchool, it ought to be imputed as a fault to the maſter.

The next thing that proves a great impediment to the progreſs of boys at ſchool, is putting them too ſoon to *Greek*; an intolerable burthen impoſed on children, whoſe limbs and parts are as yet but weak and feeble, and conſequently not able to bear ſo heavy a yoke. This ſcheme was at firſt the product of ſome ambitious and vainglorious pedagogues, who were deſirous of having it ſaid, That they had a claſs of *Grecian* ſtudents under their tuition; but this is not only deceiving the children, but their parents alſo, by making them believe their ſons are better ſcholars than they really are. The father oftentimes does not underſtand ſo much as one character of that language, and how can he think any thing elſe of his ſon, but that he has an excellent genius? Nay, he often takes him to be almoſt a conjurer, when he finds him able to read a book, in which he cannot ſo much as tell a letter: His *ſon* is a brave ſcholar, the *maſter* an incomparable man, and the *father* happy in the mighty conceit he has of them both; when the poor child all the while is a mere ignoramus in the common rules of his *Latin* grammar, and the eaſieſt claſſic authors: But if I might adviſe thoſe Gentlemen, who are guilty of this erroneous practice, it would tend much more to their reputation, honour, and intereſt, if they would, inſtead of *Greek*, let their ſcholars begin with ſome eaſy treatiſe in geography. It will be expected that, as I have gone ſo far, I ſhould ſay ſomething of literal tranſlations, about which there has been a long, and perhaps an unprofitable diſpute, in the world of letters: Some inſiſting, that they tend directly to the encouragement and ſupport of idleneſs in our ſchools, and conſequent to that ought to be expelled from them; while others have took a deal of pains to prove, that they only are likely to bring boys to entertain a favourable opinion of the claſſics, which would otherwiſe be but as bugbears to their weak and timorous underſtandings. It will be a hard taſk to reconcile theſe two opinions, for both of which there are ſo many partiſans. However, I ſhall make this propoſal to thoſe that are candid and unprejudiced, whether it would not be the beſt and moſt adviſeable way to initiate boys in literal tranſlations, and ſo to lead them as it were inſenſibly away from them, by the time that they have gained a competent knowledge of the *Latin* language, and familiarized themſelves to its idiom. I wiſh the promoters of education would conſider this.

Theſe are ſome few out of the many and great errors the common method of education is chargeable with; but there are ſeveral others which might very eaſily and juſtly be brought on the ſtage, which I ſhall leave to the conſideration of thoſe, who are better qualified to regulate and rectify things of this nature, and whom it more peculiarly concerns. However, when once theſe obſtacles to learning are removed out of the ſchools of *Great Britain*, I think I may venture to prognoſticate, that we ſhall not hear ſuch frequent exclamations againſt learning the languages; but we muſt have a reformation, before learning will ſhine with her own proper luſtre in the eyes of all ranks and degrees of men.

A brief

A brief Relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's *Troubles: With the Taking away the Lands and Castle of* Sherburn *in* Dorset *from him and his Heirs, being his indubitable Inheritance.*

To the Right Honourable the Commons of *England*, assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of *Carew Raleigh*, Esq; only Son of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, late deceased,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT whereas your Petitioner conceiveth, that his late Father, Sir Walter Raleigh, *was most unjustly and illegally condemned and executed; and his Lands and Castle of* Sherburn *wrongfully taken from him and his, as may more at large appear by this brief Narrative hereunto annexed; the Particulars whereof your Petitioner is, upon due Proofs, ready to make good: Your Petitioner therefore, humbly submitting to the great Justice and Integrity of this House (which is no way more manifested, than by relieving the Oppressed) humbly craveth, that he may receive such Satisfaction, for these his great Oppressions and Losses, as to the Wisdom and Clemency of this Honourable House shall seem fit.*

And your Petitioner shall humbly pray, *&c.*

WHEN King *James* came into *England*, he found Sir *Walter Raleigh* (by the favour of his late Mistress Q. *Elisabeth*) Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, Lord Lieutenant of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, Capt. of the guard, and Governor of the isle of *Jersey*; with a large possession of lands both in *England* and *Ireland*. The King for some weeks used him with great kindness, and was pleased to acknowledge divers presents, which he had received from him being in *Scotland*, for which he gave him thanks. But finding him (as he said himself) a martial man, addicted to foreign affairs, and great actions, he feared, left he should engage him in a war, a thing most hated, and contrary to the King's nature; wherefore he began to look upon him with a jealous eye, especially after he had presented him with a book, wherein, with great animosity, he opposed the peace with *Spain*, then in treaty, persuading the King rather vigorously to prosecute the war with that Prince, then in hand, promising, and that with great probability, within few years to reduce the *West-Indies* to his obedience. But Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s enemies, soon discovering the King's humour, resolved at once to rid the King of this doubt and trouble, and to inrich themselves with the lands and offices of Sir *Walter Raleigh*. Wherefore they plotted to accuse him, and the Lord *Cobham*, a simple passionate man, but of a very noble birth and great possessions, of high treason. The particulars of their accusation I am utterly ignorant of, and I think all men, both then and now living; only I find in general terms, they were accused for plotting with the *Spaniard*, to bring in a foreign army, and proclaim the Infanta of *Spain*, Queen of *England*; but without any proofs, and the thing itself as ridiculous as impossible. However, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was condemned without any witness brought in against him, and the Lord *Cobham*, who was pretended to have accused him barely in a letter, in another letter to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, upon his salvation, cleared him of all treason, or treasonable actions either against King or State to his knowledge; which original letter is now in the hands of Mr. *Carew Raleigh*, son of Sir *Walter*, to be produced at any time. Upon this condemnation, all his lands and offices were seized, and himself committed close prisoner to the *Tower*; but they found his castle of *Sherburn*, and the lands thereunto belonging, to be long before entailed on his children, so that he could not forfeit it, but during his own life. And the King, finding in him-

himſelf the iniquity of Sir *Walter*'s condemnation, gave him all what he had forfeited, again, but ſtill kept him cloſe priſoner; ſeven years after his impriſonment, he enjoyed *Sherburn*; at which time it fell out, that one Mr. *Robert Car*, a young *Scotch* Gentleman, grew in great favour with the King; and having no fortune, they contrived to lay the foundation of his future greatneſs upon the ruins of Sir *Walter Raleigh*. Whereupon they called the conveyance of *Sherburn* in queſtion, in the *Exchequer* chamber, and for want of one ſingle word (which word was found notwithſtanding in the paper-book, and was only the overſight of a clerk) they pronounced the conveyance invalid, and *Sherburn* forfeited to the crown; a judgment eaſily to be foreſeen without witchcraft, ſince his chiefeſt Judge was his greateſt enemy, and the caſe argued between a poor friendleſs priſoner and a King of *England*.

Thus was *Sherburn* given to Sir *Robert Car* (after Earl of *Somerſet*;) the Lady *Raleigh* * with her children, humbly and earneſtly petitioning the King for compaſſion on her, and her's, could obtain no other anſwer from him, but that he mun have the land, he mun have it for *Car*. She being a woman of a very high ſpirit, and noble birth and breeding, fell down upon her knees, with her hands heaved up to heaven, and in the bitterneſs of ſpirit beſeeched God Almighty to look upon the juſtneſs of her cauſe, and puniſh thoſe who had ſo wrongfully expoſed her, and her poor children, to ruin and beggary. What hath happened ſince to that royal family, is too ſad and diſaſtrous for me to repeat, and yet too viſible not to be diſcerned. But to proceed: Prince *Henry*, hearing the King had given *Sherburn* to Sir *Robert Car*, came with ſome anger to his father, deſiring he would be pleaſed to beſtow *Sherburn* upon him, alledging that it was a place of great ſtrength and beauty, which he much liked, but indeed, with an intention to give it back to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, whom he much eſteemed.

The King, who was unwilling to refuſe any of that Prince's deſires (for, indeed, they were moſt commonly delivered in ſuch language, as ſounded rather like a demand than an intreaty) granted his requeſt; and to ſatisfy his favourite gave him five and twenty thouſand pounds in money, ſo far was the King or Crown from gaining by this purchaſe. But that excellent Prince, within a few months, was taken away; how and by what means is ſuſpected by all, and I fear was then too well known by many. After his death, the King gave *Sherburn* again to Sir *Robert Car*, who not many years after, by the name of Earl of *Somerſet*, was arraigned and condemned for poiſoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, and loſt all his lands. Then Sir *John Digby*, now Earl of *Briſtol*, begged *Sherburn* of the King, and had it. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, being of a vigorous conſtitution, and perfect health, had now worn out ſixteen years impriſonment, and had ſeen the diſaſtrous end of all his greateſt enemies; ſo that, new perſons and new intereſts now ſpringing up in court, he found means to obtain his liberty, but upon condition, to go a voyage to *Guiana*, in diſcovery of a gold mine; that unhappy voyage is well known, almoſt to all men, and how he was betrayed from the very beginning, his letters and deſigns being diſcovered to *Gondamore*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, whereby he found ſuch oppoſition upon the place, that though he took and fired the town of St. *Thoma*, yet he loſt his eldeſt ſon in that ſervice, and being deſperately ſick himſelf, was made fruſtrate of all his hopes.

Immediately upon his return home, he was made priſoner, and by the violent purſuit of *Gondamore*, and ſome

* She was the only daughter of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, who was arraigned, in Queen *Mary*'s time, and acquitted. *See* Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.

others,

others, who could not think their eſtates ſafe, while his head was upon his ſhoulders, the King reſolved to take advantage of his former condemnation ſixteen years paſt, being not able to take away his life for any new action; and, though he had given him a commiſſion under the broad-ſeal to execute martial law upon his own ſoldiers, which was conceived, by the beſt Lawyers, a full pardon for any offence committed before that time, without any further trouble of the law, cut off his head.

Here juſtice was indeed blind, blindly executing one and the ſame perſon upon one and the ſame condemnation, for things contradictory; for Sir *Walter Raleigh* was condemned for being a friend to the *Spaniard*, and loſt his life for being their utter enemy. Thus Kings, when they will do what they pleaſe, pleaſe not him they ſhould, God, and, having made their power ſubſervient to their will, deprive themſelves of that juſt power whereby others are ſubſervient to them. To proceed: Mr. *Carew Raleigh*, only ſon of Sir *Walter*, being at this time a youth of about thirteen, bred at *Oxford*, after five years, came to court, and, by the favour of the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, his noble kinſman, hoped to obtain ſome redreſs in his misfortunes; but the King, not liking his countenance, ſaid, he appeared to him like the ghoſt of his father; whereupon the Earl adviſed him to travel, which he did until the death of King *James*, which happened about a year after. Then coming over, and a Parliament ſitting, he, according to the cuſtom of this land, addreſſed himſelf to them by petition to be reſtored in blood, thereby to inable him to inherit ſuch lands, as might come unto him either as heir to his father, or any other way; but, his petition having been twice read in the Lords houſe, King *Charles* ſent Sir *James Fullerton* (then of the bed-chamber) unto Mr. *Raleigh*, to command him to come unto him; and, being brought into the King's chamber by the ſaid Sir *James*, the King, after uſing him with great civility, notwithſtanding told him plainly, that, when he was Prince, he had promiſed the Earl of *Briſtol* to ſecure his title to *Sherburn*, againſt the heirs of Sir *Walter Raleigh*; whereupon the Earl had given him, then Prince, ten thouſand pounds; that now he was bound to make good his promiſe, being King; that therefore, unleſs he would quit all his right and title to *Sherburn*, he neither could nor would paſs his bill of reſtoration. Mr. *Raleigh* urged the juſtneſs of his cauſe; that he deſired only the liberty of a ſubject, and to be left to the law, which was never denied any freeman. Notwithſtanding all which allegations, the King was reſolute in his denial, and ſo left him. After which Sir *James Fullerton* uſed many arguments to perſuade ſubmiſſion to the King's will; as, the impoſſibility of conteſting with kingly power; the not being reſtored in blood, which brought along with it ſo many inconveniencies, that it was not poſſible without it to poſſeſs or enjoy any lands or eſtate in this kingdom; the not being in a condition, if his cloke were taken from his back, or hat from his head, to ſue for reſtitution. All which things being conſidered, together with ſplendid promiſes of great preferment in court, and particular favours from the King not improbable, wrought much in the mind of young Mr. *Raleigh*, being a perſon not full twenty years old, left friendleſs and fortuneleſs, and prevailed ſo far, that he ſubmitted to the King's will.

Whereupon there was an act paſſed for his reſtoration, and, together with it, a ſettlement of *Sherburn* to the Earl of *Briſtol*; and, in ſhew of ſome kind of recompence, four hundred pounds a year penſion, during his life, granted to Mr. *Raleigh* after the death of his mother, who had that ſum paid unto her, during life, in lieu of jointure.

Thus have I, with as much brevity, humility, and candour (as the nature of the caſe will permit) related the preſſures, force, and injuſtice com-

 mitted

mitted upon a poor oppressed, though not undeserving †, family; and have forborne to specify the names of those, who were instruments of this evil, lest I should be thought to have an inclination to scandalise particular, and perchance noble families.

Upon the consideration of all which, I humbly submit myself to the Commons of *England*, now represented in Parliament; desiring, according to their great wisdom and justice, that they will right me and my posterity, according to their own best liking; having, in my own person (though bred at court) never opposed any of their just rights and privileges, and, for the future, being resolved to range myself under the banner of the Commons of *England*; and, so far forth as education and fatherly instruction can prevail, promise the same for two sons whom God hath sent me.

† Sir *Walter Raleigh* discovered *Virginia* at his own charge, which cost him forty-thousand pounds. He was the first, of all the *English*, that discovered *Guiana* in the *West-Indies*. He took the islands of *Fayall* from the *Spaniard*, and did most signal and eminent service at the taking of *Cadiz*. He took from the *Spaniard* the greatest and richest carick, that ever came into *England*: Another ship likewise laden with nothing but gold, pearls, and cochineal.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XVII.

From a dying LIBERTINE *to his Friend.*

DEath already seizes my extremities; but, as my heart still survives, and checks me for the many follies you have been witness to in my former life, and the bad advice which I have so often given you in regard to a future state, I think it my duty, by way of restitution, to send you my present thoughts, which can't be supposed to be any ways byassed, when I am waiting the dissolution of my mortal frame.—For, while you are reading these lines, I shall, in all probability, be either groaning, under the agonies of absolute despair, or triumphing in fulness of joy.

It is impossible for me to express the present disposition of my soul, the vast uncertainty I am struggling with; no words can paint the force and vivacity of my apprehensions; every doubt wears the face of horror, and would presently overwhelm me, but for some faint beams of hope, which dart across the tremendous gloom.

What tongue can utter the anguish of a soul suspended between extremes of infinite joy or eternal misery? I am throwing my last stake for eternity, and tremble and shudder for the important event.—Good God! how have I employed myself! How have I consumed my days in a sinful lethargy!—I never waked till now!—I have but just commenced the dignity of a *rational* creature; till this instant I had a wrong apprehension of every thing in nature; I have pursued shadows; entertained myself and friends with dreams. I have been treasuring up dust, and sporting myself with the wind.—While I look back on my past life, I find it all a blank, a perfect vacancy, except some memorials of infamy and guilt. Oh! I never had a just apprehension of the solemnity of the part I am to act, till now. I have often met death insulting on the hostile plain, and with a stupid boast defied his terrors; with a courage, as brutal as that of the warlike horse, I have rushed into the battle, laughed at the glittering spear, and rejoiced at the sound of the trumpet; nor had a thought of any state beyond the grave, nor the great tribunal, to which I must have been summoned,

Where all my secret guilt had been reveal'd,
Nor the minutest circumstance conceal'd.

It is this that arms death with all its terrors; else I could still mock at fear, and smile in the face of the gloomy Monarch.

Monarch. It is not giving up my breath; it is not being for ever insensible, that makes me shrink:—It is the terrible *hereafter*, the something beyond the grave, at which I recoil. — Those *great realities*, which, you know, I, in the hours of mirth and vanity, treated as phantoms, and as the idle dreams of superstitious brains, start forth and dare me now in their most terrible demonstrations. O *Philo!* my awakened conscience feels something of that eternal vengeance I have so often stupidly defied.

To what heights of madness is it possible for human nature to reach? What extravagance is it to jest with death! to laugh at damnation! as we have done in the greatness of our folly.— Every thing in nature seems to reproach this levity in human creatures. The whole creation, but man, is serious; man, who has the highest reason to be so, while he has affairs of infinite consequence depending on his short uncertain duration. A condemned wretch may with as good a grace go dancing to his execution, as the greatest part of mankind go on with such a thoughtless gaiety to their graves.

Oh, *Philo!* with what horror do I recal those hours of vanity we have wasted together! Return, ye lost neglected moments! How should I prize you above the eastern treasures! Oh, could I be permitted to live; to dwell with hermits; to rest on the cold earth; to converse in cottages; and once more stand a candidate for an immortal crown, and have my probation for celestial happiness! — What worth is there in the vain grandeurs of a court! In sounding titles! in perishable riches! What consolation! what relief can they afford me!

I have had a splendid passage to the grave; I die in state, and languish under a gilded canopy; I am expiring on soft and downy pillows, and am respectfully attended by my servants and physicians: My dependents sigh, my sisters weep, my feather bed beareth a load of years and grief; my endearing wife, pale and silent, conceals her inward anguish: My friend *Euphormio*, who was as my own soul, suppresses his sighs, and withdraws from me to hide his bursting grief. — But, alas! who can answer my summons at the high tribunal? Who can bail me from the arrests of death? Who will descend into the dark prison of the grave to relieve me there, or defend me from corruption?

Here they all leave me, after having paid a few idle ceremonies to the breathless carcass, that lump of clay, which perhaps may lie reposed in state, while my soul, my only sensible part, may stand trembling before my Judge. The love and gratitude of my friends may perchance honour my remains with a stately monument, inscribed with, *Here lies the great.*— But, could the pale corpse speak, it would soon reply,

——— False marble, where?
Nothing but poor and sordid dust lies here.

COWLEY.

While some flattering panegyric is pronounced at my interment, I may perhaps be hearing my just condemnation at a superior tribunal, where an unerring verdict may sentence me to everlasting infamy. But I find comfort in the promises of God, and hope for mercy through Christ. Therefore repent, and farewel, till we meet in the world of spirits. REUS.

The ART *of* COINING,

With a neat Copper-plate, *exhibiting the Manner of making the* Impression, *and of* Milling *the* Edges *of the* current COIN *of the Kingdom.*

THE place, in which *money* is *coined*, is called the *Mint*. In *France*, we are told, there are as many *Mints* as there are letters in the alphabet; and it is known by the letter, placed in the exergue of the *French coin*,

coin, where the piece has been ſtruck. The coins ſtruck at *Paris* are marked with A, at *Rouen* in *Normandy* with B, *&c.* In *Portugal*, in whoſe money we ſeem to be moſt intereſted, except our own currency, there are but five *Mints*, which are thus known: Thoſe pieces with four *roſes* within the quarters of the croſs on the exergue, are coined at *Liſbon*; and thoſe with P in the ſaid quarters are coined at *Porto*, or *Oporto*, another city in *Portugal*; thoſe with B, at *Baia des todos Santos*, or *the Bay of all Saints*; with R, at *Rio Janiero*; and thoſe with M, at the Mines, in the *Braſils*.

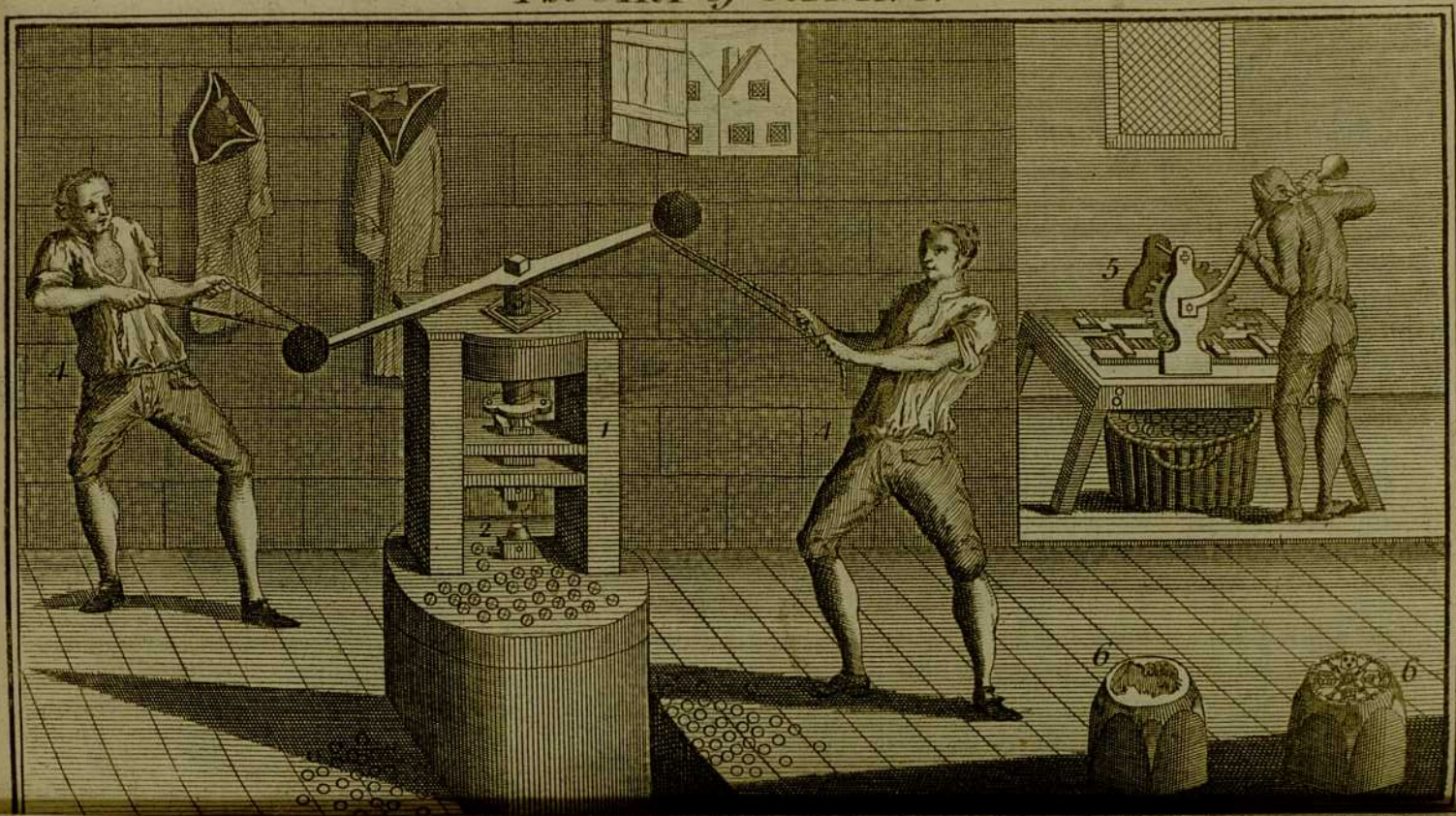
In *England*, we had formerly many places favoured with the privilege of having a *Mint*; and no longer ſince than the reign of King *William* III, it was found convenient for quicker diſpatch, and to prevent any interruption in trade, *&c.* at the calling in of the light and baſe money to be recoined, to erect Mints at *London*, *York*, *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, *Cheſter*, and *Norwich*, which diſtinguiſhed the coins ſtruck at each of thoſe places, with the initial letter of each under the head on every piece of money; as L for *London*, Y for *York*, B for *Briſtol*, E for *Exeter*, C for *Cheſter*, and N for *Norwich*.

Beſides theſe Mint marks, we have ſome others in our *Engliſh* money, to perpetuate the memory of ſome diſcovery or ſignal ſervice done in ſuch a reign to our country. Thus we find *guineas* coined in the 22d of King *Charles* II, and again under King *James* II, and *William* and *Mary*, with an *Elephant* under the buſto, to inform poſterity of our diſcovery of the gold coaſt in *Africa*, and to aſſert our excluſive right to that trade, as the *Spaniards* do to the mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, and the *Portugueſe* to *Braſil* and *Angola*. In the 13th of *William* III. were coined ſhillings and ſixpences, with the feathers betwixt the ſhields, to indicate them to be ſilver dug out of the mines of Sir *Carbery Price* and Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, in *Wales*. And, in 1699, the roſe in the quarters of the ſixpences ſhewed, that they were coined of ſilver from the mines in the *weſt* of *England*. The ſilver money with *roſe* and *feathers*, interchangeably in the quarters, is called the *Quakers-money*, becauſe coined of ſilver dug out of mines in *Wales*, at the expence of a ſociety of that people: And where any of this coin is found with E under the head, it is known to be coined at *Edinburgh*, under King *George* I. In Queen *Anne*'s reign, we had VIGO ſtamped under the head of ſome of our ſilver money coined out of the ſilver taken out of a *Spaniſh* galleon in that port, in memory of that ſignal ſervice; and now both our gold and ſilver carry LIMA in the ſame poſition, being coined out of the immenſe treaſure taken on that coaſt from the *Spaniards* by Lord *Anſon*.

The preſent current coins in *England* are *guineas* and *half-guineas* of gold: Crowns, half-crowns, ſhillings, and ſixpences of ſilver; and half-pennies and farthings, of copper: All which are eſteemed counterband goods, and not to be exported. And formerly our Sovereigns were intitled to the *ſeignibrage* and *braſſage*, a certain rate or aſſeſſment to be paid into the *Exchequer* out of all monies coined in their Mints, as it is ſtill practiſed in otherſtates: But, in the 18th of *Charles* II, the Parliament enacted, That all money thenceforward ſhould be ſtruck at the public expence, without any deduction for the King, or for expences in coining: So that weight is now returned for weight to all perſons who carry their gold or ſilver to the King's Mint in the *Tower* of LONDON, which is the only one in *England*.

This Mint was made a corporation by charter from King *Edward* III, to conſiſt of a *Warden*, or Keeper of the Exchange or Mint, whoſe office is to receive the bullion brought in by merchants, *&c.* to pay them for it, and to overſee all the other officers: A *Maſter-worker*, who receives the bullion from the Warden, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the moneyers, and receives it from them again by weight, when coined: A *Comptroller*, who ſees that

The ART of COINING.



that the money be made to the just assize; to oversee the officers, and to reprimand them for any neglect or mismanagement in their work: An *Assay-master*, who weighs the metal, and sees whether it be standard: An *Auditor*, who takes and makes up the accompts: A *Surveyor of the melting*, who is to see the silver cast out, and that it be not changed nor adulterated, after the *Assay-master* has made his trial, and given his *fiat*: A *Clerk of the irons*, whose care is to see that the iron be clean, and fit to work with: A *Graver*, who engraves the dyes and stamps for the coinage of money: *Melters*, who melt the bullion, before it comes to coining: *Blanchers*, who anneal, or boil and cleanse the money: *Porters*, to keep the gate of the *Mint*: A *Provost*, who provides for all the moneyers, and oversees them. And *Moneyers*, some of whom shear the money, some forge it, some stamp or coin it, and some round and mill it.

In the practice of this art are used many instruments or utensils, *viz.* a *furnace*: *Crucibles* or melting pots: *Moulds* or frames for casting the metal into long flat bars: *Models* or patterns, which are flat pieces of copper, about fifteen inches long, and nearly of the thickness of the species to be struck: A *mill* to prepare the *laminæ* on thin plates of metal, and to give them their proper thickness, hardness, and consistence, before they be struck or stamped: Which machine consists of several wheels, dented like those of a clock, &c. and moves two cylinders of steel, between which the metal is passed to be brought to its proper thickness: It is worked with horses: A *cutting instrument* fastened to the lower extremity of an arbor, whose upper end is formed into a screw, which, being turned by an iron handle, turns the arbor, and lets the steel well sharpened, in form of a punch-cutter, fall on the plate; and thus a piece of any size is punched out: *Files*, *scales*, and *copper pans* for blanching the blanks: A *machine*, composed of two plates of steel, in form of rulers, about the thickness of a line, on which the legend or edging is engraven, half on the one, and half on the other, to mark the edges of the planchets, or pieces to be stamped, to prevent the clipping or paring of the species. (See the plate, *fig.* 5.) *Punchions* or *dyes*, (*fig.* 6.) which are made of a good steel of a cubic form, and carrying the Prince's head, arms, legend, &c. engraved: These are also called *matrices*, because they give being to the species on which they make their impression or image: A *mill* or *press*, (see *fig.* 1.) which the *French* call a *balancier*, whose chief parts are a beam, a screw, and an arbor.— The beam is a long iron bar, with a heavy ball of lead at each end, and rings, to which are fastened cords for the conveniency of the workmen, (*fig.* 4.) to turn it with all their force: This beam or fly is placed horizontally over the machine, and receives the top of the screw, at *fig.* 3; so that, by turning this beam, the arbor under the screw is compressed with great force; and, as the *dye* or *matrice* of the reverse side is fastened to the lower extremity of this arbor, it joins upon the *dye* of the *image* side, placed under it, (at *fig.* 2.) and by this means the money is coined with great exactness and expedition.

This machine was invented, *A. D.* 1553, by one *Antoine Brucher*, and first tried at the *Louvre* in *Paris*: The method before of punching with a hammer being neither so neat nor expeditious.

The alloy allowed for money of the *English* standard is two carrats of silver and copper to one pound troy of gold, and eighteen penny-weights of copper to one pound troy of silver. And when the metal has been melted, and reduced as near as possible to the thickness of the intended money, and cut out into *blanks* or *planchets*; these *blanks* are sent to the blanching or whitening house to be coloured, which is done by heating them in a furnace; and, when taken out, and cool, by boiling them successively in two copper vessels with water, common salt, and tartar. When they

they are by this means brought to the colour intended, they are turned into a copper ſieve, then ſcoured well with ſand, waſhed with common water, and dried over a wood fire in the ſame copper ſieve.

Being thus prepared and dry, the blanks are transferred to the machine, (*fig.* 5.) one of whoſe rulers is immoveable, and ſtrongly faſtened with ſcrews; the other is moveable, and ſlides on the copper-plate, by means of a handle, and a wheel or pinion of iron, the teeth whereof catch in a kind of other teeth on the ſurface of a ſliding plate.— Between theſe two plates the workman places the *blank* horizontally, and, by that time it has made half a turn, it is marked all round.

The blanks, having gone through this operation, are carried ready edged to the *balancier* or *ſtampers*; where one man with great activity feeds the mill, by laying each individual blank on the lower or image dye, and puſhes it out again, as ſoon as it has received the impreſſion at once on each ſide by the ſtrength of two men, who with ropes pull the beam. But theſe pieces don't become current money, till they have been again carefully weighed and judiciouſly examined.

The HISTORY *of* ENGLAND, (Page 17, Vol. VII.) *continued.*

Throckmorton was executed on the 10th of *July*, 1584, after he had been fairly tried and lawfully convicted, as well by ſufficient evidence of his own letters, *&c.* as by his own confeſſion, (ſee *page* 23.) though he was hardy enough to deny all, and proclaim his own innocence at the place of execution. But the watchful Queen and her Council were not to be impoſed upon by ſuch prevarications. It was manifeſt, that plots were contriving on every ſide to diſturb the tranquillity of *England*, from the *Scotch* and *French*, as well as from the *Spaniards*. And a moſt providential, I may ſay a moſt miraculous diſcovery determined the well affected to unite in defence of their Sovereign, and their own liberties and religion.

One *Chreichton*, or *Creighton*, a *Scotch* Jeſuit, being pitched upon as a proper incendiary on the part of *Scotland*, was diſpatched with inſtructions to inform the malecontents of both kingdoms, that the *Pope*, *Spaniard*, and the *Guiſes*, had confederated to exert their utmoſt power to dethrone *Eliſabeth*; and utterly to diſinherit the King of *Scotland*, from the ſucceſſion to the crown of *England*, as an open favourer of hereſy: To marry the captive Queen *Mary* to ſome *catholic* Nobleman of *England*; and to engage the catholics of *England* to chuſe him, ſo married, King of *England*, to be confirmed by the Pope: And to cauſe the children to be born of that marriage to be declared the rightful ſucceſſors to the crown and kingdom of *England*. In his voyage, the ſhip being attacked and taken by ſome *Dutch* pirates, *Creighton*, dreading the conſequences of a diſcovery, ſhould his papers of inſtructions, *&c.* be taken, tore them to pieces, and threw them overboard. But the diſcoverer of all ſecrets, and the powerful defender of his afflicted ſervants, raiſed a guſt of wind, which blew the ſcattered bits of paper back again into the ſhip, now in the hands of the *Dutch*; who, juſtly ſuppoſing the contents to be ruinous to the ſtate of *England*, carefully preſerved every ſhred, and ſent them to Secretary *Wade*: And he, with much labour and ſingular ſkill, having joined them together again, found the contents to be as above, with the reſolution of the *Pope*, *Spaniard*, and Duke of *Guiſe*, to invade *England*, for no other cauſe but on the ſcore of religion.

This miſcarriage and the news of the grand aſſociation, which the Earl of *Leiceſter* at this time formed, of all degrees and conditions of men, who bound themſelves by oath to proſecute to death thoſe that ſhould attempt any thing againſt the Queen, threw the Queen of *Scots* into great thoughts about

bout her own ſafety, ſhould it be proved that ſhe had been concerned in theſe plots. Therefore *Mary* ſent her Secretary *Nave*, with freſh propoſals to *Eliſabeth*, in order to regain her liberty. Which, however advantageous, and, it might be, acceptable heretofore, were ſlighted and ſerved only to heighten the ſuſpicions entertained againſt her, of being deeply conſenting to, and promoting thoſe plots. And it is very likely, that it was now determined to wait the firſt opportunity to take away her life, as *Eliſabeth*'s life appeared in danger ſo long as *Mary* lived. For this end, we find the captive Queen taken out of the hands of the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and committed to *Tutbury*-caſtle, under the care of Sir *Drue Drury* and Sir *Amias Powlet*.

It was in this year the valiant and learned Mr. *Walter Raleigh* diſcovered *Virginia*. He ſailed from the weſt of *England*, on the 27th of *April*, 1584, with two ſhips only, for the coaſt of *America*; and arrived on the coaſt of *Florida*, on the 2d of *July*, whoſe continent they diſcovered on the fourth of the ſame month; but it was the 13th, before they attempted to land, which was firſt done on the iſle of *Wokoken*, or according to ſome accounts at the inlet near *Roannock*, another iſland now under the government of *Carolina*.

It was three days before any human creature appeared, when, a boat with three natives appearing on the ſhore, one of them undauntedly went on board, and being preſented with a ſhirt and a hat, and refreſhed with wine and meat, expreſſed his good liking by many ſigns, and with a boat load of fiſh, which he preſently caught in ſight of their ſhips, and divided in two parts between them on the point of land.

The good report, ſpread by this means among the natives, brought them down without fear to the ſea ſide; amongſt whom there came the King's brother, with his wife and children, who traded with them, and feaſted with them both on board and aſhore.

The natives called their country *Wingandacoa*, and their King was named *Wingina*; from whence our adventurers, well pleaſed with their diſcovery, returned to *England* about the middle of *September*, and gave ſo advantageous an account of matters, by repreſenting the country ſo delightful and deſireable, ſo pleaſant and abounding with tall large oaks, and other timber; red cedar, cypreſs, pines, and other ever-greens and ſweetwoods; for tallneſs and largeneſs exceeding all they had ever heard of; and with wild fowl, fiſh, deer, and other game in ſuch plenty and variety, that no epicure could deſire more than this new world did ſeem naturally to afford, and with all the neceſſaries of life; of the temperature, fruitfulneſs, ſweetneſs, and healthfulneſs of the climate, air, and ſoil, as if it were a real paradiſe; and of the tractableneſs, good diſpoſition, and ignorance of the natives: That her Majeſty eſpouſed the project of adding this diſcovery to her dominions, and, in token of her gracious intentions and good-will to forward a new ſettlement there, ſhe changed its name into *Virginia*; as well, ſays my author, becauſe it was firſt diſcovered in her reign, as a *virgin* Queen, as becauſe it did ſtill ſeem to retain the *virgin* purity and plenty of the firſt creation, and the people their primitive innocence; for they ſeemed not debauched nor corrupted with thoſe pomps and vanities, which had depraved and enſlaved the reſt of mankind; neither were their hands hardened by labour, nor their minds corrupted by the deſire of hoarding up treaſure. They were without boundaries to their lands, without property in cattle, and ſeemed to have eſcaped, or rather not to have been concerned in the firſt curſe, of *getting their bread by the ſweat of their brows*; for, by their pleaſure alone, they ſupplied all their neceſſities. They lived by fiſhing, fowling, and hunting, and cloathed themſelves with the ſkins of wild beaſts, which they had killed; or walked naked. They lived without labour, and only gathered the fruits of the earth, when ripe or fit for uſe.

Some

Some time in this year alſo died, in an inglorious exile, *Charles Nevil*, late Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and the laſt Earl of that houſe; from which family, beſides ſix Earls of *Weſtmorland*, there had ſprung two Earls of *Saliſbury* and *Warwick*, one Earl of *Kent*, a Marquis *Montacute*, a Duke of *Bedford*, a Baron *Ferrars*, of *Oſſey*; Barons *Latimers*, Barons *Abergavenny*, one Queen, five Ducheſſes; beſides Counteſſes, Baroneſſes, an Archbiſhop of *York*, and a great number of inferior Gentlemen.

The Prince of *Orange* was aſſaſſinated this year alſo, by *Balthazar Gerrard*, a *Burgundian*; and *Philip* his eldeſt ſon being in the power of the King of *Spain*, and educated a *papiſt*, the States conferred the government on *Maurice*, his ſecond ſon. But they were reduced to ſo low a ſtate, that they were obliged to ſeek ſome foreign power to protect them from the ſuperior force of the Prince of *Parma*. *Henry the Third* of *France* refuſed their offer. They then threw themſelves under the protection of Queen *Eliſabeth*.

In the mean time the Duke of *Anjou* dying, and the King of *France* having no children, the Duke of *Guiſe*, taking the advantage of the bigotry of the people, and the reformed principles of the King of *Navarre*, then apparent heir to the crown of *France*, was contriving and caballing all in his power, under the name of religion, to ſecure the ſucceſſion to himſelf, in caſe of a demiſe. With this view the Duke entered into a league with *Philip* II. of *Spain*, who, covering his real deſign with the ſame religious maſk, kindled a flame in *France*, which long conſumed that kingdom.

But, before I cloſe this year, it will but be doing juſtice to Queen *Eliſabeth*'s merciful temper, to inform my readers, That notwithſtanding the reſtleſs diſpoſition of the papiſts againſt her and her government, and the laws which enabled her to cut off all ſuch recuſants; we find the following teſtimony of her mercy towards twenty Jeſuits and one Gentleman, whom ſhe, at her own charges, ſent beyond ſea, into *Normandy*, from the *Tower* of *London*, *Marſhalſea*, and *King's-Bench*, as their own certificate declares.

The CERTIFICATE.

To all Magiſtrates, &c. This may be to give certification, that we, whoſe names are here underwritten, who were embarked at the *Tower-wharf*, of *London*, *January* 21, 1584, were friendly and honeſtly entreated, and with careful diligence ſafely tranſported to the province of *Normandy*, *Feb.* 3, 1584; for teſtimony whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands, this third day of *February*, 1584.

Jaſper Haywood,	*James Boſgrave*,
John Hart,	*Samuel Comes*,
Will. Tedder,	*Will. Warmington*,
Arthur Pitts,	*Will. Hartie*,
Rich. Slake,	*Will. Dean*,
Rich. Norris,	*Robert Nutter*,
Will. Biſhop,	*John Colleton*,
Tho. Stevenſon,	*Tho. Worthington*,
Chriſt. Thompſon,	*Will. Smith*,
John Barnes,	*Henry Orton*, Gent.
Edward Riſhton,	

Some of which, forgetful both of their duty and gratitude, returned again, and proved as arrant traitors as any of their brethren.

The grand aſſociation did not only alarm the captive Queen, but her confederates alſo; ſo that, almoſt deſpairing of ſucceſs by force of arms againſt a nation ſo ſtrongly united againſt their pretenſions, it was reſolved to go the ſhorteſt way to work, and to aſſaſſinate *Eliſabeth*, as the Prince of *Orange* had been lately ſerved; and as a fit inſtrument of ſo horrid a ſcene, whom ſhould they pitch upon but one *William Parry*, a member of the Houſe of Commons, and one greatly indebted to her Majeſty for giving him his life after condemnation, for breaking into the chamber of *Hugh Hare*, and wounding him? He had alſo been her ſworn ſervant for ſeveral years before that time, but was now ſo ſpirited up by the ſollicitations and traitorous arguments of Cardinal *Allen*, *Benedict Palmius*, *Campegius*, the Pope's Nuncio at *Venice*, and others, confirmed with the encouragement of *Ragazonius*, the Pope's Nuncio

Nuncio in *France*, and letters from the Cardinal of *Como*, wherein the attempt was commended, and *Parry* was absolved in the Pope's name; that he was wrought upon, and agreed with one *Edward Nevil*, a discontented relation to the Earl of *Westmorland*, to kill the Queen, as she rode abroad to take the air, as usual.

Nevil discovered this plot and bloody intent, in hopes, as supposed, to secure an interest in the title of Lord *Latimer*, as next male heir to the Earl of *Westmorland*, the news of whose death arrived about the beginning of this year 1585; and *Parry* confessed it fully upon his examination before three Privy-counsellors, Lord *Hunsdon*, Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and Sir *Francis Walsingham*; and by letters to the Queen herself, Lord-treasurer *Burleigh*, and to the Earl of *Leicester*, he acknowledged his crime, and interceeded for pardon. A few days after he was brought to judgment in *Westminster-hall*, where he pleaded Guilty, declared that his confession was free, not extorted, yet denied his having been resolved at any time to kill the Queen. —And after some pause, being urged to speak if he had any thing to urge why judgment should not pass upon him, he with great perturbation, as one agitated with a bad conscience, added, *I see I must die, because I was not resolved.* At the gallows he boasted much of his having been a faithful keeper of the Queen, because he had not killed her; and was hanged in *Palace-yard*, *Westminster*, while both Houses of Parliament were sitting in the hall, which had met by prorogation, on the 23d of *November*, 1584, and was their 4th session.

These desperate proceedings against the Queen's person were productive of more severe resolutions in this Parliament for her safety against the *jesuits* and *priests*, who strove continually to execute the treasonable and bloody principles and dictates of the bull of Pope *Pius* V, as well as against all that should aid or abet the Queen of *Scots*, &c. in asserting her right to the *English* crown.

It was first declared, That they admitted, approved, and confirmed, by unanimous consent, the general or grand association: And then enacted, That twenty, or more Commissioners, chosen and appointed by the Queen, should make inquisition concerning those who should endeavour to raise rebellion in the kingdom, or attempt the Queen's life, or claimed any right to the crown of *England*; that the person for whom, or by whom any attempt should be made, should be utterly incapable of succeeding to the crown; deprived for ever of all right and title to it, and prosecuted to death, if declared guilty by the twenty-four Commissioners.

Then in regard to the *jesuits*, &c. it was further enacted, That within forty days all *jesuits* and *priests* should depart the land: That if any returned again after that, and stayed there, they should be guilty of treason: That if any received them wittingly and willingly, or entertained them, nourished, or helped them, such should be guilty of felony: That they who are brought up in the seminaries, if they return not within six months after warning given, and should not submit themselves within two days after their return to the Queen, before a Bishop, or two Justices of the peace, they should be guilty of treason. And they who had submitted, if they should within ten years come to the court, or nearer than ten miles of the court, that then their submission should be void: They who sent any money by any means to the students of the seminaries, should be guilty of *præmunire*. If any of the Peers of the realm, that is, Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons of the Parliament, should offend against these laws, he should be tried by his Peers. They who know any jesuits or priests to lie lurking in the realm, and within twelve days do not detect them, shall be fined at the Queen's pleasure, and put in prison. If any be suspected

to be one of those jesuits or priests, and shall not submit himself to examination, for his contempt, he shall be imprisoned until he submit. He that shall send any Christian, or any other, to the seminaries and colleges of the Popish profession, shall be fined an hundred pounds. They that are so sent, shall not succeed in inheritance, nor enjoy any goods, what way soever they may chance. And so shall it be to them that within a year return not from those seminaries, unless they conform themselves to the Church of *England*. If the keepers of havens permit any to pass the seas without the Queen's licence, or the licence of six Counsellors, except mariners and merchants, they shall be removed from their places; the ship-master that carries them shall lose the ship and all the goods in her, and be imprisoned a whole year.—This statue is still in force.

The face of these acts looks extremely severe: But the *Papists* could blame none for them but themselves, or rather the indiscreet zeal of some amongst them, who could be satisfied with nothing less than *Elisabeth*'s entire destruction, to make way for *Mary*, and a reconciliation of *England* and *Ireland* with the Pope. Nor was this statute able to restrain the plottings of these zealots; as we shall remark hereafter.

Wherefore, after these tokens of the steady affection of her Parliament, *Elisabeth* resolved to break all the measures of her disaffected subjects, and their foreign abettors, by making alliances with the two *Northern* crowns and the *German* protestants: by sending a considerable aid, to enable the confederates in the *Low Countries* to keep the King of *Spain* employed: by assisting the *Huguenots* to maintain the civil war in *France*, to prevent the Duke of *Guise* from attempting any thing against her dominions: and by either getting the King of *Scotland* into her power, or raising him up troubles in his own kingdom, to disable that nation from giving her any uneasiness.

By this means the *Dutch* were assisted with 5000 foot and 1000 horse, under the command of an *English* General, to be paid at her own expence, during the war, on condition of being repaid at the end of the war, in certain proportions, within five years: and upon the security of *Flushing*, *Rammekins*, and the *Briel*, to be delivered into her hands, till the whole sum should be discharged.—The Prince of *Conde* also, in behalf of the *French Huguenots*, was favoured with a supply of 50,000 crowns, and ten ships of war, with which he was enabled to raise the blockade of *Rochelle*; and to take the field with his land forces, which the Duke of *Guise* had shut up in this port.

The great patron of learning, Sir *Thomas Bodley*, was entrusted with the negotiations for alliances with the *Northern* and *German* states: and *Edward Wotton*, Esq; a great wit and artful statesman, was charged with the affairs of *Scotland*; who, under the pretence of being sent to entertain and divert the young King of that country, endeavoured to remove from his royal presence all that were suspected of being averse to *Elisabeth*'s intentions; to sow factions in his court; and, when opportunity served, to seize upon his royal person: in which last article only he failed; and, finding that his scheme was discovered, he retired privately out of *Scotland*. However, *James* soon after was obliged to deliver himself up to *Elisabeth*'s creatures, the *Scotch* fugitive Lords, who, returning well supported by *England*, and unexpected, surprised his Majesty in *Sterling*.

Queen *Elisabeth* appointed the Earl of *Leicester* General of the auxiliary forces to be sent into *Flanders*; and as she could not expect otherwise than that the King of *Spain* would look upon such an aid sent to his enemies, to be a breach of alliance between the two crowns, and a declaration of war against him; she very politically dispatched a fleet of twenty-one sail, under the command of Sir *Francis Drake*,

with 2300 ſoldiers, under the conduct of the Earl of *Carliſle*, to annoy the *Spaniards* in *America*, where they were the leaſt expected. So that they, without much difficulty, took *St. Jago*, one of the *Cape Verd* iſlands; made a deſcent on *St. Domingo*, or *Hiſpaniola*, and took its capital; ran down to the main, and reduced *Carthagena*; and burnt the towns of *St. Antonio* and *St. Helena*, in *Florida*; and were reſolved on more expeditions, had they not been ſeparated in a violent ſtorm, ſo as never to be able to join till they met in *England*. In this expedition were loſt 700, and they brought home 60,000 *l. ſterl.* and the Queen, who was found never to be wanting in a ſufficient defence for all her vigorous actions, alledged, that ſhe was not the aggreſſor, but had acted in purſuance of the King of *Spain*'s own breach of peace, in the caſe of the ſhip *Primroſe* at *Bilboa*, as ſhall be hereafter more particularly related.

[*To be continued.*]

CORNS *in the Feet deſcribed, with their Cure, by the learned Doctor* LAURENCE HESTER.

IT is not unfrequent for people to be troubled with hard tubercles, like flat warts, in ſeveral parts of their feet, eſpecially upon the joints of their toes, which are generally termed *corns*, from their cornuous or horny ſubſtance, penetrating down into the fleſh like a nail or ſpike. This diſorder is not unjuſtly attributed to the wearing of too ſtrait or narrow-toed ſhoes, which never fail to produce theſe tubercles, with their unwelcome torments, eſpecially if the perſon is obliged to ſtand or walk much, and in the ſummer-time.

Various are the methods uſed for removing theſe calloſities of the ſkin and cuticle; ſome by the knife, and others by the application of emollient and cauſtic, or eroding medicines; but, which ever way they are removed, it is certainly much the beſt, to let their hard ſubſtance be firſt ſufficiently mollified; and this may be obtained by frequently macerating them for a conſiderable time in warm water, and afterwards paring off their uppermoſt and hardeſt ſurface with a penknife, which will often make them quite eaſy for a time; but, if this does not ſuffice, you may apply a plaiſter of *green Wax*, *Gum ammoniac. de ſapon. &c.* or a leaf of houſe-leek, to be renewed every day; after theſe applications have been continued for ſome time, you may then venture to peel them away with your finger-nails, or cut or ſcrape them with a ſcalpel; but with great caution, to avoid injuring any of the ſubjacent tendons of the extenſor-muſcle; which might occaſion violent pains, inflammations, convulſions, a gangrene, and even death. All which have alſo been frequently the conſequences of cauſtics penetrating to theſe parts, ſuch as *Ol. Vitriol. Aqu. Fort. Arſenic, &c.* as *Hildanus* obſerves. It muſt be confeſſed, that the treatment of corns by thus ſoaking and paring them, with the application of emollients, does not very often totally remove them, but that they will grow up again in a ſhort time: However the patient is ſure to be ſafe in this practice, which ſeldom fails, either totally to extirpate them in proceſs of time, or at leaſt to make them eaſy and tolerable to the patient, provided he wears eaſy ſhoes, and repeats the operation once a month, or as often as they give him any uneaſineſs; but, if the patient will take the pains to waſh his feet, and ſoak the corns well every evening in warm water and bran, then to ſcrape off the ſoft ſurface, and apply a freſh plaiſter, he will go near to be quite rid of them in time, provided he does not renew them by wearing ſtrait ſhoes.

The Manner of curing and salting Herrings, *as now practised by the* Dutch, *and likewise the same Method observed by the present Sett of Gentlemen concerned in the* British *Fishery now carried on with great Success.*

AS soon as the herrings are caught, they are immediately gutted, and distinguished by three different species, *viz.* 1. The *Matkiss* herring, which is of the smallest kind; 2. The full herring, which has got a large milt; 3. The spent herring, which is of the poorest sort: Each sort of fish is thrown into a trough, wherein a large shovel of salt is cast, and the fish and salt are well stirred or shovelled up together, the better to incorporate the salt with the blood and juices, which operation is called drilling; then they are taken out and placed in a basket near the man appointed to pack them in casks, the bottoms of which are well sprinkled with *Lisbon* salt, and the herrings placed therein upon their backs, very compact and regular: Upon this layer is cast a shovel of salt, upon the salt a layer of herrings, so salt and herrings alternately till the cask is filled, but the largest quantity of salt is put uppermost, which covers them all; and after standing five or six hours with the head upon them loose, that they may settle well in the cask, they press down the head close and drive on the hoops; when this is done, a hole is bored in the middle of the cask's head, wherein is put an iron or brass pipe, through which they blow, in order to find out the leaks of the cask, and, if any aperture is found, it is carefully caulked up, as well as the hole at which the pipe entered, for the least air entering therein may greatly prejudice the fish. After this, the casks are lowered down into the hold, where they remain four days, after which time they are hoisted up upon deck, and their heads struck out, in the room of which they place upon the fish thick and heavy heads, upon which men stand and press down the herrings exceeding close, till the liquor or brine is raised above the head, which is started through the scuppers of the vessel. When the fattest of the liquor is extracted, a purer sort called blood pickle is again squeezed from them, which is carefully preserved; for in this liquor consists the virtue of making the fish keep well, which is poured in upon them through the hole in the head of the cask. When the hole is well plugged up, and the hoops driven firm, the operation is done.

An Answer to the Question *on* Page 28, Vol. VII.

LET aa = the number of guineas,
Then a = square root ———— and per question,

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{The square of } aa+2a+40 = a^4+4a^3+44aa+80a \\ \quad +400+aa+2a+40\end{array}\right\} = 194040 \text{ guineas.}$$

reduced gives $a = 14$ and $aa = 196$

for $aa = 196$

$2aa$ ——— 2

392

$+ 48 = 2$ square root $+ 20$

440 and $440 + 440 = 193600$

$+ 440$

according to the question 194040

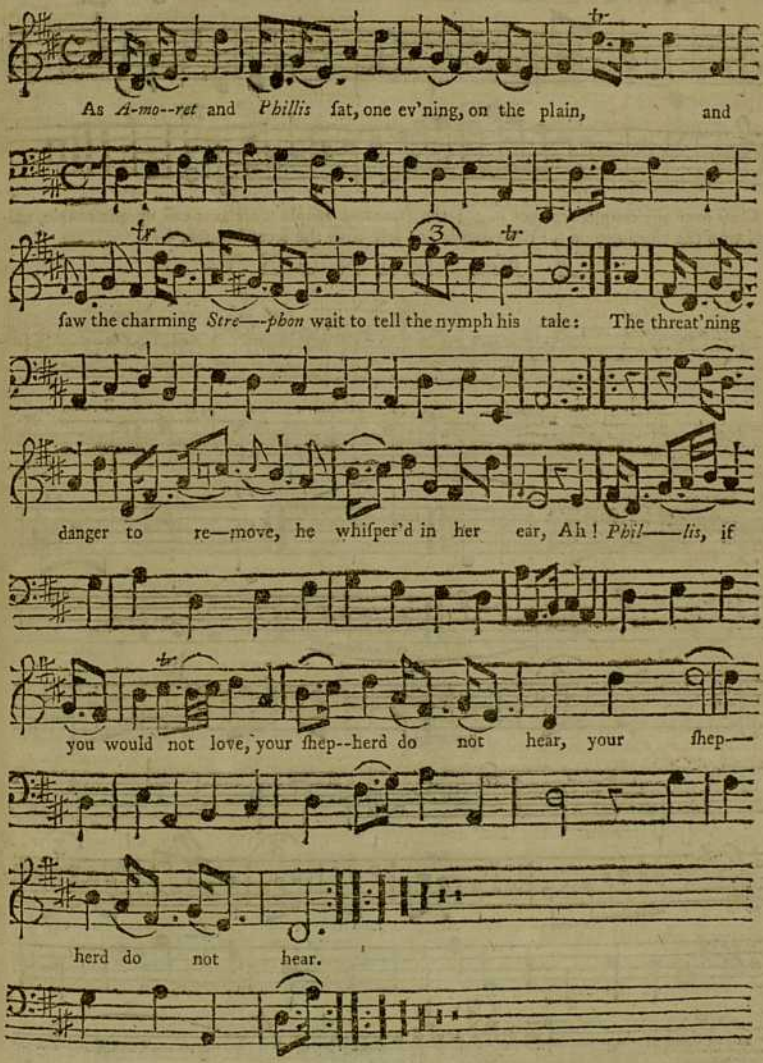
The same solution is received from *Discipulus.*

The

The BRITISH *MUSE:*

AMORET and *PHILLIS. A New* SONG.

Sung by Miſs FALKNER *at* Marybon Gardens.



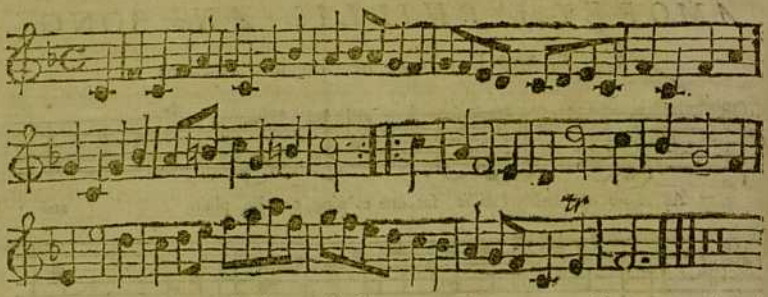
None ever had ſo ſtrange an art
His paſſion to convey,
Into a liſt'ning virgin's heart,
And ſteal her ſoul away.

Fly, fly betimes, for fear you give
Occaſion for your fate;
In vain, ſaid ſhe, in vain I ſtrive,
Alas! tis now top late.
Alas! &c.

A New

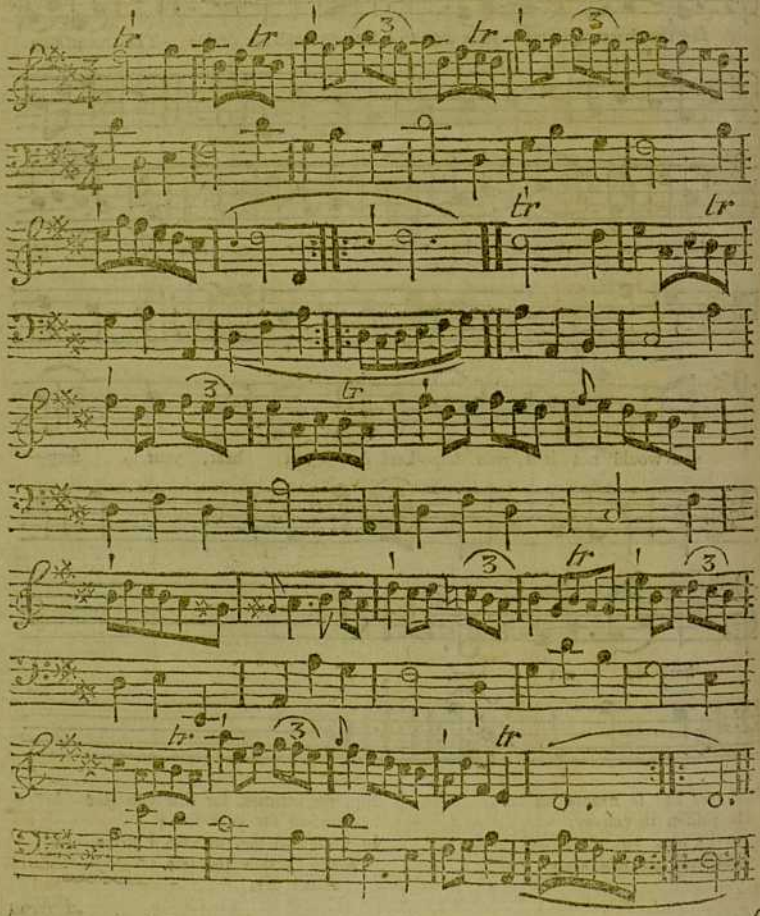
A New COUNTRY DANCE.

FOLKINGTON PLACE.



Croſs over one couple, and foot it ; the ſame one couple more ; caſt up one couple, and lead thro' the third couple ; right-hands and left with the ſecond couple .

A New MINUET.



On the Death of a poor, but very inoffensive Fellow, *who died suddenly:*

By a SCHOOL-BOY.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.——— HOR.

LET others, if they will, in lofty lays
Record the hero, or the monarch praise;
While I poor *Daniel*'s sudden fate rehearse,
And chuse a subject equal to my verse.
Happy, tho' poor; if poor we may him call,
Who was content, and so—— possess'd of all.
If Heaven deny'd a greater share of sense,
He with his little never gave offence;
Devoid of fraud, his tongue did still impart
The real dictates of an honest heart.
No schemes of *Whig* or *Tory* did molest
His peaceful days, or ever break his rest.
Next to a belly-full, his chief of joys
Was to be *great*,—— *a King amongst the boys.*
But death, the leveller of low and high,
Call'd *Daniel*, who obey'd immediately:
Having no reason for a future fear,
So innocent his life, his conscience was so clear.

CONTENTMENT.

WHat a folly is riches, your gold what a jest?
Not millions have pow'r to make a man blest.
The mind that's contented, from ambition free,
'Tis that man alone which can happiness see;
For yonder behold, in the cottage that's there,
How happily lives the mutual fond pair,
Not murmuring at fortune, but blessing their fate,
That they live undisturb'd from the cares of the great;
'Tis *Johnny* and *Jenny*, who, up from their youth,
Have each other ador'd with unerring truth;
Not by parents oblig'd, or purchas'd by pelf,
But united together, in love, by itself.
Their dress, though but plain, in a cottage so mean,
Yet of what they possess, both neat is and clean;
No dainties they feed on, no idle time spend;
Calm thoughts they enjoy, sweet health is their friend;
How pleasant their labour, how welcome is toil,
When kindly rewarded, repaid with a smile?
By their actions they prove sufficient to tell,
They strive how each other in love do excel;
Thus, with his dear *Jenny*, how happy is he?
In the arms of her *Johnny*, how much blest is she?
United in love, in sweet friendship combin'd,
They in happiness live, whilst contented in mind. *S. W.*

An other ANSWER *to the* Rebus *on* Page 273, Vol. VI. *By* W. M——y.

YOur *ring* is O, in which we descry
The hieroglyphic of *eternity*;
And, by your emblematic *cross*, I find
The letter X, next to your O, consign'd.
Thus on two greater themes you could not hit,
To prove your genius, and to try our wit.
One points to *glory*; and 'tis plainly found
The other hints, that glory knows no bound.
This to attain, the sacred author saith,
We must *ford* thro' the *rivulet* of *faith*.
But here perhaps you'll say (and pause a moment)
This to our *Rebus* is no proper comment!
I it allow, yet hope 'tis no abuse
To render any writing into use;
For whoe'er does not this (I must be plain)
Loses his time, and only writes in vain.
Howe'er I'll construe (*ring*, *cross*, *ford*) from thence
Your city is the *Seat of eloquence*,
Anglia's fam'd nurs'ry of the laws divine;
The noble mansion of the sacred nine;
Great ALFRED's bounty doom'd to high estate,
OXFORD, the ever happy, and the great.

An EPIGRAM.

Ex fructu noscitur ARBOS.

NON tribulis ficum legitis, non sentibus uvam,
Non fructus arbor fert male sana bonos;
Sub dulci specie cor sæpe latescit amarum,
Et gestant agnæ vellera pulchra lupi.
M. M.

Wrote extempore by a private Gentleman, *and desired to be translated.*

An Imitation of an Ode *in* HORACE.
To his MUSE.

IPOETRY and MIRTH admire;
Sink sorrow in the sea:
I care not who to thrones aspire,
For what are *Kings* to me?
Celestial *Muse!* transcendent *Maid!*
Pluck ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
And weave a crown, the brows to shade
Of her, whom I adore.
Attune your harps, your pipes inspire,
And vocal breathings raise;
From *Ch*——*y*, all the *Nine* acquire,
Their best and highest praise.
Boyce.

TIT *for* TAT.

Being an Answer to Mr. Foote's *Morning Conversation. Tune of* Lothario.

VAinly now you strive to warm us,
With your tea and muffins too.
How shou'd empty heads e'er charm us?
Gods! what will this world come to?
Go, ye various mimes, go leave us,
* *Hal* has made your master mute;
Greater pleasure he can give us,
Don't you think so, Mr. *F—è?*

* Mr. *W—d—d.* *F. F-rr-st.*

A REBUS.

A Denial, a *T*, and the name of an *Ore*,
And what to his cattle the plowman will roar,
With a relishing piece, from a swine we obtain,
Discover a town, which I beg you'll explain.

S. B.

The Duty of Employing one's Self.

FEW people know it, yet, dear Sir, 'tis true,
Man should have somewhat evermore to do.
Hard labour's tedious, every one must own;
But surely better such by far, than none.
The perfect drone, the quite impertinent,
Whose life at nothing aims, but—to be spent;
Such Heaven visits for some mighty ill:
'Tis sure the hardest labour to sit still.
Hence that unhappy tribe who nought pursue:
Who sin, for want of something else to do.
Sir *John* is bless'd with riches, honour, love;
And to be bless'd, indeed, needs only move.
For want of this, with pain he lives away,
A lump of hardly-animated clay:
Dull till his double bottle does him right;
He's easy, just at twelve o'clock at night.
Thus for one sparkling hour alone he's blest;
Whilst spleen and head-ach seize on all the rest.
What numbers sloth with gloomy humours fills,
Racking their brains with visionary ills?
Hence what loud outcries, and well-meaning rage,
What endless quarrels at the present age!
How many blame! how often may we hear,
"Such vice!—well, sure, the last day must be near!"
T' avoid such wild, imaginary pains,
The sad creation of distemper'd brains,
Dispatch, dear friend! move, labour, sweat, run, fly!
Do aught,- but think the day of judgment nigh.
There are, who've lost all relish for delight:
With them no earthly thing is ever right.
T' expect to alter to their taste were vain;
For who can mend so fast, as they complain?
Whate'er you do, shall be a crime with such;
One while you've lost your tongue, then talk too much:
Thus shall you meet their waspish censure still;
As hedge-hogs prick you, go which side you will.
Oh! pity these, whene'er you see them swell!
Folks call them cross—poor men! they are not well.
How many such, in indolence grown old,
With vigour ne'er do any thing, but scold?
Who spirits only from ill-humour get;
Like wines that die, unless upon the fret.
Weary'd of flouncing to himself alone,
Acerbus keeps a man to fret upon.
The fellow's nothing in the earth to do,
But to sit quiet, and be scolded to,
Pishes and oaths, whene'er the master's sour'd,
All largely on the scape-goat slave are pour'd.
This drains his rage; and, tho' to *John* so rough,
Abroad you'd think him complaisant enough.
As for myself, whom poverty prevents
From being angry at so great expence;
Who, should I ever be inclin'd to rage,
For want of slaves, war with myself must wage;
Must rail, and hear; chastising, be chastis'd;
Be both the tyrant, and the tyranniz'd;
I choose to labour, rather than to fret:
What's rage in some, in me goes off in sweat.
If times are ill, and things seem never worse;
Men, manners to reclaim,—I take my horse.
One mile reforms 'em; or, if aught remain
Unpurg'd,——'tis but to ride as far again.
Thus on myself in toils I spend my rage
I pay the fine, and that absolves the age.
Sometimes, still more to interrupt my ease,
I take my pen, and write—such things as these:
Which, though all other merit be deny'd,
Shew my devotion still to be employ'd.
Add too, tho' writing be itself a curse,
Yet some distempers are a cure for worse:
And since 'midst indolence spleen will prevail,
Since who do nothing else, are sure to rail;
Man should be suffer'd thus to play the fool,
To keep from hurt, as children go to school.
You shou'd not rhyme in spite of nature?—true;
Yet sure 'tis greater trouble, if you do;
And, if 'tis lab'ring only, men profess,
Who writes the hardest, writes with most success.
Thus for myself, and friends, I do my part;
Promoting doubly the pains-taking art:
First to myself, 'tis labour to compose;
To read such lines, is drudgery to those.

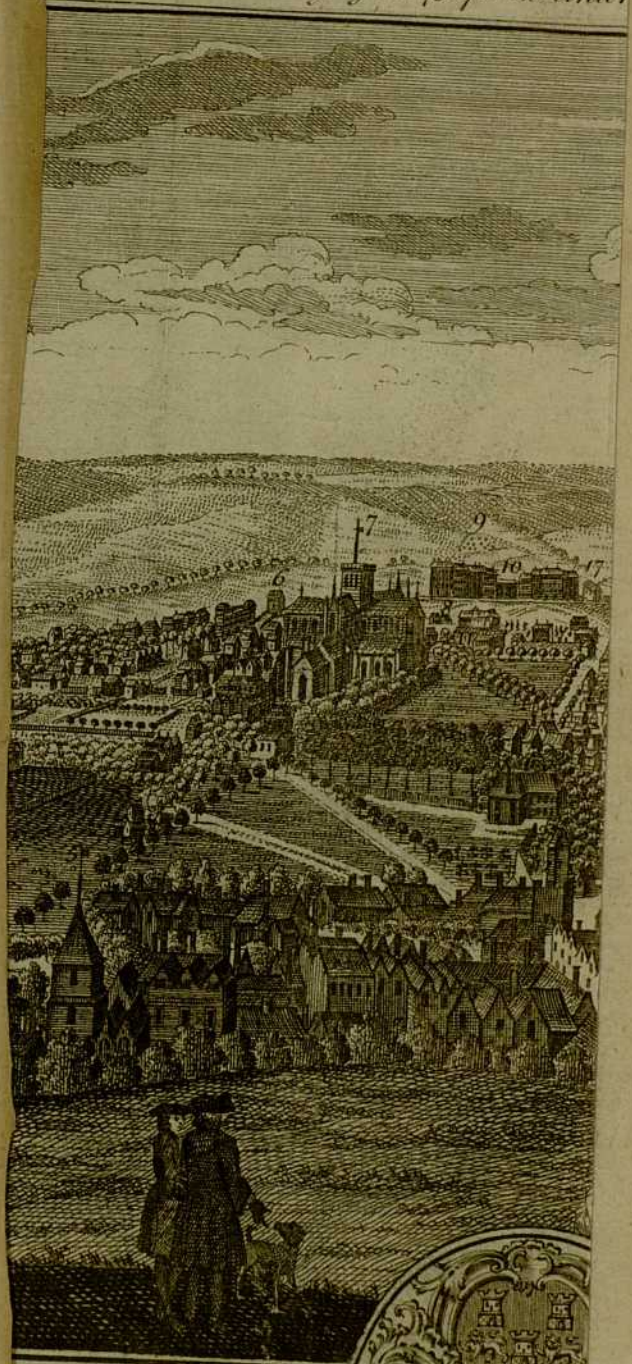
ANACREONTIS, Ode IV.

Latin Verse.

TEnerâ superque myrto,
Viridi superque loto,
Generosa poc'la mollis
Stratus hauriam Lyæi.
Tunicâ mihi revinctâ
Humeros super papyro,
Amor adferat liquorem.
Rota nam velut citata
Volucris vertitur ætas;
Erimusque mox solutis
Cinis ossibus & umbra.
Lapidem quid miser unguis?
Quid humive vana fundis?
Mihi, dum vita superstit,
Roseas necte corollas,
Capitique fundas unguen,
Facilemque duc amicam.
Iter antequam supremum,
Amor! ingredi necesse est,
Levibus nigras choreis
Volo dissipare curas.

Lucius Verus Candidus.

The

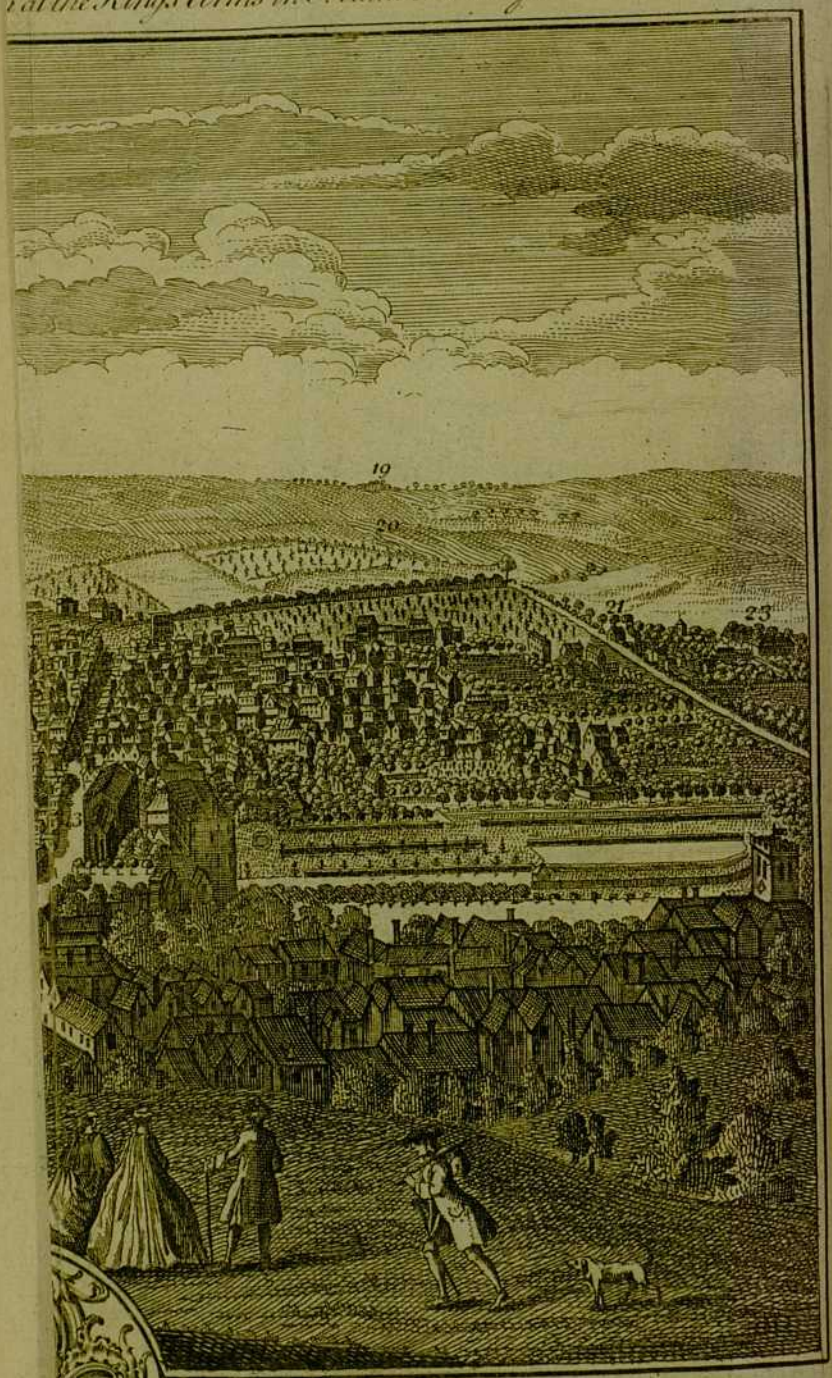


OSPECT OF

Engraved for the Universal Magazine, 1750 for S. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London

THE EAST PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

at the Kings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London



THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

The ACCOUNT *of* HAMPSHIRE *(Page* 34, Vol. VII.) *continued.*

With a fine View *of the City of* WINCHESTER.

Having ſhewn how *New-foreſt* is defended by ſeveral fortifications next the ſea, we ſhall now proceed in our deſcription of the market-towns.

Fordingbridge, which lies near *Malwood* caſtle on the ſaid foreſt, is the firſt we meet with after our departure from *Rumſey*. It is ſituate upon the *Avon*, and by giving name to a *hundred* may be ſuppoſed to have been a place of ſome diſtinction in former times. This town ſtill retains the privilege of a market on *Saturdays*; and of a fair on the 28th of *Auguſt*: tho' it is reduced to a very low ebb by fire at ſeveral times.

On the ſame river, more to the *ſouth*, is another ſmall market-town called *Ringwood*, or *Regnewood*, anciently called *Regnum*, by the *Romans*, and inhabited by people called *Regni*; as we may gather from not only the remainder of the name, implying the *wood* of the *Regni*; but from the courſe of *Antoninus's Itinerary*; the places to and from it exactly anſwering the diſtances therein mentioned. It alſo gives name to a hundred; and ſtill enjoys a good market on *Wedneſdays* for corn and cattle; and a fair on *June* 29. It was in the neighbourhood of this town that my Lord *Lumley* took the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Grey*, and a *German* Count, in a peaſe-field, after their deſeat at *Sedgmore*, in *July* 1685. And he kept them here till further orders from the Privy-Council how to diſpoſe of them.

More to the S. W. on the ſame river, and on the point where the *Avon* joins the *Stour*, ſtands *Chriſt-Church*, which was anciently called *Twinamburn*, from its ſituation between the two rivers abovementioned.—It is a large borough-town, but very populous, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Common-council: and is ſaid to flouriſh by the cloth, ſilk-ſtockings, and glove manufactures. — Over the gates of this place is the image of *Bevis*, the famous Earl of *Southampton*; of whom ſo many romantic ſtories are told. It is ſaid to hold its charter from King *Stephen*: and ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament, by the ſtile of *Chriſt-Church Twyneham*, who at preſent are *Edward Hooper*, jun. of *Horn-Court*, near this borough, Eſq; and the Hon. *Charles Armand Powlet*, of *Leadwell*, *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq; Colonel of a regiment of marines, and a Major-General.

Here are alſo ſeveral Officers in the ſervice of the cuſtoms, not ſo much to collect the duties, as to prevent ſmuggling; for here is but very little foreign trade; nor do I find any key at this place returned into the *Exchequer*, for the ſhipping and landing of goods and merchandize.

The market is kept on *Mondays*; and here are two fairs, one on *Thurſday* ſevennight after *Whitſunday*, and another on the ſixth of *October*.

Direct E. along the coaſt we arrive at *Lymington*, another borough-town: It ſtands upon a hill, very pleaſantly, and about a quarter of mile from it are the ſalt-works, which ſupplied all the weſtern parts of *England*, till they were cut out off their trade by the *Liverpool* merchants, who ſupply that part of the iſland cheaper with *Cheſhire* ſalt, as we are informed. The river, on which this town ſtands, is not navigable far up; but the ſea, coming within a mile of the houſes, makes a very good port, commodious for ſhipping both to lie ſecure from weather and to be built; in which there is a pretty trade carried on in this harbour. Here are alſo Officers appointed for the management of the cuſtoms, and to prevent ſmuggling.

This town in the rebellion againſt King *James* II. by the Duke of *Mon-*

mouth,

mouth, was famous for its Mayor, Colonel *Thomas Dore*'s declaring for the Duke immediately upon his landing at *Lime*, and raising an hundred men to join and assist him; but before he compassed his design, the King's army was victorious and prevented him: and because he was not actually in the rebellion, but only intentionally, King *James* thought him an object of mercy, and pardoned him; which great favour did not prevent his joining heartily in the revolution, though he never obtained any other reward for his services, than to be a Lieutenant-colonel in the Lord *Lucas*'s regiment of foot.

The late Duke of *Monmouth*, after his forces had been routed at *Sedgmore*, was making to this town, hoping, that by the assistance of Colonel *Dore*, he might have got on board a ship and so made his escape; but he was apprehended before he could reach this town, as mentioned above.

Returning again to *Calshot* castle, in order to go on towards *Southampton*, we meet with the mouth of the river *Test*, or *Tees*, or *Tese*, as it is variously written; but *Ptolemy* calls it *Trisanton*, which *Camden* supposes should be read *Traithanton*, *i. e.* the bay of *Anton*, which was the ancient name of the *Test*, as may be collected from the names of *Ant-port*, *And-over*, *Hant-on*, or *Southampton*, towns situate thereon.

Here I must stop a while, with surprize, at the vast quantities of oak, which cover this part of *Hampshire*: For notwithstanding the very great consumption of timber since the revolution, nay, I may say, since the restoration, by building, or rebuilding almost the whole navy: and notwithstanding so many of the King's ships were built hereabout, beside abundance of large merchant ships, which were about that time built at *Southampton*, at *Redbridge*, and at *Bussleton*, &c. the Gentlemen's estates, within six, eight, or ten miles of *Southampton*, are so overgrown with wood, and their woods so full of large well-grown timber, that it seemed as if they wanted sale for it, and that it was of little worth to them; in one estate at *Hurseley* in particular, near *Winchester*, formerly belonging to Mr. *Cromwell*, grandson to *Oliver Cromwell*, tho' the whole estate was not above 800 *l. per ann.* in rent, they might have cut twenty thousand pounds worth of timber down, and yet have left the woods in a thriving condition. In another estate, between that and *Petersfield*, of about 1000 *l. per ann.* they told me they could fell a thousand pounds a year in good large timber fit for building, for twenty years together, and do the woods no harm; the late Colonel *Norton* also, whose seat at *Southwick* was within six miles of *Portsmouth*, and within three of the water-carriage, had, as I was told, at that time, an immense quantity of timber upon it, some growing within sight of the very docks in *Portsmouth*. Farther west it is all the same; and as I rode through *New-forest*, I saw the ancient oaks, of many hundred years standing, grown white with age, and perishing with their withered tops in the air. And having mentioned Col. *Horton*, I cannot forget his extraordinary will, which made so much noise in the world.—This Gentleman died *December*, 1732, and left his real estate of about 6000 *l. per annum*, and a personal estate, valued at 60,000 *l.* 'to the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked, strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world;' and appointed the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to be his executors; and, in case of their refusal to accept of the trust, he appointed the Bishops; and bequeathed his pictures, and other valuables and curiosities, to the King. But this will has been since set aside on the score of insanity.

Southampton demands our next attention; it is situated at the north extremity of the bay on *Southampton*-water, on a point of land between the mouth of the river *Itching* or *Alre*, which runs by *Winchester*, and is both very broad and deep at the head of the bay, where it disembogues itself; and the *Test* or *Anton*, which empties itself

itself into the same bay at *Redbridge*, both navigable for some way up the country, and particularly useful for the carriage of timber.

This situation was formerly to its advantage in point of strength. The water compasseth near half the town; the rest is defended with walls built of very large stones, full of those little white shells, like honey-combs, which grow upon the back of oysters; a sort of extreme hard stone, and seems to have been gathered near the beach of the sea. These walls have many lunets and towers, in some places double ditched, supposed to be built with the town, in the reign of King *Edward* III. But what is more worth our observation, is the method of breaking the force of the waves here, by laying a bank of *sea ore*, as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments, like pilled hemp, very tough and durable, secured with stakes of oak; I suppose it is thrown up by the sea, and performs its work, as I was told, better than stone walls, or the natural cliff.

It is the chief town in the county from whence it takes its name. Near it, and some imagine on the same spot, stood the ancient *Roman* colony of *Clausentum*, which is interpreted, *a haven, made by casting up banks of earth.* And though the old *Clausentum* be demolished, as may appear from the rubbish and pieces of old walls, and the trenches of an ancient castle, half a mile in compass, still to be seen in St. *Mary*'s field, and reached as far as the haven on the one side, and beyond the river on the other; yet what remains, if it were not the castle of the old *Clausentum*, was one of those forts, which the *Romans* erected on the south coasts, as *Gildas* records, to prevent the ravenous depredations of the *Saxons*; which conjecture is also supported by the many *Roman* coins, which have been dug up here.

However, it was at last forced to submit to the *Saxon* force; and in 980, having been first miserably harrassed by the *Danes*, it was taken by them, and either made the residence of their Kings, or often favoured by their presence, as we infer from the following story:

When *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, had been so prosperous, after many battles, as to become sole Monarch of *England*, some of his fawning and flattering Courtiers endeavoured to persuade him that his power was more than human, telling him, *That all things would obey his royal will and command.* The King, being displeased with such fulsome, if not blasphemous flattery, while he was at this place, resolving to convince his Courtiers of the falseness of their words, commanded his chair of state to be set upon the shore, just as the tide was rising; and sitting down before all his Courtiers, spoke to that element after this manner:

'Thou art under my command, and 'the ground which I sit on is mine, 'nor has any yet disobeyed my or-'ders, without my severe punishment; 'therefore I command thee not to 'come upon my ground, nor to wet 'the cloaths or feet of me thy Lord 'and Master.' But the disrespectful waves giving no heed to his command, but keeping on their usual course of tide, came up, and wet his royal feet and robes; whereupon he, suddenly rising up, broke forth into these expressions: 'Let all the inhabitants of 'the world know, that vain and weak 'is the power of Kings, and that none 'is worthy of that name, or title, but he, 'whom, his will being an eternal law, 'the heaven, and earth, and sea obey.' After this, he would never suffer the crown to be set upon his head, but presently crowned Christ's statue at *Winchester* with it.

In the reign of *William the Conqueror*, his own book, commonly called *Domesday-book*, says, that in the town of *South-Anton*, the King had eighty men, or tenants, in demesne, and the whole county is expressly called *Hanescyre*, or *Hentscyre*.

When King *Edward* III, was striving

ving to conquer *France*, *Philip de Valois* entered the port of *Southampton*, and burnt the town; but by the bounty of that great Prince, there ſoon roſe out of its aſhes one more conveniently ſituated, as we now ſee it. To the works of King *Edward*, *Richard* II. added a ſtrong caſtle of ſquare ſtone, upon a high raiſed mount, for the defence of the harbour, and the ſhipping riding there at anchor.

Here King *Henry* V, intending to invade *France*, muſtered his army, and diſcovered the deteſtable conſpiracy of *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, grand-father to King *Edward* IV, who, with the Lord *Scroop* and Sir *Thomas Grey*, had agreed with the King of *France*, for a million of gold, to kill their Sovereign, and ruin his intended expedition againſt the *French*, for which they were immediately tried, condemned, and beheaded.

It cannot be doubted, but that *Southampton* was a flouriſhing port, in the reign of *Henry* VI. for we find no leſs a man than Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Lord-mayor of *London*, and Keeper of Queen *Margaret*'s wardrobe, was Cuſtomer of this port; and beſides this town was favoured with the ſole privilege of importing wines from the *Streights*, *Canaries*, &c. which advantage has been either corruptly, or weakly, given up for a ſmall conſideration paid by the Merchants of *London*.

Camden ſays, that ſo late as in his time, this town was famous for the number and neatneſs of its buildings, for the riches of its inhabitants, and the great reſort of Merchants; and we may add, that though it is not now in the ſame condition as formerly, there are ſtill ſome Merchants that carry on at this port a good trade for *Port* and *French* wines; for *Newfoundland* fiſh, which they ſend to the *Mediterranean*, and to *Liſbon*; and with the iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*.

The Officers in this town to take care of his Majeſty's cuſtoms are a Collector, Cuſtomer inward, and another outward, a Comptroller, Searcher, and other inferior Officers; for *Southampton* is a head port, and ſo returned by Commiſſion into the *Exchequer*, in *Michaelmas* term, 32 *Car*. II, with two keys; the one called the *ſouth key*, or *water-gate*, which contains one pair of ſtone ſtairs on the ſouth end, and two other pair on the eaſt ſide, and meaſures about 223 feet in length from the *water-gate* and town-hall, to the head of the ſaid key; and in breadth by the ſaid gate and wall, about 190 feet, and about 63 feet at the head of the ſaid key. The other, called the *weſt key*, meaſures about 225 feet in length from the weſt gate, to the head of the ſaid key; and in breadth next the ſaid gate and wall, about 58 feet; but at the head of the ſaid key, not above 37 feet.

The ſtreet which leads down to the key, is near a mile long; and this corporation is a county within itſelf, governed by a Mayor, nine Juſtices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, twenty-four Common-council-men, and as many Burgeſſes, with a right to chuſe Repreſentatives in Parliament. The Mayor for the time being is Admiral of the liberties from *Southſea-caſtle*, to *Hurſt-caſtle* already mentioned; and the privilege of being a county within itſelf, granted by King *Hen*. VIII, exempts it from the juriſdiction of the Lord-lieutenant of the county. This town alſo claims the prerogative of a Court of Judicature for all criminal caſes; wherefore, we are told, that an aſſize of *Oyer* and *Terminer* is generally held here, once in three years, and the Judges take it in their circuit from *Wincheſter* to *Sarum*.

Here are five churches, and one for the *French*, which with a good hoſpital, called *God's houſe*, are a great ornament to the town. Here alſo is a free-ſchool, founded by King *Edward the Sixth*, and a charity-ſchool ſupported by ſubſcription, for the cloathing and inſtruction of thirty boys, in reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, and the principles of the church of *England*.

The

The present members of Parliament for this borough are *Peter Delme*, of *Quarly*, near *Tichfield*, in this county, Esq; and *Anthony Langley Swimmer*, of *Longwood*, near *Winchester*, Esq.

Here are three markets weekly, on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, in which provisions are very plentiful and cheap; the land producing corn and pastures, and the sea as good lobsters, soals, and other fish, as any in *England*. Here are also four good fairs, on *Shrove-Tuesday*, on *April* 25, on the *Tuesday* before *Trinity-Monday*, and on *Tuesday* after St. *Andrew*'s-*day*.

We find that this town gave title of Earl to *Osric*, the brave *Saxon* General, so early as the year 860; and King *Charles* II. raised it to a Dukedom, and created *Charles Fitzroy*, his natural son by the Duchess of *Cleveland*, Duke of *Southampton*, whose successor is now Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*.

In the road from hence to *Winchester*, and within a mile of that city, we pass by the magnificent hospital, called *Holy-cross*, founded by Bishop *Blois*, and endowed with a maintenance for a Master, and thirty private Gentlemen, who were enjoined to call one another *brothers*, and to relieve every traveller that knocks at the door of this house, and asks for it, with a piece of white bread, and a cup of beer. The bread and beer, it is true, is never denied; but the thirty *brothers* are reduced to fourteen *fellows*, though it is apparent, that there can be no deficiency in the revenues of the hospital, while the Master is able to live upon it, in a figure equal to the best Gentleman in the county.

Winchester, the metropolis of the *British Belgæ*, called, by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Venta Belgarum*; by the *Welch*, or modern *Britons*, *Caër Gwent*; by the old *Saxons*, *Wintancester*; by the *Latin* writers, *Wintonia*; and by us, *Winchester*; was built 900 years before the birth of Christ, on the river *Itchin*, or *Alre*, and pretty near the center of the county.

Leland says, that this name is derived from *Guin*, or *Guen*, i. e. *White*, qu. *the white city*, it being founded up on a chalk, or whitish clay, or soil.

It was a famous city under the *Roman* government; for it is probable, that the *Roman* Emperors had their imperial weaving shops here, for making cloths for the Emperor and his army; and for making sails, linnen shrouds, and other necessaries for wearing and furniture; this city being the chief of all the *British Ventæ*, and lying nearest *Italy*. And *Wolfgangus Lazius* thinks also, that here was a nursery for the Emperor's dogs, the downs hereabouts being the most convenient of any place in *England*, for breeding and training dogs, both for the amphitheatre and for hunting.

The old ruins near the cathedral are of *Roman* buildings, and consist of small flints, with mortar as hard as stone. On St. *Catharine*'s hill is a camp with single work, and single graffe, neither exactly round, nor square, but according to the ground of the hill. And near the west gate of the cathedral church stands, or did lately stand, an old piece of a wall of great strength and thickness, with several windows in it, which seems to be the remains of the convent of monks, where *Constans* was a monk, when his father *Constantine*, having usurped the empire in opposition to *Honorius*, made him *Cæsar*, and afterwards his associate in the empire.

As for the stories of King *Arthur*'s exploits in these parts, they are not well supported; nor can we give any credit to the round table, dignified with some unknown characters, pretended to be the names of his four and twenty Knights Companions; though it is reserved with so much veneration in the remains of the old castle, and shewn to all visiters.

During the *heptarchy*, this city suffered much from the contending powers; but, at last, it became the metropolis of the *West-Saxon* Kings, who adorned

dorned it with magnificent churches, honoured it with an episcopal see, and endowed it with the privilege of six mints.

It was highly esteemed and favoured by the *Danes*. And the *Normans* raised it to such a flourishing condition, that we read of thirty-two parish churches in it, in those days. Here also were kept the archives or public records. And though it suffered somewhat by accidental fires, and was plundered in the wars between the Empress *Maud* and King *Stephen*, these losses were all sufficiently repaired by King *Edward* III, who made it a public mart, or staple for cloth and wool. And in return for these and many other royal favours, this city has always been remarkably distinguished for its loyalty, and steady adherence to the part of the King; in which cause it suffered much from the Barons, who under the command of *Simon de Montfort*, son to the Earl of *Leicester*, took *Winchester* castle, put all the *Jews* he found in the town to the sword, sacked the city without mercy, and opened the way to its present low condition, which was compleated by the rebels supported by the Parliament against King *Charles* I. So that now we can find no more than *six* parish churches.

The buildings in this city carry on them such an air of antiquity, as makes them venerable. The streets are broad and clean, lying mostly on a great descent; and the situation being in a valley, between two very steep hills, which defend it from cold air, and boisterous winds, is very healthy and pleasant. A rivulet runs through the lower parts of the city.—The city is walled round, and contains about a mile and a half in compass, in which circuit there are six gates, and the entrance to each of them, for a considerable way, is suburbs; so that we compute that it measures a full mile in length, from east to west. However, there is much waste ground within the walls, the houses having been so destroyed by war or fire, that their remains are scarce visible.

On the south side of the west gate, there formerly stood a castle, upon a high hill, able to command the city, which, in the days of King *Richard* I, was accounted one of the most important places in his dominions; but now it has nothing left but an apartment in which the Judges keep the assizes. And on the other part of its ground King *Charles* II, who preferred the neighbouring *Downs* to *Newmarket-heath*, for all kinds of sport and diversion, marked out a very noble design, which, had he lived, would certainly have made that part of the country the resort of the Quality and Gentry, from all parts of the kingdom. Sir *Christopher Wren* was charged with this grand undertaking, whose model was very extensive. Its south side measured 216 feet, and the west side 326; over all was to have been raised a cupola, thirty feet above the roof, to gain a full prospect of the *British* channel. The foundation of this palace was laid *March* 23, 1683, and the work was carried on so briskly, that before the King's death, which happened on the 6th of *Feb.* 1685, the front next the city was carried up to the roof, and covered. There was also a street of houses designed from the gate of the palace, down to the town, quite to the cathedral, but it was never begun to be built; and the park marked out was near ten miles in circumference, and ended west upon the open *Downs*, in view of *Stockbridge*.

The cathedral deserves our particular regard; for, tho' its outside is as plain and coarse, as if the founders had abhorred ornaments (there being neither statue, nor carved work, nor spire, nor towers, pinnacles, balustrades, nor any thing but mere walls, buttresses, windows, and quoins, necessary to the support and order of the building; nor a steeple, but a short tower covered flat, as if the top of it had fallen down, and it had been covered in haste to keep out the rain, till they had time to build it up again.) Yet its inside measuring, from east to west, 545 feet, is most magnificent, and the nave, measuring 300 feet, is famous

all

all over *Europe*; and supposed to be the largest in *England*. It was for many ages the burial-place of many *English*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, and *Norman* Kings, whose bones being disturbed by the rebels in the civil wars, Bishop *Richard Fox* collected them as well as he could, and deposited them in six little gilded coffins, in the wall at the upper end of the choir, with the inscriptions of their several names, *viz. Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and first monarch of *England*; King *Ethelwolfe*, his son; King *Alfred*, and his Queen *Alfrith*; King *Edmund*, and his two sons; King *Eldred* and King *Edwy*; and King *Canute* the *Dane*, and *Emma*, his Queen.

Here also lies under the communion-table the son of *William* the Conqueror, supposed to be King *William Rufus*: and we are particularly told, that *Lucius* the first christian King in *Britain*, who died in 180, and, as is pretended, founded a church where the cathedral now stands, lies here under a grey marble. But, according to the best authorities, this noble building was thus erected: *Kenelwach*, King of the *West-Saxons*, after the college of monks in the *Roman* age was destroyed, built here a church, as *Malmsbury* writes, very spendid for those times, in the track whereof was afterwards erected a cathedral church of the same model, tho' more stately, which has since been beautified and enlarged by several of the Bishops of this see, at a great charge, particularly *Walkelin* and *Edendon*; but, above all, by *William* of *Wickham*, who, with incredible cost, built the west part of the church from the choir. It has been dedicated to several patrons, as *Amphibalus*, St. *Peter*, St. *Swithin*, and, lastly, to the *holy Trinity*, which name it bears at this day. It is 87 feet broad.

To describe the curious works and ornaments of this church would require a greater length than can be allowed; yet some things very remarkable must not be passed over in silence: *viz.*

1. The font, of very ancient erection, at least, as old as the *Saxon* times: it is of large square black marble, supported by a plain stone pedestal, and the sides set off with bass reliefs, representing the miracles of some Saint belonging to this church.

2. The Bishop's throne, of which the pediment is adorned with a mitre, and the arms of the See, and supported with fluted columns of the *Corinthian* order.

3. The seats or stalls of the Dean and Prebendaries, very neat, but ancient, adorned with spire-work, gilded; before which stands an eagle, with expanded wings, on a pedestal, all of brass, where the lessons are read.

4. The ascent to the altar is by marble steps, and the pavement is very curious, being inlaid with different coloured marble, in various figures. The altar-piece is a lofty canopy of wood work, projecting over the communion-table, with vast festoons hanging over it, and all over beautified with exquisite foliage.

5. The magnificent tomb of *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of this See, and founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, who is represented in his pontificals.

6. The great east window, which is very remarkable for the antiquities and fineness of its painted glass, which contains the portraitures of several Saints and Bishops of this church, and is still whole and entire, as is also the west window, tho' much inferior to the former.

7. The monument of Bishop *Fox*, founder of *Corpus Christi* College, *Oxon*, and a great benefactor to this church.

8. The very fine monument of the famous Lord Treasurer *Weston*, Earl of *Portland*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, in the reign of King *Charles* I. whose effigies in copper armour at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same, is a very magnificent work.

9. A very fine monument also of Cardinal *Beaufort*, in his Cardinal's robes and hat.

10. But none deserves our notice more than the monument of Bishop *William* of *Wickham*, which stands between two pillars in the middle of the choir. He was a Courtier before a Bishop, and, tho' he is not famous for his own deep learning,

learning, he was a great encourager of it. His natural genius muſt be allowed to have much exceeded his acquired parts; and his ſkill in politicks was much beyond his eccleſiaſtical knowledge. While he was Secretary of State to King *Edward* III, he adviſed him to ſet up and proſecute with his whole power his claim to the crown of *France*; in which war that Prince gathered ſo many laurels. And he perſuaded him to inſtitute the order of the Garter, in which he obtained the honour for the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, to be always Prelates of the order, as an appendix to the Biſhoprick; and, he being the firſt Prelate ſo dignified, the enſigns of that honour are added to his epiſcopal ornaments in the robing of his effigies on his monument.——Beſides this cathedral, this Biſhop founded a college in this city alſo for a public ſchool and ſeminary to *New College* in *Oxford*, ſettling on it ſuch revenues, as genteely maintain one warden, ten fellows, two maſters, ſeventy ſcholars, three chaplains, three clerks, one organiſt, ſixteen choriſters, and other ſtatutable ſervants; over the door of which is an excellent ſtatue of the founder, made by Mr. *Cibber*, father of the poet laureat. Till this college was built, he maintained fifty poor ſcholars at the Univerſity.

The Clergy here live elegantly in the cloſe belonging to the cathedral, where beſides the Biſhop's palace are very good houſes, and very handſomely built for the Prebendaries, Canons, and other Dignitaries of this church. The Deanry is a very pleaſant dwelling, the gardens are large, and the river runs thro' them.

The Cemetary of the cathedral is moſt elegantly planted with trees, which afford both a beautiful viſto, and great conveniency for walking in the ſhade. On the ſide of the long walk next the city is a college for Clergymen's widows, well endowed and regulated; of a modern foundation.

Here are ſeveral other public edifices in this city, and parts adjacent, too numerous for my deſcription; as the hoſpitals and building adjoining to the eaſt gate, and *Hyde-houſe* towards the north, which is a piece of an old monaſtery undemoliſhed, in which it is ſaid ſome *Roman* Catholic Gentlemen reſide, and live ſtill according to the rules of *St. Benedict*, the founder of the *Benedictine* monks.

Beyond the river eaſtward, is a high hill, called *St. Giles*'s, from an hoſpital, whoſe ruins only are now viſible; and a church-yard ſeeming to have been a camp, beſides the marks of baſtions, and works of fortification, in a modern ſtyle.

Beſides other foundations for the relief of the poor in this city, Doctor *Allured Clark*, its late worthy Dean, has eſtabliſhed an infirmary here by voluntary ſubſcriptions. In praiſe of which inſtitution, we can't ſay enough.

Here are alſo many well built modern houſes, eſpecially one built by Biſhop *Morley*, for the reſidence of its Biſhops; but it is almoſt neglected; tho' here is a great deal of good company, abundance of Gentry in the neighbourhood, and a very numerous, and, generally ſpeaking, a rich Clergy.

This city is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeſſes, Recorder, and Common-council. The Citizens had formerly the privilege of overſeeing the King or Queen's kitchen, and laundry, at the Coronation, as the Citizens of *London* had the care of the wine-cellar, as *Holinſhead*'s and other Chronicles relate. Here are weekly two plentiful markets, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and three fairs annually; one on *July* 22, another on *October* 13, and a third on the firſt *Monday* in *Lent*. It gave title of Earl to *Clito*, a noble *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, who was deprived of both his honour and eſtate by the Conqueror; and that of Marquis in the reign of *Edward* VI. to Sir *William Powlet*, firſt created Baron of *St. John*, then Earl of *Wiltſhire*; and, laſtly, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, which title is ſtill retained by the Duke of *Bolton*'s eldeſt ſon.

It chuſes and ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament, who at preſent are the

the Honourable *George Bridges* of *Avington*, near this city, Esq; and *Henry Penton* of *East-gate-house* in this city, letter-carrier to his Majesty's palaces.

The EXPLANATION *of the* Copper-Plate.

1. The College,
2. The Bishop's Palace,
3. Remains of *Wolsey* Palace,
4. St. *Michael*'s Church,
5. St. *Peter*'s Church,
6. South Gate,
7. The Cathedral,
8. The Bowling Green,
9. St. *James*'s Burial Ground,
10. The King's Palace,
11. St. *Thomas*'s Church,
12. East Gate,
13. St. *John*'s House,
14. Widows College,
15. St. *Maurice*'s Church,
16. St. *Laurence*'s Church,
17. The County Hall,
18. The West Gate.
19. The North Gate,
20. The Bowling Green,
21. *Hide House*,
22. St. *Bartholomew*'s Church,
23. St. *John*'s Church in the *Soke*.

In the road from *Winchester* to *London*, the next market-town is *Alresford*, which was burnt down by a fire that broke out in several places at once on *May-day*, 1610. But it is restored again with much handsomer buildings, and a good market-house of brick. It is governed by a Bailiff and eight Burgesses, and has a good market on *Thursdays*, and two fairs; one on *Holy Thursday*, the other on *Midsummer-day* yearly.

From this place to *Alton*, goes a *Roman* high-way, part of which serves for an head or stank to a great pond, or a little lake in this town. And, between this town and the head of the *Itching*, are three noble seats; one at *Chilton Candover*, another called the *Grange*, built for Sir *Robert Henly*, by *Inigo Jones*, and *Abbotstone*, or *Abbaston*, the seat of the Duke of *Bolton*.

Still keeping the great road to *London*, we come to *Alton*, a little market-town, but very ancient; for it was a royal demesne, and left by King *Alfred*, by will, to the keeper of *Leodre*. It gave birth to the famous *Dominican* Friar, *William de Alton*, who, in the reign of *Edward* II, opposed the doctrine of the Virgin *Mary*'s immaculate conception, which had been lately introduced, and has since exercised the pens of many eminent men in the Church of *Rome*, down to our times. Here also was born Friar *Pitts*, so noted in foreign parts in the reign of King *James the First*.

Here is a small market kept on *Saturdays*, and a fair on *August* 10.

Hence we turn off from the *Winchester* to the *Portsmouth* road from *London*, and, travelling direct south, we pass through *Petersfield*, a borough and market-town, a great thorough-fare, well provided with inns and accommodations for travellers; is very populous, and pleasantly situated in a fruitful soil. The market is kept on *Saturdays* weekly; the fairs on *June* 29th, and *November* the 30th, annually; and the Members which now represent it in Parliament, are *John Jolliffe*, of this borough, Esq; Receiver General of the Duchy of *Lancaster*; and the Right Honourable *William Conolly* of *Stratton-hall*, near *Wolverhampton*, *Staffordshire*, Esq; and Privy-counsellor in *Ireland*.

(*To be continued.*)

The Political State of Europe, *&c.*

August 1.

London. As the preparations for war, making by the wise *Venetians*, are whispered about to be designed against the incroachments of the Pope, it will not be amiss to give the cause thereof, in an abstract of a letter from a Gentleman at *Rome*, who writes thus:

'The differences which have subsisted for 'so many years between the House of *Austria* 'and the Republic of *Venice*, concerning the 'Patriarchate of *Aquileia*, are like to embroil 'the court of *Rome* with this last power. The 'Sovereigns of the House of *Austria* claim the 'right of nominating to that important bene-

'fice; but the Lords of *Venice*, to prevent 'disputes, have found an expedient never to 'leave the See vacant, by giving to every Pa-'triarch a coadjutor; which hath made an 'uninterrupted chain of succession on the side 'of the *Venetians*. The court of *Austria*, think-'ing its right struck at by this disposition, 'made remonstrances to the Pope, to induce 'him to oppose those regulations, and to esta-'blish others, agreeable to the spirit of the 'conventions subsisting between the two 'powers, by which the nomination to that Pa-'triarchate ought to be alternative. A tedious 'negociation ensued, till at length the Holy 'Father, from his inclination to preserve a 'harmony between his common children, pro-'posed, that he would nominate an apostolic 'Vicar, who should have the ecclesiastical ju-'risdiction in those estates of the House of '*Austria*, which are subject in spirituals to 'the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, and that the no-'mination of the latter should be vested for 'ever in the Republic of *Venice*.

'We flattered ourselves, that the Senate 'would have highly approved of this proposal; 'but we were mistaken: They discovered the 'greatest dislike to it, and sent instructions to 'their Ambassador to oppose it vigorously; and, 'the Pope appearing unmoved by his repre-'sentations, Cardinal *Querini* was sent in a 'little time after, to make fresh efforts against 'it. This able Prelate, in conjunction with 'Cardinal *Rezzonico*, and the Ambassador in 'ordinary, neglected nothing to answer the 'expectations of the Senate; but did not meet 'with all the compliance wherewith they flat-'tered themselves. His Holiness seemed fixed 'in his resolution, and it was said the aposto-'lic Vicar would be named in the first con-'sistory. The *Venetians*, being determined 'to leave nothing unattempted to avert the 'blow, ordered Cardinal *Querini* to declare, 'That, if the Pope actually proceeded to the 'nomination in question, he would imme-'diately leave *Rome*, and take with him Car-'dinal *Rezzonico*, the Ambassador, and the 'other subjects of the Republic. Whether 'this declaration alone had weight enough 'with the Pope, not to expose himself to an 'open rupture, or that other considerations in-'fluenced him, the affair of the nomination of 'the apostolic Vicar was not mentioned in the 'consistory.

'The dispute beginning now to engross all 'conversation, and the *French* and *Sardinian* 'Ministers interposing, his Holiness, proceed-'ing with all the precaution and prudence 'which have distinguished the Pontificate of '*Clement* VIII. in such thorny matters, com-'missioned ten Cardinals to examine thorough-'ly into the affair, and each to make his re-'port to him separately. After having had 'the advice of these pillars of the church, the 'Pope hath pronounced, That for the future 'an apostolic Vicar have the spiritual jurisdic-'tion of the estates of the House of *Austria* 'subject to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. The 'Senate of *Venice* being made acquainted with 'this resolution, an express was sent to their 'Ambassador, to give in a protest in the 'strongest terms against the whole proceedings 'in this affair; and it was not till after the 'ministers of the *Vatican* had refused to re-'ceive this protest, that their resentment rose 'so high, to send instructions to their Am-'bassador, by a second courier, to leave *Rome* 'directly; and to order M. de *Carraciola*, 'Archbishop of *Chalcedon*, the Pope's Nun-'cio, to quit their territories in ten days, 'which he has accordingly done.' And it is said, that the States of *Venice* will confiscate all the estates, *&c.* in their power, belonging to the subjects of the *Roman See*.

Aug. 2.

London. Letters from *Madrid* take notice, that one of the means whereby the *Spanish* court proposes to prevent effectually all illicit trade with their settlements in *America*, is, not only to keep a greater number of guard-coasts than formerly, but also frequently to change the officers of those ships, to the end that the *English*, *Dutch*, and other interlopers, may not so easily settle a private intelligence with them.

John the *Fifth* King of *Portugal* died (aged 61, *anno reg.* 44) at his palace in *Lisbon*, on the 31st of *July*, *N. S.* and is succeeded by his son *Joseph*, born the 6th of *June*, 1714; married to *Mary Anne Victoria*, Infanta of *Spain*; has four daughters only.

Gloucester, *July* 28. Mr. *Lyson*, who lately died here, has left an estate, which now lets at 300*l. per ann.* in trust to three clergymen and two laymen, for nine clergymen's widows, to be paid each 20*l.* a year by half yearly payments, so long as they continue unmarried, and receive no other benefaction, which shall be deemed a maintenance: And it is further provided, That their husbands must have been educated at *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, ordained ministers of the church of *England*, and to have been a rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, and to have died possessed of some church or chapel within such part of the diocese of *Gloucester*, as is not within the forest division.

Aug. 3.

Algiers, *July* 1. Having been for several months past in expectation of a visit from the *Spaniards*, we have taken the necessary precautions, in order to be prepared against all events. The three Beys, who are charged with the government of the provinces, have received orders to form magazines in their respective districts, sufficient for the subsistance of a considerable body of troops. The fort at the light-house, which is defended by three batteries of brass cannon, is put in a much better situation than it used to be, as are also the forts at the entrance of the port and near the sea. The military establishment of the Republic is augmented from 12000 to 15000 men,

men, by the reinforcement which the *Grand Seignior* has granted the Regency. The four Nations of *Moors*, which are each of them obliged to furnish a certain number of men for the service of the state, have received orders to put themselves in a condition to double their contingent, in case it should be required of them. The three camps which are formed here every spring, have been kept longer than ordinary this year, in order to exercise the troops. The Marine of *Algiers* at present consists, exclusive of the Admiral's Ship, of twenty-four men of war, besides sloops, galleys, *&c.* Notwithstanding the reports of an enterprize intended by the *Spaniards*, the *Spanish* hospital, founded by the confessor of Don *John of Austria*, still enjoys the same protection from the Republic.

Venice, July 25. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the men of war, which the Republic has ordered to be equipped, so that it is believed they will be ready to sail before the end of this month. Troops are also raising in the several provinces belonging to this state, and it has been resolved to take some foreign regiments into its service.

It having been represented to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, that *Ruth Barney*, Widow, was on *Monday* the 11th of *June* last, about ten at night, as she was passing through *Thomas's Street*, near *Parker's Lane*, in the parish of *St. Giles*, met by a young man of a low stature, in a blue-grey coat, with a brownish wig, to her unknown, who laid hold of her, swearing he would lie with her, upon which, after having for some little time struggled, she got away from him; but within a few yards he came up to her again, threw her down, and immediately ran a stick stuck with five nails reversed, up her body, saying, Now, you bitch I have done for you, and presently afterwards ran away, in company with two others who had not appeared before the cruelty was committed. In this condition she was left, and must probably have expired had not an elderly woman come to her relief, and pulled the stick out of her body. Their Excellencies, for the better discovery and bringing to justice the person who committed this act of cruelty, have promised a reward of one hundred pounds to any person who shall discover the offender.

August 4.

Letters from *Fez* in *Barbary*, dated the 10th of *July*, by way of *Legborn*, give an account, that the plague made terrible havock in that kingdom and *Mequinez*, having taken off above 30,000 persons; one third of the inhabitants of *Tangier* having died of it.

August 7.

Bristol, August 4. Last *Wednesday*, the first instant, the *Bristol* Bank was opened in *Broad-street*, under the direction of the following Gentlemen, who are at the head of this noble design, intended for the general good and conveniency of trade in this part of the nation, and indeed for the kingdom in general, *viz.* Mr. *Isaac Elton*, Mr. *Harford Lloyd*, Mr. *William Miller*, Mr. *Thomas Knox*, Mr. —— *Hale*.

Such large sums of money daily offer, that the tellers and clerks meet with difficulty to dispatch the discompts fast enough.

August 8.

London. Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, June 24. I told you in my last, that M. *Caylus* was dead, and M. *Point Sable* the Governor was very ill; he is since dead, but no steps were taken by him to evacuate the islands; and we hear from *Tobago* lately, that there are some *French* families, and a great many negroes there, clearing the land and making a settlement. This is certainly a matter of the utmost consequence to the *British* Nation, and the very being of their sugar colonies depends upon it.

August 9.

Copenhagen, August 10. The King of *Denmark* has been here for some days, to be present at the trial of a new cannon, particularly contrived for quick firing, which is of a larger size than those commonly used in that way, and has been invented by one *Steuben*, formerly an Officer in the *Prussian* service, but now engaged in that of this court, where he instructs the cadets in the art of engineering. The experiment was made on the 6th instant, in the *Isle of Amack*, but an unfortunate accident, that happened during the operation, had like to have proved fatal to his *Danish* Majesty. The secret of the Engineer consisting chiefly in his manner of charging the piece through an opening at the hinder end, he was unwilling to discover it to a great number of spectators, and therefore had planted the cannon within a small inclosure of boards, uncovered at the top, but so high on every side, that, though the effect might be visible to all, his way of working could be seen by no body, except a few judges, whom the King might be pleased to appoint. His Majesty went into this inclosure himself, and was attended by the grand Marshal, General *Lerche*, and Count *Isenburg*; the Engineer having an Officer and two cadets to assist him. After they had made about twenty discharges, with great rapidity, the loose powder, by some inadvertency, took fire: whereupon the remaining cartridges, which were at first sixty in number, made up with balls, all blew up. And what surprized every body was, that any one of those, who were so closely confined, should escape from such an accident; yet providence so ordered it, that the King had only his hair singed, and his attendants a little scorched: but one of the cadets was burnt so much, that he died the same night. As all the spectators were in the utmost consternation, the King had the goodness and presence of mind to assure them immediately with his own mouth, that he had received

ceived no hurt; and, seeing the Engineer in the utmost confusion, his Majesty was pleased to comfort him likewise, by assuring him, that he was well satisfied with the proof of his invention, and should not think the worse of it, for the misfortune that had happened, which could not be imputed to any fault in the contrivance.

August 10.

Hamburgh, Aug. 12. Upwards of 164 barrels of *British* herrings are just arrived. The cargo is not yet come up to town, but, according to the samples, they are perfect in quality, and are agreed to be sold for 122 rixdollars, or 24 l. 8 s. the last, which, at this season, is held a pretty good price.

August 11.

Kilham (in the East Riding, Yorkshire) July 17. On *Saturday* last, at a quarter past eight in the evening, the atmosphere being perfectly serene and calm, a fiery body of a surprising aspect passed over this town. The head of it appeared to me, computing myself at about fifty yards distant from it, to be a globe of five or six inches diameter, and more bright and sparkling than the morning star. It drew after it a tail of a duller and more blood-coloured flame, seemingly, four or five feet in length, broad next to the head, to which it was closely joined, and gradually terminating in a point. It flew about thirty yards from the ground, in a steady strait course, and with the velocity of a very swift bird. Its motion was nearly from west to east. It was seen at *Helpertborpe*, five miles west of *Kilham*, speeding this way; at *Oransmire*, five miles east of us, still pursuing its course; and in all the intermediate villages, (that is, for ten miles in a direct line) by numbers of people, who confessed, they had never beheld such a sight in the heavens before; and in all these places it appeared, as far as I can gather intelligence of it, in every respect as it did here. Whether it was discovered at greater distances on each side of us, I have not yet had an opportunity of enquiring. —— A like phenomenon appeared at *Penrith* in *Cumberland*, in the shape of a sword, to the amazement of several spectators.

London. Several shop-keepers having within these few days been convicted before a Magistrate for selling *French* cambricks, contrary to act of Parliament; one of our daily papers has published some remarks on the *advantages* of *this act*, and considers how far it is of service to the commonwealth, by saving a large balance of specie at home, that must otherwise be paid to *France*; and may be the means in time of ripening our own manufactures into perfection. The violation of a law of such public utility the writer looks upon as unpardonable, because by this means the profits arising from this branch of trade are vested in the hands of a few bold adventurers; the honest tradesman is deprived of dealing in the commodities which that law permits to be worn instead of cambricks, a new scheme of smuggling takes place, and this well-intended law is turned into a job. — Here, says he, the degeneracy of the age is very distinguishable, and while some of these wretches are roaring out for liberty and independency, accusing the state of corruption, the ministry of venality, and what not, will it not startle our posterity to learn, that their ancestors meant no more by this nonsense, than that no body but themselves ought to have a licence to rob their fellow-subjects, and plunder the public!

August 12.

From the Paris A-la-main, August 10.

The King has issued a declaration, importing, That, having looked into the state of the finances of the kingdom, he finds it absolutely necessary, notwithstanding his strong inclination to ease his subjects, to continue the present taxes and imposts till the first of *October*, 1756.

Worcester, Aug. 13. We are assured from a person, who was partly an eye-witness of the calamity, that on the 11th of last month four people that were haymakers in a ground near *Brampton* in *Oxfordshire*, dropped down thro' the excessive heat of the weather; three of whom died on the spot, and it was feared the other could not recover.

August 14.

Petersburgh, July 28. It is said, that the young Prince *John* will be speedily taken out of the cloister, where he has been hitherto educated, to be put under the tuition of proper masters for the languages and sciences. An edict has been published, forbidding the bringing into this Empire any furniture, upon which the figures of the blessed Virgin, or any of the Saints, are embroidered; which is a practice prohibited by the *Greek* church.

August 17.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, *dated* August 15. On *Wednesday* in the afternoon the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, with three of their Royal Highnesses children, arrived in the harbour from *Southampton*, in the Commissioner's yatch. Before they went on shore, they did Sir *Edward Hawke* the honour of a visit on board the *Monarch Man of War*; from thence they went on shore to the dock to the Commissioner's house, where they lodged that night.

Yesterday morning his Royal Highness surveyed the dock and yard, and then went on board the guard-ships, which were all made clear to receive him, where the exercise of the great guns was performed in his presence, at which he expressed much satisfaction: His Highness afterwards landed at the *Sally Port, Portsmouth*, and walked round the fortifications, attended by one of the Engineers, with a plan of them; his Royal Highness made a nice inspection, and very judicious remarks on the plan, and execution of it: from thence he went in the Commissioner's coach, attended by Sir *Edward Hawke*, the

the Commiſſioner, and Engineer, to ſee *Cumberland Fort*; and about three o'clock he embarked on board the yatch at *South-Sea Caſtle*, and ſailed in her for the *Iſle of Wight*. Words cannot expreſs the joy and pleaſure all ranks and degrees of people expreſſed at his preſence amongſt us.

Aug. 18.

Southampton. We having this day received an account, that their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, with Prince William and Prince Henry, and the Princeſs Auguſta, would honour this town with a viſit in the evening, in their return from the Iſle of Wight; the churches, towers, gates, caſtle, and other public places, were thereupon decorated with colours, ſtreamers, pendants, and other ornaments; and before night the Council-chamber and houſes were handſomely illuminated; and about nine their Royal Highneſſes, with the Princes and Princeſs, landed at our key, attended by his Grace the Duke of Queenſbury, and Capt Bludworth, Equerry, and Capt. Douglas, Maſter of the Houſhold, and the Rev. Mr. Caverly, one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highneſs: And our Mayor, Richard Purbeck, Eſq; being confined to his bed by a fit of ſickneſs, they were met on their landing by our deputy Mayor, Robert Sadleir, Eſq; and the reſt of the corporation in their ſcarlet robes, and by Mrs. Mayoreſs, and ſeveral Ladies of the town, and conducted to the Council-chamber (where a collation of ſweetmeats and wines of divers kinds was prepared) preceded by the town trumpet and the ſerjeants bearing the maces and ſilver oar, attended with flambeaux and torches, in the midſt of loud acclamations of the populace, the bells of every church ringing all the time of their continuing in the town.

On their Royal Highneſſes arrival in the Council-chamber the Prince ſaluted the Ladies preſent, and the Corporation and Gentlemen had the honour of kiſſing their Royal Highneſſes hands.

Aug. 19.

From the CAROLINA GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to ſend you the incloſed, which you are to print in the *Carolina* Gazette as ſoon as poſſible: It is the Negroe *Cæſar*'s cure for poiſon; and likewiſe his cure for the bite of a *Rattle-ſnake:* For diſcovering of which the General Aſſembly hath thought fit to purchaſe his freedom, and grant him an allowance of 100*l. per ann.* during life

May 9, 1750. I am, *&c. James Irving.*

The Negroe Cæſar's *cure for poiſon.*

Take the roots of plantane and wild hoare-hound, freſh or dried, three ounces; boil them together in two quarts of water, to one quart, and ſtrain it; of this decoction let the patient take one third part three mornings faſting ſucceſſively, from which if he finds any relief, it muſt be continued, till he is perfectly recovered: On the contrary, if he finds no alteration after the third doſe, it is a ſign that the patient has either not been poiſoned at all, or that it has been with ſuch poiſon as *Cæſar*'s antidotes will not remedy, ſo may leave off the decoction.

During the cure, the patient muſt live on a ſpare diet, and abſtain from eating mutton, pork, butter, or any other fat or oily food.

N. B. The plantane or hoare-hound will either of them cure alone, but they are moſt efficacious together.

In ſummer you may take one handful of the roots and branches of each, in place of three ounces of the roots of each.

For drink during the cure, let them take the following.

Take of the roots of golden-rod ſix ounces, or in ſummer two large handfuls of the roots and branches together, and boil them in two quarts of water to one quart (to which alſo may be added a little hoare-hound and ſaſſafras.) To this decoction, after it is ſtrained, add a glaſs of rum or brandy, and ſweeten it with ſugar, for ordinary drink.

Sometimes an inward fever attends ſuch as are poiſoned, for which he orders the following.

Take a pint of wood-aſhes, and three pints of water; ſtir and mix them well together, let them ſtand all night, and ſtrain or decant the lye off in the morning, of which ten ounces may be taken ſix mornings following, warmed or cold, according to the weather.

Theſe medicines have no ſenſible operation, tho' ſometimes they work in the bowels, and give a gentle ſtool.

The ſymptoms attending ſuch as are poiſoned, are as follows:

A pain of the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, a load at the pit of the ſtomach, an irregular pulſe, burning and violent pains of the viſcera above and below the navel, very reſtleſs at night, ſometimes wandering pains over the whole body, a reaching and inclination to vomit, profuſe ſweats, (which prove always ſerviceable) ſlimy ſtools, both when coſtive and looſe, the face of a pale and yellow colour, ſometimes a pain and inflammation of the throat, the appetite is generally weak, and ſome cannot eat any; thoſe who have been long poiſoned, are generally very feeble and weak in their limbs, ſometimes ſpit a great deal, the whole ſkin peels, and likewiſe the hair falls off.

Cæſar's *cure for the bite of a* Rattle-ſnake.

Take of the roots of plantane or hoare-hound (in ſummer roots and branches together) a ſufficient quantity, bruiſe them in a mortar, and ſqueeze out the juice, of which give, as ſoon as poſſible, one large ſpoonful; if he is ſwelled, you muſt force it down his throat: This generally will cure; but, if the patient finds no relief in an hour after, you may

may give another ſpoonful, which never fails.

If the roots are dried, they muſt be moiſtened with a little water.

To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco, moiſtened with rum.

An Extract of a Letter from Paris, *dated Aug.* 20.

Some politicians here are of opinion, that, notwithſtanding the pains which the Miniſters of this court and thoſe of *Great Britain* ſeem to take, in order to maintain the peace between the two nations, affairs were nevertheleſs in ſuch a ſituation, as that it would be almoſt impoſſible to regulate them to mutual ſatisfaction, without coming to an open rupture. One of the moſt important matters is, the trade which is carried on upon the coaſts of *Africa*. The *Engliſh* pretend to have the right excluſive of other nations, particularly the *French*: Theſe laſt do not acknowledge this right, but maintain, that the ſea is free, and that they are at liberty to trade thither as well as any other nation. Preparations are therefore making in ſeveral of our ports to go and traffic upon the coaſt of *Guiney*, and other parts of *Africa*; and it is doing in ſuch a manner, as that the trade will be ſupported by force in caſe of need. On the other hand, letters from *London* adviſe, that the *Engliſh* are firmly reſolved, coſt what it will, to oppoſe the *French* in this commerce. This article, we are told, was one of the ſubjects of the long conferences which Mr. *Durand*, who is charged with the affairs of *France* at *London*, has had with the *Britiſh* Miniſtry. The other articles of that conference turned chiefly upon the limit of the provinces which the two crowns were in poſſeſſion of in *America*, particularly thoſe of *Nova Scotia*; and upon the ſatisfaction which this court demands for the inſult, which, it pretends, was committed by the Governor of *Nevis* againſt the *French* frigate, called the *Galathea*. The former of theſe two articles does not ſeem to embarraſs the *Britiſh* court much, becauſe ſuch meaſures have been taken to put that colony out of the reach of being inſulted by either the *French* in thoſe parts, or the *Indians*, that the *Engliſh* are not very anxious about ſettling of theſe limits: but the article of ſatisfaction gives ſome uneaſineſs; becauſe on that depends the evacuation of the iſlands of *Tobago*, &c. or at leaſt this court makes uſe of this pretence to delay it; and it ſeems as if the *Engliſh* were not at all diſpoſed to give our court the ſatisfaction, which it thinks due to it.

Auguſt 24.

London. They write from *Newport* in the *Iſle of Wight*, that on *Saturday* the 18th of *Auguſt*, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, Prince *William*, and Princeſs *Auguſta*, came to that iſland; and after viewing the caſtle of *Cariſbrook*, went to *Newport*, where their Highneſſes were met, at their entering the town, by the Mayor and corporation in their formalities, and conducted to the Guildhall, amidſt the acclamations of a numerous croud of people, when his Royal Highneſs did the corporation the honour to accept the freedom of the town; and about five o'clock in the evening went from thence for *Southampton*. *Auguſt* 25.

Whitehall. Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices have been pleaſed to order, that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to *Thurſday* the 30th of this inſtant, ſhould be further prorogued to *Thurſday* the 25th of *October* next.

Auguſt 29.

This day the great wager which has ſo much engroſſed the converſation of the town, for ſome time paſt, relating to four horſes drawing a machine nineteen miles within an hour, was decided at *Newmarket*, when it was performed in fifty-four minutes.

Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, &c.

BORN. (*July* 30.) A ſon to the Right Hon. Earl of Marchmont. (*Aug.* 3.) A daughter to ——— Jeffreys, Eſq; of Cavendiſh-ſquare. (6.) A daughter to Hugh Roſs, Eſq.

MArried. Richard Clarke, of Blakehall, Eſſex, Eſq. Peter Roberts, Eſq; to Miſs Bodham, with 6000 l. At Bath, Elijah Pytt, Eſq; to Miſs Molly Coney. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth. Wm. Hervey, Eſq; Member for Eſſex, to Miſs Skinner, of Leyton-ſtone.

DIED. The Rev. Dr. Conyers Middleton. John Foxhall, Eſq. Alexander Knapton, Eſq. Thomas Jordan, near Ryegate, Surry, Eſq. Beilby Thompſon, of Eſkricke, Yorkſhire, Eſq. Thomas Gee, of Biſhop's Burton, Eſq. The Rev. Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Anſtry. Wm. Lloyd, of Caermarthen, Eſq. (*Aug.* 8.) About two o'clock died, at Godalmin in Surry, in the 51ſt year of his age, the moſt noble Prince Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, and Duke of Lenox, in North-Britain, and Duke of Aubigny in France, Earl of Marche and Darnley in North-Britain, Baron of Settrington and Turburton, Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, a Lieutenant-general, Colonel of the royal regiment of horſe-guards blue, Lord Warden of the foreſt of Windſor, High Steward of the city of Chicheſter, Doctor of Phyſick, Fellow of the Royal college of Phyſicians, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-Houſe, and Fellow of the Royal Society. Gerard Van Neck, Eſq;.

PRomoted. The Right Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, Baron Conway, of Ragley, in Warwickſhire, and to his heirs male, to the dignity of Viſcount Beauchamp, and Earl of Hertford; and, in default of iſſue male, to Henry Conway, Eſq; his brother, and his heirs

heirs male. Edward Tay, Esq; to be master of the worshipful Company of Drapers. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. to be Sheriff of the county of Durham

PReferred. The Rev. Dr. Tho. Green, Master of Bennet's college, Cambridge, to the rec. of Barrow, Suffolk. The Rev. Mr. Geo. Finley, to the rec. of Stalham, Suffolk, worth 240 l. *per annum*. Dr. Parris, Master of Sidney college, Cambridge, to be principal librarian of that University. The Rev. Mr. Hinckesman to the vic. of Becunton, Devonshire. The Rev. Mr. Horton to the vic. of Hexton, Surry. The Rev. Mr. Southernwood to the living of Walketh, Hertfordshire value 220 l. *per ann.* The Rev. Mr. Maule, to the living of Ringwood, Hants, value 330 l. *per ann.* Dr. Butler, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of St. Paul's, to the Bishoprick of Durham. Dr. Coneybeare, to the Bishoprick of Bristol. Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford, to the Deanry of St. Paul's.

B—KR—TS. Samuel Winchelsea, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, linnen-draper and Wine-merchant. Philip Brown, late of Portsmouth in the county of Hants, salesman. Samuel Illing, now or late of Paul's wharf, lighterman and dealer in coals. John Doble, of Windsor, in the county of Berks, dealer and chapman. William Shakeshaft, late of Holloway-lane, Shoreditch, woolcomber. William Harris, of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, joiner and cabinet-maker. Edward Price, of Llysfaen, in the county of Caernarvon, Merchant and potter.

BOOKS published in AUGUST.

THE life and adventures of Joe Thompson, with a print of the Author, 2 vols. 6 s. Hinton.

The spirit of laws, translated from the French. Nourse.

A new and accurate Map of North America. Price 5 s. Hinton.

A short comparative view of the practice of surgery, in the French hospitals. Robinson.

A guide to health through the various stages of life, by Bernard Lynch. 6 s. Cooper.

The honour and happiness of the poor, in three sermons, by John Milner, D. D. Price 1 s. Noon.

A new book of the Dunciad, occasioned by Mr. Warburton's new edition of the Dunciad. Price 1 s. Payne.

Infants cause pleaded and vindicated, by Edward Hitchin. 1 s.

An essay on fevers, and their various kinds, by John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. Austen.

Cato Major: Or the happiness and comfort of old age. 2 s. 6 d. Austen.

The British physician. 3 s. Hodges.

A supplement to the four volumes of the Peerage of England, in 2 vols. by Arthur Collins, Esq. Innys, Knapton, *&c.*

A reply to Dr. Middleton's examination of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses on Prophecy. Clarke. 1 s. 6 d.

An attempt towards the Eulogium of Conyers Middleton, D. D. J. Carnan. 6 d.

A scheme for a general comprehension of all parties in Religion. 6 d. Henry.

Historical dissertations on idolatrous corruptions in religion from the beginning of the world, in 2 vols by Arthur Young, LL. D. 9 s. Rivington.

The doctrine and application of Fluxions, by Thomas Simpson, F. R. S. 10 s. 6 d. Nourse.

The Ranelegian Religion displayed. 6 d. Owen.

The Ordinary of Newgate's account. 6 d. Corbett.

The trials of the Prisoners at Kingston. 4 d. Nicholson.

An Assize Sermon preached at Maidstone, by Peter Pinnell, M. A. Brotherton.

Physical experiments upon Brutes, by Brown Langrish. 2 s. 6 d. Hitch.

Popery not Christianity, a Sermon, by Prior. Hett. 6 d.

Prices of Corn at Bear Key.

Per Quarter Aboard in Sacks.

Wheat Red — —	28 s.
Ditto White — —	28 s.
Rye — — —	16 s. to 16 s. 6 d.
Barley — — —	16 s.
Oats — — —	13 s. to 15 s.

Course of the EXCHANGE, &c.

London, Tuesday August 28, 1750.

Amsterdam —	35 2	2½ Usf.
Ditto at Sight —	34 11	½
Rotterdam —	35 2	
Antwerp —	36 1	
Hamburgh —	33 7	
Paris 1 day's date	31	¼
Ditto 2 usance —	31	⅛
Bourdeaux ditto —	31	
Cadiz —	39	
Madrid —	39	¼
Bilboa —	38	¼
Leghorn —	48	2/16
Venice —	50	⅝ a ¾
Lisbon —	5 s.	5 d. ¼ a ⅜
Porto —	5 s.	5 d.
Dublin —	9	

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *July* 27, to *Aug.* 25, inclusive, 1750, first subscribed.

N. B. *The second subscribed have generally fell* 1 ½ *per Cent. below these.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	4 *per* Cent B. 1746.	1747, 1748, and 1749.	3 *per* Cent. Annu.	B. Circulation pr.	India Bonds præm.
28	—	—	—	105	103½	102¾	103¾	100⅛	5l 05s 0d	27s a 28s
30	—	—	—	—	—	102⅞	103⅞	—	—	26s a 27s
31	134	184	112¼	—	103⅞	—	104	—	—	27s a 28s
1	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	104	103	104	—	—	26s a 27s
3	—	183½	112⅛	105¼	104¼	—	103⅞	100	—	27s a 28s
4	—	—	—	105	—	—	104⅛	100⅛	—	29s.
6	134¼	184	110⅜	105⅜	104⅜	103¼	—	100¼	—	—
7	134⅝	183¾	110¼	—	104½	—	104¼	100⅜	—	25s a 22s
8	—	184	110½	—	—	—	—	100½	—	28s a 29s
9	134⅝	184⅛	110¾	—	104⅝	—	—	—	—	—
10	134¾	184	—	—	—	103⅜	104⅜	—	5l 07s 6d	30s.
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	104¼	—	—	—
13	—	—	110½	—	104¼	103¼	—	—	—	29s a 27s
14	135	—	110⅜	105¾	—	—	104⅛	—	—	27s.
15	135¼	—	—	105⅞	104⅛	103⅛	—	100⅜	—	26s.
16	—	184½	111	105¼	104¼	103½	104¼	100½	—	30s.
17	135	—	111¼	—	—	103⅜	—	100⅞	—	29s.
18	—	—	—	105⅜	104⅜	—	—	—	—	28s.
20	—	—	—	105½	104½	103½	—	—	—	29s.
21	135⅜	—	112	—	104¼	103⅝	104½	100⅜	—	—
22	135¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30s.
23	135	184⅛	111⅞	105⅜	104½	103½	104⅜	100⅛	—	29s.
24	—	—	112	105½	—	103⅝	—	—	—	—
25	135⅛	184½	111¾	—	104¼	103¼	104½	100⅞	—	29s a 30s

Bank Stock, transfer Books shut, 12th September. Open, 17th October. Cocheneal 14 s. per ℔. Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 1 d. a 2 d. Ditto in Bars 3 l. 17 s. 11 d. Pil. Pcs. of Eight, 5 s. 3d. ¾. Ditto Small 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Mexico 5 s. 3 d. ¼. Ditto Small 5 s. 3 d. ¾. Sil. in Bars Stand. 5 s. 3 d. ⅞ a 4 d.

BILLS *of Mortality from July* 24, *to Aug.* 28, 1750.

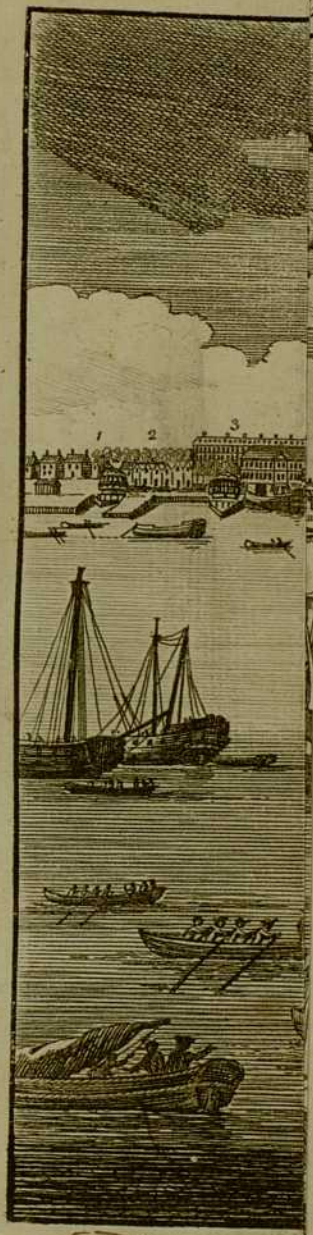
Christ.	Males	667	1366
	Femal.	699	
Buried	Males	881	1877
	Femal.	996	
Died under 2 Years old			695
Between 2 and 5			123
5 and 10			55
10 and 20			54
20 and 30			146
30 and 40			199
40 and 50			193
50 and 60			153
60 and 70			128
70 and 80			85
80 and 90			35
90 and 100			11
			1877

Buried	Within the walls	117
	Without the walls	449
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	844
	City & Sub. *West.*	467
		1877

Weekly *July* 31.		358
Aug. 7.		392
14.		349
21.		395
28.		383
		1877

The assize of bread set forth by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, *Aug.* 21, 1750, to take place the *Thursday* following.

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.
Houshold Peck Loaf 1s. 3d. 3f.



7

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take place the *Thurſday* following.

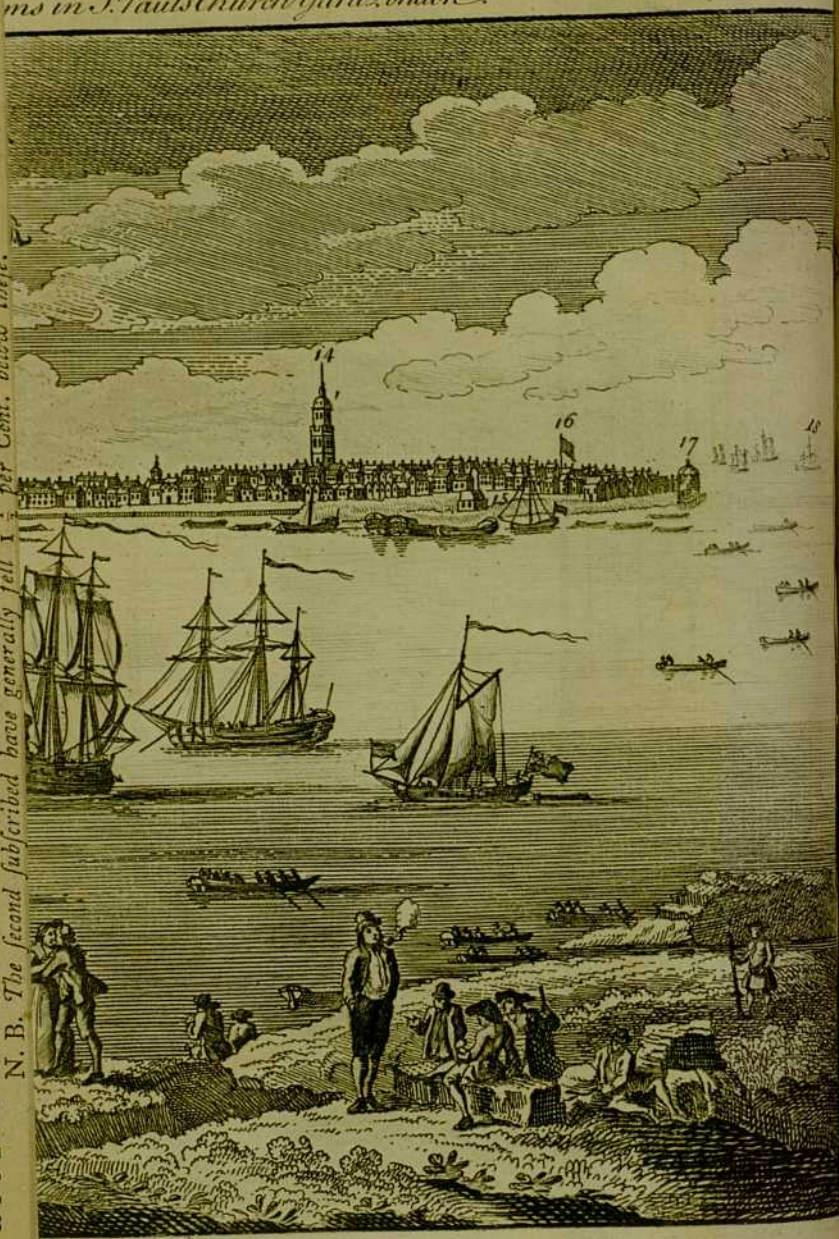
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.

Houſhold Peck Loaf 1s. 3d. 3f.

Engravd for the Universal Magazine 1750 for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard London

THE WEST PROSPECT OF PORTSMOUTH IN HAMP-SHIRE.

ms in St Pauls Church Yard London



IN HAMP-SHIRE.

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *July* 27, to *Aug.* 25, inclusive, 1750, first subscribed.
N. B. *The second subscribed have generally fell* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent. below these.*

The ACCOUNT *of* HAMPSHIRE (Page 81, Vol. VII.) *continued.*

With a fine Prospect of Portsmouth *and the* Harbour.

It was in the neighbourhood of *Petersfield* (see p. 89.) where the *Meanvari* lived in ancient days: whose country *Wulpher* King of the *Mercians* gave to *Edelwalch* along with the *Isle of Wight*, in token of his adoption at his baptism. Their territory is now divided into the hundreds of *Meanborough*, *East-Mean*, and *West-Mean*, which names retain part of their original. And in the hundred of *East-Mean* is a hill surrounded at the top with a large trench, called *Old Winchester*, of which the neighbouring people report, That it has been a famous city, or rather, as the antiquarians believe, a *Roman* summer camp. *Petersfield* is the chief town of this hundred.

Before we arrive at *Portsmouth*, let us take a view of those parts adjacent to the *London* road: amongst which are two market-towns, and two small islands.

Fareham, a little market-town on the West side of the said road, about five miles N. W. of *Portsmouth*. Its market is on *Saturdays* weekly: has a fair on the 29th of *June*: gave title of Countess to the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, Madam *de Querovalle*, King *Charles the Second*'s favourite, and foundress of the family of *Lenox*, Dukes of *Richmond*: and is situated on a small river called the *Hamble*, at whose mouth there is a ferry.

Havant, another small market-town to the N. E. at about the same distance: whose market is also on *Saturdays*: and it has a fair on the 6th of *October*. To the S. of which are the two islands

Haling and *Thorney*. *Haling* is the larger: and *Thorney* takes its name from the quantity of thorns which grew formerly upon it. Each of them has a parish church; and carry on a good trade for salt made out of sea-water on the shore: which at first is pale and greenish, but becomes a pure white by boiling; and, if we may credit the authority of St. *Ambrose* (in *Hexam. lib.* iv. *c.* 11.) this manufacture and trade was celebrated throughout *Italy* in his time, of which he writes, That it crusted into a substance, as hard and as white as marble, and was esteemed very wholesome.

Adjoining to these stands the island of *Portsea*, which is about 14 miles in compass, surrounded at high tides by sea-water, of which they make salt, as above; and is joined to the continent by a bridge, where was anciently a small castle, and a town called *Port-Peris* or *Porchester*, the place where *Vespasian* landed in his voyage to *Britain*. This *Port-Peris* stood at the upper end of the creek; but the sea retiring from it, the inhabitants followed and built the town of *Portsmouth*, which is said to be the only regular fortification in *Britain*, and the key of *England*. And before it was arrived to its present grandeur, we find it memorable in our annals. *Maud* the Empress landed here, when she came to contend with King *Stephen* for the crown in 1140. King *Henry the Third*, intending to invade *France*, mustered near this place, *A. D.* 1229, the greatest army that ever was raised in *England*. And though it was burnt by the *French* in the wars with King *Richard* II, it was restored so effectually, that within six years after, the inhabitants fitted out a sufficient force by sea, not only to defend themselves from future insults of the like sort, but to act offensively: for they met the enemy as they approached a second time, took all their ships, and killed all their men, but nine: and in two years more entered the *Seine*, sunk four of their ships, took many, burnt one of the *French* Admiral's small ships, built

for pleasure, and the finest of that sort in *France* or *England*, and returned laden with wines and rich merchandize. Yet it had no better fortifications than a timber wall well lined with mud, and a high mount at the N. E. near the gate, till King *Edward* IV. built two forts of free-stone at the entrance of the harbour. King *Henry* VII. made it a garrison for the defence of the coast, which was found to be of great service in the next reign, when the *French* made several attempts on this town, and especially in 1545, when they entered the harbour with six gallies, and engaged the *English* ships lying there, but were not able to force their way into the port; and so landed on the *Isle of Wight*.

Queen *Elisabeth* added new works to the old fortifications, at a very great expence: and augmented its garrison, with orders to keep guard night and day by parties at the town gates, and on the top of the church steeple, where, by the ringing of a bell, they might give notice of the enemies approach, and shew from what quarter they advanced by waving their colours.

Here *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham* was stabbed by Lieut. *John Felton*, in the reign of King *Charles* I. upon a private resentment, as the Duke was preparing to embark on a second expedition against the *French*.

In the said King's reign, the Parliament, having the fleet on their side, easily secured the sea-ports, and this amongst the rest. King *Charles* II. received in marriage *Catharine* of *Portugal* in this town, where he consummated his marriage also with that Princess in 1662.

The *guard-bell*, mentioned above, is still tolled here, though upon a different occasion, *viz.* to give an account of the number of ships that enter the harbour: of which there is a fine prospect from the watch-tower on the top of the steeple, as well as of *Spithead*, where the ships ride before they come in, it being situate betwixt *Portsmouth* and the *Isle of Wight*.

This King added very much to the strength, extent, and magnificence of its fortifications by land, and to its naval preparations. He made it one of the principal chambers in the Kingdom for laying up the royal navy; furnished it with wet and dry docks, storehouses, rope-yards, and all materials for building, repairing, rigging, arming, victualling, and compleatly fitting to sea ships of all rates.

King *James* II. added greatly to its fortifications, and made the Duke of *Berwick* its Governor. But,

In the reign of this same King *James* II, the Officers of the army began in this place first of all to shew their dislike of what that Prince was contriving in favour of Popery: for Col. *Beaumont*, who commanded the Duke of *Berwick*'s regiment in his absence, and five other Captains, refused to admit the *Irish* papists, according to that Duke's orders: which might have cost them their lives, had not the revolution delivered them out of confinement for the same.

After the revolution, this port flourished mightily, being the constant rendezvous of the grand fleets and squadrons; and for convoys to the merchant-ships. By which means it is so much increased and inriched, that the number of houses and its inhabitants are above double what they were before; besides dwelling-houses, with ample accommodations for a Commissioner of the navy, and all the subordinate officers, and master-workmen, necessary for the constant day and night service in this port: and the fortifications are as regular as those in any port in *Europe*.—Here is a good counterscarp, and double mote, with ravelins in the ditch, and double palisadoes and advanced works to cover the place from any approach where it may be practicable. The town is also strongest on the land side, by the fortifications raised of late years about the docks and yards. Within these few years the Government has bought more ground for additional works: and

and no doubt it may be made impregnable, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it.

It is amazing to ſee here the immenſe quantity of all ſorts of military and naval ſtores. The rope-houſe is almoſt a quarter of a mile long: and ſome of the cables made here require 100 men to work at them; and their labour is ſo hard, that they can work but four hours in a day. The leaſt number of men continually employed in the yard is ſaid to be a thouſand, and they but barely ſufficient. In ſhort, the docks and yards reſemble a diſtinct town, and form a kind of a marine corporation within themſelves.

The ſituation of the place being low, and full of ſea-water and ditches, makes it aguiſh, and is in want of freſh water. Here are many good modern buildings: the town is large, and ſo full of people, that the ſtreets ſeem always in a hurry, by the continual reſort of ſeamen, ſoldiers, and their dependants to it. *Camden* obſerves, that in Queen *Eliſabeth*'s reign, *Portſmouth* was more populous during a war, than in time of peace: but now there is ſo much of the navy buſineſs done here, that there is a hurry at all times. The inns and taverns are crouded continually; and this concourſe makes both proviſions, fuel, and lodgings very dear.

Here is a garriſon, but its number is occaſional. In the time of *Edward the Fourth*, it ſent Members to Parliament elected by the thirteen Burgeſſes only: but in the reign of *Edward the Sixth*, the Electors went by the name of the Mayor and Burgeſſes. In the 16th of *Charles* I, the ſtyle was changed into the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes: and by this denomination they conſtantly choſe the Members, till the Convention-Parliament, ſummoned by the Prince of *Orange*, when they were choſen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty: but the right of election was afterwards determined to be only in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, who have choſen for the preſent Parliament *Iſaac Townſhend*, Eſq; Admiral of the *Blue*, and Sir *Edward Hawke*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and Vice-admiral of the *Blue*.

It is obſerved, to the great credit both of the civil and military government of this place, that the one does neither corrupt, nor interrupt the other.—The church is large and handſome: and the Deputy-governor has a very good houſe and a neat chapel. Here are alſo proper Officers to take care of the revenue: and the garriſon, docks, *&c.* are furniſhed with them in their ſeveral diſtinctions. Yet it is no more than a *member Port* of *Southampton*, as it appears by commiſſion returned into the *Exchequer* in *Michaelmas* term 32 *Car.* II. where the *town* key is deſcribed to meaſure 153 feet from N. to S. at the head of the ſaid key; and in depth, at its N. wing, to the head thereof 29 feet or thereabout; and about 40 feet in depth, at the S. wing to the head thereof.—Beſides which, here is a very fine *new* key, for laying up the cannon.

A thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride ſafe in this harbour. And the mouth, not ſo broad as the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*, is ſecured on *Goſport* ſide by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns, level with the water: and on the E. ſide by *South-ſea* caſtle, built by *Henry* VIII. *Goſport* is itſelf a large town of great trade, moſtly inhabited by the ſailors wives; and well provided with lodgings for travellers: but though it is a different pariſh, and has no other communication, than by a ferry with *Portſmouth*, it is generally called by the ſame name.

As this town of *Portſmouth* cannot admit of any enlargement in buildings, and the inhabitants have increaſed ſo prodigiouſly of late years, not only *Goſport* has received conſiderable additions, but a ſort of ſuburb has been built on the heath or common adjoining to *Portſmouth*, which is in a fair way to outſtrip the town itſelf, for numbers of inhabitants, and beauty of houſes; and the rather, as

it is independent on the laws of the garrison, and unincumbered with the duties and services of the corporation.

The Explanation *of the* Prospect *of* Portsmouth.

1. North Dock. 2. Boat-Houses. 3. Officers Houses. 4. Dock Clock. 5. Commissioner's House. 6. Sail and Mould-Loft. 7. Rope-House. 8. Royal Academy. 9. Landing-place at the Dock. 10. Rigging-House. 11. The Common. 12. Officers Lodging in the Gun-Wharf. 13. Lamport-Gate. 14. Portsmouth Church. 15. The Point. 16. Flag on the Platform. 17. Round Tower. 18. Spit-Head.

From *Portsmouth* looking to the sea, towards the S. W. you may see the *Isle of Wight*, which, as it is accounted part of *Hampshire*, must come within our description of that county.

The *Britons* called this island *Guith*, *i. e.* separation, *q. d.* separated from the continent by a small channel, to which it is thought formerly to have joined. It is very pleasant, and so fruitful, that one year's crop will serve the inhabitants seven; wherefore they make a great gain by selling the overplus to the dealers at *Portsmouth*, &c. It is sixty miles in circumference, abounds in corn, cattle, hares, rabbits, wild fowl, fish, &c. and with wool little inferior to that of *Cotswold* for fineness.

Vespasian subjected it to the *Roman* yoke, *A. D.* 45, and then it changed its name into *Vecta*, *Vectis*, or *Vectesis*: nor was it reduced by the *Saxons*, till *Cerdicus*, who founded the *West Saxon* monarchy, subdued it, put the natives to the sword, and repeopled it with a colony of *Jutes* and *Saxons*; under which power it continued till in 650 it was given, as mentioned before, to *Edelwalch*, King of the *South Saxons*.

In 1070, *William Fitz-Osborne* conquered this island, and became Lord of it; and it fell into the King's hands, *A. D.* 1261, by purchase, King *Edward* I. having bought the sovereignty of *Isabel*, who was sole heiress to *Baldwin* V. the last Lord, her brother.

It has frequently suffered by the invasions of the *French* in former days, and was once so certainly swallowed up by that power, that the *French* King (*A. D.* 1545) not doubting of success, wrote the Emperor *Charles* V. word, that he had subdued this island to his crown; but the islanders gave his army such a warm reception, that they were totally routed, and discouraged the *Frenchmen* from making any future attempts.

King *Henry* VI. (*A. D.* 1442) erected this island into a kingdom, and with his own hands crowned *Henry Beauchamp*, Duke of *Warwick*, King of the *Isle of Wight*. But this title was soon extinct, by the death of the new King: and the isle returned once more to the crown, till *Edward* IV. (*A. D.* 1466.) alienated it a second time from the crown, and made *Richard*, Lord *Woodvile*, Lord of this isle, who dying without issue, it has remained in the crown ever since.

This island is of an oval figure from East to West. Its most easterly point lying over against *Portsmouth*, and the western opposite *Christ-Church*, on the *Hampshire* shore, and containing four market-towns, *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Newton*, which are also boroughs, and send Members to Parliament, and *Brading*; four castles, fifty-two parishes, 25000 inhabitants; out of which they are able to raise 4000 effective able-bodied men for the militia, which are well disciplined, and divided into eleven bands; over each of which is a Captain, called a *Centurion*, and under him Subalterns, called *Vintons*.

There are several beacons on this island, at which is kept a perpetual watch, to give notice of the enemy's approach; and, in case of need, 3000 *Hampshire* and 200 *Wiltshire* militia are obliged to march directly to their assistance; though the natives are so well exercised, as to be able to make a very considerable opposition, in case of an invasion. And what adds considerably

ſiderably to their ſecurity, are the many rocks with which it is encompaſſed, eſpecially towards *France*; the moſt noted of which are the *Shingles* and the *Needles* (ſo called on account of their ſharpneſs) on the Weſt point, the *Brambles* on the North coaſt, and the *Mixon* on the Eaſt point: ſo that in moſt places it is inacceſſible, by reaſon of the rocks; and where it appears almoſt level and lies expoſed, as on the S. E. it is fortified by art, having ſtakes faſtened into the ground, and caſtles on the ſhore.

It is ſubject to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in matters eccleſiaſtical, and to the juriſdiction of the county of *Southampton* in civil affairs; but being eſteemed a place of great importance, defended by caſtles and garriſons, the Crown always appoints a Governor, under whom are all the Governors of the caſtles and garriſons in the iſland, which is ſeldom leſs than a full regiment.

In ſurveying this iſland we will begin with its chief town, *Newport*, which is a large and popular borough, ſituated on *Cowes* river, ſeven miles above *Cowes*, almoſt in the middle of the iſland. Veſſels of ſmall burdens come up to the key at *Newport*; but the larger are obliged to unlade at *Cowes*, and ſend their goods up in barges. King *James* I. incorporated it by the name of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council, or chief Burgeſſes. But Queen *Eliſabeth* granted them the privilege of ſending Members to Parliament, who at preſent are *Thomas Lee Dummer*, of *Cranbourne* near *Wincheſter*, Eſq; Clerk of the Great Wardrobe, and the Hon. Capt. *Bluett Wallop*, ſon to the Earl of *Portſmouth*. Here are two markets weekly, on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*; and fairs on *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun-week*.

The houſes are built of ſtone, the ſtreets are clean, and, take it all together, it is both an agreeable and a healthy place; but, after all, the church to this populous town is only a chapel of eaſe to *Cariſbrooke* (once a conſiderable town, but now a very mean village) where ſtands a caſtle famous, ſo long ago, as in the *Saxon* times, and in our age particularly remarkable for being the place of King *Charles* I's impriſonment, who was confined there thirteen months.

On the ſea-ſhore, at the mouth of the ſame river, ſtand two pretty villages, called *Eaſt* and *Weſt Cowes*, which, lying the moſt convenient of any other, have the beſt marine trade in the whole iſland, which obliges the government to keep a Cuſtomer here; and we find, accordingly, the port of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Cowes* returned as a member of *Southampton*, by commiſſion, into the *Exchequer* in *Michaelmas* term, 32 *Car.* II. with deſcriptions of their *keys* or *wharfs*; and on each ſhore ſtands a caſtle well garriſoned, to protect them and *Newport* from any foreign inſults, of which *Leland* ſpeaks thus:

Cavæ fulmineæ duæ coruſcant,
Hæc caſum colit, illa ſolis ortum,
Vectam, atque Neoportus intrat altam.

In *Engliſh* thus:

The two huge *Cowes*, that bellow on the ſhore,
Shake *Eaſt* and *Weſt* with their tremendous roar:
They guard fair *Newport*, and the lofty iſle,
From fierce invaders, and their cruel ſpoil.

From hence, going along the coaſt eaſtward, you come to the ſmall village called *Quarrer*, and not *Quarre*, as *Camden* improperly calls it; where formerly ſtood a monaſtery for Monks, founded by *Baldwin*, firſt Earl of *Devonſhire*. And paſſing by this ſhore to the eaſtern point, you arrive at St. *Hellen*'s, which gives name to that ſpacious road, in which the royal navy frequently rendezvouz, as they do at *Spithead*. Here runs a bay a conſiderable way up into the iſland, at the upper end of which ſtands *Brading*, a market-town; and at the mouth of it are the *rocks Mixon* abovementioned, ſo called from their *dirtineſs*; for

Mixon

Mixon or *Miſken*, in *Saxon*, ſignifies a *Dunghil*. From hence, keeping the ſhore, you come to *Benbrig-Point*; and having paſſed the *Culver* and *Swan Cliffs*, you arrive at *Sundown Bay*, ſo called from *Sundown Caſtle*, which is one of the ſtrongeſt in the iſle, and contains a garriſon, with a Captain, a Governor, and thirty Warders, beſides Gunners. Below this place, on the South ſide, is *Chale Bay*, and *Dunnoſe*, well known to the maritime world. And more within land, near the riſe of *Cowes* river, ſtands *God's-Hill*, where was founded a good ſchool, by *John Worſeley*, Eſq; in the reign of King *James* I.

A little lower is *Freſh-water Bay*, from whence to the *Needles* before-mentioned, the ſhore is inacceſſible for the cliffs, called alſo *Freſh-water Cliffs*. Turning towards the Weſt point, you meet with nothing but what has been noted above, till you come to *Sharpnore* caſtle, ſituated on the Weſt ſhore, oppoſite to *Hurſt* caſtle in *Hampſhire*, which runs out ſo far into the *Solent*, like a tongue of land, that the ſea there is not above two miles wide.

Then turning to the North ſide of the iſland, *Yarmouth* appears upon a creek, about a mile within land. It is called *South Yarmouth*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Yarmouth* on the *Norfolk* ſhore; is a market-town, and a corporation; governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. The houſes are handſome, and moſtly built of free-ſtone; and is defended by a caſtle, which ſtands almoſt in a triangle with *Sharpnore* and *Hurſt* caſtles. The market is kept on *Fridays*, and it enjoys a fair on *Thurſday* before *Lady-Day*, and another on *July* 25. It alſo has the privilege of ſending two Repreſentatives to the *Britiſh* Parliament, who at preſent are *Henry Holmes*, of this borough, Eſq; Col. of a regiment of marines, and *Thomas Holmes*, Eſq; his brother.

More eaſtward, on the ſame ſide of the iſle, a pretty way up another creek, lies *Newton*, or *Newtown*, almoſt parallel with *Newport*. It is a borough, and has ſent Members to Parliament ever ſince the reign of Queen *Eliſabeth*. It has a market, and a convenient haven; though not ſo much frequented as ſome other ports in this iſland. It is governed by a Mayor and Burgeſſes, and its preſent Repreſentatives are Sir *John Barrington*, of *Swainſton* near *Newport* in this iſland, Bart. and *Maurice Bockland*, Eſq; Col. of a regiment of foot.

The biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, which includes this whole county, and not only the *Iſle of Wight*, but the iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, on the *French* coaſt, as we ſhall ſhew hereafter in our account of thoſe iſlands, is of great antiquity, and anciently ſo large, that ſeven other dioceſes, *viz. Saliſbury*, *Lincoln*, *Peterborough*, *Bath*, *Oxford*, *Ely*, and *Exeter* (and ſome will add *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Glouceſter*, and *Briſtol*) were taken from it; and its revenue exceeded the beſt in the kingdom, not excepting *Canterbury* itſelf, as we may collect from the anſwer of its Biſhop, *William Edendon*, who in 1350, being elected Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, refuſed it, ſaying, 'The rack indeed 'ſtands higher, but the manger is 'not ſo deep.' *i. e.* The dignity was greater, but the revenue leſs, as it was generally underſtood; of which Biſhop, who valued his revenue more than the office, we have alſo this remarkable account, That he loved his money ſo well, that he let all the farms and palaces of the biſhoprick become ſo ruinous, that his ſucceſſor recovered 1662*l.* 10*s.* for dilapidations, beſides the ſtock he left on them, which was 1556 oxen, 4717 wethers, and 3251 ſheep and lambs. The preſent Biſhop is Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Prelate of the order of the *Garter* by ſucceſſion.

Biſhop *Tanner*, in his *Notitia Eccleſiaſtica*, gives the following account of the *religious houſes* which have been diſſolved

diſſolved in this county.—If, ſays the Biſhop, we can credit *Rudburn* and the *Wincheſter* annaliſt, there was founded at *Wincheſter*, by King *Lucius*, a monaſtery for Monks, following the rule of St. *Mark*, which was deſtroyed in *Dioclesian*'s perſecution, *A. D.* 266. but being reſtored by the Abbot *Deodatus*, in honour of St. *Amphibalus*, about the year 300, it continued above 200 years; when *Cerdic*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, invading theſe territories, killed the Monks, and converted their church into a *Pagan* temple, for the idolatrous worſhip of *Dagon*. But it is more likely that *Kireglise*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt Saxons*, began a cathedral here, which might be finiſhed by his ſucceſſor *Kirewalchus*, and Monks placed in it by Biſhop *Birin*, *A. D.* 646. Theſe were deſtroyed by the *Danes*, in 867; and in the next year ſecular prieſts, getting into poſſeſſion of this church and its revenues, kept it till the year 963, when Biſhop *Ethelwold*, by the command of King *Edgar*, obliged them to give place to the *Benedictine* Monks tranſlated from *Abendon*, (*See* p. 83.) At the diſſolution of the monaſteries, this was valued at 1507*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* *per annum*; after which the ſite and great part of the revenues were ſettled by King *Henry* VIII, *Anno Reg.* 32, on a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, ſix Minor Canons, ten Lay Clerks, eight Choriſters, and other members.

The *Benedictines* had alſo a nunnery in the Eaſt part of the city of *Wincheſter*, begun by King *Alfred*, or his Queen *Alſwitha*, about the end of the ninth century, and finiſhed by their ſon King *Edward* the elder, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; but Biſhop *Ethelwold*, afterwards new modelling and enlarging it, added to its title of dedication the name of St. *Edburg*, daughter of the ſaid King *Edward*, who was a Nun and Abbeſs here. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. its revenue amounted to no more than 179*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* *per annum*. And in three years after it was ſurrendered into the King's hands, who allowed penſions for life to the Abbeſs and 21 Nuns. In 36 *Hen.* VIII. great part of the abbey, if not the whole, was granted to *John Bello* and *John Broxholme*.

By the will of King *Alfred*, there was founded a religious houſe on the N. ſide, in the cemitary of the old minſter or cathedral, *A. D.* 901, for *Grimbald*, a learned monk, brought out of *Flanders*, by that King; whoſe ſon King *Edward* dedicated it to the *Holy Trinity*, the *Virgin Mary*, and St. *Peter*; and placed in it ſecular canons, who, *A. D.* 963, were expelled by Biſhop *Ethelwold*, who introduced an Abbot and Monks. But the churches and habitations of theſe two, the old and new minſters, being ſo very near together, the differences, which were occaſioned by their ſinging, bells, and other matters, aroſe to ſo great a height, that the religious of the new monaſtery were obliged to ſeek a better and more quiet ſituation, and removed to *Hyde*, on the N. part of the city, about the year 1110, where *Henry* I. founded a ſtately abbey for them, dedicated to St. *Peter*, St. *Grimbald*, and St. *Barnabas*; valued at the diſſolution at 865*l.* 18*s.* *ob. q. per ann.* whoſe ſite was granted 37 *Hen.* VIII. to *Richard Bethell* (ſee p. 88.)

There was an hoſpital alſo near one of the gates of this city, founded by Biſhop *Brinſtan*, who died *A. D.* 935. Not the hoſpital of St. *Croſs*, of which before (p. 85.)

Peter de Rupibus, or *de la Roch*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, founded a convent of *Dominican* Friars on the N. ſide within the walls of the city after the year 1221. At its diſſolution, it was granted, 35 *Hen.* VIII, in exchange to the Wardens and Fellows of *Wickham* college, which *William* of *Wickham* built in the S. ſuburb of this city, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* (ſee p. 88.) which being particularly excepted in the act 1 *Edw.* VI. *c.* 14. for the diſſolution of colleges, flouriſheth to this day, and is an excellent ſeminary for that other ample foundation of the ſaid Biſhop, commonly called *New College* in *Oxford*.

There

There was an hospital for poor people a very little without the *King*'s *Gate*, maintained by the Monks of St. *Swithin*'s, now suppressed: and perchance the same as was valued at 42 *l.* 16 *s.* in the whole, 26 *Hen.* VIII, dedicated to *Mary Magdalen*.

In the meadow of St. *Stephen*, facing the gate of the Bishop's palace, called *Wolvesey*, was a college founded for a Provost, six Chaplains Priests, six Clerks, and six Choristers, dedicated to St. *Elisabeth*, a *Hungarian* Princess, *A. D.* 1300, which, at its dissolution, 26 *Hen.* VIII, was valued at 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d. per annum*, and granted, 35 *Hen.* VIII, to *Thomas* Lord *Wriothesley*.

A little without the S. gate, on the left side of the road to *Hampton*, stood a convent of *Augustine Friars*. The *Carmelite* or *white Friars* had a house founded *A. D.* 1278. And entering into the E. gate, was a house of *Grey Friars*, founded under *Henry* III. The sites of all which friaries were granted, 35 *Henry* VII, to *Winchester* college, by way of exchange.

At *Rumesey* was a *Benedictine* nunnery, founded by King *Edward* the *Elder*: dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and St. *Elfreda*, rated, 26 *Henry* VIII, at 528 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. ob. per annum*. And its site, granted 35 *Henry* VIII, to the inhabitants of the town; but afterwards, 38 *Henry* VIII, to *John Bellow* and *R. Bigot*.

At *Andover* was an hospital dedicated to St. *John* and *Mary Magdalen*, in the reign of *Henry* III, which maintained a Master, and Brothers and Sisters. And the church of St. *Mary* here was originally a cell to a *French* abbey at *Salmur* in *Anjou*.

At *Wherwell* was a *Benedictine* nunnery, founded by *Elfrida*, Queen dowager to King *Edgar*, about the year 986, to expiate, for her being concerned in the murder of her first husband *Ethelwolfe*, that she might be a Queen; and also of her son-in-law King *Edward*, to clear the way to the throne, for her own son *Ethelred*. It was dedicated to the *Holy Cross* and St. *Peter*. She spent the latter part of her life in it, and was buried there. At the dissolution it was endowed with 403 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* and in 31 *Hen.* VIII, granted to Sir *Thomas West*, Lord *de la Ware*.

At *Twinham* was a collegiate church of a Dean and twenty-four secular Canons, under *Edward the Confessor*. In the year 1150, these Canons were changed into regular Canons of the order of St. *Austin*. It was valued, 26 *Henry* VIII, at 544 *l.* 6 *s. per ann.* and its site was granted, 32 *Hen.* VIII, to the inhabitants of the town; and, 37 *Henry* VIII, to *Stephen Kirton*.

At *Southampton* were a priory of black Canons, about two miles up the river, dedicated to St. *Denis*, founded about the year 1124, endowed, 26 *Henry* VIII, with 91 *l.* 9 *s. per annum*, and its site granted, 30 *Henry* VIII, to *Francis Dawtrey*.—An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*.—Another, called the hospital of St. *Julian* or *God's-house*, founded *temp. Hen.* III, on the S. of the town, the patronage and mastership whereof was given by King *Edward* III. to *Queen's college*, *Oxon*, in which it still continues.—And in the S. E. part of this town next the wall, a convent of *grey* Friars, settled *A. D.* 1240, whose site was given, 36 *Henry* VIII, to *John Pollard*, and, 5 *Edward* VI, to *Arthur Darcy*.

At *Bromere*, a priory of *black* Canons, founded *temp. Henry* I. dedicated to St. *Michael*; endowed, 26 *Henry* VIII, with 200 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d. ob. per annum*, whose site and great part of its possessions were granted, 28 *Henry* VIII, to *Henry* Marquis of *Exeter*.

At *Porchester* was a priory of *Austin* Canons, *A. D.* 1133, in the church of St. *Mary*: which removed to *Southwyke*, where it was valued, 26 *Henry* VIII, at 314 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d. ob.* and its site was granted, 30 *Henry* VIII, to *John White*.

At *Beaulieu*, in the *New Forest*, King *John*, *A. D.* 1204, founded a *Cistercian* abbey for Monks, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, endowed, at the disso-

diſſolution, with 428 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. q.* whoſe ſite was granted, 30 *Henry* VIII, to *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Eſq.

At *Wrotisfort* was a priory of *Auſtin* Canons, founded in the beginning of King *John*'s reign, and dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. At its ſuppreſſion, it was valued at 167 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d. ob.* and in 28 *Henry* VIII, granted in exchange for other eſtates to *William* Lord *Sandys*.

At *Portſmouth*, *temp. Joannis*, was a famous hoſpital, called *God's-houſe*, dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt* and St. *Nicholas*, valued, 26 *Henry* VIII, at 33 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *s. ob. per annum.*

At *Nettely* was an abbey of *Ciſtertian* Monks, founded *A. D.* 1239, by King *Henry* III, and dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Edward*, valued, 26 *Henry* VIII, at 160 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d. ob.* and its ſite granted, 28 *Henry* VIII, to Sir *William Paulet*.

At *Baſingſtoke* was an hoſpital founded by King *Henry* III, *A. D.* 1261, for the maintenance of aged and impotent Prieſts, with a particular clauſe for the incurable Scholars and Fellows of *Merton* college, *Oxon*, ſhould they be ſent thither, by the will of *Walter de Merton*.

At *Tychfeild* was an abbey of *Præmonſtratenſian* Canons, dedicated, *A. D.* 1231, to the *Virgin Mary*, and was endowed, 26 *Henry* VIII, with 280 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d. ob.* It was granted, 29 *Henry* VIII, to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, who built here a right ſtately houſe.

There were ſeveral *alien* priories or cells in ancient times in the *Iſle of Wight*; but we do not meet with any religious houſe that continued to the diſſolution or ſuppreſſion by *Henry the Eighth*, except the abbey of *Ciſtertian* Monks at *Quarre*, which was valued at 184 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* and granted, 36 *Henry* VIII, to *John* and *George Mills*. *Camden* ſays, this was a convent of *Nuns*: but he was certainly miſtaken.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XVIII.

From a STATESMAN *retired from Court, to my Lord——, in Commendation of a* COUNTRY LIFE.

My LORD,

COULD I think you capable of inſulting me in this my abſolute retreat from all the polite and modiſh part of ſociety, when you requeſt from me a detail of my ſolitary amuſements; no one ſhould exact a more ſevere ſatisfaction: but, as I have no reaſon to queſtion your former friendſhip, I ſhall, with my uſual undiſguiſed openneſs, lay before you my manner of life, and how it is agreeable to one of my years, worn out with the fatigues of the ſtate, and cloyed with the ways of the world.

I never was ſo ſenſible of my own dignity; abſtract from buſineſs or diverſion, my mind retires within itſelf, where it finds treaſures, till now, undiſcovered; capacities formed for infinite objects, deſires that ſtretch themſelves beyond the limits of this wide creation in ſearch of the great original of life and pleaſure. I muſt tell you, my Lord! that I find new powers exerting their energy, and employed on ſuch exerciſes, to which, till now, I have been a ſtranger.—How oft have you and I rallied the remembrance of our religious duties, and put his ſacred truths on a level with the poets roſy bowers, myrtle-ſhades, and *Elyſian* fields! but now I am convinced, That the ſoul is immortal, and capable of celeſtial joys, and triumph in the privileges of my own being.—I rejoice to think, that the moment I began to exiſt, I entered on an eternal ſtate, and commenced a duration, that ſhall run parallel to that of the ſupreme and ſelf-exiſtent mind.—This proſpect animates me with a divine ambition; and caſts a reproach on all created glory, which we have been ſo long and ſo anxiouſly looking after. The world vaniſh-

eth; its charms and ſoft allurements are no more; a veil is caſt on mortal beauty; the ſpell is broken, the enchantment diſſolved; and though I am every-where ſurrounded with cauſeleſs enemies, nothing gives me ſo great trouble as the loſs of ſo much time in the purſuit of periſhable objects.

Perchance you may ſmile, and take this for an imaginary triumph, or ſort of cowardly inſult, in the abſence of an enemy: and may think my contempt of grandeur appears with an ill grace in one that enjoys a conſiderable eſtate, a grand equipage, and many other tokens of his Sovereign's favour for the ſervices done to his King and Country. But this, my Lord! is what has given me a juſt opinion of the world and of myſelf: a conſtant ſeries of ſucceſs and proſperity has convinced me, that the whole creation cannot make me bleſſed. My ambitious deſigns have never been diſappointed: I have been ſo vain to apply to my own power that awful ſentence, *By me Kings reign.*—In love I have always been fortunate. But whatever pleaſure I purſued, the enjoyment always undeceived me, or diſguſted me. —Sometimes I was too wiſe, ſometimes too capricious to be pleaſed.—I have tried all the vanities below the ſun; and there is left no novelty to flatter me. I know the utmoſt that beauty and greatneſs can give, and am cured of love and ambition by experimental evidence.

Your Lordſhip has been witneſs to many of thoſe truths which I recollect in this ſeat of retirement. You cannot forget *Euſtatia*; the admired *Euſtatia*, in whoſe poſſeſſion my youthful days promiſed themſelves laſting joys.—How did I adore her! you can tell with what eagerneſs and anxiety I purſued her virtue. But her yielding beauty, by granting my deſires, loſt my eſteem: her charms vaniſhed: her wit was impertinence, and her artifice diſguſted me: and this, in a great meaſure, put a period to my gallantries.—I could thenceforward look upon women, without any temptation to idolatry.—Balls and aſſemblies, dancing and dreſs, were no longer the ſubjects of my ſerious application: and I yielded an implicit aſſent to thoſe *petit maitres*, whoſe talents lie in diſcuſſing the important controverſies who ſings beſt at the opera; performs beſt at the play-houſes, entertains us more agreeably at *Vauxhall* and *Ranelagh*; or who ſupplies the town beſt with maſquerade dreſſes, when they are aſhamed to turn fools in their uſual habit.

But theſe ſoft follies were only diſcarded for more ſpecious vanities.—Diſtinction and power — titles and equipages now fill my thoughts.—Ambition took full poſſeſſion of my ſoul. —I cloathed myſelf with patriotiſm: and as the circumſtances of the times concurred with my *ſcheme*, I preſently harangued myſelf into eſteem: and, —you muſt remember that remarkable debate,—by a well timed oppoſition, and conſtancy, — made my adverſaries think it worth their while to gain me over at any rate.—From ſuch beginnings, I reached the envied height, and made myſelf glorioſuſly miſerable. —I jumped into the ſaddle, where I expected the conſummation of all my wiſhes. But this very period, from whence I hoped to date my happineſs, begun with diſtruſt and anxiety. Forſaken by my *patriot* friends, I found myſelf ſurrounded with flatterers and mercenary dependants: and my ſleep, as well as my daily attendance on the ſtate, diſturbed with Courtiers, diſpatches, intrigues of the cabinet, and outcries of a diſcontented people loading me with the blame of thoſe evils, which you are ſenſible would never have fallen upon them, had my moderate and more wholeſome opinion been approved.—My diſcontent under theſe vexations was grown almoſt inſupportable;— and, indeed, I muſt very ſoon have been borne down under ſuch a weight, had not kind providence releaſed me; and made my enemies the inſtruments of doing me that good, which I was not able to do for myſelf.

ſelf. It was a happy coalition, my Lord! that ſet me free, and took the burthen upon their own ſhoulders.—What advantage they have got by it, I know not:—for my own part, I have gained a joyous retreat, ſurrounded with a charming variety of woods, open lawns, and flowery vales in their uncultivated beauty. Here I rove unattended and free with no circumſtance of grandeur, but the conſciouſneſs of a reaſonable and immortal Being.

I have tried what delights were to be found in madneſs and folly; and am now in purſuit of what wiſdom and philoſophy can yield. In the fair creation I trace an almighty power, and ſee the immenſe divinity impreſſed on all his works. And as a ſpecimen of thoſe thoughts which my retirement inſpires me with, read the following ſoliloquy, with which I this morning addreſſed the great ſpirit of nature:

Ye woods and wilds, receive me to your ſhade!
Theſe ſtill retreats my contemplation aid:
From mortals flying to your chaſte abode,
Let me attend the inſtructive voice of God!
He ſpeaks in all; and is in all things found;
I hear him, I perceive him all-around:
In nature's lovely and unblemiſh'd face,
With joy his ſacred lineaments I trace.
O glorious Being! O ſupremely fair!
How free, how perfect thy productions are!
Forgive me, while with curious eyes I view
Thy works, and boldly thus thy ſteps purſue:
The ſilent valley and the lonely grove
I haunt: but oh! 'tis Thee I ſeek and love.
'Tis not the chant of birds, nor whiſp'ring breeze,
But thy ſoft voice I ſeek among the trees:
Invoking thee, by ſilver ſtreams I walk,
To thee in ſolitary ſhades I talk.
I ſpeak thy dear lov'd name, nor ſpeak in vain;
Kind echoes long the pleaſing ſound retain.
Reviving ſweets the op'ning flow'rs diſcloſe,
Fragrant the violet, and the budding roſe;
But all their balmy ſweets from thee they ſteal,
And of thee ſomewhat to my ſenſe reveal.
Fair look the ſtars, and fair the morning ray,
When firſt the fields their painted ſcenes diſplay.
Glorious the ſun in his meridian height!
And yet, compar'd to thee, how faint the light!
Ador'd artificer! What ſkill divine!
What wonders in the wide creation ſhine!
Order and majeſty adorn the whole,
Beauty and life, and thou th' inſpiring ſoul:
Whatever grace, or harmony's expreſs'd,
On all thy works, the God is there confeſs'd:
But oh! from all thy works how ſmall a part
To human minds is known of what thou art?
Fancy gives o'er its flight in ſearch of thee;
Our thoughts are loſt in thy immenſity.

My Lord, ſuch are my thoughts, and ſuch my reſolutions; and though I am labouring very hard to get clear of the vanities of life, I hope I ſhall

not forget to behave myself with civility and respect, which the good and virtuous have a right to demand from

Your Lordship's most devoted, &c.

The PROCEEDINGS *in* PARLIAMENT, (Page 56, Vol. VII.) *continued.*

March 19. Passed an act for explaining and amending several powers contained in the settlements made on the marriage of *Henry Walters*, Gent. and *Anne* his wife : and another for extending and improving the trade to *Africa*.

Then it was agreed, pursuant to the report of the Committee on the supply, That 122246 *l.* be granted for services in *America*, on account of the intended expedition against *Canada*. That 36476 *l.* be granted for transporting, *&c.* reduced Officers, and private men, to *Nova Scotia* : and 39778 *l.* for supporting *Nova Scotia* for 1750. 3304 *l.* for improving *Georgia* in 1750, and 10,000 *l.* for the support of the forts and settlements on the coast of *Africa*, in such manner as his Majesty shall think fit.

21. Passed a bill for repairing the road from *Dunglas*-bridge to *Haddingtoun*, *&c.* And then it was resolved, That the sum of 1,000,000 *l.* due to the *East-India* company, by virtue of an act passed 17 *Geo.* II, be redeemed and paid off.

That such part of the national debt as bears 4 *per cent.* interest, which is not subscribed, and shall before the 30th of *May* next accept of 3 *per cent. per annum*, from *December* 25, 1755, shall receive 4 *per cent.* till *December* 25, 1750, and 3 *l.* 10 *s. per cent.* from that time till *December* 25, 1755.

That the non-subscribers shall be paid off.

That his Majesty be enabled to borrow sums, pursuant to the above resolutions, chargeable on the sinking fund.

That 900,000 *l.* be applied out of the sinking fund towards raising the supply.

That 17553 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* surplus of the additional duties upon wines imported at *Christmas* last, be applied towards raising the supply granted for the service of the year 1750.

That 29856 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* ½, surplus of the window and coach duties, be applied to ditto.

That 71116 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* surplus of the poundage of goods imported, be applied to ditto.

And then it was ordered, That a bill or bills should be brought in pursuant to these resolutions.

22. A bill passed for naturalizing *Jacob Van Wylick*.

23. Council on both sides being heard on the bill for repairing and preserving the piers and harbour of *Whitby*, it passed in a division of 35 against 28.

24. A bill for dividing and inclosing the common fields and grounds, called *Nether-Heyford*, in *Northamptonshire*, passed.

26. Passed the bill for encouraging the white herring-fishery ; as also a bill for granting his Majesty 1,000,000 *l.* at 3 *per cent.* charged on the sinking fund, transferrable at the *Bank of England*.

27. Passed the bill to enable the present Earl of *Northumberland*, wife and issue, to take the name and quarter the arms of the *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland*. Also a bill for the speedy recovery of small debts in the *Tower Hamlets*.

28. Passed a bill for the better relief of the poor, for cleaning and paving the streets, and keeping a nightly watch in the parish of St. *Martin in the Fields*. Another for repairing and cleaning the streets of *Colchester*, and making the channel navigable, from the *Hithe* in that town to *Wivenhoe*. Another impowering the executors of *Samuel Shepheard*, Esq. to sell some of his estates, *&c.* Another to encourage the growth of raw silk in *America*. Another for enlightening the streets, *&c.* and regulating

lating the watch in the parish of St. *John's, Southwark.*

29. Passed a bill for building a bridge over the *Thames*, from *Hampton-Court* to *East Moulsey*. Another for settling a stipend on the Rector of St. *George the Martyr, Southwark.*

30. Passed a bill for the sale of the estates of *John Needham*, Esq; *John Leche*, Esq; and *Elisabeth Hurleston*. Another for repairing the road from *Egremont* to *Salthouse* in *Cumberland*; and another for making good the deficiencies of the *Hanaper-Office*, and augmenting the income of the Master of the *Rolls*; and another to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from *America*.

And it was resolved that the bounty upon the exportation of the *British* sail-cloth, which is now payable out of the duty of one penny *per* ell on foreign sail-cloth imported, do stand charged upon, and be payable out of the customs.

31. Passed a bill for explaining part of the *Act of Uniformity*, so far as it relates to the reading of the *articles*, &c.

April 2. Passed the bills pursuant to the resolutions and order of the 21st of *March*, the *Westminster* small debt bill, and a bill for repairing the road from the city of *York* to *Boroughbridge*.

Then it was resolved, That a duty of 4*d. per* yard be laid upon sail-cloth, of the value of 14*d.* and upwards, and a duty of 2*d. per* yard upon sail-cloths of the value of 10*d.* and not exceeding 14*d. per* yard, imported from *Ireland*, so long as the said bounties shall continue in *Ireland*.

3. Passed a bill to enable *William Cowper* to settle a jointure on his wife. Another for selling the estates of *Richard Stanley*, Esq; a lunatic, to pay debts; and another for the importation of *Persia* raw silk from *Russia*, upon a division of 74 against 27.

4. Passed a bill to sell part of the estates of *Thomas Sergison*, Esq; Another for the better regulating of Pilots; and another for preventing the spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle.

5. A bill to impower the guardians of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* to make leases, passed.

6. Passed a bill for the sale of the estates of *John Hylton*, Esq.

7. Passed a bill for impowering Trustees to cut down and sell timber, on the estate of the late *John Trevor*, Esq.

9. Passed a bill for selling or mortgaging the estate of *Garton Orme*, Esq; Another for establishing a partition between Dame *Mary Lake* and others; and another for encouraging the sail-cloth manufacture.

10. Passed a bill for impowering Trustees to raise money out of the estate of *Robert Doleman*, Esq; and another to confirm the sale of the messuage at *Farley-Hill* to *Alexander Walker*, Esq.

11. Passed a bill for investing part of the personal estate of *Charles Churchill*, Esq; deceased, in the purchase of lands, for the purposes therein contained; and another for the sale of the estates of *Hugh Barker*, jun.

12. This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to all the bills that were passed; after which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, in which he was pleased to return them thanks for the zeal and dispatch with which they had gone through the public business; for advancing the public credit; for promoting the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom, and for encouraging the industry of his good subjects.

Then his Majesty assured them of his steady resolution to adhere strictly to the engagements to bring about and to preserve peace; and informed them, That he had received the fullest assurances, from all his Allies, of their disposition to promote this great end.

In particular he addressed himself to his faithful Commons, with thanks for the supplies, and for the public spirit they had shewn, in laying hold of

of the very first opportunity to reduce the interest of the national debts, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith.

And concluded with exhorting the Members of both Houses to do their endeavours to promote peace and harmony, and to support and propagate religion, good manners, and good order amongst his subjects; and assuring them that his people's true and everlasting happiness shall be his constant care.

And afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued this Parliament till the 14th of *June* following.

ADVICE to a *young* UNMARRIED LADY, from one of her *own Sex.*

MISS,

THE charms with which Heaven has blessed you, while they delight the eye, make me tremble for you hereafter.—*Beauty* has often been the rock on which *virtue* has split, when care has not been taken to enrich the mind with means to protect it in all the changes of life.—A splendid fortune is ever attended by luxury, whose companion is coquetry.—The adoration of the men, and their perpetual flatteries to our sex, are often too pleasing to our vanity; and, by listening to a number, the heart is uncertain in its determination, and one insensibly gives up to a *crowd* that reputation we fear to trust with one single person, and which ought to be dearer to us than one's life. Again, *poverty*, *misfortunes*, and a life imbittered by continual *vexations*, are no less fatal to virtue; such a woman is apt to make use of her beauty to subdue her enemies,—and to procure her friends in time of need:—she meets, 'tis probable, with dangerous Consolers; and her honour becomes a sacrifice to gratitude.

To prevent these disasterous accidents, *wisdom* is the only means: but endeavour to be *wise* without *affectation.* Wisdom does not require so much *outward shew* as *inward severity.*—Be *prudent* without being a *prude:* let your *modesty* be accompanied with *gaiety*, and your *necessary reserve* with *good-nature.*—Apply yourself to *learn* what will adorn your mind, but be not *vain* in your own conceit.—Let your *philosophy* be *christian.*—Be *affable* and *obliging* to *all*; *intimate* but with *few.*—*Pity* the misfortunes which you are in no prospect of *feeling.*—Behave without *too much* submission to your *equals*; and without *pride* to your *inferiors.*—Be always ready to comfort the distressed of all conditions.—Do nothing but what is worthy of *praise*, without aiming at applause; the ostentation of a good action often eclipses the glory, which it would otherwise deserve.

If you shall hereafter be blessed with a good husband, endeavour to make the blessing permanent by your love, virtue, and a generous confidence. But, should your lot be so unhappy as to have your mind torn and distracted with the agonies of domestic jars, look out for friends, who have a greater reguard for your *virtue* than your *beauty*; and, if by that means you get no relief, seek it from him who alone can extricate us out of the deepest distress. In patience possess your soul.—If you love your husband passionately, and he is ungrateful enough not to make suitable returns to your tenderness, endeavour to conquer his ill humour with mildness, complaisance, and a blameless conduct: for, be assured, jealousy, sullenness, a peevish melancholy, or continual reproaches and brawlings, will never regain a heart liable to wandering.—If the match be disproportionate, and your husband happens to be very agreeable in his humour, but the contrary in his person, never cease endeavouring to conquer your dislike, and remember the beauties of the mind are most amiable.—And, if you chance to be equally indifferent to each other, let not that draw you into any irregularities: shun the opportunities of finding

finding in another the charms that are wanting in your husband; and permit the force of duty to supply the defects of love. It is in such circumstances as these, that it is difficult to preserve one's virtue; but then it is at these times, that it is most requisite, and it appears with greater lustre.

A woman perfectly happy, who is not wanting in her duty, is *esteemed*, without being *praised*; because, having no complaint, she has no pretence for doing otherwise. But a woman that is *unfortunate* and *wise*, seems to exceed even expectation.—The virgin or the widow state also seems to me as much or more exposed to danger. A young woman left without father or mother, and entirely mistress of her actions, cannot be too circumspect in them.—She takes no step without endangering her reputation; if she keeps a great deal of company, she's immediately stigmatized with the name of a coquette; if she confines herself to the conversation of a few select friends, she's suspected of carrying on some private intrigue.

If you marry, and are left a widow, avoid the example of those women, who think, because they have no body to whom they are obliged to be accountable for what they do, they may with safety abandon themselves to an irregular conduct, believing, that under the umbrage of their *crape*, they may conceal the loose inclinations of their *hearts*.—A widow ought to be more nice in her behaviour, than either a wife or a maid. The state she has passed through should make her observe a greater decorum, since she ought to resume the modesty and innocence of a maid, with the knowledge of a wife: wisdom must be her inseparable guide, or she will be liable to censure, and exposed to the greatest dangers in the cause of virtue.

The HISTORY *of* ENGLAND, (Page 70, Vol. VII.) *continued.*

The case of the ship *Primrose*, with which Queen *Elisabeth* answered all the *Spanish* complaints against her *American* expedition, under Admiral *Blake*, and the Earl of *Carlisle* (*see* p. 75.) was as follows, abstracted from *Hackluyt*.

On the 26th of *May*, 1585, the *Primrose* of *London*, one *Foster* Commander, burden 150 tons, being arrived in the port of *Bilboa*, was boarded the second day by the *Corrigedor*, or chief Magistrate of the province of *Biscay*, accompanied by six others, who personated Merchants, pretended no more than a friendly visit, brought a present of cherries to the Commander, and were received on board, and entertained in the same friendly manner, with the best the ship afforded.

Soon after the *Corrigedor*, leaving three of the reputed Merchants in a pretended merry mood, and drinking with the Captain, put ashore with the other three, his companions, in their own pinnace; which giving the Captain some mistrust of an evil design in his visitors, on himself, or his ship; he, with great privacy and expedition, gave his crew orders to be upon their guard against all events, continuing his friendly behaviour towards the *Spaniards* in his cabbin.

He had scarce taken these precautions, before the *Corrigedor* returned with two boats, one containing seventy men; the other, his own pinnace, twenty-four, all habited like Merchants of that province; and putting a long side the ship, the *Corrigedor*, with three or four of these men came on board. But the Captain, considering his crew consisted of no more than twenty-seven men, and the hostile appearance of such a numerous retinue, insisted that the remainder should continue in their boats: which he declared with so much resolution in his countenance, that the *Spaniards*, both aboard and in the boats, promised to acquiesce in his declaration. However, this was not sincere, for some time after, thinking the *English* were off

off their guard, the ſignal to board the ſhip ſword in hand being given with a drum brought for that purpoſe, they drew their rapiers, which till then were artfully concealed, and poured into the ſhip with great fury, on all ſides at once. And when the *Corrigedor* ſaw his men in poſſeſſion of ſeveral parts of the ſhip, and waiting for the word of command, he diſcovered himſelf, with an Officer ſtanding with a white wand in his hand, and cried out to the Captain, *Yield, for you are the King's priſoner*. But in return, the Captain gave the ſignal to his men, who had promiſed to ſtand by him and the ſhip, by calling out, *We are betrayed*.

The *Spaniards*, upon this, ſet their daggers to the Captain's breaſt, and threatened him with immediate death, if he or his men offered to make any reſiſtance. In the mean time the crew dreading the Inquiſition, ſhould they be carried priſoners aſhore, reſolved to free themſelves from the worſt captivity, or die in the attempt; and having, upon the Captain's firſt intimation of danger, ſecured all their weapons, they brought them out, and laid about them ſo vigorouſly with their javelins, lances, boat-ſpears, *&c.* that at every ſtroke they either killed a *Spaniard*, or frightened two or three of them into inactivity, and ſometimes both. Some of the crew who were under the hatches, plied their enemies ſo warmly through the gratings with five ſmall arms they had got ready, that the ſurviving *Spaniards*, imagining their numbers far greater than what had appeared, began to conſider how they might ſave themſelves, by an immediate retreat; and in order thereto, ſome of them beſought the Captain to lay his command on his men, to give over the fight. But he replied, 'Such 'is the courage of the *Engliſh* nation 'in defence of their lives and liber-'ties, that they would make no ſcru-'ple of killing him, with them, if he 'ſhould offer to curb their fury.' In the mean time the decks ſwimming with blood, and covered with *Spaniards*, dead or wounded; they that were able jumped into their boats, or into the ſea, in hopes of ſwimming aſhore. But there were very few left, to carry the news of their defeat to land; and they eſcaped in the boats with ſuch precipitation, that they left the *Corrigedor*, and three more of their companions, on the ſide of the ſhip wounded; whom the Captain humanely took up, and dreſſed their wounds; which diſcovered that they had all ſtuffed their breaſts with paper, ſuppoſing that would ſecure them from the enemies ſmall ſhot, ſhould they meet with reſiſtance.

When the ſhip was cleared, and the Captain muſtered his men, there was found only one killed and ſix wounded; and, though he had two men on ſhore, and landed upwards of twenty tons of goods, thought it moſt adviſeable to put to ſea with all expedition, and to make the beſt of his way to *England*, bringing the *Corrigedor*, and his other *Spaniſh* priſoners with him to *London*, though they offered him a conſiderable ſum to be ſet on ſhore in any other place: The *Corrigedor* having produced a Commiſſion from the King of *Spain* for what he had done, when the *Engliſh* upbraided him with treachery; in which was this remarkable clauſe:—'I do require you, that 'immediately after the arrival of this 'courier [who brought the Commiſ-'ſion] and with as much diſſimulation 'as may be, that your deſign may 'not be known till put in execution; 'that you give orders for ſtopping 'and arreſting, with all poſſible fore-'ſight, all the ſhipping that ſhall be 'found upon the coaſt, excepting none, 'of *England*, &c. ſaving thoſe of *France*, 'taking care that none of their men 'eſcape.'

Which being an open violation of the treaties ſubſiſting between *England* and *Spain*, the Queen gave herſelf no thoughts about the conſequences of *Philip*'s unjuſt clamour, but endeavoured more effectually to ſtrengthen her hands againſt ſo treacherous a neighbour; and authoriſed her ſub-

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jects to make reprizals on that Monarch, and his subjects.

It may be remarked, That it was one *Ralph Lane*, an *Englishman*, belonging to Sir *Francis Drake*'s fleet, who brought *tobacco* first into *England*, in their return from *Virginia*, this year, 1585. This weed which is now so diligently cultivated in our colonies, and produceth such a large revenue to the crown, had its name from the island of *Tobago*, where it grew plentifully, one of the *Caribbee*-islands, whose property at this juncture is disputed with us by *France* (*See* Vol. IV. Page 141, 153, 188, 210, 235, 266.)

We now come to give an account of the transactions in the year 1586, which begins with Queen *Elisabeth*'s disgust at the Earl of *Leicester*, for accepting the title of Governor and Captain-general of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and the *United Provinces*, which invested him with almost an absolute power, and was conferred upon him by the States, under a pretence of expressing their gratitude to the Queen, his Sovereign, and their support. But she having rejected before their tender of Sovereignty, her Majesty looked upon this as an artifice to engage her farther in their affairs; than she was willing, and severely reprimanded the Earl, for accepting such an honour without her advice and consent; tho', upon his submission, and the excuses made by the States, she was pleased to consent that his patent should subsist.

The splendid retinue of Earls, Lords, and Knights, besides 500 Gentlemen volunteers, in one uniform, and an escort of fifty ships, which attended the Earl of *Leicester* to *Holland*, so dazzled the eyes of the distressed States, that they received him as a guardian angel. But that noble Lord no sooner found himself permitted to hold the exorbitant power they had cloathed him with, but his great pride and ambition presently bred an universal discontent against him. So that, after one insignificant campaign, he returned to *England*, as some say, to persuade his Queen to enter into such measures, as would make him absolute Sovereign of the *United Provinces*.

However this might be, or whether such a project could be advantageous or acceptable to the Queen of *England*, it is not time for us to enquire; this we know, *Elisabeth* received daily fresh intelligence of the King of *Spain*'s schemes against her person and crown. One of which was a new pretended title to the succession of the Kingdom of *England*, which, *Camden* says, the *Jesuits* about this time forged for the *Spaniard* in his own right: and to that end sent into *England* one *Chamier*, a Priest of their own society, to engage Noblemen and Gentlemen to their party: And soon after, was discovered the assassination-plot, contrived at *Rheims*, to kill *Elisabeth*, and to set *Mary* at liberty.

As soon as *Elisabeth* heard of the King of *Spain*'s new pretensions to her crown, she, with the temptation of a pension of 5000 *l. per annum*, offered to *James* King of *Scotland*, in order to enable him to support his dignity, persuaded him to enter into a league offensive and defensive with her, under a pretence of defending the protestant religion against the combination of the popish powers, who, she made him believe, had united their forces to extirpate it. And it was signed on the 5th of *July* at *Berwick*, by the *Plenipo*'s of both Kingdoms, to the mortification of *France*.

About this time it was discovered, as above, that some *English* Divines at *Rheims*, whilst, as Bishop *Charleton* words it, they seemed to admire, as men astonished, or rather doting, an *omnipotency* in the *Pope*, did labour to persuade themselves, that the *bull* of *Pius* V. against Queen *Elisabeth* was dictated by the *Holy Ghost*; that it was meritorious to kill excommunicated Princes; and that it was martyrdom to lose their lives in the Pope's quarrel: and one *Ballard*, a Priest, being dispatched by them to *England*, and encouraged by *Bernardin Mendoza*, the *Spanish* Ambassador in *France*, to propagate the same principles, corrupted

Anthony Babington, and several more, to join *John Savage* in a vow, which he had made at *Rheims*, by the persuasion of the said Priests, to kill Queen *Elisabeth*. But, in order to carry on this plot with less suspicion, and to lull the watchful Councils of the *English* cabinet into security; and so with more ease to come to that wicked end they aimed at, these same Priests published a book to admonish the *Papists* in *England* not to practise any hurt to the Queen, for that they were only to use such weapons, as are lawful for Christians to use; such as *tears*, *spiritual armour*, *daily prayers*, *watchings*, *fastings*, against their adversaries. Nevertheless, the watchful *Walsingham* was not without his spies; for *Maud*, one of them, had so insinuated himself into the good opinion of the conspirators, that *Ballard* took him in company, and made him privy to all his proceedings; and by him, and *Gilbert Gifford*, a Priest of *Rheims*, who was trusted with all letters, *Walsingham* had every thing communicated to him from the beginning.

Ballard having, as he thought, paved the way for this cruel action, returned to *France*; and about *Whitsuntide* came back to *England* in an Officer's dress, and with the borrowed name of Captain *Foscue*, to assist in the execution of the black design: and with him came his disciple *Anthony Babington*, a young Gentleman, descended from a good family in *Derbyshire*, a very zealous *Papist*, of great spirit, and of knowledge above his years; and in his travels through *France*, grown intimate with *Thomas Morgan*, a fugitive rebel, and Pensioner of the Queen of *Scots*, and with the Bishop of *Glascow*, her Ambassador: Upon whose recommendation, no doubt, *Babington* gained a confidence with Queen *Mary*; for at his return into *England*, she saluted him kindly by letters, and he was the only one, for some time, entrusted with the conveying of those letters which were sent to her from *Morgan*; till she was committed to the care of Sir *Amias Paulet*, (whom *Adam Blackwodæus*, the author of *the Martyrdom of the Queen of Scotland*, printed in 1587, in *French*, distinguisheth by the name of the *Gouty Puritan*, p. 363.) when *Babington*, dreading the consequences of being detected by so watchful a keeper, in such an employ, desired to be excused, till put into fresh spirits by *Ballard*, as related above; and having received a check by a letter in cypher from the Queen of *Scots*, by the hand of a strange boy, a few days after, for his silence, and for not sending to her a packet of letters delivered to him from the *French* Ambassador's Secretary, who received them from *Morgan*; he returned an answer of excuse, and at the same time endeavoured to recover his former confidence, by imparting to her the plot he had laid with *Ballard*; to which she returned a most gracious and circumstantial answer. Both which, as they are not to be met with in our own language, as ever I could find in the course of my reading, and are the very foundation of the judgment passed upon this Princess, as you shall see hereafter; but absolutely denied by her, both upon her trial and at her execution; I shall give you, as a great curiosity, translated from the *French*, as they are added to the *Apologie ou Defense de l'honorable sentence et tres-juste execution de defunct Marie Steuard derniere Royne d'Escosse*, printed in 1588.

Anthony Babington's *Letter to* Mary *Queen of* Scots.

MOST mighty, most excellent, and my dread Sovereign Lady and Queen, unto whom *only* I do owe all fidelity and obedience: may it please your gracious Majesty to excuse my long silence and discontinuance of my duty by not writing to you as I ought, which has been ever since your royal person has been removed from your ancient abode, to the custody of that

that wicked Puritan [*Pawlet*] an enemy, both in faith and faction, to your Majesty and the catholic faith. I for some time having observed the state of your country (whose welfare, next unto God, depends on your Majesty's life, health, and prosperity) grown so desperate, as to conceive no hopes of amendment, I had resolved to depart the land, and to spend the remainder of my days in such a solitary manner, as the wretched and miserable estate of my country requires; only expecting, according to the just judgment of God, the punishment it is drawing upon itself; which the Lord in his mercy prevent. But as I was just putting my resolution into action, and upon the very point of my departure, there came to me, from our correspondents abroad, one named *Ballard*, a man of virtue, learning, and of singular zeal for the catholic cause, and the service of your Majesty; who informs me with much certainty, that the *Christian* Princes, your Majesty's allies, are making great preparations to deliver your country out of the extreme and miserable state under which it has so long groaned. Upon which I immediately cast about in my thoughts how I could most effectually serve your sacred Majesty, at so critical a time, even with the hazard of my life, and of the lives of my friends in general.

Whereupon, most dread Sovereign, according to the great care which those Princes have for the preservation and safe deliverance of your Majesty's sacred person, I have weighed the means, and considered every circumstance needful in such a weighty affair: and after long and mature deliberation and consultation with so many of your wisest and most trusty adherents, as with safety I could intrust the secret, I (through the assistance of the Lord *Jesus*) am strongly possessed with an assurance of an happy effect, and desired fruit of our labour.

What follows, ought first to be considered in this great and honourable action: on its success depends not only the life of your most excellent Majesty (which God long preserve for our inestimable comfort, and for the salvation of *English* souls, and the life of all us actors in this scene) but also the happy estate of our country, which is much more dear to us than our own lives; and the last hopes of henceforth restoring the faith of our ancestors, and of delivering ourselves from slavery and bondage, which we suffer under a heresy, propagated to the destruction of a million of souls.

It is assured, in the first place, that there shall be an invasion made by a sufficient force well accoutred; whose descent shall be favoured by strong parties at each place, to cover their landing, and to join them, to set your Majesty at liberty with as much expedition as possible, and to *dispatch* and totally ruin her, who till then has usurped the Kingdom with threats and menaces. All which shall be fulfilled, if your Excellence will please to rely on my service. I vow and protest, in the presence of Almighty God (who has so long and miraculously preserved your sacred person, and certainly for some general good end) that what I have said shall be performed, or we will all lose our lives in the attempt. For all the principal accomplices with me in this affair have also solemnly vowed the same; and, as soon as they can be assured of your Majesty's approbation thereof by your letters to me, they are ready to receive the *blessed Sacrament* thereupon, promising either to prevail in the cause of the church and of your Majesty, or die happily in so honourable an action.

Now, forasmuch as delays are extreme dangerous, and we are not acquainted with any of the Nobility, but such as are in hold, whom we dare trust with this desperate service for your Majesty; may it please your excellent Majesty, by your Princely wisdom and authority, to direct and enable us to apply to, and to make choice of such noble personages, who are able to promote your interest; and, as it is most necessary, to take upon them the chief power and command of

the multitude, which, especially in this country, are naturally disposed to follow the Nobility: Nor will this only engage the commonalty to repair under their standard in the country, without force; but it will add great courage to the Leaders. For which necessary purposes, I have some to recommend to your Majesty, as, according to my opinion, fittest to be your Lieutenants in the W. parts, in the N. and in S. *Wales* and N. *Wales*, and in the counties of *Lancaster*, *Derby*, and *Stafford*: all which counties, I am assured, are well affected to your Majesty, and secured to your interest and service by oath, and have already formed themselves into parties.

I myself, and ten more Gentlemen, supported by a party of one hundred more, shall undertake the deliverance of your royal person out of the power of your enemies, and of that woman, the Usurper of the Kingdoms, who shall be dispatched and killed: by whose death we shall be made free from her obedience. And this tragical execution is to be undertaken by six brave Gentlemen, all my particular friends, out of zeal for the catholic cause, and to serve your Majesty.

It remains for your Majesty to allow me, in your name, to engage by promise to reward each of them, if they survive this great event, or their posterity, if it should otherwise happen to their persons, according to their good and infinite deserts, and your royal bounty.

Then point out to us, as it shall appear to your Majesty's wisdom, what method we shall first take for your own liberty: for on that depends our chiefest and only good, and that all other circumstances so concur: for, should one event be mistimed, it may be the overthrow of the whole. Your Majesty's wonderful experience and wisdom will dispose all those particulars in such a manner, that I doubt not, but by the assistance of God, every thing will have its desired effect: in the obtaining of which, each of us will esteem his life most happily employed.

About the 12th of this month, I will be at *Litchfield* waiting for your Majesty's answer and letters, and ready to execute whatever by them shall be commanded.

Your Majesty's
Most faithful Subject
And sworn Servant,
Anthony Babington.

Note, *The* Queen's *Answer will be inserted in our next* Magazine.

The Life *of Dr.* JOHN TILLOTSON, *Archbishop of* Canterbury.

With his Grace's Head *curiously engraved.*

THIS great and good man was born at *Halifax*, in the county of *York*, on . . . . . *A. D.* 1630. He was the eldest son of *Robert Tillotson*, clothier, of the same place, by *Mary* his wife, the daughter of *Thomas Dobson* of *Sowerby*, Gent. and baptised in the church of *Halifax*, on the 3d of *October*, 1630; which I rather mention, because there have not wanted those, who unjustly spread a report that *this Father of our church had never been a son of it*. It is granted that his first education was under the better sort of *Puritans*; but the impressions he then received, only gave him an opportunity in his after life to deal more cordially and advantageously with the more serious persons, who finding him have a just value and due tenderness for them, were more easily convinced of their errors, and fixed in the communion of our church.

His first rudiments, I am informed, were imbibed at the grammar-school in *Halifax*; where having made a quick proficiency, and gained an uncommon know-

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knowledge in the learned languages, he was thence transplanted to *Cambridge*, and admitted a Penſioner in *Clare-hall*, on *April* 23, 1647, under the tuition of Mr. *David Clarkſon*; and admitted into the *matricula* of the univerſity on the 1ſt of *July* following.

He commenced Batchelor of Arts at *Midſummer* 1650, was admitted Fellow of the ſaid hall on the 27th of *November*, 1651, and proceeded Maſter of Arts in 1654. And by following the cloſe reaſoning of Mr. *Chillingworth*, he never was clogged with the heavy books of thoſe times. Though by this means he ſhook off the little prejudices, which he had imbibed in his early years; yet he ſtill ſtuck to the ſtrictneſs of life in which he was bred.

During his ſtay at college, he behaved with ſo much prudence and ſweetneſs of temper (which he ever after retained) as to gain ſo great reſpect from the ſenior Fellows, that, admiring his very extraordinary parts alſo, they paid ſo much deference to his judgment, as always to take his advice in what was done about college-affairs.

The firſt duty we find him undertake after his leaving the univerſity, was the curacy of St. *Laurence-Jewry* in the city of *London*, ſome time before the Reſtoration. In which ſtation, under Dr. *John Wilkins*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, he gave ſo much ſatiſfaction, that his Rector eſteemed him greatly in his life-time, and at his death left all his papers to his care and diſpoſal. From hence he removed to the curacy of *Cheſhunt* in *Hertfordſhire*, under Dr. *Hacket*, in 1661, where he ſoon recommended himſelf to the affections of the people, by his conſtant endeavours to do them all the good in his power: and with his mild and gentle behaviour, and perſuaſive eloquence, prevailed with an old *Oliverian* ſoldier, who ſet up for a Baptiſt-teacher, and preached in a red coat, and was much followed in that town, to deſiſt from that incroachment upon the pariſh Miniſter, and the uſurpation of the Prieſt's-office, and to betake himſelf to ſome honeſt employment.

Sir *Thomas Barnardiſton* preſented him, the 18th of *June*, 1663, to the Rectory of *Ketton* or *Keddington*, in the county of *Suffolk*; which alſo refutes another malicious inſinuation, That this chief Biſhop of our church had never been truſted with the cure of ſouls. But being earneſtly invited by the learned body of *Lincoln's-Inn*, to accept of the place of Preacher to that reverend ſociety, he quitted *Keddington*, procured the living for his Curate, and removed to *London* in 1664. And this ſame year he was choſen by the pariſhioners, unanimouſly, the *Tueſday* Lecturer of St. *Lawrence*'s aforeſaid, where he preached thoſe incomparable ſermons concerning the divinity and incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour, in vindication of himſelf from the calumny of Socinianiſm, with which he was charged by his enemies, the Papiſts; who could never forgive his indefatigable and proſperous oppoſition to their ſchemes and doctrines contrived and propagated in thoſe times. At theſe lectures, I have been told by living witneſſes, He was conſtantly attended not only by the devout women, and a few devout citizens, but by all the Divines of that great metropolis, and many perſons of quality and diſtinction from other parts. Hence Biſhop *Burnet*, in his funeral ſermon, makes this reflection, 'The happy union that thereby the Clergy of this 'great body grew into, and the bleſſed effects this had, are things, 'which it is to be hoped an age will 'not wear out of men's minds. Some 'great charity, ſome public ſervice, 'or good deſign was the work of moſt 'of his days during this time. Every 'one ſaw him conſidered as the head 'of this learned and eminent body: 'as he was the only perſon that made 'no reflections on it himſelf, he was 'ſtill ſo affable and humble, ſo modeſt and ready to ſerve the youngeſt 'and meaneſt in it, that ſuch as ſaw 'all that, muſt needs feel the impreſſions of it go deep, and ſtick long

'with

'with him.' To which I may properly here add what the same author and cotemporary with our Prelate remarks of him in the first volume of *the History of his own Times*, p. 189. 'He [*Tillotson*] was a man of a clear 'head and sweet temper. He had 'the brightest thoughts, and the most 'correct stile of all our Divines; and 'and was esteemed the best Preacher 'of the age. He was a very prudent 'man; and had such a management 'with it, that I never knew any Cler-'gyman so universally esteemed and 'beloved, as he was, for twenty years. 'He was eminent for his opposition 'to popery. He was no friend to 'persecution, and stood up much a-'gainst atheism. Nor did any man 'contribute more to bring the city '[*London*] to love our worship, than 'he did. But there was so little su-'perstition, and so much reason and 'gentleness in his way of explaining 'things, that malice was long level-'led at him, and, in conclusion, broke 'out fiercely on him.' And there being too many of this cast about the court, it was a long time before the good and learned man was rewarded with any preferment from thence.

In 1666, he proceeded Doctor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, and was so diligent in his enquiries into the means by which the city of *London* that year was reduced to ashes, that he was thoroughly convinced, it was contrived and effected by the *Papists* and their emissaries. For, though the *Frenchman*, *Hubert*, that was hanged for it, is represented as a half-witted, or a mad man; that was not sufficient to elude the Doctor's judgment, who found him to be a popish emissary, and, as he told Dr. *Burnet*, a more proper instrument for such a work: because, as he had been informed by *Langhorn*, the *popish* Counsellor at Law, before the restoration, it is a maxim with them, in *dangerous* services, to employ none but half-witted men, if they can but be *secret*, and *obey* orders: for if they should change their minds, and turn informers instead of agents, it would be easy to discredit them, and to carry off the weight of any discoveries they could make, by shewing they were mad-men, and so not like to be trusted in critical things (page 230.)

On *March* the 14th, 1669, the Dr. was admitted Prebendary of the second stall in the cathedral at *Canterbury*. He was soon after preferred to the Deanry of *Norwich*; and on *November* the 14th, 1672, to the Deanry of *Canterbury*, which was augmented by the Prebend of *Ealdland*, on *December* the 18th, 1675, in the cathedral of St. *Paul's*, *London*, that was afterwards, *February* the 14th, 1677, exchanged for the Prebend of *Oxgate*, and Residentiaryship in the same church.

His Majesty King *Charles* II. having published a declaration in 1674, for enforcing a late order of Council for restraining *dissenters*, and prohibiting their meetings for public worship: Dr. *Tillotson* and Dr. *Stillingfleet*, jealous of the *popish* designs at court, desired a meeting with Dr. *Manton*, Dr. *Bates*, Mr. *Pool*, and Mr. *Baxter*, in order to consider of an accommodation, and said they had the encouragement of several Lords both spiritual and temporal. Mr. *Baxter*, who had declared from the pulpit, That he did not keep up a meeting in opposition to the public churches, but to help the people, who were more than the parish churches could hold, met the two Doctors, at first, alone: and after considering and canvassing various draughts, at last fixed on one, in which they agreed; the chief of whose heads were as follow:

'That no covenant, promise, or 'oath should be required to ordina-'tion, institution, or induction, but the 'oaths of allegiance and supremacy; 'and a subscription to the doctrine 'and sacraments of the church of '*England*, as expressed in the 39 ar-'ticles, and a general declaration a-'gainst rebellion and sedition.—That 'till the *Non-Conformists* could be bet-'ter provided for, they should be per-'mitted

'mitted to teach ſchools, ſerve cures, 'and preach lectures in the eſtabliſhed 'churches: and that in the mean 'time their meeting-places that were 'convenient, ſhould be continued in 'uſe as chapels.—That no one ſhould 'be moleſted for joining together in 'private aſſemblies (amongſt neigh-'bours) in prayers and praiſes to God, 'and repeating ſermons.—That no 'miniſter ſhould be obliged to read 'the apocryphal leſſons.—That pa-'rents might be admitted to become 'ſureties for their own children in 'baptiſm.—That the uſe of the ſign 'of the croſs in baptiſm be left to the 'miniſter's inclination and diſcretion. '—That miniſters be not forced to 'baptize a child whoſe parents are 'denied the communion of the church, 'unleſs ſome ſerious *chriſtian* under-'take for its education, according to 'the *chriſtian* covenant.—That none 'be forced to receive the ſacrament 'while unfit, or averſe.—That miniſ-'ters be not forced to adminiſter the 'ſacrament to unbaptized perſons, 'or to ſuch who refuſed to own their 'baptiſmal covenant, though they pub-'lickly profeſs their adherence to it; 'or to ſuch who are guſlty of ſcanda-'lous immoralities, till they have pro-'feſſed repentance.—That miniſters 'be not forced to publiſh an excom-'munication or abſolution, againſt 'their conſciences, upon the decrees of 'a Lay Chancellor, *&c.* or harraſſed 'by attending their courts, to bring 'witneſſes againſt thoſe to whom they 'have refuſed the ſacrament upon the 'aforeſaid reaſons.—That it be left to 'the diſcretion of the miniſters, whom 'they will abſolve in ſickneſs, and to 'whom they will give the ſacrament, 'and over whom they, at their inter-'ment, will uſe thoſe few words which 'import the juſtification and ſalvation 'of the deceaſed; and that the ſick 'and dying have the liberty of 'choofing what miniſters they will to 'attend and aſſiſt them without re-'ſtraint.—That no miniſter be forced 'to deny the ſacrament to ſuch as 'think it unlawful to take it kneeling. '—That the uſe of the ſurplice be 'left indifferent; and that people who 'live under an ignorant or ſcandalous 'miniſter have liberty to join with 'thoſe, with whom they can better 'profit, in any neighbouring church 'in the ſame dioceſe, paying the in-'cumbent his dues.—That no ordain-'ed miniſters be put upon renouncing 'their ordination; but upon proof 'of their fitneſs for the miniſtry, re-'ceive by word, or a written inſtru-'ment, a legal authority to exerciſe 'their miniſtry in any congregation in 'his Majeſty's dominions, where they 'ſhall be lawfully called.—That no 'excommunicate perſon, as ſuch, be 'impriſoned or ruined; and that after 'all, chriſtian lenity be uſed to all 'conſcientious diſſenters, and that the 'tolerable be tolerated under laws of 'peace and ſafety.'

This being communicated to the *Non-Conformiſts*, was agreeable; but when they communicated them to the Biſhops, the treaty came to nothing, by the intrigues of *Morley* and *Ward*, who had done the ſame thing before, when the like terms were delivered by Mr. *Baxter* to the Earl of *Orrery*. So the thing dropped.

In 1675, Dr. *Tillotſon* obliged the world with Biſhop *Wilkins*'s treatiſe of *the principles and duties of natural religion*, with a preface by himſelf; and as he found himſelf too weak to effect a wholeſome comprehenſion amongſt proteſtants, which was what the popiſhly affected feared of all things the moſt, he applied himſelf more ſtrenuouſly, with his great friend and admirer, Dr. *Stillingfleet*, to ſtop the growth of Popery by ſound argument, and a chriſtian reſolution not to be ſhaken by threats or perſecutions. In this work of the Lord, he was bleſſed with great ſucceſs; and amongſt other converts from the *Romiſh* communion, we find the Earl (afterwards Duke) of *Shreweſbury*; for whoſe ſalvation he thenceforward ſhewed a more than ordinary regard, as may be ſeen in the follow-

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ing abſtract of a letter written to that noble Lord, upon a report of his keeping a miſtreſs:

My Lord,

'It was a great ſatisfaction to me 'to be any ways inſtrumental in the 'gaining your Lordſhip to our religion; but I am, and always was 'more concerned, that your Lordſhip 'would continue a virtuous and good 'man, than become a Proteſtant; being aſſured, that the ignorance and 'errors of men's underſtandings will 'find a much eaſier forgiveneſs with 'God, than the faults of the will. I 'remember that your Lordſhip once 'told me, that you would endeavour 'to juſtify the ſincerity of your *change* 'by a conſcientious regard to all 'other parts and actions of your life. 'I am ſure you cannot more effectually condemn your own act, than by 'being a worſe man, after your profeſſion to have embraced a better 'religion. I will certainly be one 'of the laſt to believe any thing of 'your Lordſhip that is not good; but 'I always feared I ſhould be one of 'the firſt that ſhould hear it.—To 'ſpeak plainly, I have been told, that 'your Lordſhip is of late fallen into 'a converſation, dangerous both to 'your reputation and virtue.—Therefore, I earneſtly beſeech your Lordſhip to conſider, beſides the high provocation of Almighty God, and the 'hazard of your ſoul, whenever you 'engage in a bad courſe, what blemiſh 'you will bring upon a fair and unſpotted reputation; what uneaſineſs 'and trouble you will create to yourſelf from the ſevere reflections of a 'guilty conſcience, and how great a 'violence you will offer to your good 'principles, your nature, your education, and to a mind the beſt made for 'virtuous and worthy things. And 'do you imagine you can ſtop when 'you pleaſe? Experience ſhews the 'contrary; and that nothing is more 'vain than for men to think they can 'ſet bounds to themſelves in any thing 'that is bad. I hope in God, no 'temptation has yet prevailed on your 'Lordſhip ſo far as to be guilty of any 'looſe act. If it has, as you love 'your ſoul, let it not proceed to an 'habit. The retreat is yet eaſy and 'open—and God is not only ready to 'forgive us, upon our repentance and 'reſolution of amendment, but to 'aſſiſt us, by his grace, to do better 'for the future.—Determine rather 'upon a ſpeedy *change of your condition*, than to gratify the inclinations 'of your youth in any thing but what 'is lawful and honourable.—I pray 'to God every day for your Lordſhip, 'with the ſame conſtancy and fervour 'as for myſelf; and do now moſt 'earneſtly beg, that this counſel may 'be acceptable and effectual.'

I am, &c.

The next memorable paſſage of this great man's life, was his refuſing to ſign the Clergy of *London*'s addreſs of thanks to the King, for not agreeing to, or rather for finding means for the bill of excluſion of the Duke of *York* to be caſt out of the Houſe of Lords. This bill for excluding the Duke of *York*, the King's brother, from the ſucceſſion to the Crown, for being a *Papiſt*, paſſed the Commons on the 11th of *November*, 1680; on the 15th it was carried up to the Lords, by the Lord *Ruſſel*, and there, at the ſecond reading, it was thrown out by a majority of *thirty* voices, of which *fourteen* were Biſhops. Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, That it was caſt out at the firſt reading, and that the whole bench of Biſhops was againſt it.

This miſcarriage of the bill for the excluſion, as it, in the end, proved the ruin and death of Lord *Ruſſel*, who moved it firſt in the Houſe of Commons, ſo the Dean's refuſal to ſign the Clergy's addreſs rendered him ſtill more obnoxious to the Court, and the Duke's party; wherefore he and his friends thought it moſt prudent for him to retire, for the preſent, out of their way. And accordingly, he ſet about the publication of a volume of Biſhop *Wilkins*'s ſermons; which made their

their appearance, with Dr. *Tillotson*'s preface, in 1682. In which we find him extolling the *moderation* of the author, and then adds, 'I am of the 'old opinion, that moderation is a 'virtue, and one of the peculiar or-'naments and advantages of the ex-'cellent constitution of our church, and 'must at last be the temper of her 'members; especially the *Clergy*, if 'ever we seriously intend the firm 'establishment of this church, and do 'not industriously design, by cherish-'ing heats and divisions among our-'selves, to let in Popery at these 'breaches.' And in the same year he published the works of Dr. *Barrow*. But nothing could terrify him from paying the last duty, as a friend and minister of God's word and sacraments, to Lord *Russel*, under condemnation and on the scaffold, who may be properly said to have fell a sacrifice to the *popish* faction. The whole proof against him, and for which he was condemned and executed, amounting to no more than that he had been present, by accident, or for some innocent purpose, where treasonable matters were discoursed, without bearing a part in that discourse, or giving any assent, by words or otherwise, to what was so discoursed; which, at the most, amounts to mis-prision or concealment of treason only.

Bishop *Burnet* informs us, That all possible methods were used to have saved his life, but all in vain. And the Duke of *York* was for carrying his revenge so far against him, as to persuade the King to order his execution before his own house in *Southampton*-square; but the King rejected that as *indecent*, and fixed it to be in *Lincoln*'s-*Inn fields*. The day before his death, he bled at the nose, upon which he said to Dr. *Burnet*, then present: I shall not now let blood to divert this, That will be done to-morrow. At night it rained hard: and, he said, Such a rain to-morrow will spoil a great shew, which is a dull thing in a rainy day. He said the sins of his youth lay heavy upon his mind, but he hoped God had forgiven them; for he was sure he had forsaken them, and for many years he had walked before God with a sincere heart; if in his public actings he had committed errors, they were only the errors of his understanding, for he had no private ends, nor ill designs of his own in them. He was still of opinion, that the King was limited by law; and that, when he broke thro' those limits, his subjects might defend themselves, and restrain him. He thought a violent death a very desirable way of ending one's life, when not brought upon one's self wilfully; for, said he, it is only the being exposed to be a little gazed at, and to suffer the pain of one minute, which, he was confident, was not equal to the pain of drawing a tooth. He said, He felt none of those transports that some good people felt; neither had he any palpitations at heart, nor trembling at the thoughts of death; but enjoyed a full calm in his mind. He was much concerned at the cloud that seemed to be now over his country, but he hoped his death should do more service, than his life could have done. He wrote a letter to the King, in which he asked pardon for every thing he had said or done, contrary to his duty, protesting he was innocent, as to all designs against his person or government, and that his heart was ever devoted to that, which he thought was his true interest. He added, That tho' he thought he had met with hard measure, yet he forgave all concerned in it from the highest to the lowest, and ended with hopes that his Majesty's displeasure at him would cease with his own life, and that no part of it should fall upon his wife and children. The day before his death he received the Sacrament from Dean *Tillotson*, and heard two sermons preached by Dr. *Burnet*, with great attention. On the morning of his execution, he, by his own order, was waked at four, though he did not go to bed till two. He was quickly

dressed, but would lose no time in shaving; for he said that he was not concerned in his good looks that day. He went into his chamber six or seven times in the morning and prayed by himself, and then returned to Dr. *Tillotson* and Dr. *Burnet*. He wound up his watch and said, Now I have done with time and am going to eternity. He asked what he should give the executioner? Dr. *Burnet* told him, ten guineas; to which he replied with a smile, It is a pretty thing to give a fee to have one's head cut off. Dr. *Tillotson* and Dr. *Burnet* went in the coach with him to the place of execution. He sang psalms a great part of the way, and said, he hoped to sing better very soon; and on the scaffold, amongst other things, He prayed God to preserve the Protestant religion, and wished all Protestants might love one another, and not make way for Popery by their animosities. Dr. *Tillotson* prayed with him. He delivered a paper to the Sheriffs, which is too long to be inserted here, but gave such offence to the court that both the Divines were ordered to appear before the Cabinet-Council. Dr. *Tillotson* confessed that he had seen the speech the day before the Lord suffered, and that he spoke to him, what he thought was incumbent on him, upon some parts of it, but that he was not disposed to alter it; and Dr. *Burnet* offered to give his oath, that the speech was penned by Lord *Russel* himself.

After this the Dean withdrew once more into his retirement; and in the year following published the works of Mr. *Hezekiah Burton*, Minister of St. *George's Southwark*, and afterwards of *Barns*. Dr. *Tillotson* prefixed a preface to these also; in which we have the following remark on the times: 'It 'pleased the wise providence of God, 'says the editor, to take this good 'man from us in the ripeness of his 'age, when he was capable of doing 'the greatest service to the church of 'God, and in a time when he was 'most likely to have contributed considerably to it, as being by the incomparable sweetness of his temper, 'and prudence of his behaviour, admirably fitted to allay those heats, 'which then began to break out, but 'are since blown up to all the degrees 'of a violent and implacable enmity, 'by the skill and industry of a crafty 'and restless party among us, playing 'upon our weakness, and persuading 'us to receive odious names of distinction, and to fling them like 'squibs and fireballs at one another, 'to make the *Philistines* sport.'

The violence of the Duke's party ran so high, and all that he suspected to oppose his accession to the throne, were so apprehensive of being persecuted and cut off by false witnesses, packed juries, and sham-plots, that the prudent Dean contented himself with his study, and by his preaching and writings to promote godliness, when there was so much danger of atheism: which was artfully propagated by the enemies of the protestant religion, as the more certain means of introducing superstition and popery, when the power should come into the hands of a *popish* Prince. And after the Duke of *York*'s accession to the throne, to which he ascended, not without suspicion of having poisoned the King, his brother, the Dean found it still more necessary for him to live upon the reserve, and at a distance from court; though, where his *religion* called him forth, he always appeared with the spirit and power of a Prophet. Thus, when the Clergy addressed King *James* II. for his promise to maintain the church, and preserve the government in church and state, as it was by law established, this wise and good Divine was not so complaisant, as the most courtly were, to put all the church's security upon the King's promise, but prevailed with the *London* Clergy to add a word to this in their address, *Our religion established by law, dearer to us than our lives*: which menacing form was ever after remembered to the disadvantage of those that prompted

prompted and used it. And, again, when it was apparent that the views of the new King and his Council were to reduce his subjects and dominions under the yoke of *Rome*, he spirited up the Clergy in general to make amends for their past errors, by preaching against popery: and in particular appears at the head of the most learned Divines in those days, Dr. *Stillingfleet*, *Tennison*, *Wake*, *Patrick*, *Sherlock*, *Williams*, *Claget*, *Gee*, *Aldrich*, *Atterbury*, *Whithy*, &c. who printed many excellent treatises against all the points of popery, in so authentical a manner, that it was never so well understood by the nation, as it came to be on this occasion. And this controversy was managed with that assiduity and concert, that for the most part, once a week, some new book, or sermon, came out, which both instructed and animated those who read them. After this, there were very few proselytes made to popery: and the popish Priests were so inraged at this opposition made by the Clergy, when they saw their religion so exposed, and themselves so despised; that for want of a better defence, they said, It was ill manners, and want of duty, to treat the King's religion with so much contempt. And this gave the King such a true idea of this champion of our religion, that when he was practising upon the Earl of *Rochester*'s faith, and agreed to a conference between some *Romish* Priests and protestant Divines, he excepted against Dr. *Tillotson* and Dr. *Stillingfleet*, only: so that we need not wonder that no regard was ever paid him in the promotions made by the court in the church, during this reign: but be rather much surprized that he was permitted to live quietly so long in his study, had not God protected him from the violences of wicked men to serve him and his church in the most critical times.

(To be continued.)

The History of all Nations (Page 11. Vol. VII.) continued.

Containing the HISTORY *of* MOAB.

DIALOGUE X.

Scholar. What nations border next upon *Egypt*?

Tutor. If we take them in order as the children of *Israel* travelled from thence, and include all their journies for forty years, and the country in which they at last settled by the promise, and under the protection of the Almighty, they are as follows: The *Moabites*, *Ammonites*, *Midianites*, *Edomites*, *Amalekites*, *Philistines*, *Canaanites*, and many other small settlements descended from *Canaan*, son of *Ham*.

S. Who were the *Moabites*?

T. The *Moabites* were descended from the incestuous commerce of *Lot* with his eldest daughter *Moab*, which you may have read in *Gen*. xix. 31, &c. This posterity of *Lot* settled in the country bordering on the mountain where he was born, and to which *Lot* had fled, at his departure from *Zoar*, after the destruction of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*, by fire from heaven, for their *unnatural* sins of *uncleanness*.

S. Where was this settlement situated?

T. It is agreed to have been the ancient seat of the *Emims*, whom the children of *Moab* expelled in time, as we read in *Deut*. ii. 9, &c. A land which some authors place in *Cœlesyria*, others in *Arabia*, which is most agreeable to its description in scripture and *Josephus*; from whom we collect, that *Moab* was situate in *Arabia Petræa*, with *Midian* on the S. the river *Arnon* on the W. the *Ishmaelites* on the E. and the land of *Gilead* on the N.

S. From whom did the *Emims* descend?

T. From *Ham*, or *Canaan* his son; and they were of the same *gigantic* race

with the *Anakims* and *Rephaims*; tho' the *Moabites* called them by the name of *Emims*, i. e. *terrible*. Terrible both in their aspect, stature, and the number and strength of their cities.

S. How then was it possible for the *new* family of *Moab* to drive them out?

T. The *Emims* had been much weakened by the invasion of *Chedorlaomer*, King of *Elam*, and his allies: so that they became an easier conquest to the *Moabites*: but about what time it is uncertain, *Gen.* xiv. 5.

S. Were they permitted to enjoy this conquest in peace and entire?

T. No: for in the days of *Moses*, they were invaded by *Sihon* King of the *Amorites*, who bordered on the E. of them; and drove them out of all that part of their country, which lay northward of the river *Arnon*; *Numb.* xxi. 26. and was afterwards conquered by *Moses*, and given to the tribe of *Reuben*.

S. Why then is it said that the *Israelites*, after subduing *Sihon*, are said to have encamped on *the plains of Moab*, when they were still in the country on the north of *Arnon*? See *Numbers* xxii. 1.

T. Because those *plains* had very lately belonged to the *Moabites*.

S. Did the *Israelites* invade the *Moabites* themselves?

T. No: God had forbidden them to molest them; because he had given *Ar* unto the children of *Lot* for a possession, *Deut.* ii. 9. There was always a great antipathy between them, which was the occasion of many wars.—In the first place, the *Moabites* being ignorant of God's command not to molest them, their King, *Balak*, the son of *Zippor*, dismayed at the approach of their victorious armies, whom he was not in a condition to resist, and consulting with his Nobles, and the Princes of *Midian*, his neighbours, what should be done in this time of distress, by their advice, sent for *Balaam* the son of *Beor*, a famous Prophet or Diviner at *Pethor* in *Mesopotamia*, by whose prayers and imprecations, they, according to the received opinion of the heathens (see *Macrob. Saturn.* l. iii. c. 9) hoped to draw God's curse upon their enemies.

S. What was this *Balaam*?

T. Authors are much divided about this man's character and occupation: some take him to be an *Astrologer*, who formed his judgment upon the aspect of the stars.—Others think he was only a common Soothsayer, for telling things at random. *Origen* says, he dealt with the devil: but in the case before us, he was prevented by God, who put what answer he thought fit into his mouth. However, as the scripture calls him expressly a *Prophet*, later writers allow him to have been once a true Prophet, who, through covetousness, had prostituted the honour of God to his avarice, apostatized, and betaking himself to idolatrous practices, had fallen under the delusion of the devil, of whom he had learned all his magical inchantments: though at this juncture, when the preservation of his people was concerned, it might consist with God's wisdom to appear, and vouchsafe him revelations: and, consequently, he could be no common Sorcerer, or Magician. Some have taken him to be *Elihu*, mentioned in *Job*; and add, that he was only called *Balaam*, i. e. *he destroyed the people of God*, from his advice to the *Moabites*.

S. Did *Balaam* go with the messengers of *Moab*?

T. Not till the King had sent a second time a numerous ambassy of persons of great quality, with promises of great riches and preferment; which so prevailed with his avaritious heart, that, notwithstanding he had been commanded by God *not* to go, he consulted the oracle once more, and then pretended he had leave to go, provided he said nothing but what God should put in his mouth. But herein he certainly was entirely swayed by the desire of getting the mighty things promised unto him, and only reconciled the breach of God's command *not* to *go*, by resolving *not* to

say

say any thing but what God ſhould *there* put in his mouth: becauſe, in the way, God ſent his Angel, who, with a drawn ſword in his hand, ſtopped his aſs, on which he rode, and bid him take care to ſay no more than what God ſhould direct him. See *Numb.* xxii.

S. How did *Balaam* obey this divine command at laſt?

T. This extraordinary event of the Angel's appearing ſo terrified him, that in all his incantations on mount *Abarim* and *Kirjath-huzroth*, where, by the direction of *Balak*, he offered ſacrifices for two days together, in a full view of the *Iſraelitiſh* camp, on ſeven altars, he, inſtead of curſing, bleſſed *Jacob* and *Iſrael*; and, at laſt, pronounced thoſe accurſed who ſhould utter any imprecations againſt that people: which ſo enraged *Balak*, that he ordered the Prophet to depart his preſence immediately.—Thus diſappointed of all his expectations of reward, *Balaam*, before he withdrew, pronounced a noble prophecy of the future ſucceſſes of the *Iſraelites*, and what ſhould befal ſeveral other people. See *Numb.* xxiii. xxiv.

S. Did he prophesy nothing of *Moab* in particular?

T. Yes: He pronounced that moſt intereſting prophecy concerning the *Meſſiah*, *A ſtar (i. e.* a King) *ſhall come out of* Jacob, *and a ſceptre ſhall riſe out of* Iſrael, *which ſhall ſmite the corners* (or rather *the Princes*) *of* Moab, *and deſtroy all the children of* Seth. *Numb.* xxiv. 17. Which prophecy is applied by the moſt judicious commentators firſt to *David*, and was fulfilled by his victories over that nation: and in a more exalted ſenſe to the *Meſſiah*.

S. Who were the children of *Seth* mentioned in this prophecy?

T. According to the genius of the *Hebrew* tongue, wherein it is elegant to repeat the ſame ſentence in different expreſſions, they were the *Moabites*: but why they were ſo called, I do not find. Therefore, it is moſt probable, we are to underſtand them to be the *Midianites*.

S. Did the *Moabites*, after this, make any attempts upon the *Iſraelites*?

T. *Balaam*, having finiſhed his prophetic office, tried to ingratiate himſelf with *Balak*, by political advice. He knew that the only way to conquer them, would be to draw them by ſin and idolatry from the protection of the Almighty: and, therefore, adviſed *Balak* and the *Midianites* to diſpatch ſome of their moſt beautiful virgins, with proper inſtructions, into the *Iſraelitiſh* camp, to tempt them by their allurements to debauchery, from whence it would be eaſy to perſuade them to the worſhip of their falſe Gods. *Numb.* xxiv. 25.

S. Did they follow this advice?

T. Yes: and it ſucceeded ſo well, that God viſited the *Iſraelites* with a plague, which ſwept off 24,000 of them; beſides thoſe whom *Moſes* ordered to be maſſacred for their lewdneſs and idolatry, *Numb.* xxv. *Moab*, alſo, refuſed them a paſſage.

S. Did not *Moſes* revenge this act of the *Moabites* and *Midianites* upon them and *Balaam*?

T. He was commanded not to moleſt the *Moabites*, as I informed you before: but both *Balaam* and the *Midianites* were ſeverely puniſhed, as will be related hereafter: and he forbade to marry with the *Moabites*, even to the tenth generation, *Deut.* xxiii. 3.

S. What was the idolatry of the *Moabites*?

T. They had forſaken the true God, though they ſtill retained ſome knowledge of him, after they had ſet up the idols of *Chemoſh* and *Baal-Peor*, obſcene deities, worſhipped with all manner of debaucheries: though others think we are only, under the name of *Peor*, to underſtand the *Sun*.—To which idols they ſacrificed both in temples, and, in the open air, on mountains: and, beſides oxen and rams, offered human victims on extraordinary occaſions.

S. What

S. What is recorded of the cuſtoms and manners of theſe people?

T. They were governed by Kings: their chief employ was in paſturage, and breeding of cattle: and they uſed circumciſion. What language they ſpoke is not certainly known; but it, probably, was a dialect of the *Canaanitiſh* or *Hebrew* language.

S. What is recorded of the *Moabites* after this?

T. They gathered ſtrength, and grew a powerful people; and, after the *Iſraelites* were ſettled in the land of *Canaan*, and forſook the God of their ſalvation by turning to idols, their King *Eglon*, aſſiſted by the *Ammonites* and *Amalekites*, invaded *Iſrael*, took *Jericho* or the city of *Palm-trees*, and kept the idolatrous *Iſraelites* in ſubjection eighteen years.

S. How were the *Iſraelites* delivered from bondage?

T. They repented and returned to God, who raiſed them up a *deliverer*, named *Ehud*. He, under a pretence of imparting a ſecret to *Eglon*, being permitted to remain with him in private, ſtabbed him, made off undiſcovered, and attacking the *Moabites* garriſon on the W. of *Jordan* with ſuch forces as he could aſſemble, before they were prepared, ſlew ten-thouſand of their beſt men, and delivered the *Iſraelites* from the yoke of *Moab*. See *Judges* iii. 3, *&c.*

S. Was this aſſaſſination juſtifiable?

T. No: Except the actor therein could produce a divine commiſſion.

S. What farther account have we of *Moab?*

T. They continued in peace till *Saul* vexed them, 1 *Sam.* xiv. 47. which raiſed ſuch a diſguſt between him, and the *Moabites*, that *David*, being perſecuted by *Saul*, prevailed with the King of *Moab* to grant his parents a ſafe and friendly retreat, till his affairs were mended. However, we find that they conſpired with others againſt this very *David*, after he was raiſed to the throne of *Iſrael*, *Pſ.* lxxxiii. 6, *&c.* in which war *David*, after obtaining a ſignal victory, and putting two-thirds of them that appeared in arms againſt him to death, made the whole nation his vaſſals and tributaries, 2 *Sam.* viii. 2. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 2. In this ſtate, their Kings being little better than Viceroys, they continued under *Solomon* and *Rehoboam*; but, when the ten tribes revolted, they became tributaries to the Kings of *Iſrael*.

S. Did they never attempt to ſhake off the yoke of *Iſrael?*

T. Yes: *Miſha*, one of their petty Kings, who had yearly paid *Ahab* 100,000 lambs, and as many wethers, with their wool, rebelled againſt his ſon *Ahaziah*; whoſe ſhort reign not permitting any attempt to reduce him, his brother and ſucceſſor aſſiſted by *Jehoſhaphat*, King of *Judah*, and by the King of *Edom*, intending to ſurprize him, took a march of ſeven days through the wilderneſs of *Edom*. But the whole army had certainly periſhed for want of water, had not God granted to the prayers of his Prophet *Eliſha* a ſudden and large ſupply for them by a land flood on the borders of *Moab*. And the *Moabites*, being alarmed at their approach, gathered as many forces as time would permit, to meet them on the frontiers. But, when the morning ſun ſhone upon the flood of waters in a deſert, where they knew was no ſuch thing by nature, and thoſe waters looked of a reddiſh hue by the reflexion of the riſing ſun, they vainly preſuming that the confederate Kings had fallen out among themſelves, and had covered the land with their own blood, marched precipitately in hopes of finding a great booty without any reſiſtance; which happening contrary to their expectations, the *Iſraelites* received them with great vigour, and obliged them to deſert their country to the mercy of the enemy, retiring into their capital. *Jehoram* purſued and beſieged them there; but when he ſaw King *Miſha* in a fit of deſpair, ready to ſacrifice his own ſon upon the walls, the three Kings were filled with ſuch horror and indig-

indignation at so barbarous an act, that they immediately raised the siege and withdrew, 2 *Kings* iii.

Soon after the *Moabites* having gained the *Ammonites*, and the *Edomites* of mount *Seir*, and other neighbouring nations to their party, invaded *Judah*, to revenge themselves on *Jehoshaphat*, *Jehoram*'s ally, for the losses sustained in the late expedition. And they so managed this expedition, that their armies were advanced within thirty miles of his capital, before he had any advice of their motions. However, God heard the prayer of *Jehoshaphat*, and threw the enemy's host into such distraction, that they became their own butchers, 2 *Chron.* xx. 1, *&c.*

The *Moabites* were not, for many years after, in a condition to give their neighbours any trouble: but their first effort was against the *Edomites*, *Jehoram*'s other ally, whom they routed, and inhumanly burnt their King to ashes; for which cruelty God declared he would punish them severely, *Amos* ii. 1, 2, 3. However, elated by their success, they, at the declension of the kingdom of *Israel*, attacked *Reuben* and *Gad*, recovered part of the territories, which belonged to them before the invasion of *Sihon*. For which the prophets denounced their utter destruction. See *Isa.* xv. xvi. *Jer.* lxviii. *Ezek.* xxv. 8, 9. *Zeph.* ii. 8, *&c.* which happened about three years after, *A. M.* 3277, before Christ 723. when *Salmaneser*, King of *Assyria* reduced *Moab*, and placed garrisons in *Ar* and *Kir-Harasheth*, to curb the *Arabs*. But after the dreadful destruction of the army of *Sennacherib*, son of *Salmaneser*, they struggled hard for their liberty, till *Nebuchadnezzar*, five years after his taking *Jerusalem*, entirely subdued them; though we find they, after that Conqueror's second expedition into *Judæa* and *Syria*, plotted with *Zedekiah* against the *Chaldæans*: but, failing in the attempt, they were carried captives beyond the *Euphrates*. They were sent home again by *Cyrus*; and thus released from their captivity, multiplied and fortified themselves, though they continued subject to the Kings of *Persia*; and, after the conquest of *Alexander the Great*, to the Kings of *Syria* and *Egypt* successively; and at last to the *Romans*; and *Calmet* thinks they obeyed at one time the *Asmonean* King and *Herod the Great*. And though *Josephus* records, that they were a numerous nation in his time; yet in the third century after *Christ*, they were become one people with the neighbouring nations in the deserts of *Syria*, lost their ancient name, and were comprehended under the more general denomination of *Arabians*.

[*The conclusion of the history of* Moab.]

The Necessity of Eye-lids for Land Animals.

THE reason why nature has furnished us with eye-lids, seeing that fishes have none, is its being absolutely necessary for us, and all land-animals to have eye-lids; for if it were not so, and that the apples of our eyes were not moistened several times in the space of an hour; and all the filth that might fall thereon, washed away; our sight, or the *Tunica cornea*, would be so clogged, that we should not be able to use our eyes; besides, the said *Tunica* would otherwise be parched or shrunk up with heat, and consequently we should become blind; whereas, on the contrary, fishes always living in water want no eye-lids, because, the same water keeps their eyes still moist and clean; but it has since been found, that flounders, plaise, soles, and all flat fishes can cover their eyes; and if they could not, we may suppose they would lose their sight, because the said sort of fish are not so nimble as others in swimming, being only able to move their tails, their chief instrument of speed, upwards and downwards; wherefore, these fishes in a storm do not betake themselves to the bottom of the sea, as we have been informed, but dig themselves holes in the sand, which secures

ſecures them from being thrown upon the beach or ſtrand; now if they had not eye-lids, the ſharp points of ſand, whilſt they are making their beds, would wound the tunics of their eyes, whereby the tranſparency thereof would be deſtroyed, and conſequently theſe fiſhes would become blind; which is an additional proof how perfect every creature is in its own ſpecies.

On PLAYS.

THE amuſements of the theatre are capable of the greateſt benefit, when rationally applied; but of the moſt pernicious conſequence, when its productions tend ſo manifeſtly to promote infidelity and licentiouſneſs: a melancholy inſtance of which is contained in the ſtory of a young Lady, whoſe name I ſhall conceal under that of *Eugenia*, a Lady, whoſe natural ſweetneſs and benevolence of diſpoſition was improved by a virtuous education; her perſon, which was equally amiable with her mind, drew the attention of one of thoſe faſhionable men of honour, who call the baſeſt of actions by the name of gallantry; this Gentleman, with a diſpoſition ſo laudable, was reſolved to gratify his deſires, at the expence of all the ties of truth and humanity; and therefore ſpared no vows or promiſes to gain the affection of *Eugenia*, whoſe natural innocence and artleſs heart hindered from having the leaſt ſuſpicion of his ſincerity; but notwithſtanding he found the means not to be indifferent to her (having, by his acquaintance with the family, free acceſs at all times) he could never find that ſhe ſwerved from the ſtricteſt ſentiments of virtue, or that her conduct gave him room to hope he could ever make the leaſt change in her ſteadineſs of mind; at laſt he bethought himſelf of a ſcheme on which he placed his greateſt hopes; and this was by carrying her frequently to thoſe plays, which he knew had a natural tendency to ſoften and unguard the mind; and he judged (but too juſtly) by this means he ſhould prepare her by degrees, to ſoften that inflexibility which was ſo great an obſtacle to his deſigns upon her; and, to cut ſhort the ſtory, by this method of proceeding, he found opportunity one evening, after her paſſions had been heightened by ſome very looſe ſcenes, to effect what he had almoſt deſpaired of ſucceſs in; the conſequence of which was, he abandoned her to miſery and ruin. Her poor mother, to whom ſhe ſome days after diſcovered the whole affair, and whoſe happineſs was centered in her daughter, ſunk under the misfortune very ſoon; and as to *Eugenia*, peace and joy ſeem to have fled, and given place to continual anguiſh and ſorrow, in a country retirement.

What I would infer from this melancholy ſtory is, that nothing is of worſe conſequence towards debauching the mind, than vicious plays; and how much too many of our comedies deſerve that title, I appeal to the public, who muſt allow, with me, that by exhibiting theſe kind of pieces, the ſtage, inſtead of ſpurring on to virtue, is the very nurſery of wickedneſs and infidelity. It is here the Libertine triumphs, knowing it is the grand ſupport of his ways; and is ſenſible, was it not for this, the reputation of vice and impiety would dwindle away: and, notwithſtanding prophaneneſs and obſcenity has been always allowed to be the refuge of all thoſe who are void of real wit and ſenſe, it is amazing, that ſuch miſerable ſtuff ſhould be liſtened to by ſo many, who are willing to paſs for the more ſober and rational part of mankind.

How any of the fair ſex, who call themſelves modeſt, can voluntarily go to ſuch plays, bear to gaze on ſcenes, and liſten to diſcourſes that are a breach of all decency, is ſurprizing!

I hope that the moſt of thoſe who peruſe theſe lines are Chriſtians, but let

let me beg of all those who style themselves so, to consider, whether going premeditately to indulge the eyes and ears (the channels to the heart) two or three hours together, in such scenes, is consistent with their profession? Is this consistent with our Saviour's doctrine of putting out a right eye, or cutting off a right hand? Is this a method of remembering a crucified Saviour? Is this acting agreeable to that purity the gospel all along injoins?

I do not flatter myself that I am capable, by any thing I can say, to affect the professed *libertine*; but I would willingly awaken those who are not ashamed to own the scripture for their guide, and the wisdom of following the duties there commanded; and I appeal to every one so disposed, whether the frothy, impious language contained in numbers of our theatrical exhibitions, is innocently to be attended to? To which, I take, are owing, in a great measure, those fashionable phrases, By G—d, upon my soul, and damn this and that, in every sentence, so much in vogue amongst us; so much, that a phrase, without some of these eloquent additions, seems to be quite flat and insipid; and, if we look among the most of such plays, we shall find, that this branch of eloquence and obscene language is nearly what constitutes the heroes thought so worthy of applause and imitation.

Far be it from me to condemn, without distinction, the amusement of the stage; a good play, by having the advantage of action, may emulate to virtue, with more efficacy, very often, than well-wrote treatises; and, for the honour of the *English* nation, we have great numbers that tend strongly to promote all that is truly laudable and virtuous; so that we have no occasion to have recourse to the meanest productions; productions void of all true wit; scenes and language only fit for stews and brothel-houses.

Let us not give a sanction to vice, by countenancing these things; let us not join with the grand enemy to mask the natural beauty and amiableness of virtue and religion, which the gay world endeavour to run down, by calling it poorness of spirit and stupidity. Let us do all we can to pluck off the disguise, that the prophane would hide it in; and endeavour, by our example, and open detestation of vice, to shew virtue as it really is, environed with the most endearing allurements; this is the way to stem the torrent of vice, and make it droop its baleful head; and, by boldly avowing the cause of virtue and religion, induce the world to confess, with *Solomon*, that, *Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.*

I am sensible how unequal my pen is to the subject I have treated of, and heartily wish it may induce some one more capable to take it up; in the mean time, if what I have said (which I flatter myself, however unskilfully handled, will be allowed to be strictly true) may be the means, in this approaching season of theatre amusements, to make any of my readers cautious in the choice of them, it will fully answer the intention of a sincere well-wisher to all mankind. *Phocias.*

A Sermon preached at Cheltenham *before a polite Audience, on* Sunday, August 5, 1750. *By the Rev.* Edward Pickering Rich, *A. M. which occasioned his being silenced for three Years.*

To the Would-Be most Reverend Dr. SNEAD.

Doctor,

IF you remember, last *Sunday* at *Cheltenham* I preached before you and a very polite congregation. Those of the best family, most wit, and most beauty, have prevailed upon me to print my sermon; and none but such, I assure you, could have prevailed. After sermon we received the sacrament together; and, after that, you most charitably came to the Coffee-house, and there openly declared, that

you would ſooner have been dead (which, God knows, would have been no loſs, but to your moſt ingenious party) than have heard the preacher. Now, good Doctor, was there not a part of the communion ſervice where you are to be in charity with all the world? Repent, and go and hang thyſelf; for I never ſaw a more proud, more ill-natured, ignorant creature in my life. *I am*

Your moſt abus'd,

Cheltenham, *but ſtill forgiving brother,*
Aug. 5, 1750. Edw. Pickering Rich.

A PRAYER.

YE ſhall pray for *Chriſt*'s holy catholic church; the churches of *England* and *Ireland*. Pray ye likewiſe for his ſacred Majeſty King *George*; ſend him ſafe home from *Hanover*, and that he may never go there again: for their Royal Highneſſes *Frederic*, Prince of *Wales*, the Princeſs of *Wales*, the Duke, the Princeſſes, and all the royal family. Pray ye likewiſe for the two Univerſities of this land; grant that *loyalty*, learning, and good manners, may, in thoſe places, always flouriſh and abound. Pray ye likewiſe for Archbiſhops and Biſhops; ſend ſome of them to be more orthodox, and more full of faith. Bleſs both Houſes of Parliament, and ſend the majority of *them* (for they greatly want it) more honeſty and underſtanding.

To theſe our prayers let us add our thankſgiving for all God's mercies and bleſſings, eſpecially for the redemption of the world by *Jeſus Chriſt*, his bleſſed Son, and our Lord and Saviour; who hath taught us thus, in few words, to pray:

Our Father, &c.

ECCLES. i. 2.

Vanity of vanities, ſays the Preacher; vanity of vanities; all is vanity.

THOUGH *Solomon* had ſweet muſic to delight his ear; beautiful women, delicious gardens, and glittering buildings to pleaſe his ſight; exquiſite meats and drinks to ſatisfy his taſte; yet you find that even beauty (moſt beautiful of all) the richeſt, fineſt wines; harps ever tuned with ſweet melodious voice, and amaranthine bow'rs themſelves were vain? Who then can judge ſo well as *Solomon* the wiſe? Who teach us better who pleaſed every ſenſe, and by experience found, that all was vain? Try then to prove what *Solomon* aſſerts.

Firſt, women, lovely women, firſt of all in my eſteem; but even thoſe women I muſt prove are vain. Suppoſe they've 'grace in all their ſteps, 'heav'n in their eye, in all their 'geſtures dignity and love,' as my dear poet * elegantly ſings; yet ſtill how fleeting are thoſe joys they give; thoſe dear high joys that but a moment laſt! Suppoſe they've wit at will, then will their tongues for ever, ever run, and the poor husband deemed, nay called, a fool.

Next then we will prove the vanity of wine, fallacious, falſe, intoxicating juice. Wine, when too plentifully drank, creates ſuſpicion and ſevere miſtruſt, moſt noiſy quarrels, and even the blood of thoſe that erſt were friends. Wine ſpurs us on full faſt to violate our friend's daughter, or our neighbour's wife. O, Drunkenneſs! thou antipathy to ſight, too unpolite for ſuch an audience here to hear thy beaſtly name.

Next then, how vain, how very vain, to take the dread, the great, Almighty's name in vain; yet the *great vulgar* uſe it every day.

Now for that mean mechanic ſin, a lye; a lye, that men of honour frequently tell, but cannot brook the word, A LYE, again.

Leſt you now falſely judge that I am a Doctor †, grave, formal, ſour, and a foe to joy, know then that all ſuch creatures I deſpiſe.

Attend, attend, and you will find I am not.

Firſt then, I greatly praiſe the marriage ſpotleſs bed; but then your conſort muſt be very fair, meek, prudent, virtuous. What avails her wealth, if you, like *Saul*, muſt ſee an *Endor*'s witch? Such

* Milton, *in his Paradiſe Loſt.*

† *Dr.* Snead.

Such are those fools that marry sole for gold; such every day I see, and pity them.

From hence the harlot joyless, unendeared, meets her rich master in a masquerade, and gives him oft the malady of *France*. Polite distemper! such favours *France* bestows.

But now indulge the bowl, drink plentifully round to *CHEDWORTH*'s health; but drunkenness, that beastly sin, abhor.

Like me, with great sincerity speak truth, as I e'er-while most boldly did to *Bolingbroke* the wise; but O! the base, false *Bolingbroke*; false to his Queen, nay to his country false; and would be false to thee, wise *GEORGE!* but you most prudently trust not his honour.

A hypocrite no mortal man can know; none but a God can search his double heart.

Ingratitude is so monstrous and so black a crime, that none but devils ever practise it.

But who comes yonder, creeping in my sight?——A half-starved miser! penny-less though rich; counting his ill-got treasure *cent. per cent.* The man that God and men of spirit hate.

O! may all misers heirs full soon enjoy their heaped-up treasures with a generous mind.

Well then, all earthly joys, you find, are vain, as I by much experience tell you so: for I those vanities too oft have tried, and still am able to pursue the same; but hope that heaven will forbid the thought.

Believe me, heaven is the place alone where great and lasting joys are to be found; and if you ask the preacher, which the way that must lead thither?—Fear your glorious God; all his commandments keep, for they are lasting, pleasant, sweet, and full of peace.

So to God the Father, &c.

GERARD VAN NECK, *Esq*; *by his last* Will *and* Testament, *has disposed of his* temporal Estate, *as followeth.*

200 l. to the *East-India* Company, for the use of their hospital.
250 l. to the Deacons of *Austin-friars*, for their poor.
750 l. to the Elders of ditto, for the support of their church.
200 l. to the two Ministers of the said church, at his death, 100 l. each.
100 l. to the four *French* Ministers in *Threadneedle-street*, 25 l. each.
500 l. to the support of the *French* church at *Wandsworth*.
50 l. to the poor of ditto.
120 l. to the four Ministers of ditto, 30 l. each.
200 l. to St. *Thomas*'s hospital.
200 l. to the *Foundling* hospital.
200 l. to St. *George*'s hospital, *Hyde-Park* corner.
200 l. to the *Pest-house*, or *French* hospital.
1600 l. to sixteen god-children, 100 l. each.
30 l. to the Rev. Mr. *Laurence*, of *Broad-Street*.
30 l. to the Rev. Mr. *Fletcher*, of *Putney*.
10000 l. to the children of his brother *Abraham Van Neck*.
10000 l. to his sister *Geertrude Staal*.
10000 l. to his sister *Dina Mulda*.
10000 l. to his sister *Catharina Van Neck*.
10000 l. to the two daughters of his brother *Lambert Van Neck*.
10000 l. to his brother *Willem Van Neck*.
10000 l. to his brother *Joshua Van Neck*.
10000 l. to his brother *Jacobus Van Neck*.
500 l. to Sir *Mathew Decker*, Bart.
100 l. to Lady *Decker*.
500 l. to Mrs. *Anne Dupuy*.

300 l. to Mr. *Charles Van Notten.*
2000 l. to Mrs. *Du la Mon*, wife of *James Du la Mon.*
5000 l. to ditto, besides plate, all the house-linnen, all his coaches, equipages, horses, and all that belongs to the stables; and his house, *&c.* with its furniture at *Putney.*
200 l. to Mrs. *Daubuz*, widow, and her daughter, each 100 l.
1000 l. to Baron *Augustus Schutz*, and Col. *Schutz*, each 500 l.
1400 l. to Mr. *James Du la Mon*, and six more friends, 200 l. each.
1800 l. to Mr. *Tim. Waldo*, and 17 more of his *Friday* club, 100 l. each.
500 l. to Mr. *Henry de Putter*, and a large diamond ring to his wife.
200 l. to Miss *Reau*, of *Hammersmith*, his spouse's god-child.
100 l. to Mr. *James Cleopard Simond.*
500 l. to Mr. *Mark Liotard*, and his brother *John*, by the *Codicil*, 250 l. each.
200 l. to Mr. *Jer. Joye*, and Mr. *Mark Cephas Tutet*, 100 l. each.
500 l. to Mrs. *Susanna Frowtin.*
500 l. to the Clerks of his compting-house.
150 l. to his servant *Daniel Bonhoste.*
50 l. to *Benjamin Burt*, his butler.
350 l. to the servants of his house, including the two last mentioned.
200 l. to the poor of *Putney* parish.
1000 l. to poor *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, at discretion.
200 l. to his Clerk, Mr. *Daniel Oliver.*
120 l. to Mr. *Walpole*, assistant in the compting-house.

By his first Codicil.

100 l. to the Rev. Mr. *Mariombe.*
105 l. to Miss *Susanna Masse.*
100 l. to his god-son, *George Amyand.*
200 l. to his god-daughter, *Girardini Vander Duffen.*
300 l. more to Mr. *Peter Simond*, amongst his seven friends.
100 l. more to Mr. *John Peter Blacquiere*, a *Friday* companion.
1000 l. more to Mr. *Daniel Oliver*, his Clerk.

By his Third Codicil.

100 l. to Mrs. *Auriol*, wife of *Elie Auriol*, for a ring.
300 l. more to his friend *Major de la Fabre.*

In all —— —— —— 105,305 l. *Sterling.*

All the rest and residue of his real and personal estate whatsoever, after payment of debts, funeral charges, and legacies, he gives, devises, and bequeaths to his brother *Joshua Van Neck*, for ever. To whom he recommends, ever to prefer justice and honour to profit and lucre; and a good repute to a desire of riches; and to do all the good he can during his life, in proportion to the wealth, with which it shall please God to bless him. And for the execution of the said will, he had appointed Sir *Matthew Decker*, but he dying, the Testator nominates, by his first Codicil, in his place, Mr. *Peter Simond*, jointly with his brother, Mr. *Joshua Van Neck.*

The *Will* is dated on the 25th of *October*, 1748.

The *first Codicil* on the 23d of *March*, 1748.

An *addition* to this *Codicil*, in *August*, 1749.

The *second Codicil*, on the 5th of *December*, 1749.

The *third Codicil*, on the 26th of *May*, 1750.

And it was proved with the three Codicils on *Aug*, 31, 1750.

Our Readers will see we have printed this Will *in as small a Compass as possible, in Order to make Room for Papers of much more Consequence.*

equipage,
e, &c. with

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wife.

250 l. each
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Mr. Prior
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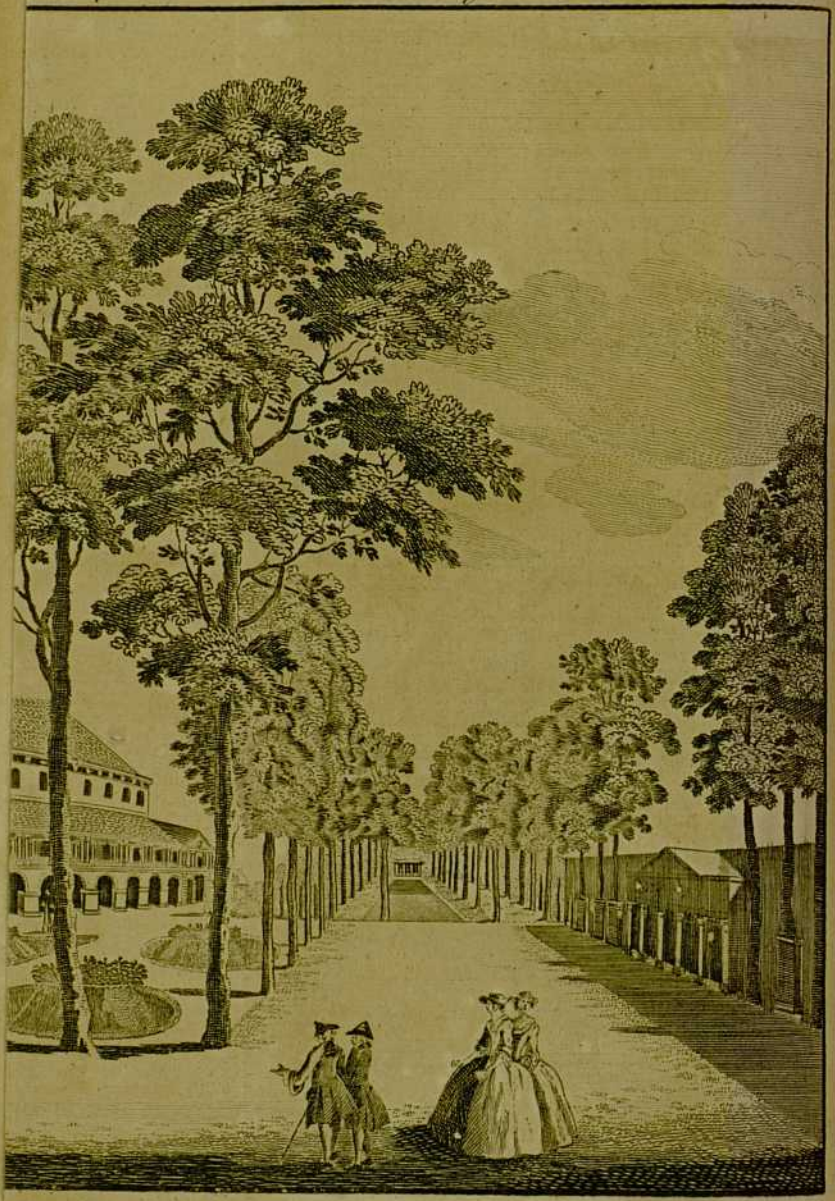
Engravd for the Universal Magazin 1750 for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London.

A Perspective View of RANELAGH HOUSE *and Garden.*



GH HOUSE and Garden.

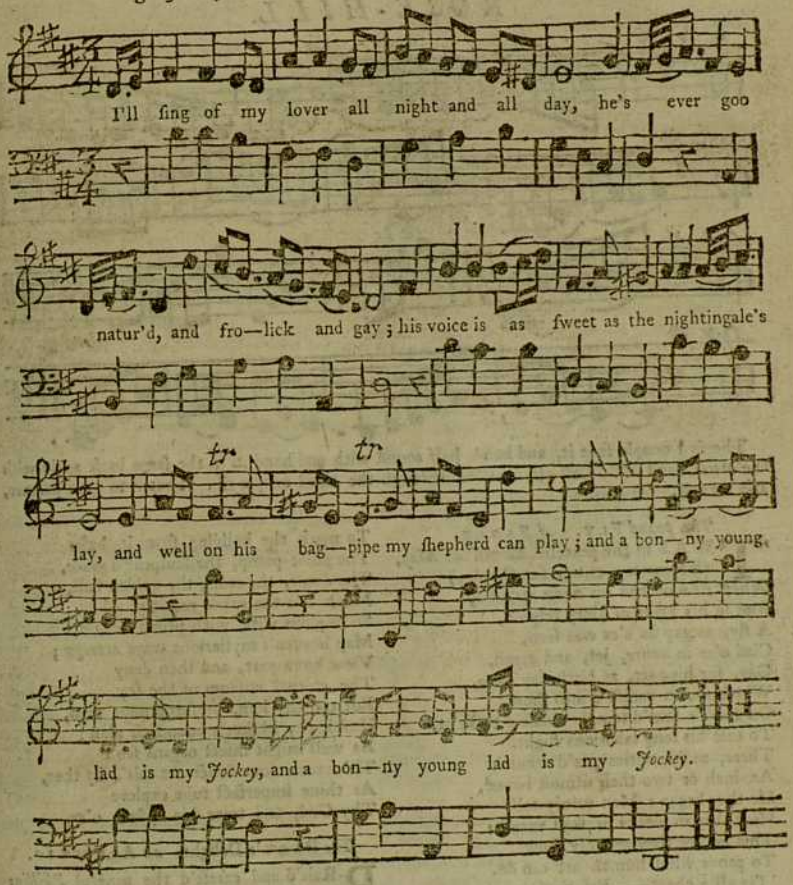
The BRITISH *MUSE:*

CONTAINING

Original POEMS, SONGS, DANCES, *&c.*

JOCKEY. A New SONG.

Sung by Miſs STEVENSON *at* Vaux-hall.



2.

He ſays that he loves me, I'm witty and fair,
And praiſes my eyes, my lips, and my hair;
Roſe, violet, nor lilly, with me can compare;
If this be to flatter, 'tis pretty I ſwear;
And a bonny, &c.

3.

He kneel'd at my feet, and, with many a ſigh,
He cry'd O! my dear, will you never comply?
If you mean to deſtroy me, why do it, I'll die.
I trembled all over, and anſwer'd, not I;
And a bonny, &c.

4.

Around the tall *May*-pole he dances ſo neat;
And ſonnets of love the dear boy can repeat:
He's conſtant, he's valiant, he's wiſe and diſ-creet,
His looks are ſo kind, and his kiſſes ſo ſweet;
And a bonny, &c.

5. At

5.

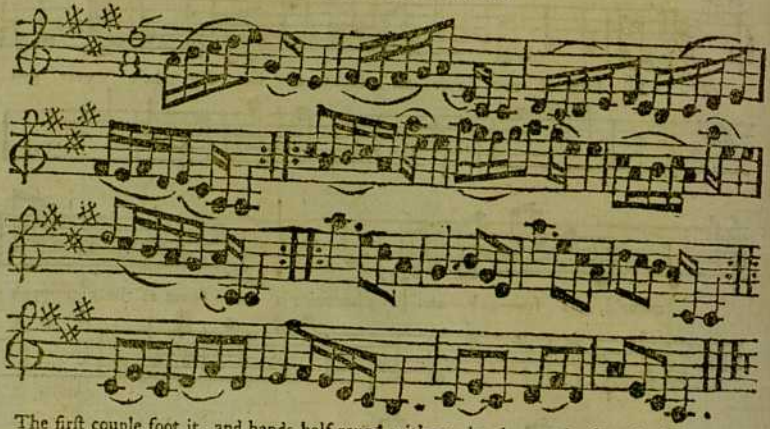
At eve, when the sun seeks repose in the west,
And *May*'s tuneful choirists all skim to their nest;
When I meet on the green the dear boy I love best,
My heart is just ready to burst from my breast;
Such a bonny, &c.

6.

But see how the meadows are moisten'd with dew,
Come, come, my dear shepherd, I wait but for you;
We live for each other, both constant and true,
And taste the soft raptures no Monarch e'er knew;
And a bonny, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

ROSE-HILL.



The first couple foot it, and hands half round with one hand ⅄; the same back again with the other hand ⅄. Cast off, and lead through the third couple ⅄. Foot it to your partner, and turn ⅄.

The proud FLY. *A* FABLE.

'TWAS in the peaceful month of *May*,
(No matter, critic, for the day)
When *Phœbus* had his noon attain'd,
And in his blaze of glory reign'd,
A fly, as gay as e'er was seen,
Clad o'er in azure, jet, and green,
Gay, for his part, as birth-day beau,
Whose soul is vanish'd into show,
On *Paul*'s fam'd temple chanc'd to light,
To ease his long laborious flight.
There, as his optics gaz'd around,
An inch or two their utmost bound,
He thus began: Men vainly tell
How they in works of skill excell:
This edifice they proudly show,
To prove what human art can do.
'Tis all a cheat——Before my eyes
What infinite disorders rise?
Here hideous cavities appear,
And broken precipices there:
They never us'd the plane or line,
But jumbled heaps without design.
He ceas'd contemptuous; and, as flies
Discern with microscopic eyes,
From what he saw he reason'd right:
But how inadequate his sight
To mark the building from its base,
The pillar-pomp, the sculptur'd grace,
The dome, the cross, the golden ball,
Much less the grand result of all!
So impious wits, with proud disdain,
May heaven's mysterious ways arraign;
View but a part, and then deny
The eternal wisdom of the sky.
But can thy ken, presumptuous man,
Unfold thy Maker's boundless plan!
As well might insect organs see
Th' harmonious structures rais'd by thee,
As thine imperfect tube explore
Thy God, and trace his system o'er.

The BUCK'S Delight, *an* ACROSTIC.

P-Rais'd and caress'd the tuneful *Phillips* sung,
O-f cyder fam'd, whence first his laurel sprung.
R-ise then, my muse, and to the world proclaim
T-he mighty charms of PORTER'S potent name:
E-ach *Buck*, from thee, shall sweetest pleasure taste,
R-evel secure, nor think to part in haste.

T. T.

On

On taking a Batchelor's Degree.

In Allusion to *Horace*, Book III. Ode 30.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius, &c.

'TIS done:—I tow'r to that degree,
And catch such heav'nly fire,
That *Horace* ne'er could rant like me,
Nor is *(a) King*'s-chapel higher.
My name in sure recording page
(b) Shall time itself o'erpow'r,
If no rude mice with envious rage
The buttery books devour.
A * title too, with added grace,
My name shall now attend,
(c) Till to the church with silent pace
A nymph and priest ascend.
Ev'n in the schools I now rejoice,
Where late I shook with fear,
Nor heed the *(d) Moderator*'s voice
Loud thund'ring in my ear.
Then with *(e) Æolian* flute I blow
A soft *Italian* lay,
Or where *(f) Cam*'s scanty waters flow,
Releas'd from lectures, stray.
Meanwhile, friend † *Banks*, my merits claim
Their just reward from you,
For *Horace* bids us *(g)* challenge fame,
When once that fame's our due.
Invest me with a graduate's gown,
Midst shouts of all beholders,
(h) My head with ample square-cap crown,
And deck with hood my shoulders.

Cambridge. *B. A.*

* Batchelor. † A celebrated Taylor.

(a) *Regali situ pyramidum altius*——
(b) *Quod non innumerabilis*
Annorum series, &c.
(c) —— *dum Capitolium*
Scandet cum tacitâ virgine pontifex.
(d) —— *quâ violens*
Obstrepit Aufidus ——
(e) —— *Æolium carmen ad Italos*
Deduxisse modos.
(f) —— *quâ pauper aquæ Daunus, &c.*
(g) —— *Sume superbiam*
Quæsitam meritis ——
(h) —— *mihi Delphicâ*
Lauro cinge volens —— *comam.*

The EXCUSE.

CAlling to mind my eyes went long about,
To cause my heart for to forsake my breast;
All in a rage, I sought to pull them out;
As who had been such traitors to my rest:
What could they say to win again my grace?
Forsooth, that they had seen my mistress' face.

Another time my heart I call'd to mind,
Thinking that he this woe on me had brought;
Because that he to love his force resign'd;
When of such wars my fancy never thought:
What could he say, when I would have him slain?
That he was here, and had foregone my chain.

At last, when I perceiv'd both eyes and heart
Excuse themselves, as guiltless of my ill;
I found myself the cause of all my smart,
And told myself, that I myself would kill:
Yet, when I saw myself to you was true,
I lov'd myself, because myself lov'd you.

An EPIGRAM.

GAY *Chloe* had married a sprightly young swain,
But death, cruel death! made her single again:
How deep was her grief!—but the cause rightly scan,
'Twas not for the *husband*,—'twas all for the *man.* *S. B.*

A REBUS.

AS a proof of genius, and to try your invention,
Say what, in surprize, we frequently mention,
A *French* affirmative (not to be too intrusive)
The beginning of error, without a conclusive.
The first of a ford, with the part of a Lord,
And a term in the compass—a peculiar word.
These connected together, and properly join'd,
Discover a town, which I leave you to find.

An ANSWER *to the* REBUS *on* Page 80, Vol. VII. *By* MARIA. *

NO is a denial that many have got;
To that add a *T*, makes the syllable *Net*;
And *Tin* is an ore that is frequently found,
Whilst the ploughman says *G*, as he turns up the ground.
A *Ham* is a savoury piece we must own,
Then *Nottingham* sure is the name of your town.

The New OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE;
Spoken at the Opening of Drury-Lane *Theatre.*
By Mr. GARRICK.

AS heroes, states, and kingdoms, rise and fall;
So—(with the mighty to compare the small—)
Thro' int'rest, whim, or if you please, thro' fate,
We feel commotions in our mimic state:
The sock and buskin fly from stage to stage;
A year's alliance is with us—an age!
And where's the wonder? all surprize must cease,
When we reflect, how int'rest, or caprice,
Make real Kings break *articles of peace.*

Strengthen'd with new allies, our foes prepare;
Cry havock! and let slip the dogs of war.
To shake our souls, the papers of the day
Drew forth the adverse power in dread array;
A power, might strike the boldest with dismay:

Y t

* The same Answer has been received from several of our kind Correspondents.

Yet fearless still we take the field with spirit,
Arm'd *cap-a-pie* in self-sufficient merit.
Our Ladies too, with souls and tongues untam'd,
Fire up like *Britons*, when the battle's nam'd:
Each female heart pants for the glorious strife,
From *Hamlet*'s mother to the cobler's wife.
Some few there are, whom paltry passions guide,
Desert each day, and fly from side to side;
Others, like *Swiss*, love fighting as their trade,
For beat, or beating,—they must all be paid.

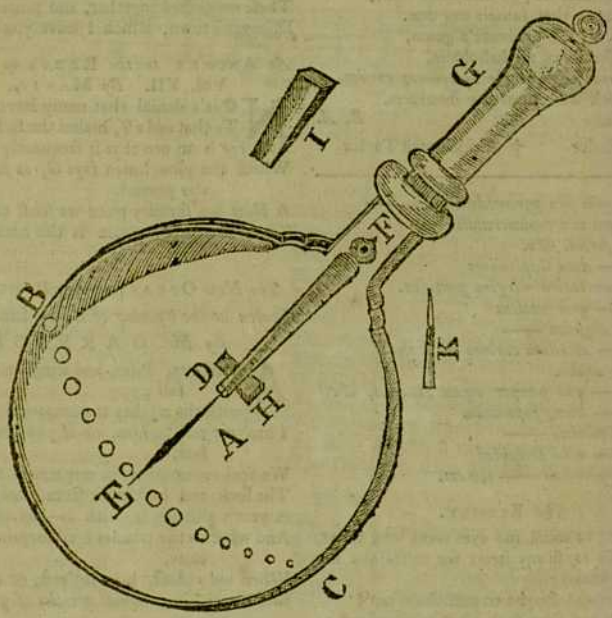
Sacred to *Shakespear*, was this spot design'd,
To pierce the heart, and humanize the mind;
But if an empty house, the actor's curse,
Shews us our *Lears*, and *Hamlets*, lose their force;
Unwilling, we must change the nobler scene,
And, in our turn, present you *Harlequin*:
Quit poets, and set carpenters to work,
Shew gaudy scenes, or mount the vaulting *Turk*.
For tho' we actors one and all agree
Boldly to struggle for our—vanity;
If want comes on, importance must retreat;
Our first, great, ruling passion is—to eat.
To keep the field, all methods we'll pursue;
The conflict glorious! for we fight for *you*:
And, shou'd we fail to gain the wish'd applause,
At least we're vanquish'd in a noble cause.

To the PROPRIETORS *of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN, *Cambridge, August* 28, 1750.

As in your Magazine *for* February, 1750, *you inserted a large Account of the best* Microscopes *now in Use; and since, very probably, the Price of them will not suit the Purses of many of your Readers; I here send you a Draught and Description of the* Water Microscope; *which, if you think it worthy a Place in your* Magazine, *will, I do not doubt, afford a great deal of Pleasure to any curious Enquirer, especially as the Purchase of it will not much affect the Pocket.*

Yours, AMICUS.



A DESCRIPTION *of the* WATER MICROSCOPE.

A Is a very thin plate, well polished, and made either of silver, brass, iron, tin, or pewter; this may be fixed into a handle G at F. B E C are holes punched or drilled in the plate, that at B being tolerably large, the next smaller, and so decreasing in bigness to C, where they are very small. D F is a piece of the same substance with the plate, and worked into the form specified in the figure; this, being riveted at F, should touch the plate its whole length D F, whenever the wedge H is taken from it; it has also an aperture or hole at D, wherein to put a needle E D, or a pair of pliers K made of a watch spring,

ſpring, to fix objects upon; it muſt alſo be made to move in the direction B E C, either backwards or forwards. I is a ſmall thin wedge to raiſe or lower the point of the needle E, by thruſting it in at H; and thus this inſtrument is made.

To uſe it.

After having got ſome fine ſpring or fountain water; take a clean new pen, and put as much water into each hole as will cauſe a round globule; care being taken at the ſame time that the water ſpread not beyond the circumference of the hole; then fixing your object upon the point of the needle E, or upon the plyers K, and ſlipping the wedge I between the needle and the plate at H, move the needle till its point, with the object upon it, be over the hole at B, which is the leaſt magnifier; then move the wedge backward and forward till you hit upon the right focus, that is, till you ſee the object diſtinctly, and ſo move it to other holes at your pleaſure. If you deſire to examine ſome part of the object more particularly, ſeparate it with a fine penknife, and fixing it as before, direct the needle to ſome of the leaſt holes, which are the greateſt magnifiers.

And thus you may view fleas, mites, ſand, ſmall flies, and all minute objects, which will be ſurpriſingly magnified.

N. B. This inſtrument can only be uſed by *candle-light*, or in a *clear night*, by holding it before the *moon*.

To the Author of the Univerſal Magazine.

SIR, *Oxford, Highſtreet, Sept.* 5. 1750.

PRAY let me have an anſwer to the following Query in your next, and you will oblige, your conſtant reader, CLARISSA.

Qu. Why does the letter X ſtand for the number ten?

Anſwer to T. W's *Queſtion, in* Vol. VII, Page 28. *By* John Chapman.

THE content of a ſpheroidal caſk whoſe bung diameter is 38 inches, head diameter 34 inches, and length 50 inches, is found to contain 229,15 wine gallons; and a caſk whoſe bung diameter is 38 inches, head diameter 30 inches, and length 50 inches, will contain 214,65 wine gallons. A mean proportion between theſe two extreams, will be the content of the caſk = 221,78 wine gallons, and conſequently the ſhare of $\left.\begin{matrix}A\\B\\C\end{matrix}\right\}$ is $\left\{\begin{matrix}=37,9361\\=116,7242\\=67,1197\end{matrix}\right\}$ gall.

Or: By finding a mean between the two head diameters, and work by the ſame rule, the content will be 221,45 gallons, and the ſhare of $\left.\begin{matrix}A\\B\\C\end{matrix}\right\}$ will be $\left\{\begin{matrix}37,8796\\116,5525\\67,0179\end{matrix}\right\}$ gallons.

Either of theſe rules, I preſume, will anſwer the queſtion as nearly the truth as any other method.

The Political State of Europe, *&c.*

September 1.

HAGUE, Sept. 1. *N. S.* The river which runs through *Vienna* in *Dauphany*, has ſo overflowed its banks with the prodigious rain for ſeveral days together, that a great number of houſes, mills, and many lives have been deſtroyed, and loſt. The damage is computed at 3,000,000 *livres*.

London. The Parliament ſtands prorogued from the 30th paſt, to the 25th of *October* next.

Peterſburg, Aug. 13. *Shah Shavruk*, ſecond ſucceſſor to *Kouli Kan*, in *Perſia*, has been depoſed, to make way for *Soliyman Doub*, by the aſſiſtance of a *Georgian* Prince.

Newmarket, Aug. 30. A little before ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning, the carriage (having a poſtillion of Lord *March*'s fixed in it) with four horſes and four riders, ſtarted at the ſix-mile houſe on the courſe for a wager of 1000 guineas, between the Earl of *March* and Lord *Eglington*, that it run nineteen miles in an hour, and *Theobald Taaff*, Eſq; *&c.* againſt it; and performed it in 53 minutes and 27 ſeconds. The higheſt odds for the bett were two to one. The whole machine weighed but two hundred and a half. The near fore horſe was a brown one, named *Tawney*, late *Greville*'s; the off fore horſe was a dark grey, named *Roderick Random*, late *Tom Stanford*'s; the near wheel horſe was a chetnut, named *Chance*, late Duke *Hamilton*'s; and the off wheel horſe a grey, named *Little Dan*, late Parſon *Thompſon*'s of *Beverley*. There were three boys on three of the horſes, and *Will. Everett*, Mr. *Punton*'s groom, rode the other. A groom, dreſſed in crimſon velvet, rode before the machine, to clear the way. The poſtillion in the machine was dreſſed in a white ſattin waiſtcoat, black velvet cap, and red ſilk ſtockings; and the four that rode the horſes were in blue ſattin waiſtcoats, buckſkin breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, and black velvet caps. The whole made an exceeding

fine appearance, and not the least accident or interruption happened.

September 3.

Hanover, Sep. 4. The King is arrived in perfect health at *Geerden*. The treaty of subsidy, which was signed in this city by the respective Ministers of his *Britannick* Majesty, of the States-General, and of the Elector of *Bavaria*, consists of eight articles; the purport of which is as follows: 1. There shall be a firm and durable friendship between the contracting Parties. 2. The maritime powers, as a mark of the esteem which they have for his Serene Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, will grant him an annual subsidy of 40000 *l.* sterling, two thirds whereof shall be paid by *Great-Britain*, and the other third by the States-General of the *United Provinces*, the payment of which shall be made every three months, to begin from the 21st of *July* last. 3. In consideration of this subsidy, his Serene Electoral Highness engages to hold a body of 6000 foot, ready to enter into the pay of the maritime powers, whenever they shall be required to do so. 4. This body of troops shall not be employed against the Emperor, nor against the Empire. 5. So long as the views of the maritime powers tend to the happiness of the Empire, his Electoral Highness promises to second the efforts of his *Britannick* Majesty, as well at the General Diet, as at the College of Electors. 6. If his Electoral Highness should be attacked by any power whatever, by reason of his concluding the present treaty, the maritime powers solemnly engage to succour and procure him indemnification for the losses which he may thereby sustain. 7. The present treaty shall subsist six years, from the 21st of *July*, and may be renewed or altered, if the contracting parties think fit, in three months after a demand made. 8. The ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged at *Hanover* in four weeks from the signing it.

September 8.

London. Copy of a letter, written by the Rev. Mr. *T*——*r*, a clergyman in *Staffordshire*; which happening into the hands of a justice of peace, he sent it to the Lords of the Regency, who dispatched a messenger to secure the writer, and the person mentioned in it.

To Mr. W——— *of* H——.

C——*t*——*n, June* 9, 1750.

DEAR SIR,

The bearer I beg leave to recommend to your charity, as a sincere and hearty well-wisher to the King and Prince, and one who has received several wounds in his service, at the battle of *Preston-Pans*, and that most unfortunate one at *Culloden*: he is capable, I assure you, to give you a great entertainment, I make no doubt, by a faithful relation of that glorious Prince's adventures, and the present situation of him and his friends; he has been lately at *Stafford*, was recommended by Mr. *S*——*g* to *D*——*n*, last night by Mr. *D*——*n* to your humble servant. As the Jubilee is to-morrow, I take the liberty to recommend him to you, and doubt not you will with pleasure afford him free quarter, and assist him in facilitating his admission to the gentlemen. If Mr. *H*—— should be at the festival, as you expect, he will prove very serviceable to him, as he hath been with him at *Leek*, and received several favours from him. He is well known to *M*——*th*, the gentleman who detains the picture, and probably may be instrumental in the restoration of that ———, as he hath honestly done his best endeavours to restore the original. I am positive I need say no more to recommend him to your favour; and am, with ardent desires for the completion of to-morrow's good prayers and wishes,

Dear Sir, your most affectionate,

J. C.

P. S. I shall wish myself with you to-morrow, but duty forbids; I hope you will pay my compliments to all who enquire after me. I assure you I shall not fail to remember Lady *B*———*e*'s health, *&c.*

The following address from the stannators, assembled in a convocation or parliament of tinners for the county of *Cornwall*, at *Lostwythiel*, hath been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

To his Royal Highness FREDERICK *Prince of* Wales, *and Duke of* Cornwall, *&c.*

We the stannators assembled in a convocation or parliament of tinners, for the county of *Cornwall*, at *Lostwythiel*, the 28th day of *August*, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King *George the Second*, by virtue of your Royal Highness's commission granted to the Honourable the Lord Warden of the stannaries, do in all humility and thankfulness, acknowledge your Royal Highness's gracious favour and condescension, in calling us to meet, after so long an intermission of stannary parliaments, which in former times used to be frequently held, for recognizing the ancient liberties and customs of the stannaries, and for making and ordaining such laws, as from time to time might be found requisite and necessary for the welfare and good government of the tinners, and for the security of your Royal Highness's revenue arising by the duty on tin, which makes so considerable a branch of trade in this kingdom.

It cannot but fill our hearts with joy and gratitude, to observe a Duke of *Cornwal*, and heir apparent to the crown of these realms, patronizing liberty, and the ancient constitution of a people, the more immediate objects of his regard, and dispensing to them particular marks of that benignity and goodness, which are so conspicuous to the world, and make the distinguishing ornaments of his character.

Sir, That those ends may be effectually obtained

tained which are propoſed in your Royal Highneſs's commiſſions, we have ſeveral matters relating thereto under our preſent conſideration, which, being of ſuch a nature as will require time to perfect, we ſhall, as ſoon as we can render them compleat, humbly lay before your Royal Highneſs, for your gracious confirmation: and we humbly intreat the continuance of your Royal Highneſs's Princely favour and goodneſs to the tinners, who, as they have hitherto given conſtant proof of their loyalty to his Majeſty, your Royal father, ſo we doubt not but they will be ever ready with their lives and fortunes to ſupport his Majeſty's ſervice, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your illuſtrious perſon and family.

Theſe, we beg leave to aſſure you, Sir, are our unfeigned ſentiments; and we ſhall, upon all occaſions, approve ourſelves,

Your Royal Highneſs's
moſt dutiful and obedient Servants,

Rob. Hoblyn, *Speaker*,	John Carthew,
Ed. Boſcawen,	Tho. Glynn,
Tho. Cotes,	Chr. Hawkins,
John Boſcawen,	Fr. Beauchamp,
R. Huſſey,	J. Moleſworth,
Geo. Boſcawen,	H. Prideaux,
R. Vyvyan,	J. Hearle,
J. Sawle,	Phil. Carlyon,
Wal. Borlaſe,	Tho. Hearle,
John Rogers,	H. Morice,
Wm. Lemon,	John Harris.

September 10.

Glouceſter, Sept. 6. Laſt *Sunday* there was the moſt violent rain ever known in theſe parts within the memory of man. It began about Four of the clock in the afternoon, and laſted three hours, with very little intermiſſion. The principal ſtreets were above three feet deep in water, ſo that moſt of the cellars were filled, and many of the ſhops. At *Painſwick* and *Stroud* it did great damage. Several of the mills there ſuffered very much; large trees and hedges were carried away, and walls were thrown down by the rapidity of the torrent; ſeveral acres of land were waſhed away, and upon the hills the water made channels four or five feet deep. The people at *Stroud* were confined in church ſome hours, and ſeveral perſons who live in the vales, could not go home with ſafety till the next day; but in all this calamity we do not hear of any lives loſt.

September 13.

Letters received yeſterday from *Spain*, mention ſo great a drought almoſt throughout that kingdom, as to render the tillage of the ground impoſſible; and that graſs was ſo ſcarce, that the cattle in many places were forced to eat the bark of trees; which had very much raiſed the prices of all ſorts of grain.

September 18.

Hanover. The King has thought fit to aboliſh an old cuſtom in the villages of this electorate, where the inhabitants uſed to aſſemble at certain ſeaſons, to ſhoot at a mark. The original intention of this exerciſe was good, as it made the country people clever markſmen, the benefit of which a ſoldier may find on many occaſions; but as it now ſerved only to promote idleneſs, riots, drunkenneſs, extravagancy, and other debaucheries, his Majeſty judged it ought not to be tolerated any longer, ſeeing it was productive of much more evil than good. *Query*, Do horſe-races, foot-matches, cricket-playing, cock-fighting, prize-fighting, promote induſtry, ſobriety, honeſty, and peaceableneſs? If they do the contrary, is it not to be wiſhed, that ſuch public ſports and diverſions were either put under ſome better regulations, if poſſible, or elſe totally ſuppreſſed by an act of the legiſlature, where the King is ſo ready to concur?

September 19.

The following liſt of Governor, Preſident, Vice-Preſident and Council, was agreed by a great majority to be propoſed to the Crown, for Officers to be named in the charter of the *Britiſh* Herring Fiſhery.

His Royal Highneſs FREDERICK, Prince of *Wales*, Governor.
Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Preſident.
Steph. Theod. Janſſen, Vice-Preſident.

For the Council,

Lieut. Gen. Handaſyd. John Edwards, Eſq. Francis Craieſtyn, Eſq. Edward Vernon, Eſq. Robert Bootle, Eſq. William Northey, Eſq. George Stevens, Eſq. Richard Baker, Eſq. Claude Johnſon, Eſq. Sir N. Curzon, Bart. William Davis, Eſq. And. Drummond, Eſq. M. Wilkins Conway, Eſq. Jon. Watſon, Eſq. Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe. Geo. Dunbar, Eſq. Velters Cornwall, Eſq. Geo. Dodington, Eſq. Rob. Crammond, Eſq. Samuel Clarke, Eſq. Roger Hogg, Eſq. William Bowden, Eſq. Sir Bowchier Wray, Bart. Geo. Bowes, Eſq. John Lidderdale, Eſq. John Turner, Eſq. Simon Rogers, Eſq. Charles Raymond, Eſq. John Vaughan, Eſq. Francis Gwinn, Eſq.

Letters from *Mancheſter* bring advice of a riot which happened there laſt week, on occaſion of three men and a woman who were ſentenced to be whipped. The mob roſe when the priſoners were brought to the place of puniſhment, inſulted the Magiſtrates, and uſed ſome treaſonable expreſſions; upon which the Magiſtrates ſent the three fellows and the woman back to priſon, and at the ſame time applying to the commanding Officer of *Hawley*'s dragoons quartered in the place, a party inſtantly got under arms, and were ordered, in preſence of the mob, to load with ball. As the priſoners were again bringing to receive their puniſhment, under the eſcort of this party, the mob pelted the ſoldiers with ſtones, *&c.* which provoked one of them to fire, whereby one man was killed, and another wounded; and the rioters repeating their inſults to the dragoons as they were carrying the men back to priſon after being whipped, and

one of them receiving a blow in the face by a brick, he went to seize the fellow that threw it, but his musket being half-cocked, went off, shot the man dead, and wounded another.

London. This day the sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when sentence of death was passed upon sixteen; of transportation for fourteen years, on five; of transportation for seven years, on thirty-two. One was branded; and six were whipped.—The next sessions will begin on the 17th of *October* next.

Among these sentenced to die, is the celebrated *Maclaine*, who, at his trial, upon an indictment by Mr. *Higden*, in a stage-coach, made the following artful defence, with great assurance.

My Lord,

I am persuaded from the candour and indulgence shewn to me in the course of my trial, that your Lordship will hear me with patience, and make allowance for the confusion I may shew before an awful assembly, upon so solemn an occasion.

Your Lordship will not construe it vanity in me, at this time, to say, that I am the son of a Divine of the kingdom of *Ireland*, well known for his zeal and affection to the present Royal family and happy government; who bestowed an education upon me, becoming his character, of which I have in my hand, a certificate from a Lord, four Members of Parliament, and several Justices of the peace for the county where I was born and received my education.

About the beginning of the late *French* war, my Lord, I came to *London*, with a design to enter into the military service of my King and country; but unexpected disappointments obliged me to change my resolution; and having married the daughter of a reputable tradesman, to her fortune I added what little I had of my own, and entered into trade in the grocery way, and continued therein till my wife died. I very quickly after her death found a decay in trade, arising from an unavoidable trust reposed in servants; and fearing the consequence, I candidly consulted some friends, and by their advice, sold off my stock, and in the first place honestly discharged my debts, and proposed to apply the residue of my fortune in the purchase of some military employment, agreeable to my first design.

During my application to trade, my Lord, I unhappily became acquainted with one *Plunket*, an apothecary, who, by his account of himself, induced me to believe, he had travelled abroad, and was possessed of cloaths and other things suitable thereto, and prevailed on me to employ him in attending on my family, and to lend him money to the amount of 100 *l.* and upwards.

When I left off trade, I pressed *Plunket* for payment, and after receiving by degrees several sums, he proposed, on my earnestly insisting that I must call in all debts owing to me, to pay me part in goods and part in money.

These very cloaths with which I am now charged, my Lord, were cloaths he brought to me to make sale of, towards payment of my debt, and accordingly, my Lord, I did sell them, very unfortunately, as it now appears; little thinking they were come by in the manner Mr. *Higden* hath been pleased to express, whose word and honour are too well known to doubt the truth.

My Lord, as the contracting this debt between *Plunket* and myself, was a matter of a private nature, so was the payment of it; and therefore, it is impossible for me to have the testimony of one single witness to these facts, which (as it is an unavoidable misfortune) I hope, and doubt not, my Lord, that your Lordship and the Gentlemen of the Jury will duly weigh.

My Lord, I cannot avoid observing to your Lordship, Is it probable, nay, is it possible, that if I had come by those cloaths by dishonest means, I should be so imprudent as to bring a man to my lodgings at noon-day to buy them, and give him my name and place of residence, and even write that name and residence myself in the salesman's book? It seems to me, and I think must to every man, a madness that no one, with the least share of sense, could be capable of.

My Lord, I have observed, in the course of Mr. *Higden*'s evidence, he hath declared he could not be positive either to my face or person, the defect of which, I humbly presume, leaves a doubt of the certainty of my being one of the two persons.

My Lord, it is very true, when I was first apprehended, the surprize confounded me, and gave me the most extraordinary shock; it caused a delirium and confusion in my brain, which rendered me incapable of being myself, or knowing what I said or did; I talked of robberies, as another man would do in talking of stories; but, my Lord, after my friends had visited me in the Gate-house, and had given me some new spirits, and when I came to be re-examined before Justice *Lediard*, and then asked, if I could make any discovery of the robbery, I then alledged that I had recovered my surprize, that what I had talked of before concerning robberies was false and wrong, but it was entirely owing to a confused head and brain.

This, my Lord, being my unhappy fate; but unhappy as it is, as your Lordship is my Judge and presumptive council, I submit it, whether there is any other evidence against me than circumstantial.

First, The selling of the lace and cloaths, which I agree I did; for which I account.

Second, The verbal confession of a confused brain; for which I account.

All this evidence, I humbly apprehend is but circumstantial evidence.

It

It might be ſaid, my Lord, that I ought to ſhew where I was at this time.

To which, my Lord, I anſwer, that I never heard the time, nor the day of the month, that Mr. *Higden* was robbed; and, my Lord, it is impoſſible for me, at this juncture, to recollect where I was, and much more to bring any teſtimony of it.

My Lord, in caſes where a priſoner lies under theſe impoſſibilities of proof, it is hard, nay, it is very hard, if preſumption and intendment may not have ſome weight on the ſide of the priſoner. I humbly hope, and doubt not, but that doctrine will not eſcape your Lordſhip's memory to the jury.

My Lord, I have lived in credit, and have had dealings with mankind, and therefore humbly beg leave, my Lord, to call about a ſcore to my character, or more, if your Lordſhip pleaſes; and then, my Lord, if in your Lordſhip's opinion, the evidence againſt me ſhould be by law only circumſtantial, and the character given of me by my witneſſes ſhould be ſo far ſatisfactory, as to have equal weight, I ſhall moſt willingly, and readily ſubmit to the Jury's verdict.

But when he was called up to receive ſentence of death, he was ſo confounded, that he was not able to ſpeak the following words, which he had ſet down in writing:

My Lord, I ſhall not preſume to trouble your Lordſhip with many profeſſions of ſorrow and penitence; ſuch, from men in my unhappy condition, are too often conſidered to proceed more from fear and ſhame, than from a heart juſtly touched with a deep ſence and abhorrence of paſt inexcuſable conduct.—Were the ſentiments of my ſoul this moment diſcloſed to the world in their true light, I ſhould have no occaſion to uſe any expreſſions to move compaſſion—For the beſt of men are the readieſt to pity the anguiſh of their fellow-creatures not hardened in guilt.—I might, perhaps, collect ſome circumſtances to mitigate the execution of a ſentence I am now going to receive.—But as I am ſenſible that nothing of that ſort on my trial eſcaped the penetration of the court, ſo I am equally aſſured, that if there is room for mercy it will be recommended.

My Lord, it is for my offences againſt heaven and the public; it is for my family diſgraced, for a helpleſs infant daughter that my heart is weighed down with contrite anguiſh, and dares not with confidence apply to the great and good.—And yet, my Lord, permit me to implore ſo much mercy as will for ever remove me from being a diſgrace to thoſe who once knew me worthy of a better fate, and will enable me to paſs the remainder of my days in penitence and ſorrowful obſcurity.

The following is a genuine copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. ———, to ——, upon receiving the news of *James Maclaine*'s being committed for robbery, *&c.*

SIR, *Utrecht*, *Aug.* 17, *N. S.* 1750.

I received your melancholy letter, but the diſmal news it contained had reached me here before it arrived, as I have been happily abſent from the *Hague* ſome time.

I never thought any belonging to me would have loaded me with ſuch heart-breaking affliction, as the infamous crimes of him, whom I will call brother no more, have brought upon me. How often, and how ſolemnly have I admoniſhed him, of the miſerable conſequences of an idle life, and, alas! to no purpoſe.

However that be, I have made all the application poſſible for his life, filled with ſhame and confuſion, that I have been obliged to make demands ſo contrary to juſtice, and hardly knowing with what face to do it, in the character I bear, as a Miniſter of truth and righteouſneſs.

It is the intereſt of ſome friends, I have made here, that can only ſave his life; they have loſt no time in applying, and I hope their endeavours will be ſucceſsful; but I ſtill hope more, that if providence ſhould ſo order events, as that he eſcapes the utmoſt rigour of the law, and has that life prolonged, he does not deſerve to enjoy any longer, I hope, or rather wiſh, that in ſuch a caſe he may have a proper ſenſe and feeling of his enormous crimes, which lay ample foundation for drawing out the wretched remainder of his days in ſorrow and repentance.

With reſpect to me, it would give me conſolation, if I could hope that this would be the iſſue of his trials; it would comfort me on his account, as he is a man, becauſe I will never acknowledge him in any nearer relation; and becauſe, except ſuch good offices as former ties, and preſent humanity demands from me in his behalf, I am never to have any further correſpondence with him during this mortal life.

I have given orders to look towards his ſubſiſtence, and what is neceſſary for it.

I am obliged to you, Sir, for your attention in communicating to me this diſmal news, and ſhall willingly embrace any opportunity of ſhewing myſelf, Sir, your moſt, *&c.*

P. S. If you ſee this my unhappy brother, let him know my compaſſion for his miſery, as well as my indignation againſt his crimes; and, alſo, that I ſhall omit nothing in my power to have his ſufferings mitigated. He has, I fear, broken my heart, and will make me draw on the reſt of my days in ſorrow.

William Smith, was indicted for forging a bill of exchange for 45 *l.* for value received of *Thomas Wicks*, and alſo an acquittance to it. He pleaded guilty: Being aſked by the court if he knew the conſequence of his ſo pleading, he anſwered he did, and added, My Lord, I am unhappy

unhappy enough to ſtand here, indicted for a fact which my proſecutor can ſo eaſily prove againſt me, therefore from a conſciouſneſs of it, and to prevent giving the court any unneceſſary trouble, I do confeſs my guilt, and ſubmiſſively rely on the favour of the court to intercede for my life.—My Lord, I have thus much to ſay in alleviation of my crime, that this is the firſt time I ever appeared before a court of juſtice in an ignominious manner; that a caſe of neceſſity urged me to commit the fact I am charged with, and that my heart is full of ſorrow and contrition for it. If therefore your Lordſhip, or Mr. Recorder, will be pleaſed to report me in this favourable light to his Majeſty, or the Lords in power, it will, I hope, be the happy mean of inducing them to extend their clemency towards me; but if I am ſo unfortunate as not to be thought an object worthy their compaſſion, I truſt that the Lord of heaven and earth will have mercy on my ſoul.

When he was called to the bar to receive ſentence of death, he ſpoke as follows:

My Lord, to what I ſaid on the day of my trial, I have only on this melancholy occaſion to add, That my humble confeſſion then, proceeded from a ſincere compunction of heart in abhorrence of my crime. I therefore now fervently pray, that the Almighty, who is the bright fountain of mercy, will inſpire his Majeſty's royal breaſt with ſentiments of compaſſion towards me, and that, in conſideration of my unfeigned ſorrow and penitence, he will be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore me my forfeited life; a life ſought only to attone for the errors of the paſt, and to pray for my preſervers.

The five ſentenced for tranſportation for 14 years, are the notorious receivers of the merchandize ſtolen on the river *Thames* (ſaid to amount within two years paſt to 160,000 *l.* ſterling.) *Harriſon* a broker, at the corner of *Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway. Newly* a publican, near King *James's-ſtairs, Wapping. Bradley*, a ſhopkeeper at *Hoxton*, in the chandlery-way. *Sherlock*, for ſtealing log-wood below bridge, and one *William Eſcote*, a wealthy tobacconiſt at *Battle-bridge, Southwark*, for buying 200 empty ſacks, ſtolen out of a lighter at *Bear-key*, knowing them to be ſtolen; valued at 6 *d. per* ſack, though he gave no more than one guinea for them all. Had he been acquitted, there were many charges againſt him in *Surry* for buying ſtolen tobacco, in which article he has been ſo infamous, that it is computed he has bought within theſe two years only, upwards of 40,000 pound weight at 6 *d. per* pound, tho' worth, at leaſt, 9 *d.* to the merchants.

September 20.

This morning came on the election for a Surgeon to *Chriſt's* hoſpital, when Mr. *Wall* was choſen.

September 27.

This day *Richard Adams*, Eſq; Recorder of the city of *London*, made his report to the Lords of the Regency, of fifteen of the malefactors under ſentence of death in *Newgate*; when *Francis Keys*, for robbing Mrs. *Selby*; *Hugh Burrel*, for ſtealing a cow; and *Will. Watſon*, for aſſaulting *John Loveleſs* were reſpited: No report was made of *William Riley*, the ſoldier, for killing the baker in *Tothill-fields*: And the other twelve, amongſt whom are *Maclaine* and *Smith*, were ordered for execution on *Wedneſday* next.

Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, and Bankrupts.

MARRIED. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, eldeſt ſon of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, to the Right Hon. the Lady Frances Seymour, eldeſt daughter of the late Charles Duke of Somerſet. Capt. Dennis, to Miſs Pappet, of St. James's. Henry Cary Hamilton, Eſq; of Ireland, to Miſs Cochran. James Cooper, to Miſs Sampſon. John Watkins, Eſq; to Miſs Anſon. Mr. Will. Arnold, to Miſs Pelham. Mr. James Harvey, to Miſs Polly Jenkins. Henry Noble, of Southampton, Eſq; to Miſs James. Mr. James Brown, to Miſs Grimbleſton. Mr Alexander Jones, to Miſs Rawlingſon. Mr. Chriſtopher Felton, to Miſs Beedle. John Spencer, Eſq; of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to Miſs Jones. Mr. Henry Williams, to Miſs Hammond. John King, Eſq; to Miſs Millicent Fox. Commodore Dent, to Miſs Drake. Captain Andrew Agnew, to Miſs Dunbar. Mr. John Hardy, to Miſs Anderſon. John Plumptree, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Stamp-office, to Miſs Bridges. Mr. John Dorrien, to Miſs Barwick. Capt. Hales, to Miſs Rugby.

DIED. John Milford, Eſq. William Morris, Eſq. Mr. Holloway. Mr. Anthony Langworthy, aged 103. Thomas Knap, Eſq; Governor of the Hudſon's-bay Company. Paul Lingen, Gent. Frederick Needham, Eſq. Robert Speickman, Eſq. Arthur Herbert, Eſq. John Le Gros Spelman, Eſq. Joſeph Small, Eſq. John Wood, Eſq. Mr. Warmſby. Edward Weſton, Eſq. The Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburn. Mr. Michael Barford. Mr. Marmaduke Storr. —— Harris, Eſq. Mrs. Dormer, wife of William Dormer, Eſq; of Naſſau-ſtreet, Soho. Adam Hawkins, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for the county of Cambridge. Mr. Robinſon, maſter of Cotton's wharf. Chriſtopher Warner, Eſq Rev. John Pole at Hammerſmith. Mr. Benjamin Thomas, carver to the Lord Mayor. Abraham Ridge, Eſq. Mr. Robinſon, meſſenger to the Money office. Mr. Jackſon, office-keeper and meſſenger of the Pay-office, Whitehall. Mr. Scot, of his Majeſty's kitchin. Mr. Smith, vintner in Holbourn. Rev. Mr. Thomas Williams, at Hereford.

ford. Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Barkway, in Hertfordshire. Simon Mitchell, Esq. Countess dowager of Cadogan, at the Hague. Lady of Henry Samuel Eyre, Esq. The Hon. Mrs. Hotham, neice to Lord Chesterfield. John Lock, Esq. Henry Mackreeth, attorney at law. Samuel De Costa, son of Solomon De Costa, Esq. Mr. John Jenner, grocer. Mr. Tomkins, bricklayer. John Elves, Esq; of Somerset-house. Mr. John Gilbert, sen. of Tower-hill.

PReferred. The Rev. Richard Hunt, A. M. presented to the Rectory of Compton-Pauncefort, in Somersetshire. Rev. Mr. Ellison, instituted by the Bishop of Winchester, to Cobham in Surry, and presented by Henry Weston, Esq. Rev. Mr. Thomas Porter, to the Vicarage of Hotchley in Sussex. Rev. George Charles Black, presented to the Rect. of Cranford in Middlesex, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkley. Rev. Mr. Booth, instituted to the Rectory of Graffham in Sussex, by the Bishop of Chichester. Rev. Mr. John Ball, presented to the Vicarages of Chesham-Whoobourne and Chesham-Leicester, in the county of Bucks. Rev. Mr. John Jennings, presented to the living of Bolcombe, in the county of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury. Rev. Mr. John Robinson, nominated to the wardenship of Merton college, Oxford. Rev. Mr. Williams, M. A. to the Rectory of Casilton, with the chapel of Emworth, in the county of Gloucester. Rev. Mr. James Smyth, to the Rectory of Little Saxham, in the county of Suffolk. Rev. Mr. Milward, to the Rect. of Mills in Somersetshire.

PRomoted. ——— Meadows, Esq; a son of Sir Philip Meadows, Bart. appointed a Commissioner of the Wine-licence-office. Mr. Sutherland to be one of the chief Clerks of Chelsea-hospital, under Peregrine Fury, Esq. Mr. William Ward to be Riding surveyor of the hawkers and pedlars, for the county of York. Mr. Charles Turner to be Messenger to his Majesty. Savage Mostyn, Esq; to be elder brother of Trinity-house. Mr. Bangham to be Office-keeper and Messenger to the Pay-office. Mr. Woodhouse to be Butler to Chelsea-hospital.

B——pts. Bryan Cavernagh, of Butcher-row near Temple-bar, in the county of Middlesex, Victualler and Chapman. Sheffield Fox, of Finch-lane, Cornhill, Victualler. William Parkinson, late of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. John Shackleton, late of Ripon, in the county of York, common-brewer, maltster, and chapman. James Bowyer, of the city of Bristol, apothecary and merchant. Thomas Roome, of Fleetstreet, London, undertaker of funerals and chapman.

BOOKS published in SEPTEMBER.

A Dialogue on the sin of lying, between a master and his servant. Buckland 6 d.

Remarks on Mrs. Muilman's letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield. Owen, 1 s.

An essay on summer entertainments in the neighbourhood of London. Baldwin 6 d.

Three chirurgical dissertations; the first by Mr. Chirac, chief Physician to the King of France. In which the different nature of wounds are considered, &c. Owen, 3 s.

The eighth book of the Iliad of Homer, attempted by way of essay, by Sam. Ashwick. Brindley, 2 s.

The hard used Poet's complaint. Inscribed to theatric managers and bibliopolians of the great little world. Woodfall, 1 s.

The sense of St. Peter, as to the more sure word of prophecy. Considered and explained in a sermon, by William Cooke, M. A. Bathurst.

An epistle to the Rev. Mr. Tho. G—bb—ns, on his juvenalia; or poems on several occasions. Cooper, 6 d.

Reflections moral and prudential; on the last will and testament of Gerard Van Neck, Esq. Roberts, 6 d.

The Battiad. Canto the first. Smith, 6 d.

A true and exact copy of a genuine letter written by a Rev. Clergyman in Holland, on the commitment of James Maclean for robbery. Webb, 6 d.

A sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at St. Paul's, the 3d of Sept. on account of the fire in London 1666, by W. Meades. Strahn, 6 d.

Course of the EXCHANGE, &c.

London, Tuesday Sept. 25, 1750.

Amsterdam — —	35	2	
Ditto at Sight —	35		
Rotterdam ——	35	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$Uf.
Antwerp — ——		No Price	
Hamburgh —— —	33	7	
Paris 1 days date —	31	$\frac{7}{16}$	
Ditto 2 usance ——	31	$\frac{3}{16}$	
Bourdeaux ditto —	31	a$\frac{1}{8}$	
Cadiz ——— ——	39	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Madrid —— ——	39	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Bilboa ——— ——	39	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Leghorn ———	48	$\frac{3}{8}$a$\frac{1}{2}$	
Venice ——— —	50	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Lisbon ——— ——	5s.	5d$\frac{3}{4}$a$\frac{5}{8}$	
Porto ——— ——	5s.	5d.$\frac{1}{2}$	
Dublin —— ——	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *Aug.* 25, to *Sept.* 26, inclusive, 1750, first subscribed.

N. B. *The second subscribed have generally fell* 1 ½ *per Cent. below these.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	4 per Cent. B. 1746.	4 per Cent. B. 1747.	4 per Cent. B. 1748-9.	3 per Cent. Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. *l. s. d.*
27	135⅛	186	111½	105¾ ⅞	—	—	—	—	100¼	29s a 30s	5 7 6
28	135	—	111¼	105⅞	104½	—	104⅜	—	100⅜	29s a 30s	—
29	135⅛	185½	111⅛	105⅜	—	—	104¼	—	—	29s a 28s	—
30	135¼	186	—	105¾	—	—	104½	—	—	28s a 29s	—
31	135¼	—	111½	105½	—	—	104⅛	—	100½	29s a 30s	—
1	135¼ ⅝	185½	111½	106	104½	103½	104⅛	104⅜	100⅛	27s a 28s	—
2	Sunday										
3	135½	—	110½	—	—	—	104½	104½	—	27s a 28s	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27s a 28s	—
5	135¼	—	112⅞	—	104⅝	103⅞	104⅜	104⅜	—	27s a 28s	—
6	—	185¾	112½	—	104¾	103¾	—	—	—	28s a 27s	5 10 0
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27s a 28s	—
8	135½	—	113½	—	104½	103⅞	—	104½	—	27s a 28s	—
9	Sunday										
10	—	—	113¼	—	—	103¼	—	104⅜	—	27s a 28s	—
11	—	185½	111⅞	105⅞	—	103½	—	—	—	27s a 28s	5 7 6
12	135⅝	185⅞	112¼	106	—	—	104⅜	—	100¼	27s a 28s	—
13	135¼	185½	—	106⅛	104⅝	—	—	—	100⅞	27s a 28s	5 10 0
14	—	—	113	—	104⅜	103⅝	104½	—	100¼	27s a 28s	—
15	—	185¼	113	106	104⅝	103⅞	104¼	104½	100	27s a 28s	5 10 0
16	Sunday										
17	—	186	—	—	104½	103½	—	104⅜	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	104⅜	103⅝	104½	104½	100⅛	27s.	—
19	—	185½	—	—	104½	—	104⅞	104⅛	—	28s.	—
20	—	—	112¾	105⅞	104⅝	—	104½	104¾	100	27s.	—
21	136	—	—	106	—	103¾	104⅛	104⅜	100⅛	—	5 15 0
22	—	—	113	—	104½	—	—	—	100	—	—
23	Sunday										
24	—	185¼	—	—	—	103⅝	104½	104½	100⅛	28s.	—
25	—	184¾	112¾	—	104	—	104⅜	104⅜	—	26s a 25s	—
26	—	—	112¾	—	104⅛	103⅜	104¼	104⅜	100	25s a 26s	5 15 0

BILLS *of Mortality from Aug.* 28, *to Sept.* 25, 1750.

Christ.	Males	563	1138
	Femal.	575	
Buried	Males	919	1832
	Femal.	913	

Died under 2 Years old	740
Between 2 and 5 —	94
5 and 10 —	52
10 and 20 —	62
20 and 30 —	129
30 and 40 —	178
40 and 50 —	191
50 and 60 —	146
60 and 70 —	108
70 and 80 —	76
80 and 90 —	47
90 and 100 —	8
100 and 101 —	1
	1832

Buried	Within the walls	147
	Without the walls	462
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	858
	City & Sub, *West.*	365
		1832

Weekly *Sept.* 4. —	429
11. —	427
18. —	487
25. —	489
	1832

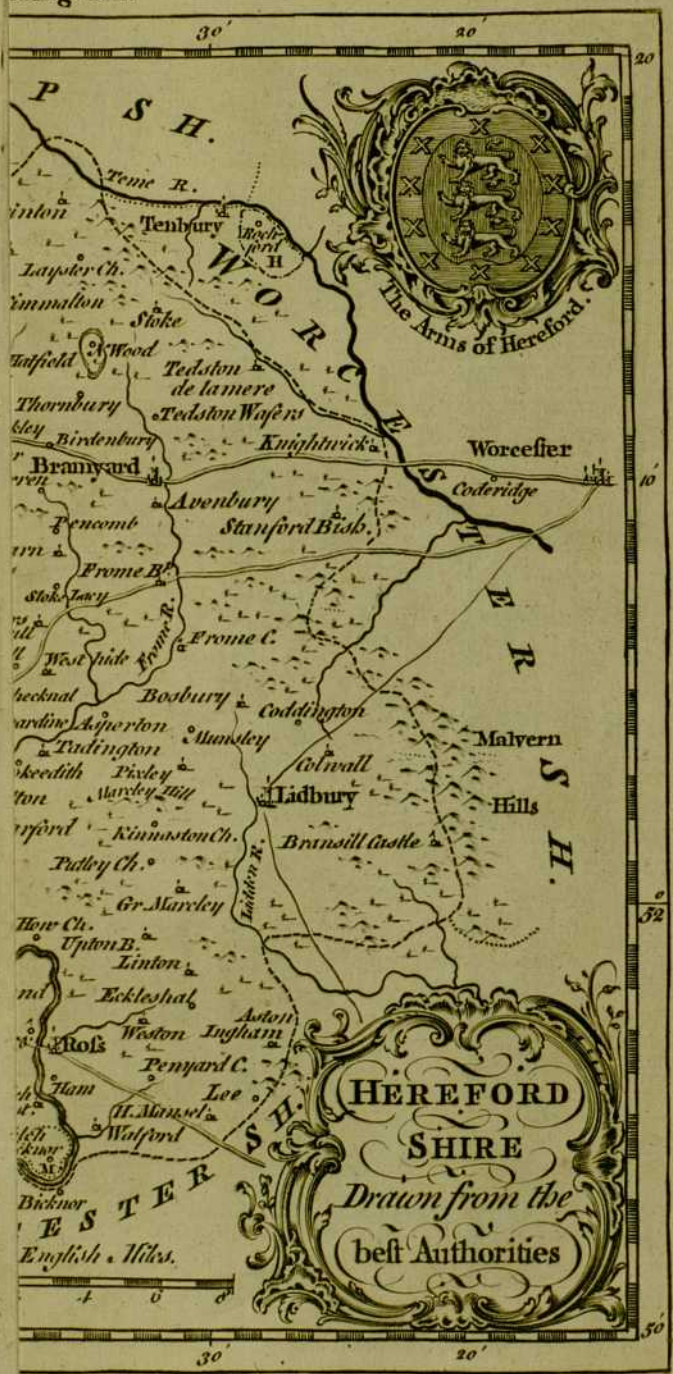
Price of corn.

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.
Wheat 27 s. to 29 s. qr.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 17 s. load.	7 l. 17 s. load.	8 l. 00 s. load,	7 l. 19 s. load.
Barley 13 s. to 14 s.	00 s. to 00 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	18 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 18 s. qr.
Oats 11 s. to 13 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 19 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 20 s.	12 s. to 15 s.
Beans 16 s. to 27 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	22 s. to 23 s.	24 s. to 25 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	24 s. to 28 s.

Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.
Hops 7 l. 10 s.
Hay per load 42 s.
Coals per chaldron 30 s.

Price of corn.	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	
	Wheat 27 s. to 29 s. qr.	7 l. 15 s. load,	7 l. 17 s. load,	7 l. 17 s. load,	8 l. 00 s. load,	7 l. 19 s. load.	Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.
	Barley 13 s. to 14 s.	00 s. to 00 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	18 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 18 s. qr.	Hops 7 l. 10 s.
	Oats 11 s. to 13 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 19 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 20 s.	12 s. to 14 s.	Hay per load 42 s.
	Beans 16 s. to 17 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	22 s. to 23 s.	24 s. to 25 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	24 s. to 28 s.	Coals per chaldron 30 s.

Engrav'd for the Universal Magazine



Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard.

An ACCOUNT *of* HEREFORDSHIRE.

With a New *and accurate* Map *of the* County.

THIS is an inland county of almost a circular form; bounded on the W. by *Radnorshire* and *Brecknockshire* in *Wales*; on the N. by *Shropshire*, on the E. by *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire*; and on the S. by the county of *Monmouth*. It is within the diocese of *Hereford* and *Oxford* circuit.

This county measures 35 miles from N. to S. 30 miles from E. to W. and 108 miles in circumference, containing *eleven hundreds*, one city, two borough towns that send members to Parliament; six more market-towns, 176 parishes, two forests, eight parks, 660,000 acres of land; and by computation 15000 houses, and 95600 inhabitants, who pay a *fifth* for their proportion in 513 parts, into which the land-tax is divided, and send eight Representatives to the house of Commons, four for the two boroughs, two for the city of *Hereford*, and two for the county, who at present are *Velters Cornwall*, of *Mockascourt* near *Hereford*, Esq; and the Rt. Hon. *Edward Harley*, Lord *Harley*, son and heir to the Earl of *Oxford*.

The *Britons* called this tract of land *Ereinuc*. And, in the time of the *Romans*, it was possessed by that brave people the *Silures*, a colony of the ancient *Iberians* or *Irish*, who seized upon that whole country called by the *Welsh*, *Deheubarth*, i. e. the southern part, including *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Glamorganshire* and *Herefordshire*; whose possession they maintained with such daring courage and resolution, that they could never be wrought upon, either by threats or kindness, to bear the *Roman* yoke. They defeated the *Roman* army sent against them by the Emperor *Claudius*, intercepted their auxiliary troops, quite cut off and destroyed the legion under *Marius Valens*, and wasted the territories of their Allies; which so affected *P. Ostorius*, *Propretor* of *Britain*, that he died of grief. Nor could they be brought under any terms of accommodation till *Vespasian*'s General overpowered them with numbers, and obliged them to receive his legions into their strong places, who kept them in subjection, so as to prevent their making inroads upon their Allies; but, even then they preserved their ancient rights and privileges: and, after the departure of the *Romans*, maintained their footing against the united force of the *Saxon* invaders, till the Kings of *Mercia* found means to force from them this part, which we call *Herefordshire*, and annexed it to his Kingdom. However, this loss was never given up, but became the occasion of continual wars between the Kings of *South Wales* and the *Mercians*; and afterwards the whole *English* Monarchy, whose army was entirely routed by *Griffin* King of S. *Wales*, near the city of *Hereford*, but ten years before the Conquest. Yet, such was the terror brought into this island by the *Norman* sword, that we find this county, among the very first, under the Conqueror's yoke, who immediately planted several large colonies in these parts to curb the restless temper of the neighbouring *Welsh*, who had given his predecessors so much trouble: since which time this county has remained annexed to the Sovereignty of the *English* crown.

The soil of this county is not only fruitful in general, but seems to excel most, if not all others, in these three things:

Corn: because the *wheat*, of which *Lemster*, or *Leominster* bread is made, is incomparable; and the *barley*, of which *Weobly* ale is brewed, is allowed to be of a more delicate nature than others: For tho' *art* goes a great way in making of bread and brewing of ale; yet, where so great a preference appears, much may be attributed to the *nature* of

of the grain produced from the ſoil of the place.

2 *Wool:* which is reckoned the fineſt ſort in *England*; and is bought up ſo greedily by the Clothiers and others concerned in the woollen manufactury, that its quick change into money has obtained for it the name of *Lemſter-ore*. And that this goodneſs of the wool is owing to the excellency of the ſoil on the neighbouring hills, where the ſheep are fed, cannot be doubted; ſince it is well known to the traders in wool, that the ſtaple of it depends much upon the nature of the paſture, which, as it happens to be fine or coarſe, will make the fleece of the ſame quality.

3 *Fruits:* eſpecially *apples*, which are not only planted in large orchards, but grow in almoſt every hedge and common, and yield ſuch a delicious juice, that the right and genuine *Hereford-ſhire Cyder* is accounted one of the moſt incomparable liquors in *England*. Whoſe excellency is manifeſt (1.) From its eaſy production; for it requires no uſe of fuel, nor any long toil in brewing, as ale and beer do; but it is eaſily ſqueeſed and ground once a year, (ſee the repreſentation of the *mill*, and the method on p. 178, Vol. I.) and then preſerved in veſſels for uſe. It will keep many years, if the fruit be ſound and good. (2.) From its plentifulneſs, every houſe almoſt having ſuch quantities, that it is their conſtant drink, almoſt all the year round; by which they ſave much malt, wood, coal and labour. (3) From its deliciouſneſs, in which it may vie almoſt with the beſt *Liſbon*, *Sherry*, and even *Canary*. (4.) From its wholeſomeneſs; for it excites an appetite, cleanſes the ſtomach, ſtrengthens digeſtion, and infallibly frees the kidnies and bladder from the breeding of the *gravel* and *ſtone*. And that ſort made of the beſt *pippins*, *duly ripened* and *well fermented*, is an excellent remedy in *conſumptions*.

This county alſo is not only *well watered*, but many of its rivers, and rivulets, amongſt which we prefer the *Munnow*, *Wye*, *Lug*, *Frome*, and their branches the *Arrow*, the *Wadels*, the *Doier*, the *Lodden*, the *Liden* and the *Hothney*, are of a more excellent nature than uſual. To the wholeſomeneſs of whoſe water is attributed the variety of being ſupplied with *perennial ſalmons* out of the river *Wye*; which are found to be always ſound and fat, and fit for the table, when the ſalmons in other rivers are ſick, lean, and unfit for uſe.

And ſhould we deſcend by a more particular enquiry into the virtues of the ſprings in this county; we ſhall meet with a ſpring on the top of *Malvern-hills* famous for curing ſore eyes; and another about a furlong lower, which cures many maladies, particularly cancers, if applied and made uſe of, before the ſtrength of nature be quite exhauſted. Again, about two miles and a half from theſe hills, in an arable field, on the ſide of a low hill is another ſpring, which formerly was called *Holy-well*, and, beſides its healing qualities, has an extraordinary efficacy in clearing the ſkin from ſunburnings and freckles, and, after waſhing with it two or three mornings, it leaves the ſkin as ſmooth as glaſs. This ſpring paſſes through a light ſand, and ſeems as if it were working with ſome ferment, and is full of very ſmall and thin *Laminæ*, like the pureſt ſilver. And proceeding two miles further you come to another *Holy-well* ſpringing up in an arable field, upon the brow of ſuch another hill: whoſe waters cure ſore eyes, and putrid and fetid ulcers, which have been many years accounted incurable.

Nor is the *air* of this country eſteemed leſs ſalutary, the natives being able to produce more and greater examples of longevity than many others; witneſs the *ten* morrice dancers whoſe ages added together made 1000 years, with whom Serjeant *Hoſkins* entertained his Majeſty King *James* I. in his progreſs into thoſe parts.

The cattle of all kinds are common to this ſhire with the reſt of *England*; but their hogs excel, being fed plentifully with the apples which fall from the trees under the hedges; which ſort of

of food has been obſerved, not only to make theſe animals very fat, but to make their bacon as red as a roſe.

The method in the ſurvey of this county ſhall be, firſt, to begin with the ſouthern parts, where we find the river *Munnow* dividing it from the county of *Monmouth*. This river riſes on *Hatterel Hills* in *Brecknockſhire*; which, ſhooting themſelves up aloft, repreſent a chair, and are a ſort of natural defence to this ſhire on the S. W. ſide. The little river *Oleon* runs parallel with it, and falls into it a little above *Cledol*; as it had been before augmented by the *Eſkel*, not far from *Langtown*: and theſe with united ſtreams flow down to *Old-town*, the *Bleſium* of the ancient *Romans*, and the *Caſtle Hean*, or *old caſtle* of the *Britons*, amongſt whom this place was of conſiderable note and ſtrength, and, tho' it is now of no conſideration, it ſtill bears marks of great antiquity in its front.

About a mile lower to the S. E. and almoſt ſurrounded by the *Munnow*, which there winds about to the N. E. ſtands the village *Alterynnis*, a kind of a river iſland, and noted in hiſtory for being the ſeat of the ancient and knightly family of the *Sitſilters* or *Ceals*, whoſe progenitor, *Robert*, in 1091, had *Halterrennes* or *Alterynnis* in dowry with a Lady of *Glamorganſhire*.

Keeping along the winding of this river, it receives another called the *Dore* or *Doier*, which riſes in the *Golden Vale*, and comes down from the North by *Snodhill* or *Sowdell* caſtle, where in Mr. *Camden*'s time was a quarry of excellent marble; and unites with the *Munnow* at the ſmall village *Harald Ervias* or *Map Harald*, where there was a ſtrong caſtle at the Conqueſt.

The reaſon for calling that the *Golden Vale*, through which the *Doier*'s clear and cryſtal ſtreams cut its way to the *Munnow*, is the abundance of yellow flowers, with which the country on both ſides of this *Doier* is clothed in the ſpring, glittering like gold: the hills above this vale are well clothed with woods; under which lie corn fields on each hand; and beneath, the meadows with the river in the middle, which create a charming proſpect.

The tract of land between this *Doier* and the *Wye*, which runs again more to the N. is called *Irchenfield* or *Archendfield*, which ſuffered much from the *Danes* about the year 915. It was a privilege granted to the natives of *Archenfield*, that, whenever they were ſummoned to the wars, they always made the vanguard of the army marching to face the enemy; and dropt into the rear, at the return from the field of battle.

The *Wye*, whoſe winding ſtream cuts this county in two, riſes in *Radnorſhire* on *Plimllyon Hill* near *Lanidios*, and enters this county on the weſtern bounds. The firſt place of any note on this river in *Herefordſhire* is *Clifford*'s caſtle, where fair *Roſamond* was born. The next is *Bradwardine*, which gave birth to *Thomas Bradwardine*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in King *Edward* III's reign, and for the great variety of his ſtudies, and admirable proficiency in the moſt abtruſe arts and ſciences, was honoured with the title of *Doctor Profundus*, i. e. the *Profound Doctor*. And after ſeveral windings it runs paſs *Eaton Biſhops*, ſo called, becauſe the manor belongs to the Biſhops of *Hereford*; where are to be ſeen the ruins of a large camp, containing about forty acres; but the works of it are ſingle, except on the Weſt ſide. At this place, Biſhop *Godwin*, in his catalogue of Cardinals, ſeems inclined to fix the birth of the famous Cardinal *Eaton*, advanced to the purple by Pope *Urban* VIII, on account of his merit; being a perſon moſt eminently active, wiſe, and learned, eſpecially in the *Hebrew* language: but in the quarrel between the Antipope *Clement* VII and *Urban*, this Cardinal being with ſix more ſuſpected of a deſign to revolt to *Clement*, *Urban* ſeized them all, tied five of them up in ſacks, and threw them into the ſea, and confined *Eaton* in a loathſome priſon, and in great want of neceſſary

provision, till he was released and restored by his successor *Boniface* IX.

About two miles from hence is *Kenchester*, which, by the discovery of many pieces of *Roman* coins, large bones, leaden pipes, *Roman* urns, with ashes in them, and other pieces of antiquity, discovered in a vault near this place, *A. D.* 1669, appears to have been a place of some distinction sixteen hundred years ago. Besides, the same opinion is further confirmed by a camp of great extent and with mighty works, about a mile off on *Creden Hill*.

A little lower stands the city of *Hereford*: which for the present we shall pass by, referring the description of it to the close of the county.

About a mile from this city is the parish of *Dinder*, where there is a *Roman* camp, vulgarly called *Oyster Hill*, a corruption of *Ostorius Scapula*, the *Roman* General, who encamped his army on this spot of ground. And, about three miles from the same city, the *Wye* is augmented by the addition of the river *Lug*, which, having fallen with a rapid stream from *Radnor Hills*, glides through this province from N. W. to S. E. with a still course.

On the river *Lug*, which a little below *Byton* is augmented with the *Wadles*, stands the ancient town of *Wigmore*, which gives name to the adjoining hundred. It was a strong castle in the *Saxon* times, and to this place Prince *Edward*, son of King *Henry* III, fled from his keepers at *Dover* castle, where he was imprisoned after the battle of *Lewis* in *Sussex*.

Three miles from hence, on the road from *Hereford* to *Chester* city, is another ancient place called *Richard's Castle*; where was built on the top of a very rocky hill, well wooded, a strong castle by *Richard Scrupe*, in the reign of *Edward the Confessor*. Beneath which castle, nature (which delights most in shewing wonders on the waters) hath brought forth a little well, called *Bone-well*, which is always full of small bones, which the *virtuosi* pronounce to be the bones of fish or frogs. But this is not very clearly proved; on the contrary, when it is thoroughly emptied and cleansed from the apparent bones, it shall in a short time be as full of them again as ever, tho' neither fish nor frog is found in it.

On the banks of the *Lug*, we meet with *Yetton*, noted for the birth of Sir *Richard Hackluit*, who published a book of voyages in good esteem.

Keeping with the course of this river we come to *Leominster*, corruptly *Lemster*, where formerly was a monastery founded by King *Merwald* or *Merwalsh*. He is also said to have built a castle or palace on the side of the hill near the town, which *Leland* calls *Comfort Castle*, tho' now we can find no real tokens of any such building. This town was sacked and burnt by *Walter de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who rebelled against King *John*.

The town at present is large, and a great thorough-fare from *Wales* to *London*. It stands in a pleasant part of the county, and the buildings, as they cannot be called magnificent, so neither can they be accounted mean. It has several bridges over the *Lug*, as we are informed; and its market was so much frequented formerly, on account of the wool and wheat brought here in great plenty from the adjacent country, that the cities of *Hereford* and *Worcester*, complaining of their loss of trade, obtained an order of the King, to oblige them to alter their market-day from *Thursday* to *Friday*. Here are *fairs* on the 2d of *February*, 2d of *May*, 29th of *June*, 24th of *August*, 28th of *October*, and on the *Tuesday* before *Midlent Sunday*.

It has but one parish church, large, dark, and so old, that it is generally supposed to have been built before the Conquest; but it has been so well repaired of late years, that it looks like a new structure. At the East end of this church are some remains of an old priory.

It it a borough town governed by a Bailiff, Justices of the peace, and twelve capital Burgesses; who chuse and return two Representatives to Parliament, who are at present Sir *Robert*

de Cornwall of *Berington Caſtle*, in this county, Bart. and *James Peachy* of *Fittleworth*, *Suſſex*, Eſq.

About two miles lower the *Lug* is joined by the *Arrow*, which takes its riſe in the ſame ſhire with the *Wye* and *Lug*, and runs ſo far almoſt with parallel ſtreams. The *Arrow* in its courſe waters *Kyneton*, a pretty large and well built market-town on the very edge of the county, in *Hunlington* hundred, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly clothiers, and drive a good trade in the narrow way: and its market is one of the moſt conſiderable in the county, kept on *Wedneſdays* weekly. The fairs are on the 22d of *July*, 13th of *September*, on the *Wedneſday* before *Eaſter*, and on *Whitſun-monday* yearly.

This river in the courſe of ten miles more forms an *S*, on the center of whoſe tail ſouthward ſtands a ſmall market-town, named *Pembridge*, in *Stretford* hundred, where there is a good bridge over the *Arrow*, for the convenience of travellers into *Montgomeryſhire*. The market is kept on *Tueſdays*, and here are fairs on the firſt of *May*, and on the 6th and 11th of *November*.

Between this and the *Wye*, we meet with another borough town, named *Weobly*, an eminent corporation, and a place of arms in the reign of King *Stephen*. The market which is kept on *Thurſdays* is but very indifferent; and the town about fifty years ago ſuffered greatly by fire, for which there was a brief granted and collected. It is in high repute for its fine ale; enjoys the privilege of two *fairs*, one on *Holy Thurſday*, the other on *Trinity Thurſday*; and of ſending two Repreſentatives to Parliament, who at preſent are *Savage Moſtyn*, Eſq; Commodore, and Comptroller of the Navy; and the Right Hon. *John Percival*, Earl of *Egmont*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince.

At *Sutton Walleys*, are ſome ſmall remains of King *Offa*'s palace: Here Queen *Quinareda* procured her huſband, King *Ethelbert*, to be murdered, and buried him at *Marden*, a ſmall village adjoining, where his corpſe laid a long time in obſcurity.

Between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, in a common meadow, called the *Wergins*, were placed two large ſtones for a water mark; one ſtood upright, and the other laid athwart; but in the year 1652, they were moved 240 paces, from their former ſituation, and no body could tell how; therefore it is commonly reported to have been done by ſome infernal ſpirit, becauſe it ſeemed above any human power; for, when they were brought back to their places again, one of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it. And beyond the river *Loden*, in *Radlow* hundred, is that remarkable piece of ground, called *Marcley-hill*, which, as Dr. *Fuller* records, in the year 1575. rouſed itſelf, as it were, out of its ſleep, or rather it might be ſaid to be in labour for three days together, ſhaking and roaring all that time, to the great terror of all that heard it, or ſaw it. It removed itſelf to a higher place, and threw down every thing that oppoſed it. It carried along with it, ſays an eye-witneſs, the trees that grew upon it, the ſheep-folds, and flocks of ſheep grazing on it. In the place from whence it moved, it left a gap of 400 feet wide, and 320 feet long; the whole field was above twenty acres. It overthrew *Kinnaſton* chapel, that ſtood in its way; removed a yew-tree which grew in the chapel-yard, from the W. to the E. threw down with violence the cauſe-ways, trees, and houſes; and made tilled lands paſture, and paſture of tilled lands. Having thus walked from ſix o'clock on the *Sunday* evening, till two o'clock on *Monday* morning, it then ſtood ſtill, and moved no more, mounting up to a hill, twelve fathoms.

Near the conflux of the *Wye* and *Lug*, the latter receives the *Frome*, which riſing in a hill, near *Wolferlow*, in *Broxaſh* hundred, in this county, waters the little market-town of *Bromyard*, which lies in the great road, and about the mid-way, between the cities of *Hereford* and *Worceſter*. The county

county all along is one continued orchard, which in the fruit ſeaſon makes it very pleaſant travelling. The market here is on *Mondays*; and the *fairs* on the 25th of *March*, and the 25th of *May*.

The *Frome*, having received the *Loden* at *Stretton Grantham*, meets the *Lug* below *Dromington*, and both of them unite their ſtreams with the *Wye*, at *Mardford*: whence the *Wye* runs paſt *Brockhampton*; where, on a piece of ground called *Capellar-hill*, is a very large camp, called *Wobury*, double trenched, and near half a mile long, but narrow.

We come now to the eaſt ſide of this county, where it is parted from *Worceſterſhire*, by *Malvern-hills*, which deſerve the name of mountains for their ſteepneſs and loftineſs. Under them lies the fine well built market-town of *Lidbury*, ſituated in a rich clayey ſoil, watered by the river *Lidden*, which riſes about ſix miles more to the north. It is well inhabited by clothiers, and has an hoſpital for the relief of the poor, ſo well endowed, that Dr. *Thomas Thornton*, Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, in the reign of King *James* I, and other great men, thought the Maſter's place thereof worth their acceptance; and ſome imagine, that there was an epiſcopal palace here, in the *Saxon* times. Its market is kept on *Tueſdays*, and fairs yearly on the 1ſt of *May*, and the 21ſt of *September*.

Not far from this place ſtands the ſmall village of *Colwall*, near which, upon the waſte, as a countryman was digging a ditch about his cottage, he found a coronet of gold ſet with diamonds, large enough for any ordinary head. The poor peaſant, ignorant of its value, ſold it to a goldſmith at *Glouceſter*, for thirty-one pounds; and he, not underſtanding the worth of the ſtones, ſold it to a jeweller in *London*, for two-hundred and fifty pounds; but the jeweller made fifteen-hundred pounds of it.

But to return to the river *Wye*; almoſt over-againſt *Brockhampton*, where the river fetches a circle, is *Holm Lacy*, the ancient ſeat of the *Scudamore*'s. And from hence, taking ſeveral more turns, it winds along by many ſmall villages of little conſideration in hiſtory, till it comes to *Roſſe*, in the hundred of *Greytree*, well built, populous, and well frequented. It is a market and free borough town, ſo made by King *Henry* III, and its market, on *Thurſdays*, is well ſtored with cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions. The *fairs* are on *Aſcenſion-day*, *Corpus Chriſti-day*, the 20th of *July*, and the 30th of *November*. The town conſiſts of two ſtreets, each four furlongs in length, which croſs each other, and contain about three-hundred houſes. At the weſt end of the town is a fine broad cauſe-way.

Over-againſt *Roſſe*, is the ancient caſtle of *Winton*, built about the ſecond year of King *Richard* I. and from this place to *Monmouth*, there cannot be a more agreeable country, than the vale through which the *Wye* haſtens to join the *Munnow* at St. *Michael*'s; and becoming a broad and deep channel, it paſſes into *Monmouthſhire*, and at *Monmouth*, or *Munnow-mouth*, loſeth its name.

(To be continued.)

An ESSAY *to aſcertain what is* true WIT.

IT is my opinion there are three ſorts of men of *wit*; namely, The man of learning, the pedant, and the natural genius cultivated. Concerning each of whom it is remarkable, that

The *man of learning*, whom we commonly dub with the title of a *Scholar*, is ſeldom ſo *agreeable*, as he is *uſeful* to ſociety in general: becauſe his *genius*, ſhut up in a ſtudy, comes out of it with pain, always retaining the gloomineſs of that place, which has been the ſcene of his producing a great many beautiful things, but hinders him from publiſhing them in common

common converſation. Again, being too full of what he has done, or too much taken up with what he is going to compoſe, he ſeldom gets clear of his enthuſiaſm; and finding every thing beneath his own thoughts, he is always ſerious and reſerved: therefore we had better read his works, than hear him ſpeak.

The *Pedant*, puffed up with having paſſed all the degrees of his univerſity, deems it a great condeſcenſion in himſelf to ſpeak to any one that does not underſtand his ſcraps of *Greek* and *Latin*, with which all his diſcourſe is larded: and he makes it a rule always to particularize himſelf by ſome opinion, which he maintains with violence, not able to bear any oppoſition, though ever ſo well grounded and ſupported. Thus his learning becomes tedious and fatiguing, and his company is ſhunned by all perſons of *leſs knowledge* and *more ſenſe*.

Conſequently the *natural genius cultivated*, who has neither the *ill-humour* of the *Scholar*, nor the *dogmatiſm* of the *Pedant*; a man, whoſe education has been carried far enough to give an inſight into the ſciences, who is well read and bleſſed with a happy memory, and with thoſe has ſeen the world, as we call it; has the greateſt claim to *true wit*: becauſe he has more wit than the *Scholar*, and more learning than the *Pedant*; he joins, to the beautiful ſprightlineſs of converſation, a ſolidity of judgment.—Let the converſation turn to hiſtory, or fable, or philoſophy, *&c.* his *memory* lays before him every thing he has read; his *judgment* helps him to quote it *à propos*; his *vivacity* enables him to tell it pleaſingly; and the happineſs of his *genius* inſpires him with delicacy, and a taſte.—He *underſtands* all arts without *practiſing* them: he talks *wiſely*, yet *agreeably*: he not only retains the words of authors, but he diſcourſes on them with *ſound* judgment, and *juſt* remarks.—Without making *verſes* he underſtands *poetry*: and without *writing* books, he *knows* which of them are good and which are bad.—Or, why does the *Hiſtorian*, the *Poet*, *&c.* daily leave to the *men of wit*'s determination, whether their books, poems, *&c.* be worth any thing or not?—And without partiality, I will venture to ſay, That the world has more *men of wit* in it than *true Scholars*.—The man of *learning* knows the man of *wit*; and the *wit* ſees the faults of the *ſcholar*.—Muſt we have a fine voice, before we can judge of *muſic*? Why then may we not have *wit* without *ſcholarſhip*? It would be a great misfortune to *nature*, if it was obliged always to have the embelliſhments of *art* to make it paſſable in the rational creation.—We cultivate the earth to make it produce with more eaſe; but we do not load it with things to force it to be fruitful.—We do not diſregard the field that affords us but one crop in the year; becauſe we know others that do twice as much. The *ſcholar*, without experience, or having ſeen the world, is like a field that owes its fertility to its having been tilled or manured, which, notwithſtanding the labour of the huſbandman, ſoon returns to its native barrenneſs: ſuch are the *wits* who are full of logical arguments; they conſume themſelves in deep reaſonings, where there is, in reality, but little reaſon, and only a *ſuperficial wit*. The *ſcholar* thinks learning ſufficient to render him witty; and neglects what would really make him ſo. But the man of *wit* thinks he has none, becauſe he wants learning: and therefore, to repair this imagined defect, he endeavours in every thing to enrich the gifts he has received from nature: by which means he often gets the ſtart of the *ſcholar*, and always puts him on a footing with him.—*Women* could not be ſaid to have *wit*, if there was no title to it without *learning*: for, generally ſpeaking, they are not *ſcholars*; yet we know many of them, who *write well*, and are endowed with a delicacy of expreſſion. And theſe *gifts* of *nature* raiſe them to

ſuch

ſuch a pitch, that the brighteſt men of learning have not diſdained to refer to their deciſions.

Therefore it is not neceſſary to be a *Grecian*, a *Latiniſt*, a *Phyſician*, a *Mathematician*, a *Rhetorician*, or a finiſhed *Philoſopher*, *Hiſtorian*, or *Divine*, in order to be a *Wit*.—One may ſpend whole days in pleaſure in the company of a man, whoſe natural genius has been cultivated and improved; and but a very ſmall time with an anviled ſcholar, whoſe learning has been hammered into him.—The imagination cannot be always on the ſtretch to ſuch exalted objects; it muſt ſtoop to reſt itſelf, and return to its native ſimplicity, which is the center of its repoſe.—And there are ſo many requiſites towards maintaining the title of a *ſcholar*, that, when I am ſplenetic, I even prefer *ignorance* to it: ſo, in my opinion, he who has a *natural* and an *improved genius*, ſuch as above deſcribed, ſurpaſſes the *Scholar* and the *Pedant* in every thing, and has more *wit*.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XIX.

To a young Officer.

My dear Friend,

IT ſeems, before my letter came to your hands, you had received the Commiſſion, from which I was too late endeavouring to diſſuade you; the wiſeſt men do many things in their lives, which they are ſorry for, when done, but cannot undo, without greater diſadvantage: This act of yours I look on to be one of thoſe; it was the deſire of honour made you take a Commiſſion, and though now you wiſh it had been deferred till another time; yet, ſince you have put your hand to the plough, you muſt not look back, you cannot lay it down without ſhame, without diſparagement. Therefore, I will give you ſuch general advice as I can; for particular or practical, you know, I do not pretend to.

It will be impoſſible for you, at firſt, to conceal your unſkilfulneſs in arms, from your men, and therefore all attempts of that nature will be fruitleſs and ridiculous; wherefore it will be your beſt way to own it, to ſuch of your Officers as are ingenuous: and do not think it any diſparagement to learn of your inferiors. *It is no ſhame not to know that which one has not had the opportunity of learning; but it is ſcandalous to profeſs knowledge and remain ignorant.*

In regard your experience in martial matters is green, as well as your years, it will be needful that you uſe all the helps you can, to make ſome amends for that defect.

And, firſt, I would have you get intimately acquainted with ſome of the beſt of our *Engliſh* Officers, eſpecially ſome of thoſe who have been either on the ſide of *France* or *Holland*, or both, and by a frequent converſe with them, and by your own heedful obſervation, you may the ſooner make a good improvement of your time; and you would do well to get yourſelf provided with ſome of the beſt books, deſcribing the modern way of military diſcipline, for books are great aſſiſtances to thoſe who every day compare their reading and practice.

When you have made a choice of perſons with whom you intend to be intimate, be careful you are not by any of them drawn into private or particular quarrels; and if any ſuch accident happens in your preſence, between others, endeavour what you can to compoſe, not widen the breach: If the difference grow ſo high, that nothing leſs than a duel can reconcile the feud in point of honour, make them ſenſible what a ſhame it is for men of true merit, to receive the laws of honour, from faint effeminates, the hectors and huffs of the town, who poſſeſs none themſelves but what they are indebted for to their ſchools of honour and morality, the play-houſes; aſk with

with what juſtice they can expect the king's pay, or hope for his favour, or his pardon, while they ſhew ſuch contempt of him and his laws, and hazard their lives in a quarrel, deſtructive to his ſervice. Remind them that the *French*, the great promotors of duelling in a more puſillanimous age, having now ſhaken off former fooleries, and put on the bravery of a warlike people; look on that man who offers to ſend a challenge, as a fellow fit to be kicked by their foot-boys, and that is the uſual way the Gentry of *France* think themſelves obliged in honour to anſwer him. He who charges moſt briſkly at the head of his troops; he who firſt mounts the enemy's wall, and he who is forwardeſt in attacking their fortifications, are the only men among them, who now obtain the title and the eſteem of honourable.

But if you meet with any ſo fond of falſe honour, ſo falſe to the principles of loyalty and true glory, that no reaſon can divert them, even in a foreign country, from aſſiſting the enemy, by diminiſhing our ſtrength, and making factions in our own party; let them alone by themſelves to deſtroy one another, for it is pity they ſhould live, and it is pity they ſhould die by any worthier hands than thoſe of the hangman or their own.

If you would ever arrive at greater preferment than you have, or deſerve that which his Majeſty has already beſtowed, you muſt be beholden for it chiefly to the valour and affection of your ſoldiers; therefore endeavour, what you can, to get them their pay in due ſeaſon, and, if that cannot be done, at leaſt let them ſee that it is not your fault; obſerve and abhor the example of ſome others, who detain the ſoldiers wages, the price of their blood, and throw it away on the turn of a dye, or ſpend it profuſely on their pride and their luſts.

Deſpiſe all baſe ways of inriching yourſelf, either by cheating the King with falſe muſters, or defrauding or abridging your men any part of their due; ſuch practices have been the undoing of many a good cauſe, and are ſo far more worthy a gallows, than common robberies, by how much the loſs of a battle is more conſiderable than the loſs of a bag of money, and the ruin of the public, than that of a private ſingle perſon. Conſider, your men are equal ſharers in the danger, though not in the profit or honour of the war; and that as you are the head, they are the body, containing, beſide the trunk, the uſefulleſt members, hands, arms, legs, and feet, without whoſe executive power, all your contriving faculties will prove inſignificant; ſo that you muſt not think you diſcharge the duty of a good and prudent Commander, when you only ſhew yourſelf bold, and bring them on bravely to battle; your care muſt be, both before and afterwards, to ſee that they have as wholeſome food (and phyſic when it needs) and as good quarters as the place will afford; and ſince *Engliſh* conſtitutions cannot ſo eaſily endure famine, as the people born and bred up in leſs plentiful countries; you muſt make it a principal part of your endeavours, to have them ſufficiently provided, and when, upon any action, your under Officers, or others have deſerved well, you ought to uſe your intereſt to get them encouraged and promoted.

A good Commander will uſe his ſoldiers, juſt as a good father uſes his children; and he who governs otherwiſe, through covetouſneſs, negligence, pride, or ill-nature, ſhall never get any great honour himſelf, nor ever do any ſervice conſiderable, for his King or country.

But though I would have you love your men well, becauſe you can do nothing without them, I would not have you ſpoil them with overmuch kindneſs. *It is the wiſe diſpenſing of rewards and puniſhments, which keeps the world in good order. They never had their buſineſs well done, who thro' an exceſs of goodneſs reward mean ſervices too highly, or puniſh great miſcarriages too lightly.* Therefore, as you muſt take care of the back and the

 belly,

belly, the pay and provision of your soldiers, so you ought to be very severe in your discipline; the two former will gain you the love of your men, the latter their fear, and all, mixed together, produce compleat obedience. Or, to express it better in the martial phrase, * *Pay well, and hang well, makes a good soldier.*

The frequent company of women, and the tippling strong liquors, debilitate both the mind and body of a soldier, rendering him soft and effeminate, lazy and sickly, unapt and unfit for heroic exploits. Restrain, therefore, as much as may be, the debaucheries of your men, and be careful to refrain your own, and take this along with you as a general rule; that, *when you teach your men to live innocent, you do at the same time make them valiant.*

You should be as frequent and regular, at your public prayers, as time and your affairs will permit; especially neglect it not before a battle, or other great undertaking. *For prayer, by a strange and secret influence (which none can tell but they who use it) brings from heaven new life, and vigour, and courage to the most weak and timorous.*

The Nature of Water-Spouts.

THESE appearances are frequent abroad, but very seldom, or never, to be seen with us, though some pretend to have seen them in the *Downs*; the *French* call them *Trombes*, possibly from their figure, and the noise they make, that term signifying a kind of *humming top*; they are certain elevations of water, during storms and tempests, reaching from the surface of the sea, to the clouds; they happen several ways; sometimes the water is seen to boil, and raise itself for a considerable space round, about a foot from the surface; above which appears, as it were, a thick and black smoke, in whose middle is observed a sort of stream, or pipe, resembling a tunnel, which rises as high as the clouds; at other times these pipes or tunnels are observed to come from the clouds, and suck up the water with great noise and violence; they move from the place where they were first collected, according to the motion of the wind, and discharge themselves sometimes into the sea, to the unavoidable destruction of such ships, as are in their way, if they be small vessels, and to the endamaging even of large ships; sometimes they fall on the shore, beating down all they meet with, and raising the sand and stones to a prodigious height; usually guns are fired at them, loaded with a bar of iron; and if they are so happy as to strike them, they presently discharge their water with a mighty noise, without any farther mischief.

The Use of Opium *amongst the* Turks.

ONE *Mustapha Satoor*, an inhabitant of *Sediqui*, a village, six miles from *Smyrna*, by trade a coffee-man, about forty-five years of age, a most famous opium-eater, told Dr. *Smith*, that his constant dose was three drachms a day of crude opium, one half of which he took in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon; but that he could safely take double that quantity.

Dr. *Smith*, therefore, resolving to be an eye-witness of what he could do, provided the best opium he could get, and weighed it nicely into drachms; of which the *Turk* took a drachm and a half, made up into three pills, and chewed them with a little water; the visible effects the opium had on him, were to make his eyes sparkle, and give a new air of life and brightness to his face; at three o'clock in the afternoon he came to the Doctor again, and took the same quantity as in the morning, and appeared after it with the same symptoms, alledging, that it had always

* Oliver Cromwell's *Maxim.*

always the ſame effects upon him, giving him vigour and ſpirit, and that it was become as neceſſary to him, as any other part of his ſuſtenance; that it made him fitter for procreation, that it never affected him with ſleep and drowſineſs, but rather hindered his repoſe, when he happened to take an overdoſe; that he had uſed it for twenty-five years, beginning with the bigneſs of a grain, and gradually proceeding to larger quantities, and that the want of it, and the deſire of taking it, grew daily upon him.

The effects it had on his health, were weakneſs, ſmall legs, gums eaten away, ſo that the teeth ſtood bare to the roots, his complexion was yellow, and he appeared older by twenty years than he really was.

Opium is commonly taken by the meſſengers in *Turkey*, who are employed in making quick diſpatches; it is generally part of their proviſion, they take it when they find themſelves weary, and it gives them ſtrength and ſpirit to proceed.

The *Turks* uſe opium, made up with ſomething, that renders it palatable, at their feaſt called *Bairam*, to make them cheerful; which may be one reaſon of its prevailing ſo much; for finding that it then inſpires them with agreeable fancies, they are tempted to continue it, and ſo its uſe becomes neceſſary, and grows upon them.

The LIFE *of Dr.* John Tillotſon, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, (Page 116, Vol. III.) *continued.*

About this time, (*A. D.* 1687,) God was pleaſed to viſit this good and faithful ſervant with the loſs of his dear and only ſon; and even threatened his own perſon with an approach of his own mortality in the danger of an apoplectic fit. Both which he bore with that reſignation, as juſtly intitles him to the character we give him. Nay, he even takes an opportunity, from his own afflictions and patience, to preſs the ſame duty upon his intimate acquaintance, Mr. *Nicholas Hunt* of *Canterbury*, who at the ſame time was lingering away with a dangerous and incurable *cancer*; to comfort and ſupport him againſt the terrors of his approaching diſſolution, as will beſt appear in the words of his own letter:

SIR,

'I am ſorry to underſtand, that 'your diſtemper grows upon you; 'and that you ſeem to decline ſo faſt. 'I am very ſenſible, how much eaſier 'it is to give advice againſt trouble in 'the caſe of another, than to take it in 'our own. It hath pleaſed God to 'exerciſe me of late with a very ſore 'trial in the loſs of my dear and only 'child, in which I do perfectly ſub'mit to his good pleaſure, firmly 'believing, that he always does 'that which is beſt; and yet, tho' 'reaſon be ſatisfied, our paſſion is 'not ſo ſoon appeaſed, and, when 'nature has received a wound, time 'muſt be allowed for the healing of 'it. Since that God hath thought 'fit to give me a nearer ſummons of a 'cloſer warning of my own mortality, 'in the danger of an apoplexy; which 'yet, I thank God for it, hath occa'ſioned no very melancholy reflecti'ons. But this perhaps is more ow'ing to natural temper than philoſo'phy and wiſe conſiderations. Your 'caſe I know is very different, who 'are of a temper naturally melancho'ly, and under a diſtemper apt to 'increaſe it; for both which great 'allowances ought to be made.— 'And yet methinks both reaſon 'and religion do offer us conſiderati'ons of the ſolidity and ſtrength, as 'may very well ſupport our ſpirits 'under all frailties and infirmities of 'the fleſh, ſuch as theſe: that God is 'perfect love and goodneſs: that we 'are not only his creatures, but his 'children, and are as dear to him 'as to ourſelves: that he does not af'flict

'flict willingly, nor grieve the children of men: and that all evils of 'affliction, which befal us, are intended for the cure and prevention of 'greater evils of sin and punishment: 'and therefore we ought not only to 'submit to them with patience, as being deserved by us, but to receive 'them with thankfulness, as being 'designed by him to do us that good, 'and to bring us to that sense of 'him and ourselves, which nothing 'else perhaps would have done: that 'the sufferings of this present life are 'but short and light, compared with 'extreme and endless miser es which 'we have deserved; and with that 'exceeding weight of glory, which 'we hope for in the other world, if we 'be careful to make the best preparations for death and eternity. Whatever brings us nearer to our end 'brings us nearer to our happiness; 'and, how rugged soever the way may 'be, the comfort is, that it leads us 'to our Father's house, where we can 'want nothing we can wish for. Now 'we labour under a dangerous distemper which threatens our life; What 'would we not be contented to bear, 'in order to a perfect recovery, could 'we but be assured of it? And should 'we not be willing to endure much 'more, in order to happiness, and 'that eternal life, which God, that 'cannot lye, hath promised? Nature 'I know is fond of life, and apt to be 'still lingering after a longer continuance here; and yet a long life, with 'the usual burdens and infirmities of 'it, is seldom desirable: it is but the 'same thing over again, or worse: 'so many more nights and days, summers and winters: a repetition of the 'same pleasures, but with less pleasure and relish: every day a return 'of the same, and greater pains and 'troubles, but with less strength and 'patience to bear them. These and 'the like considerations I use to entertain myself withal not only with 'contentment, but comfort, tho' with 'great inequality of temper at several 'times, and with much mixture of 'human frailties, which will always 'stick to us, while we are in this 'world; however, by these kind of 'thoughts, death seems more familiar 'to us, and we shall be able by degrees to bring our mind close up to 'it, without starting at it: the greatest tenderness I find in myself is with 'regard to some relations, especially 'the dear and constant companion of 'my life, which I confess doth very 'sensibly touch me; but then I consider, and so I hope will they also, 'that the separation will be but a 'very little while; and that, though I 'shall leave them in a bad world, 'yet under the care of a good God, 'who can be more and better to them 'than all other relations, and will certainly be so to those that love him, 'and hope in his mercy.

'I shall not need to advise you 'what to do, and what use to make 'of this time of your visitation. I 'have reason to believe, that you 'have been careful in the time of your 'health to prepare for the evil day; 'and have been conversant in those 'books which give the best directions to this purpose: and have not, 'as too many do, put off the great 'work of your life to the end of it: 'and then you have nothing to do, 'but as well as you can, under your 'present weakness and pains, to renew 'your repentance for all the errors 'and miscarriages of your life; and 'earnestly to beg God's pardon and 'forgiveness of them, for his sake, 'who is the propitiation for our sins; 'in comforting yourself in the goodness and the promises of God, and the 'hopes of that happiness you are ready to enter into; and in the mean 'time to exercise faith and patience 'for a little while; and be of good 'courage, since you see land; the 'storm which you are in will soon be 'over, and then it will be if as it had 'never been; or rather the remembrance of it will be a pleasure.

'I do not use to write such long 'letters; but I do heartily compassionate your case, and should be glad, 'if

'if I could ſuggeſt any thing that 'might help to mitigate your trouble, 'and make the ſharp and rugged way, 'through which you are to paſs into 'a better world, a little more ſmooth 'and eaſy.

'I pray God to fit us both for that 'great change, which you muſt once 'undergo; and, if we be but in any 'good meaſure fit, ſooner or later 'makes no great difference.

'I commend you to the Father 'of mercies, and the God of all con-'ſolation, beſeeching him to in-'creaſe your faith and patience; and 'to ſtand by you in your laſt and 'great conflict, that, when you walk 'through the valley of the ſhadow of 'death, you may fear no evil; and, 'when your heart and ſtrength then 'fails, you may find him the ſtrength 'of your heart, and your portion 'for ever.

'Farewel, my good friend, and, 'whilſt we are here, let us pray for 'one another, that we may have a 'joyful meeting in another world.'

So I reſt
Your truly affectionate
friend and ſervant,
J. TILLOTSON.

Towards the concluſion of this year, K. *James*'s *jeſuitical* Council threatened both the church and ſtate with ſuch immediate deſtruction, that the true lovers of their country, and of the *Proteſtant* religion, found it neceſſary, and reſolved to unite in all lawful means to divert the ſtorm, and to ſtem the torrent of arbitrary power and *popiſh* ſuperſtition.

The people were compelled to ſurrender their ancient charters and privileges; the laws were ſuſpended, wherever they claſhed with the uſurpations of the crown; all arts were uſed to manage elections; and every other ſtep was taken to enſlave the people, and to root out the pure faith of the goſpel. The burning of Mrs. *Gaunt*, and the beheading of Lady *Liſle*; the cruelties exerciſed in the Weſt, under the ſpecious name of juſtice, by *Kirk* and *Jefferies*, with the King's commiſſion and approbation; the execution of Alderman *Corniſh*; gave a general horror to the body of the nation. And the Pope had now a Nuncio in *England*, ready to put the laſt hand to the ruin of the eſtabliſhed church.

The only method, which providence ſeemed to point out to defend themſelves againſt this tyranny, was to invite the Prince of *Orange*, a Proteſtant, and the King's Son-in-law, to interpoſe his intereſt with the Royal Family; and, at laſt, when things were carried to that extremity, as to impoſe a pretended Prince upon the nation, to come with an armed force to ſupport them in their juſt rights. This aſſociation was communicated, and aſſented to by Dr. *Tillotſon*, which gave great weight to its negotiation amongſt the Clergy.

God favoured the *proteſtant* cauſe in a moſt eminent manner: ſtrengthened the hands of his ſervants, and proſpered their counſels: but confounded their enemies, and ſtruck the violent King with ſuch a panic, that he abdicated his crown, and withdrew out of the kingdom in a fiſher-boat in diſguiſe, perſonating the ſervant of Sir *Edward Hales*, having firſt flung the great ſeal into the river *Thames*.

And now was the time reſerved for rewarding Dr. *Tillotſon*, according to his great ſervices in the moſt perilous times; and his ſuperior merit was ſo ſoon diſcovered both by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, that, fond and deſirous to have him near them, to adviſe with, as well for the public good, as in their private and ſpiritual concerns, they gave him the place of *Clerk* of their Cloſet, ſoon after their acceſſion to the throne of theſe kingdoms, on purpoſe to oblige him to a more frequent reſort to court. Which was followed with another mark of the royal favour, the Deanry of St. *Paul*'s, in which he was inſtalled on the 21ſt of *November*, 1689; and the Prebend of *New-*

Newington in the ſame church, to which he was admitted on the 24th of *December* in the ſame year. And his moderation, as well as learning and piety, recommended him for a Commiſſioner to prepare matters to be laid before the Convocation, in order to a propoſed comprehenſion of all proteſtants, as well diſſenters as churchmen: for which the Clergy of the eſtabliſhed church had of late years ſhewn a great inclination; and the King, in the declaration he had brought over with him, had promiſed to endeavour ſuch a union.

Upon which occaſion it is remarked, with great juſtice to his memory, 'That this increaſe of his revenue 'ſerved only to enlarge his capacity 'of doing good, and giving him an 'opportunity to ſcatter the ſeeds of 'virtue in more different ſoils, by 'which ſome, at leaſt, might fall up'on *good ground*, and multiply ex'ceedingly. For one who knew him, 'perhaps, as well as any man, aſſures 'us, that he neither ſlackened his 'labours, nor advanced his fortunes 'by his preferments. Nor did he con'tent himſelf with ſuch a *reſidence* as 'anſwered the *ſtatute*; that was bare'ly doing his duty, and only the a'voidance of ſcandal; a pitch of vir'tue too low for one, who had ſo 'juſt a notion of piety, and ſo lively 'a ſenſe of the force of example. He 'gave as much of his time and la'bours to his *cathedral*, as was con'ſiſtent with his obligation to atten'dance on the court. Neither, when 'he was there by the neceſſity of his 'duty, did he make uſe of a court 'ſoil, as is uſual, to ſollicit, but con'tented himſelf with deſerving great'er preferments.'

In the commiſſion for reviewing the liturgy, and preparing other matters in order to the foreſaid comprehenſion, it was his province, by general conſent, to give the laſt and finiſhing ſtroke to the *collects* throughout the year, by poliſhing over whatever ſhould be left rough in the compoſitions, with his ſmooth language and flowingneſs of his eaſy eloquence, after moſt of them had been made new, and all of them ſo reviſed as to render them more ſuitable to the epiſtles and goſpels of the day: the principal perſons employed with him in this good purpoſe were Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, and Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*.

How well ſoever this comprehenſion was intended, and the materials for it digeſted by the Commiſſioners; when the Convocation met, the Clergy, who had hitherto, in the moſt perilous times, when they were turned out of, or ſequeſtered from their livings, united in one mind and one judgment; and afterwards, when their condition was bettered, no envy, which is wont to diſſolve the friendſhip of others, was able to interrupt their amity; now ſplit into factions; and when all of them, perhaps, in their ſeveral ways were deſirous to promote the good of the church, unfortunately accuſed each other of carrying deſigns on for its ruin. Therefore, when the members of the greateſt eſteem in the church gave their votes for chuſing Dean *Tillotſon* Prolocutor, the diſſatisfied party overpowered them by numbers in favour of Dr. *Jane*, the *Regius* Profeſſor at *Oxford*: and thus the good intention of both the King, Queen, and the moſt learned and pious Clergy in this affair, came to nought; and the crown was obliged to prorogue their ſeſſion.

When the King was reſolved to fill up the Sees that had been almoſt two years vacant by deprivation, and the *non-juring* Biſhops refuſing the oaths to the government; the King judged right, that it was of great conſequence both to his ſervice in the well-governing the nation, and to the intereſt of religion, to have the See of *Canterbury* filled with a learned, prudent, moderate and ſteady perſon; and, as ſuch a perſon, both the King and Queen caſt their eyes upon Dean *Tillotſon*, whoſe ſoft and prudent counſels, zeal for the proteſtant cauſe and the public good hitherto, had begot in them both a high and juſt opinion of him.

But,

But, though they had both, for above a year, preſſed him to come into this poſt, he had ſtruggled againſt it with great earneſtneſs: and when his duty to his King and country obliged him at laſt to acquieſce in the royal appointment, he accepted the dignity with that humility, as became one of the moſt holy and primitive Biſhops. 'Yet (ſays Biſhop *Burnet*, who was 'moſt intimate with him) he with-'ſtood it not from any feeble or fear-'ful conſiderations relating to him-'ſelf: he was not afraid of a party, 'nor concerned in ſuch cenſures and 'calamities as might be cauſeleſsly 'thrown upon him: he was not un-'willing to ſacrifice the quiet of his 'life, which he apprehended might 'ſoon decline and ſink under ſo great 'a load. The pomp and greatneſs, 'the attendance on courts, and a high 'ſtation, were, indeed, very contrary 'to his genius. But though theſe were 'grounds good enough to make him 'unwilling to riſe higher in the 'world; yet none of them ſeemed 'ſtrong enough to fix him on an ob-'ſtinate refuſal. That which went 'the deepeſt in his own mind, and 'which he laid out the moſt earneſtly 'before their Majeſties, was, that 'thoſe groundleſs prejudices, with 'which his enemies had loaded him, 'had been ſo induſtriouſly propaga-'ted, while they were neglected by 'himſelf, that he believed, that he, 'who (as his great humility made 'him think) could at no time do any 'great ſervice, was leſs capable of it 'now than ever. But their Majeſties 'perſiſting in their intentions, he 'thought it was the voice and call of 'God to him, and ſo ſubmitted: yet 'with an heavineſs of mind, that no 'man knew better than myſelf. And 'as he engaged in it, he formed two 'ſettled reſolutions, from which he 'never departed. The one was, That 'whenſoever the ſtate of their Ma-'jeſties affairs was ſuch, that he could 'hope to be diſmiſſed from that poſt, 'he would become a moſt importu-'nate ſuitor to be delivered from it. 'The other was, That if the infirmi-'ties of age ſhould have ſo overtaken 'him, that he could not go through 'the fatigues and labour of it, then 'he would humbly offer it up to their 'Majeſties. And he charged ſome of 'his moſt particular friends to uſe all 'freedom with him in this matter, if 'they ſhould obſerve it, before it were 'perceived by himſelf.'

All which is entirely agreeable to the account of the preparation this good man has left us in his own words publiſhed among his poſthumous works. For being nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* on the 23d day of *April*, 1691, he, on the 30th of *May* following, and the day before his conſecration, which was performed on *Whitſunday* at St. *Mary-le-Bow*, *London*, retired to *Edmonton*, to ſpend that day in faſting and prayer, to implore the bleſſing of Almighty God upon that action, and the aſſiſtance of his grace and holy ſpirit to be vouchſafed (ſays he) to his ſinful and unworthy ſervant, whom his wiſe providence, and the importunate deſire of their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, the beſt of Princes (whom God, in his great mercy to a ſinful and perverſe people, hath by a moſt ſignal providence ſet upon the throne of theſe Kingdoms, and ſent (I truſt) to be our deliverers and benefactors for many generations yet to come) have called to the government and conduct of this miſerable and diſtracted *church*, in a very difficult and dangerous time.

He began this exerciſe with a *ſhort prayer* to Almighty God, to prepare his heart for the duty of that day, and to aſſiſt him in the diſcharge of it, in ſuch a manner as might be acceptable in his ſight, through *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Then he proceeded to a *thankſgiving* to Almighty God for his mercy and goodneſs to him in the whole conduct of his life, from his firſt entrance into the world to that day.

To which he added an humble and penitent

penitent *confeſſion* of his ſins; and an earneſt ſupplication for the pardon and forgiveneſs of them.

Then he *prayed* for God's *bleſſing* upon him, and his *holy ſpirit* to be conferred upon him in the ſolemn dedication of him, on the day following, to that high and holy office.

And, having read the prayers in the *conſecration office*, he concluded with a prayer for the *King* and *Queen*, and a ſhort ejaculation.

A behaviour truly primitive, and a ſure preſage of that peace and tranquillity the church might enjoy under ſo good a paſtor. But no ſooner was he poſſeſſed of this eminent ſtation, than that reſtleſs party, which had oppoſed all his former kind and prudent offices relating to the *comprehenſion*, began to murmur, and expreſſed their reſentment at his promotion. But ſuch men (whoſe race ſtill ſhew themſelves by ſnarling invectives, in our *journals*, againſt thoſe who tread in this great and good *Primate*'s ſteps) gave him no uneaſineſs. He was not to be moved from a good purpoſe by any ill uſage: nor could he be prevailed upon to ſtoop to a mean action by the moſt artful flattery. But it was a melancholy thing to conſider, that, though never an Archbiſhop had, before him, applied himſelf ſo entirely, without partiality or biaſs, to all the concerns of the church and religion as he did; yet ſuch an evil ſpirit ſeemed to be let looſe among the Clergy, that they and their party ſet themſelves to cenſure every thing he did! They complained of every thing that was done at court, if it happened not to be in their own way: and the Archbiſhop was ſaddled with all the blame: and on the other ſide, as he entered not into any cloſe correſpondence, on the concerting meaſure with the Miniſtry, but lived much abſtracted from them, they likewiſe ſtudied to depreſs him all they could: which, in the end, made a great impreſſion upon him, and made him grow very uneaſy in his high poſt.

Amongſt other calumnies, the ſtale accuſation of *Socinianiſm* was revived againſt him. To which his Grace vouchſafed to reply by publiſhing, in the year 1693, *four* incomparable *ſermons* concerning the *divinity* and *incarnation* of our *bleſſed Saviour:* and in a ſhort advertiſement prefixed to them, he, with his uſual modeſty, and forgiving diſpoſition, reprimands the guilty, praying God to forgive the importunate clamours and calumnies of his enemies, and to give them better minds.

In the year 1694, this father of the church obliged the world with *ſix* more *ſermons*, on *early religion*, *family duties*, and the *education of children*, calculated for the univerſal promotion of virtue and piety.

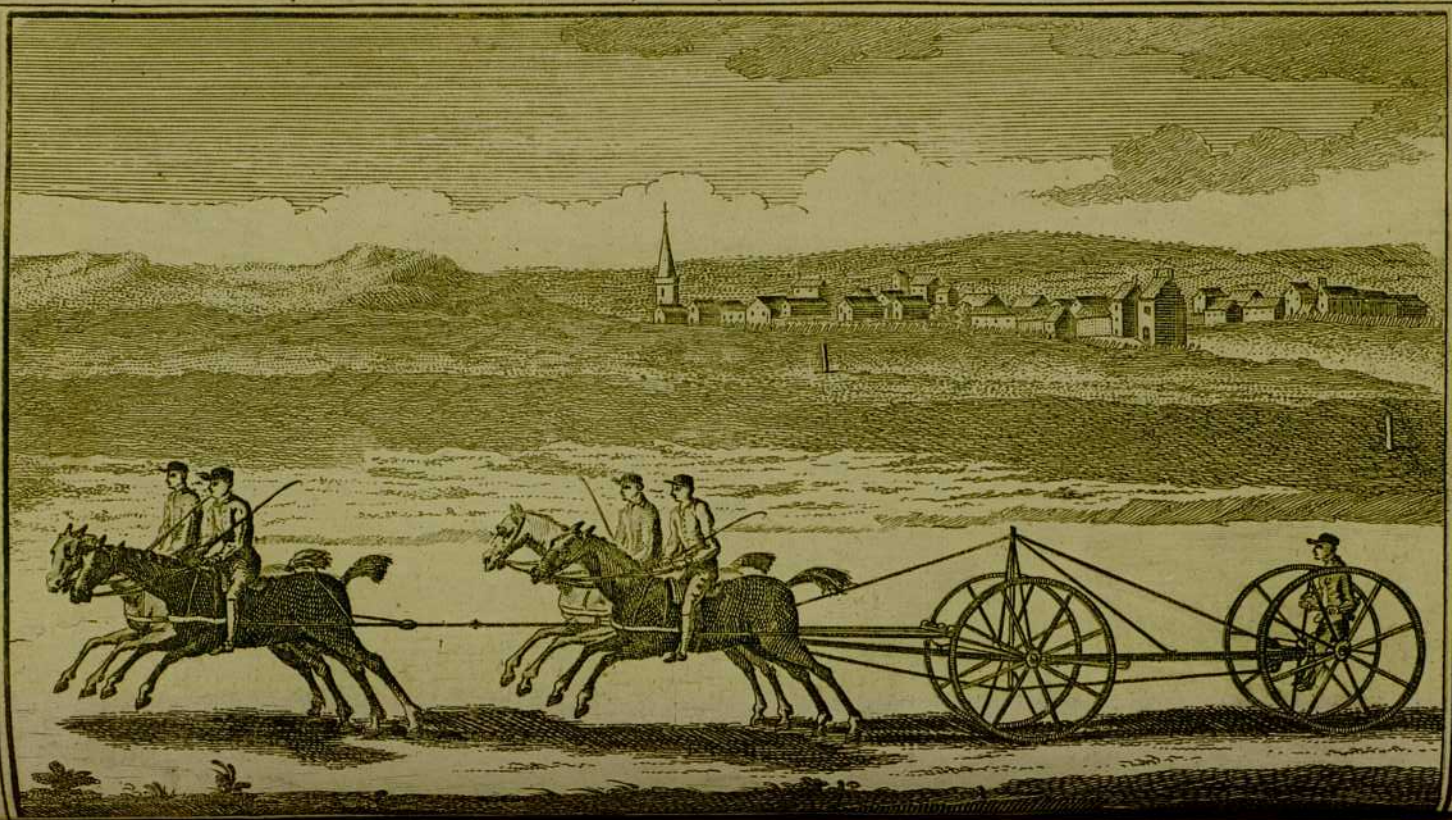
In the preface to which, after a ſhort apology, the excellent author continues: 'And I do heartily wiſh 'that all that are concerned in the 'reſpective duties, treated on in the 'following ſermons, would be per'ſuaded ſo to lay them to heart, as 'to put them effectually in practice: 'that how much ſoever the reforma'tion of this corrupt and degenerate 'age, in which we live, is almoſt ut'terly to be deſpaired of, we may yet 'have a more comfortable proſpect of 'future times, by ſeeing this founda'tion of a better world be un to be 'laid in the careful and conſcientious 'diſcharge of the duties here menti'oned: that by this means *the gene'ration to come may know God, and 'the children yet unborn may fear the 'Lord.*

'I have great reaſon to be ſenſible 'how faſt the infirmities of age are 'coming upon me, and therefore 'muſt *work the works of him*, whoſe 'providence hath placed me in the 'ſtation wherein I am, *whilſt it is day*, '*becauſe the night cometh, when no man 'can work.*

'I knew very well, before I enter'ed upon this great and weighty 'charge, my own manifold defects, 'and how unequal my beſt endeavours

were

A Perspective View of New Market *with a Description of the* Horses & Carriage *that Run there the 29 Aug.t 1750.*



'were for the due discharge of it: 'but I did not feel this so sensibly as 'I do every day more and more. 'And, therefore, that I might make 'some small amends for greater fail-'ings, I knew not how better to 'place the broken hours I had to 'spare from almost perpetual busi-'ness of one kind or another, than 'in preparing something for the pub-'lic, that might be of use to recover 'the decayed piety and virtue of the 'present age, in which iniquity doth 'so much abound, and the love of 'God and religion is grown so cold.

'To this end I have chosen to pub-'lish these plain sermons, and to re-'commend them to the serious peru-'sal and faithful practice both of the 'pastors and people committed to my 'charge; earnestly beseeching Al-'mighty God, that, by his blessing, 'they may prove effectual to that good 'end, for which they are sincerely 'designed.'

I need not relate the good effects of these, or any other of his Grace's excellent compositions; since they were received with the greatest applause by people of all denominations, except the enemy of all the reformed churches: and if *well watering the flock* be one great duty in the *Shepherd*, never did any *Pastor* perform it better. 'For 'whatever interest, says Dean *Sher-'lock*, he had in his Prince's favour, 'the use that he made of it was to do 'public service to religion, and to the 'church of *England*. The greatest 'fault, I knew he had, was, that some 'envious and ambitious men could 'not bear his greatness, which he 'himself never courted; nay, which he 'industriously avoided. Before this, all '*England* knew and owned his worth; 'and had it been put to the *poll*, there 'had been vast odds on his side that 'he would have been voted into the 'See of *Canterbury*; for no man had 'ever a clearer and brighter reason, a 'truer judgment, or more easy and 'happy expression, nor a more inflex-'ible fearless honesty. He was a true 'and hearty friend, wherever he pro-'fessed to be so: though he had many 'enemies at last, he took care to 'make none; he was obliging to 'all men: and though he could not 'easily part with a friend, he could 'easily forgive an enemy.' And in the *M.S.* diary of another learned and pious Divine, his cotemporary and familiar acquaintance, he is reported to have *taught by his sermons more Ministers to preach well, and more people to live well, than any other man since the Apostles days: he was the ornament of the last century, and the glory of his function; in the pulpit another* Chrysostom, and, *in the episcopal chair, a second* Cranmer. *He was so exceeding charitable, that while in a private station, he always laid aside two tenths of his income for charitable uses.*

Does it not then seem a new and unusual thing, that such a man, who in the course of above *thirty* years had done so much good, so many services to so many persons, without ever once doing an ill office, or a hard thing to any one; who had a sweetness and gentleness in him, that seemed rather to lean to excess; should yet meet with so much unkindness and injustice? But he is an example that neither the greatest innocence, virtue, nor merit can defend the eminent from the lash of spiteful and invenomed tongues; whose calling is to *cook* up every suggestion true or false to raise the clamour of the deceived populace against those, who have no other fault than their virtue and eminence; because their own deeds are evil..

This Life to be finished in our next Magazine.

The History of England (Page 111, Vol. VII.) continued.

Anthony Babington's letter (p. 114.) was so agreeable to the Queen of *Scots*, that she failed not to answer it by the time appointed; of which answer the

following is an exact copy translated from the said *French* author, dated the 12th of *July*, 1586:

Trusty and well beloved,

THE zeal and entire affection, which I have always found in you for the common cause of religion, and for me, have distinguished you in my opinion, as one principally and most deservedly to be imployed both in one and in the other: so that it is no small pleasure to me to be informed of your welfare by your last, and that a way is again opened to renew my correspondence with you: and the more so, because the interruption thereof, for so long a time, gave me the greatest uneasiness. Therefore, I desire you may write to me henceforward, as often as you can, concerning such matters as you shall judge in any manner do meliorate my affairs. And I promise to answer you with all possible care and diligence, for divers great and important reasons, too long to be mentioned in this letter. I must greatly praise and commend your common desire to prevent in time the designs, which our enemies have schemed, to extirpate our holy religion out of this realm, and to ruin us all. For I myself have for a long time remonstrated to the foreign catholic Princes, and I have found by experience, that the longer they and we delay our aiding hand in this behalf, we give our enemies so much more time to strengthen themselves, and to gain advantages over the said Princes, as may be already seen in what has been done against the King of *Spain*. And, in the mean time, the catholics within this realm, being exposed to all sorts of persecution and cruelty, daily decrease in their numbers, forces, riches, and power: insomuch that, if they are not immediately relieved, I verily believe, they must be so reduced as never more to make head against their enemies, nor to join any succours that may hereafter be offered them. On my own part, I desire you will acquaint my chief friends, That altho' I had not any personal interest (for that which I claim is of no consideration with me, in comparison of the commonweal) I shall always be ready and most willing to hazard my life, and all that I have, and can hope for in this world, in such a cause.

Now to lay a good foundation, and in order to bring this enterprize to a good and happy event, you ought first to be well assured what forces, both horse and foot, you can raise amongst you all, and what Captains you have to command them in each shire, provided you cannot find a Commander in Chief. What towns, ports, and havens you can be certain of, both on the north, east, and south coasts, to receive the succours from the *Low Countries*, from *Spain* and from *France*. What place will be propereſt for you all, and most advantageous for your general rendezvous; and after you are united, which way you shall march. How many, and in what manner the foreign forces, both horse and foot, shall be found necessary, and regulated and appointed in proportion to your own. For how long time they are paid and provided with ammunition, and what ports will be most convenient for the landing of the said forces from each of those foreign countries. What supply of money and arms (in case you are not provided) you ought to demand. By what means the six Gentlemen agree to kill the Queen. And also it must be considered how you must secure my enlargement from this bondage. And when you (that are the principal actors, who cannot be too few) have maturely considered these points; it will be your best way, and it is my advice, that you communicate the same with all expedition to *Bernardine Mendoza*, the King of *Spain*'s Ambassador at the court of *France*: who not only is well acquainted with the state of this realm, but, I can assure you, he will most willingly and cordially enter into your measures. I shall not fail writing to him, and

and to any others, as need ſhall require, moſt earneſtly recommending this matter. But, for the better management of this affair with *Mendoza*, and others reſiding in foreign parts, I muſt adviſe you to pitch upon ſome truſty and very cloſe perſon, to whom you can venture to truſt all your ſecrets, that none of your counſels may perſpire: and this I the more earneſtly recommend, as abſolutely neceſſary for your own ſafety.

If your meſſenger brings you poſitive aſſurances, and certain promiſes of the aid you aſk, then (and not before, for that would be in vain) forward with the utmoſt diligence your preparations at home: that all your partizans, with all poſſible ſecreſy, provide themſelves with arms, with good and fit horſe, and with ready money, that they may be ready to march, as ſoon as their Chiefs and Principals in every ſhire ſhall give the word of command. And in order to diſguiſe the real intention, which muſt be reſerved to the chief managers; ſpread a report amongſt the public, and the commonalty of your own party, that theſe proviſions are made only to protect yourſelves, in caſe of neceſſity, againſt the puritans of this realm; whoſe Chief [Earl of *Leiceſter*] ſupported with the whole force of the *Low Countries*, has reſolved (as it muſt be given out) at his return into this Kingdom to ruin and to root out all the catholicks; and to uſurp the crown, not only in prejudice to me, and all other lawful claimants; but againſt his own Queen, now on the throne, if ſhe will not immediately, and on her own accord, ſubmit herſelf to his ſole government. Under this pretence you may unite amongſt yourſelves in a general aſſociation, confederacy and preliminary, as if it were only for your ſelf-preſervation and defence againſt the attempts of the ſaid *puritans* on your religion, lives, lands, and effects; without writing any thing directly againſt the Queen; but rather ſhew yourſelves ready to maintain her right, and her legitimate iſſue and ſucceſſors, without mentioning me.

Affairs being thus concerted, and the forces both without and within the nation being ready, it will be proper to ſet the ſix Gentlemen to work to kill the Queen, by giving directions, and taking effectual care that I may be immediately releaſed from this place at the ſame inſtant of time; and that all your forces be encamped in a proper place for my reception, to wait the arrival of the foreign aid, which then muſt be haſtened with all diligence. Yet, as there can be no certain day prefixed for the execution of the ſix Gentlemen's deſign, I think, that, in order to ſecure my enlargement, thoſe ſix Gentlemen ought to have about them, or at leaſt at court, four ſtout able men, provided with ſound and ſwift horſes; who, as ſoon as their work was done, ſhould with all ſpeed give notice of it to thoſe who ſhall be entruſted with my deliverance; that they without delay may haſten to the place of my confinement, before my keeper can be informed of what has been done, or, at leaſt, before he can have time to put himſelf into a poſture of defence, or remove me to ſome other place. It would be proper to diſpatch theſe couriers by different ways; that, if one or two might be ſtopped, ſome one of them might make his way through. And it would be alſo neceſſary, at the ſame inſtant of time, to endeavour to cut off and ſtop all the ordinary poſts.

This is the plan, and the advice, which to me appears moſt feaſible to bring this enterprize to bear; and the direction by which I would have you proceed in conducting it for our common ſafety. For, ſhould you ſtir in this nation, before you are well aſſured of being effectually ſupported by a foreign aid, you are doing nothing, and run the riſk of falling into the miſerable condition of thoſe, who have in the like unadviſed manner ſhewn their zeal in the ſame cauſe. And to take me out of this priſon, before you

are able to place me in the middle of an army, or ſome ſtrong place well garriſoned, till your whole force were aſſembled, and where I might wait the arrival of the foreign aid, would give the Queen that now reigns an opportunity to ſeize me again, and a ſufficient handle to confine me in ſome dungeon, from whence I could never eſcape, provided ſhe uſed me no worſe; and to perſecute with the utmoſt vigour and extremity all my abettors; which would give me more ſenſible grief than all the evil that could be inflicted on my own perſon. —— But if it miſhaps that you are diſappointed in my intended deliverance; don't you, for God's ſake, fail to execute the other part of your work: for I ſhall at any time die contented, could I but hear of your deliverance from your ſtate of ſlaviſh ſervitude. I ſhall in the mean time endeavour to raiſe the catholicks in *Scotland*, and to put my ſon into their power; that the enemy may be deprived of all ſuccour from thence. And, if poſſible, cut out ſome work for the Miniſtry in *Ireland:* let the *Iriſh* ſtir ſome time before we move here, that the alarm may be given on the contrary ſide from which the ſtroke ſhall come. I approve of your reaſons for a Commander in Chief: and think that the exile Earl of *Weſtmorland*, or Lord *Pagett*, might be recalled ſecretly for that purpoſe: with whom ſome of the principal exiles might return, were other preliminaries ſettled.

Beware that your meſſengers ſent abroad carry no letters about them: but let their diſpatches be conveyed either before or after them. Beware alſo of ſpies and falſe brethren, eſpecially ſome *Prieſts*, who are among you, and ſuſpected of betraying your ſecrets to the enemy for private advantage. Neither keep about you any paper, that may be conſtrued to your hurt: for by ſuch miſtakes only all thoſe who have ſuffered heretofore have been condemned; againſt whom nothing could otherwiſe have been proved. Diſcover as little as poſſible your names and intentions to the *French* Ambaſſador at *London*; for, tho' I am told he is an honeſt, conſcientious, and religious man, I ſuſpect his Maſter is ſo linked in with *Eliſabeth*, that he would croſs our deſigns, and diſcover to her all that he could ſift out of our affairs.

I expect to be removed by my own requeſt. But, if I continue in this place, there are *three* ways I would point out for my deliverance. (1.) Fifty or ſixty horſemen well armed might eaſily carry me off, as I am permitted to ride abroad on the moors between this and *Stafford*, where very few people paſs; and my eſcort ſeldom exceeds 18 or 20 horſemen armed only with daggs. (2.) Should my keeper and his ſervants be alarmed by their barns and ſtables ſet on fire about midnight, your company might enter the houſe, while the family is engaged in extinguiſhing the fire: and I and my few ſervants would be ready to join my friends. And, (3.) it might be ſo ordered early ſome morning, as it is common for carts to come at that time of day, as to overturn one of them in the gate-way, and have a ſufficient force ready, during the ſurprize, to enter the houſe with you, and carry me quite off, before the ſoldiers, who are quartered ſeparately, at leaſt half a mile from this place, could aſſemble to prevent it.

Whatſoever may be the iſſue of this affair, I profeſs, and ſhall always acknowledge myſelf obliged to you for the offer you make to hazard yourſelf, as you do, for my delivery. And, by all means in my power I will endeavour to recompenſe your deſerts in this undertaking. — I have commanded a larger alphabet to be made out for you, which you will receive with this packet.

In the mean time, *Babington* gained ſome other accomplices, amongſt whom was *Polly*, another of *Walſingham*'s ſpies, who daily informed his maſter of every ſtep taken or intended by the conſpirators. He told him, that *Savage*, (*p.* 114.) *Charles Tilney*, one

one of the Gentlemen penſioners, *John Charnock*, a *Lancaſhireman*; *Edward Abington* and *Chidiock Titchbourn*, *Kentiſhmen*; and *Barnwell*, an *Iriſhman*; were the ſix engaged by oath to aſſaſſinate the Queen; and procured him and the Queen a ſight of their pictures drawn in one frame with this obſcure, but ſignificant motto:

Quorſum hæc alio properantibus?

And ſo inſinuated himſelf into the confidence of *Babington*, as to make him believe he was capable of gaining ſome favours of *Walſingham*, to facilitate their deſigns. Accordingly, *Babington*, impatient to ſee the foreign ſuccours ready to depart for *England*, was perſuaded, that he might obtain paſs-ports of him by the interpoſition of *Polly*, provided he would pretend to turn ſpy upon the Queen of *Scots* party. In which light *Babington* was introduced to, and received very courteouſly, and with expreſſions of great regard by the Secretary, promiſing him a good reward for any ſervice he ſhould do the Crown that way, and giving him expectations of the paſſports he demanded for *Ballard* and himſelf, under fictitious names, to go to *France*, to haſten the foreign aid.

But, though *Walſingham* took every precaution neceſſary to prevent any of their deſigns being carried into execution, the Queen began to be very uneaſy at the hazard ſhe ran from the conſpiracy of theſe ruffians, and inſiſted that the whole affair ſhould be laid before her Council, and ſuch meaſures taken, as to ſecure the conſpirators. *Ballard* was immediately ſeized, under pretence of being a Prieſt, who had come into the Kingdom without licence. And then *Walſingham* ſent a note to his man *Scudamore*, whom he had ordered to watch *Babington*, that he ſhould watch him more ſtrictly. They were both at ſupper in a tavern when this order came to hand: and *Babington* overlooking, as *Scudamore* read it, concluded that all was diſcovered, roſe from table, and leaving his cloke and ſword behind him, went out of the room, as if he intended to pay the reckoning; made the beſt of his way to *Weſtminſter*, and changing cloaths with *Charnock*, withdrew with him, and ſome others, into St. *John*'s *Wood*, where they lurked for ten days, and were at laſt diſcovered near *Harrow-on-the-Hill*, hid in barns, and dreſſed like countrymen.

Theſe priſoners were ſeverally examined, impeached one another, and diſcovered the whole plot: but great care was taken to keep this detection from the Queen of *Scots*, and her family, till it ſhould be proper to ſeize on her. Accordingly, Sir *Thomas Gorges*, an Officer, was entruſted with orders to ſurprize her with the news, as ſhe took horſe to ride a hunting: at the ſame time, her Secretaries *Nave* and *Curle* were apprehended, and conducted immediately to *London*, without being ſuffered to ſpeak to her. The Queen would have retired to her apartment: but that alſo was denied, and ſhe was conducted from one Gentleman's houſe to another in the neighbourhood, till all her papers were ſeized and ſent to court. But to have ſtill more convinceing proofs againſt her, *Gifford* (page 114.) having revealed, that he had delivered to the *French* Ambaſſador ſeveral papers of moment concerning the Queen of *Scots*, was baniſhed the realm upon a falſe action, which no ways related to the conſpiracy. He informed the *French* Ambaſſador of this proceeding againſt him, and, at the ſame time, gave him a piece of paper cut after a certain manner, with directions not to deliver the Queen of *Scots* papers to any one, but to him who ſhould produce the counter-part: and, leaving the counter-part with *Walſingham*, this crafty Stateſman got every thing this Ambaſſador had, relating to the affair, into his hands.

On the 13th of *September*, ſeven of theſe conſpirators were arraigned and condemned of high-treaſon: and two days after ſeven more were ſentenced in like manner. And all their confeſ-

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ſions were carefully recorded, before their execution. Some of them pleaded guilty. On the 20th of the ſame month, the firſt ſeven were executed; amongſt whom were *Ballard*, *Babington*, and *Savage*. *Ballard*, who ſeems to have been the prime inſtigator of all this plot, was hanged firſt, cut down yet alive, and had his belly ripped up, and his bowels torn out before his face. *Babington* was alſo cut down alive, and as they were beginning to quarter him, cried out *Lord Jeſus have mercy on me! Savage*, who firſt undertook to kill the Queen, happening to break the halter, and to fall from the gibbet, was immediately ripped up, embowelled, and had his privy-members cut off, while he was yet alive. But on the morrow the other ſeven were, by the Queen's order, permitted to hang till they were dead, before cut down and quartered.

Theſe executions being over, and Sir *Edward Wotton* diſpatched with *Mary*'s original letters to the King of *France*, to prevent any applications in her favour from that quarter; it was at laſt reſolved in Council to try the Queen of *Scots* upon the evidence of her own letters, and the confeſſions of *Babington* and her own Secretaries: and a commiſſion, accordingly, was granted by letters patents, under the great ſeal, to forty-two Noblemen and Privy-Counſellors, and five Judges of the realm, for that purpoſe, grounded upon an act of the 27th of this reign, for the paſſing ſentence, as in the caſes of high treaſon, againſt all ſuch as raiſed rebellion, invaded the Kingdom, or attempted any violence againſt the Queen's perſon.

The place of trial was appointed at *Fotheringay* caſtle in *Northamptonſhire*, where the Queen of *Scots* was then cloſely confined: and when the Commiſſioners delivered into her hand the Queen's letters for her trial, by *Edward Barker*, their Notary-public, ſhe, having peruſed it, ſaid: 'I am very 'much troubled that the Queen, my 'dear ſiſter, is ſo ill informed of me, 'after I have ſo often forewarned her 'of ſo many imminent dangers, tho' 'I could not be believed, and ſo deſpiſed, as to have no credit given to 'my words. When the aſſociation was 'entered into, and an act of Parliament paſſed upon the ſame, I foreſaw, that whatſoever danger from 'foreign Princes, or diſcontented perſons at home, or for the matter of 'religion, that ſhould happen here, 'it would all be laid upon my back, 'having many cruel and potent enemies at court. I very much wonder 'that the Queen ſhould lay her command upon me, to hold up my hand 'at the bar, whom ſhe knows to be 'an abſolute Queen: neither will I 'do any thing which may derogate 'from princely Majeſty, or be prejudicial to Princes of my degree, or 'to my ſon the King of *Scotland*. 'That the laws of *England* were unknown to her; and who were her 'Peers ſhe could not tell. That ſhe 'was deſtitute of Counſellors; and all 'her papers taken from her. That 'ſhe had ſtirred up no perſon againſt '*Eliſabeth*, nor committed any crime. 'That ſhe was not to be charged but 'upon her own words and writings; 'and ſhe was certain nothing criminal could be produced againſt her, '*except* the recommending her cauſe 'to foreign Princes, which ſhe did 'not pretend to deny.' In fine, this and the following day were taken up with her diſputing the authority of her Judges. Nor could ſhe be perſuaded to plead, had ſhe not been convinced, That an obſtinate refuſal would injure her innocence; and ſhe was allowed, firſt of all, to enter her proteſt; when ſhe found they were determined to proceed to judgment againſt her for non-appearance.

Upon her trial, ſhe conſtantly denied being any ways concerned in *Babington*'s plot, and all correſpondence with him by letters. She alſo endeavoured to clear herſelf of the contents of thoſe letters, in cypher, which had been ſeized in her own cuſtody, or

or with her Secretaries, or artfully got from the *French* Ambaſſadors: amongſt which was one to *Mendoza*, promiſing 'to give and grant unto his maſter, 'the King of *Spain*, her right and ti-'tle to the crown of *England* after her 'own death:' by inſiſting that the cypher had been forged to her diſadvantage. And as to the confeſſions of her Secretaries, *&c.* ſhe declared they were entirely falſe: and complained of being denied the right of ſeeing her accuſers face to face. Yet, though ſhe would never be brought to confeſs any knowledge of the intention to take away *Eliſabeth*'s life, ſhe did, at laſt, drop certain conceſſions, which plainly convicted her of plotting with the papiſts in *England*, and that ſhe had tried all things abroad to procure her own liberty. Then the Lord Treaſurer put her in mind, That *Morgan*, her vaſſal, ſent *Parry* into *England* to kill the Queen: and that ſhe ſtill allowed him a penſion: which was inſinuating, That ſhe was concerned in *Parry*'s plot, and had harboured intentions of taking away *Eliſabeth*'s life. To which ſhe replied, *Ah! you are my adverſary. Yes*, ſaid he, *I am adverſary to all Queen* Eliſabeth's *enemies.*

The Queen, after this, made a long ſpeech in her own juſtification: in which ſhe inveighed againſt thoſe that kept her priſoner for twelve years; and againſt the authority of the court where ſhe is tried: denied every allegation brought againſt her for accompliſhing *Eliſabeth*'s death: accuſed *Walſingham* of forging her letter to *Babington*: rejects the evidence of *Babington*, *&c.* as inſufficient, and extorted by torture; and of her Secretaries, as guilty of perjury, ſhould they diſcloſe her ſecrets, ſhould their teſtimony be true: and of the moſt monſtrous ingratitude for impeaching her innocence with ſuch horrid crimes: charged the lawyers with great irregularities, and with diſtorting juſtice, in order to take away her life: defended her attempts and ſollicitations for regaining her liberty; and declared that ſhe neither ought nor would, thenceforward, refuſe the aid of other Kings: and then concluded with an appeal unto God for the juſtice of her cauſe. Then the Commiſſioners prorogued their court till the 25th of *October*, to meet in the *Star-chamber*, at *Weſtminſter*. At which time and place all the Commiſſioners met, except the Earls of *Shrewſbury* and *Warwick*, being ſick; and, tho' ſeveral of them were *popiſh Lords* (as *Thuanus* informs us) they found *Mary* Queen of *Scots* guilty of the impeachment, above recited, and ratified her ſentence of death, under their hands and ſeals.

Thus, as *Du Maurier* writes, 'Q. '*Mary* was the cauſe of her own ruin 'by her reſtleſs temper, and her re-'peated deſigns againſt Queen *Eliſa-'beth*'s life.'

This ſentence was approved of by the Parliament, on the 29th of the ſame month, as juſt, true, and honourable, after long deliberation upon the ſpecial evidences laid before them; who petitioned the Queen, beſeeching her to order it to be put in execution. But tho' this petition ſet forth the danger to which *Eliſabeth* and the Realm were expoſed, ſo long as the Queen of *Scots* ſhould be permitted to live, *Eliſabeth* was very unwilling to proceed in any manner as to make *Mary*'s death her own act; ſhe, after thanking them for the care they expreſſed towards herſelf and the nation, told them in what a ſtrait ſhe was, in this matter; and how much ſhe was troubled, that the life of the Queen of *Scots* ſhould be incompatible with her own, and the good of the kingdom; and then concludes: 'I 'pray and conjure you to content 'yourſelves with an anſwer, without 'an anſwer: I approve your judgment, 'and comprehend the reaſons: But I 'pray you excuſe the careful and the 'doubtful thought, which doth tor-'ment me; and take in good part 'the gracious affection which I bear 'you; and this anſwer, if it be of 'that worth, that you eſteem it for an 'anſwer. If I ſay I will not do what 'you demand, peradventure I ſhall

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'ſay more than I think: If I ſay I 'will grant it, then I precipitate my-'ſelf into that ruin you are willing to 'preſerve me from.'

Immediately after this anſwer, the Parliament was prorogued; and a few days after the prorogation, Lord *Buckburſt* and *Beal*, Clerks of the Council, were ſent to notify to the Queen of *Scots*, that her Judges had condemned her to die; that the Parliament had confirmed their ſentence, and addreſſed the Queen for a ſpeedy execution thereof; believeing that the religion in *England* could not ſubſiſt, ſhould ſhe remain alive. She received this meſſage with great firmneſs of mind; and even triumphed that religion was the cauſe of her death; and then, with ſome emotion, ſaid, 'It 'is no wonder if the *Engliſh*, who have 'often put their own Sovereigns to 'death, ſhould treat, in the ſame man-'ner, a Princeſs ſprung from the blood 'of their Kings.'

The Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Kent*, *Derby*, *Cumberland*, &c. were commiſſioned to ſee her put to death, in *Fortheringay* Caſtle, on the 8th of *February*, 1587; where a ſcaffold was erected, at the upper end of the hall, furniſhed with a chair, a cuſhion, and a block. To which, being conducted by two Earls, and the Sheriff of the county; and attended by *Melvin*, who held up her train; *Burgoin*, her Phyſician, the Apothecary, Surgeon, two women, and ſome other ſervants. She walked with great majeſty, and being ſeated in the chair covered with black, and ſilence commanded, *Beale* read the commiſſion. After that, ſhe prayed in her own form with her ſervants, with a crucifix in her hand, and invoked the Saints to intercede for her: ſhe publickly forgave her enemies, and her executioner, who begged her pardon: ſhe kiſſed her women, and ſigned them with the croſs, as they made the mournful hall eccho with their ſhrieks and cries, while they helped her to undreſs; and with a chearful countenance, deſired them, and her other friends, to ceaſe lamenting, foraſmuch as now all her ſorrows were at an end. Then veiling her face with a linen cloth, ſhe laid down on the block, ſtretched out her body, and, after ſhe had frequently repeated *In manus tuas, Domine, commendo ſpiritum meum*, i. e. *Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my ſpirit*, her head was cut off, at two blows. At which Dr. *Fleetwood*, ſome read it Dr. *Fletcher*, Dean of *Peterborough*, who was ordered to attend on the occaſion, cried out, *So let the enemies of Queen* Eliſabeth *periſh*; to which the Earl of *Kent* ſaid *Amen*. How Queen *Eliſabeth* managed to clear herſelf of the *odium* of cauſing this Queen, her couſin, to be put to death, will be remarked hereafter.

(To be continued.)

A Letter *from* Paris, *relating to the preſent Conteſt between the* King *and the* Clergy.

THE *proteſt* of the Biſhops in the aſſembly of the *Clergy*, againſt the exorbitant demands of this crown; and the *Letter de Cachet*, by which they are ſeparated, and ſent each one to his reſpective dioceſe; have cauſed great ſpeculation in a realm, whoſe King is dignified with the title of *moſt Chriſtian*. The Court certainly expected an implicit obedience to her demands, and doubted not of the ſucceſs, which hitherto has been produced by her threats. But things have taken a new turn; and only the moſt *obſequious Clergy*, beyond all ſuſpicion, have the reſolution to maintain ſome appearance of that ancient liberty, which formerly limited the ambition of their Sovereigns, till it has, of late years, been baſely betrayed and given up by the puſillanimity of our Parliaments. In the mean time the Miniſtry is greatly embarraſſed. To drop an affair ſo lucrative, which would turn out of ſo great advantage to the finances, could it be effected; and ſet ſuch a bad

bad example of disobedience and contempt of the royal mandate, if passed over in silence, is quite contrary to the political maxims on this side of the water: and yet, it is not wisdom to proceed to extremities, and to break abruptly and entirely with so powerful and necessary a body, as the *Clergy* is under a despotic government. Therefore new engines are employed, and the Statesmen seem to be sure, either by promises of preferment, translations, or other advantages to the Ecclesiasticks, or to their families; or by stigmatising them with ingratitude, and threatening them with the last extremities the law can inflict on those that persist in contempt of *arbitrary power*; to gain over to their will those members now separated, whose resolution they could not shake, so long as they continued in a body.

But it is the opinion of some, that this won't prove so easy a task, as apprehended; the *Church* having taken the alarm, that the *Crown*, by so narrowly searching into her *neat* revenues, has formed a design, something like that in *England*, by *Henry* VIII, to seize on them, whenever the exigencies of the state may require it, or other circumstances may concur to bring about their dissolution. And I am the more confirmed in this opinion by the *abstract* of a letter from one of the Bishops in *Upper Languedoc*, who has been applied to, I suppose, with some of the *Cardinal*'s vehement rhetoric, and concludes in this manner:

'A Bishop, who discharges his duty, 'who loves residence, and who is void of 'Court-ambition, dreads none of those 'things you mention. If I consider you, 'as a Cardinal, I owe you nothing; as 'a Bishop; I am your senior, and, as a '*Christian*, I am accountable to none 'but God. It is his Tribunal alone 'I daily endeavour to render propitious; you and I must soon appear before it. Let us beware, we may not 'find so much favour there, as here 'before men. I serve God and 'the King: I fear you prefer the 'will if your Sovereign on earth to 'your heavenly interest. I never will '*Adieu*.'

Another undaunted Prelate, who seems to have been pressed hard to a compliance by some favourite relation at Court, upon a supposition, That the Clergy's obstinacy tends to the ruin of the state, retorts upon him, by observing, 'That, if the state is in real danger, 'its ruin does certainly begin at Court, 'whose insatiable avarice, injustice, 'rapine, ill treatment of Allies and 'conquered nations, are the seeds from 'whence all their necessities spring. 'For, has it not been often found, 'that the moment any one grows passionately fond of magnificence, grand 'equipage, fine furniture, plenty and 'elegance in eating and drinking; it is 'a natural consequence, that he will 'set no bounds to his love of money, 'without which he can't procure the 'objects of his desires?—This was the 'ruin of the *Lacedemonians*, and of the '*Romans*, in a more eminent manner; 'who, according to the best Historians, 'were ruined by their avarice, which 'prompted the Rulers to rob the people; and their avarice arose from riches and luxury. A nation, *dear* '*Cousin!* prompted by these vices, 'may be compared to a woman past 'child-bearing, and has ceased to 'bring forth *great Men*: and, if it still 'subsists for some time longer, it shall 'be only in consequence, and by means 'of its ancient grandeur, which continue to support the commonweal, notwithstanding the weakness and vices 'of its Governors. What noble sentiments, what magnanimity in the two '*Scipio's*, in *Fabius*, and in *Paulus Æmilius?* Did these ancient *Romans* set 'any value upon money? When *Pyrrhus* endeavoured to corrupt the Senate by presents, was there one single person in the city tempted to receive them? The case was much altered in the time of *Jugurtha*, who 'found means to gain the votes of almost all the Senators by the influence 'of his bribes; for then there reigned 'amongst them so much pomp, luxury, 'and magnificence, in conjunction with

'a mean and ſordid avarice (yet not 'ſo mean as to thirſt after the revenues 'of the prieſthood) that when he was 'forced to leave *Rome*, turning his 'eyes back upon it from time to time, 'he called it a city ready to be ſold to 'the higheſt bidder, and only wanted a 'purchaſer.

'So long as a noble diſintereſted-'neſs laſted, they, who had the com-'mand of the troops, and the govern-'ment of the provinces, inſtead of 'ſeeking to enrich themſelves with the 'ſpoils of their Allies or conquered 'people, looked upon themſelves as 'their fathers and guardians. And it 'was the principle of our forefathers 'to conquer leſs by force of arms than 'benefits; and to prefer the gaining of '*friends* before the making of *ſlaves*. It 'would redound much more to our cre-'dit to become protectors, rather than 'maſters of the world: and to per-'form our oaths and treaties of peace 'with inviolable juſtice and fidelity, 'rather than by *any means* to raiſe mo-'ney to ſupport an unſatiable ambiti-'on after univerſal monarchy.

'How is it you lay ſuch a heavy 'charge againſt the Clergy, when they 'are the very laſt that complain? And 'even *now*, nothing but the melancho-'ly preſage of a ſinking ſtate, under 'the weight of its *avaricious* managers, 'could make us reſiſt this laſt ſhock. 'Have not all the provinces groaned? 'Don't all kingdoms loudly complain 'of the violences and incroachments 'of our Miniſtry? In the large extent 'of the countries we poſſeſs on this 'ſide; and beyond the ocean, there is no 'place ſo remote, whither the avarice 'of our Admirals, Generals, Gover-'nors, and inferior Magiſtrates, have 'not penetrated and made us odious. 'Therefore, *dear Couſin!* inform thoſe 'who employed you, and furniſhed 'you with ſo fallacious an argument 'to me, That, if they will lend a hand 'effectually to root out all the above-'mentioned vices, they will find the ac-'cuſtomary reſources abundantly ſuf-'cient to ſupport the dignity, and to de-'fend the rights of the Crown, and to 'protect its Allies againſt all their ene-'mies, without *theſe oppreſſive meaſures*, 'which border upon *ſacrilege*. I will al-'ways abide by our bleſſed Saviour's 'command, to *render unto* Cæſar *the* '*things that be* Cæſar's; *and unto God* '*the things that be God's*.'

The Art *of* Sheering, Working, *and* Preſſing WOOLLEN CLOTH,

With a Copper-plate *repreſenting each of thoſe* Trades *at* Work.

Pannarius *having obliged us with the remaining Part of the* Woollen Manufacture, *which has been ſo well approved of by our Readers, we return him our Thanks, and ſhall now reſume that uſeful and moſt profitable Art, at the* Branch *where we were obliged, for Want of* Opportunity, *to break off in his laſt Letter.* See Vol. V. page 180.

WHEN a *ſtuff* or *cloth* is intended to be thickened, and to be made more or leſs nappy, it is carried to the *fulling-mill* to thicken its warp, by ſtrongly preſſing the hairs of the woof, which are always found in ſome degree after weaving, be the wool never ſo fine; and being faſtened within the body of the ſtuff, ſtand with their ſharp ends outwards.—It is the *Fuller*, who, properly ſpeaking, gives the *cloths* their real ſubſtance: his art being to add the advantage of felting to the regularity of weaving, and to cleanſe the ſtuff perfectly. None but *cloths* require the firſt operation; all *cloths* and *ſtuffs* require the latter. The firſt is performed by a *mill*, in which the cloths are beaten with hammers, while the water runs continually over them, till they are reduced to their proper breadth, and thoroughly cleanſed from all impurities. The ſecond is no more than a dry beating, after the ſtuff has been judiciouſly ſmeared with *Fullers-earth*, which is an abſorbent matter, proper to extract all the unctuous juices: and, as occa-

ſion

ſion ſerves, they waſh the moſt tenacious particles away with clean water. By repeating this ſeveral times, the moſt dirty cloths and ſtuffs are cleanſed from the earth, oil, impurities of dying, *&c.*

Beſides the variety which proceeds from the choice, the mixture, the preparation and working of the materials, as I have already ſhewn (ſee page 85, and 180, Vol. V.) the manufacture may be further diverſified by finiſhing or not finiſhing it in this or that manner, after the goods are really made. For, they change their names according to the manner, in which they paſs thro' the hands of the fuller, and are ornamented or dreſſed.

Firſt it is *knotted*, or rather cleared from all its knots, little ſtraws, and extuberances, by the help of *ſheers* and birchen whiſks; for if the leaſt hard body ſhould be left upon a *cloth* or piece of *ſtuff*, it would, in great likelihood, make a hole, while in the Fuller's ſtock or pot; from whoſe hand it returns again to the Knotter, who carefully turns it over a ſecond time, and with great exactneſs, picks out all earthy and other ſubſtances that remain, or had been overlooked, and might alter the colour, or otherwiſe damage the goods.

After this ſecond examination, the cloth or ſtuff is ſent again to the fulling-houſe, where it is perfectly cleanſed with hot water and ſoap. When the water runs out of the ſtock as clear as it went in, then they leave off watering it to beat it dry.—If the ſtuff or cloth has been felted or milled, they take care to unfold it every two hours, and pull it by its edges, as well to get out the creaſes contracted in the mill, as to prevent its too great ſhrinking; and after that, waſh it once more in the fair water.

The next operation is that of *carding*, *thiſtling* or *teazling* the goods. A *Teazle*, by ſome called a *Thiſtle*, is a kind of wire bruſh, not unlike the head of a thiſtle, with an iron handle; every point of which terminates in a very ſharp hook.—In this work they moiſten the ſtuff well with pure water, ſpread it out, or hang it on a pole, and then raiſe the hair with this inſtrument; and fetch out the hair by rubbing it ſeveral ways from bottom to top; then from top to bottom, both with and againſt the hair: firſt with a dead thiſtle, or one that has been uſed before, and afterwards with a live thiſtle, or one that is entirely new; firſt with gentle ſtrokes, and then briſker; always taking care not to make the ſtuff ſwag, and to give it a nap, without weakening the ſubſtance, by adorning the outſide.

This work renders the ſtuff warmer, and more beautiful: but then it muſt undergo the *Sheerer*'s ſciſſars; who corrects the inequality of the hairs raiſed by the teazle, and returns it to the *Carder*. He cards it again very carefully, and remits it, for a ſecond inſpection, to the *Sheerer*: who now gives it at firſt a rough ſheering, and then finiſhes it both inſide and outſide in the exacteſt manner, according to his art.

As the cloth cannot be ſuppoſed to paſs through ſo many, and ſome of them dangerous, operations, without being ſubject to ſeveral accidents from the teazle, *&c.* it is, when perfectly dry, ſent to the *Fine-drawer* to mend the holes, and to ſtrengthen the weak parts, ſo as the moſt curious eye cannot diſcover them: and then committed to the *Tenter*, which is a long frame of wood with rows of hooks quite round it, and of a width and length of the longeſt and wideſt piece of cloth. This frame ſtands upright, and is ſo contrived, that the parts of it are moveable, and can be pulled backwards and forwards at pleaſure. The uſe of this is to get out all the creaſes which the ſtuff has contracted in the fulling-trough, to keep it on the ſquare, and to bring it, without violence, to its proper ſize: and finally, to put it in a condition, either to be better bruſhed and more gloſſy, or to be folded in ſquare folds, amongſt honeſt dealers. Whereas a too violent ſtretching upon the tenter undoes all the ful-

ling-work, and looſes and weakens the cloth; leaving it ſwaggy, limber, and without ſubſtance: So that the Legiſlature has been obliged to interpoſe their authority, and declare every piece of ſtuff forfeited, which has been lengthened on the tenter, more than half an ell in twenty; or ſtretched above a nail in width more than it was before. This fraud is detected by wetting a piece of cloth, when taken off the tenters, which will bring it immediately to its natural ſize.

When the cloth has continued its proper time on the tenter, it is then bruſhed again, and always in the ſame direction, that the nap may lie all the ſame way. And the gloſs and uniform inclination of the nap is accompliſhed principally by the means of a tool, called a *Jack*, made of a deal board. This *Jack* is laid over with maſtic, roſin, powder of free-ſtone, and ſifted filings, on the ſide that touches the ſtuff; which compoſition attracts and clears the ſtuff or cloth off every little ſtraw, hair, and parings of the ſheers, that happen to remain unobſerved after the former proceſs.

But to finiſh its luſtre, the cloth muſt now be ſent to the hot-preſſer, deſcribed at *fig.* C on the copper-plate. He folds the cloth or ſtuff in ſquare folds; and ſometimes ſprinkles each fold with gum-water: and always interleaves each fold with paſte-board, or very thick cartridge-paper; covering the laſt fold with a ſquare board, to ſecure the goods from the preſs, under which they lie for ſome time, till the heat has gradually exhauſted all the ſuperfluous moiſture, and all the hairs which point upwards are deprived of their ſpringineſs: otherwiſe the firſt drop of rain which ſhould fall upon the ſtuff, would, when it was dried away, reſtore to the hairs, it wetted, ſome kind of elaſticity, and make that ſeem a ſtain, which is really nothing but a reflection of light different from that of the hairs which are round about it, and have not been wetted. And to prevent this miſchief, they endeavour to make the preſs touch everywhere alike: they repeat the interleaving, and ſometimes in fine cloths, ſupply the firſt leaves with others finer and ſleeker; and, at ſome diſtance from each other, they add plates of wood or braſs made very hot.

This work uſed formerly to be performed by rolling the ſtuffs and cloths round the cylinders of a calender, and making them paſs, by the help of a turning beam, between an immoveable table of marble or hard wood, and another table very well poliſhed, or covered with a large ſheet of copper, backwards and forwards on the rollers, with a weight of 18 or 20,000 pounds weight.

Nor would I have it imagined that all this pains and charge, to give the woollen manufactures a gloſs, are intended only with a view to give them an uſeleſs luſtre, or to impoſe on the chapman by a brilliancy, which will ſoon fly off: but to give them a permanent beauty, and to add to them a real value: for experience teacheth that a cloth, which has not gone thro' theſe operations, never wears ſo well, nor gives ſo much ſatisfaction to the purchaſer; it has the appearance of a very hair-cloth, without any equality in its grain, or exactneſs in its colour. The unequal tenſion of the two threads, which mutually croſs each other, and the accidental diverſity of ſtiffneſs and ſuppleneſs, which may happen to every part of the ſtuff, and even to each little fibril, neceſſarily diſpoſe the whole piece to crack and pucker up: and this would be unavoidable, eſpecially in ſlight ſtuffs, without the ingenious precautions of the dreſſers and preſſers.

The ſtuffs and ſerges, whether thoſe which, being very ſleek, do not go to the fulling-mill; or thoſe, which have been only beaten with water: or, laſtly, ſuch as have been beaten dry, as well as wet, in order for napping, ſhould all be rinſed and expoſed to the air.—They are taken off the poles to give them the laſt finiſhing; the principal deſign of which is, as obſerved before, to deſtroy entirely any remaining ſpringineſs or ſtarting, which may interrupt

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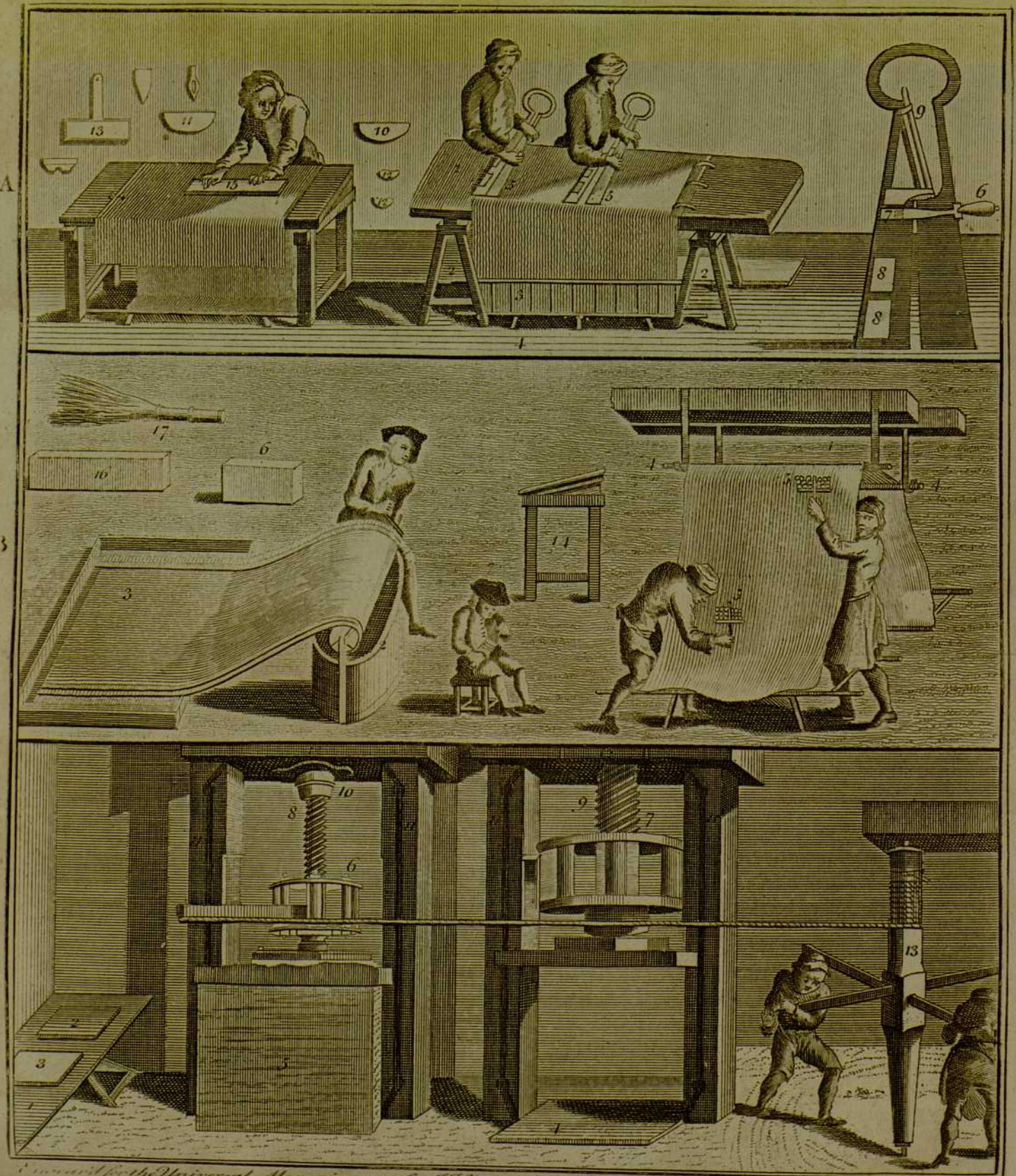
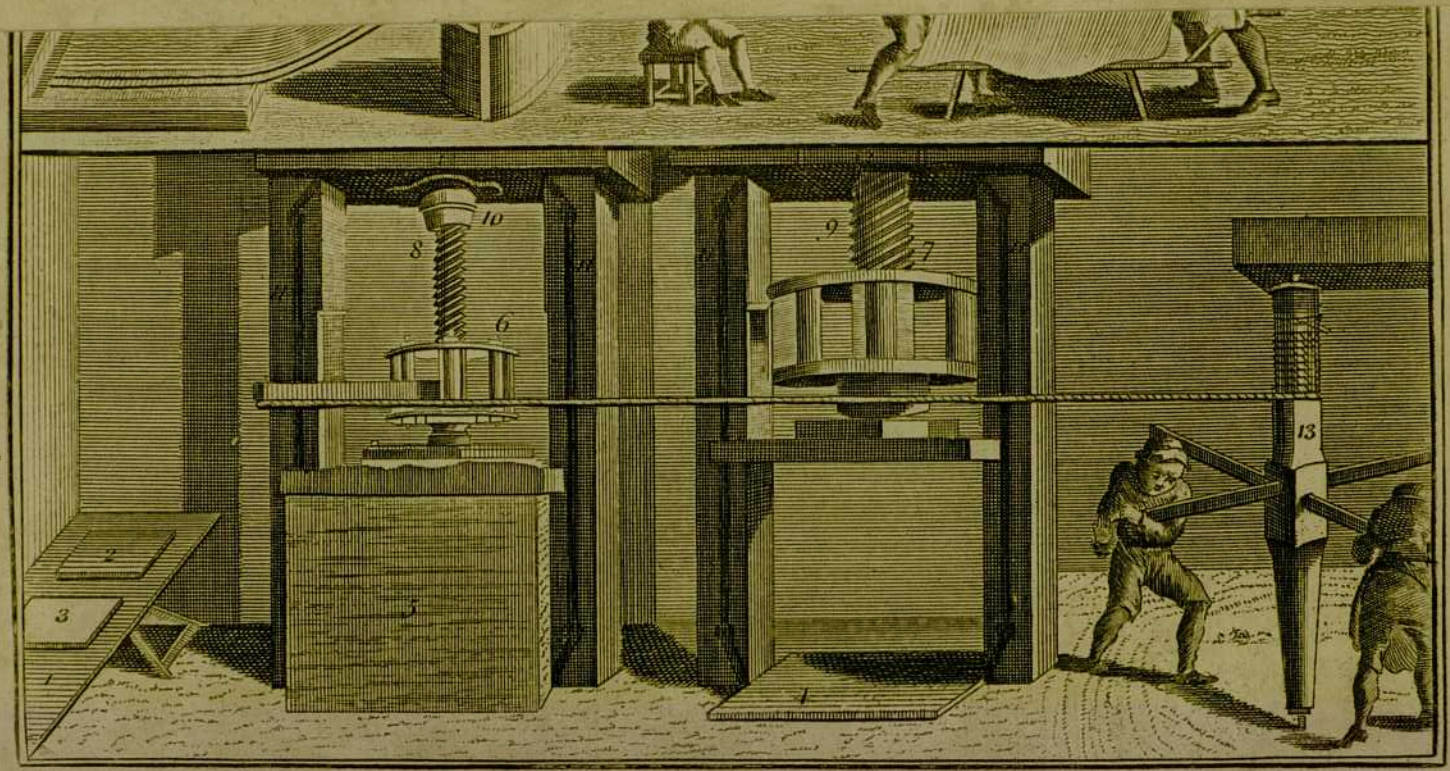
The Third Plate of the Woollen Manufacture Exhibiting the Art of Shearing, Working & Pressing or Glazing Cloths, &c.



Engraved for the Universal Magazine 1750. for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London.



Engraved for the Universal Magazine 1750. for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard London.

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interrupt the equality of the texture; to incline all the hairs on one ſide of the piece in the ſame direction, that a right ſide may be formed; and to produce a kind of harmony through the whole piece, by rectifying all diſorderly tenſion of the fibres within the ſtuff, and by the uniformity of its reflections of the light from without.—This is performed in very thin ſtuffs by ſtretching them in a proper manner, each ſeparately on a little roll, and laying all the rolls together in a large ſquare copper kettle, on a board full of holes, which is raiſed to ſome diſtance from the bottom of the kettle under this board; in the kettle, is a quantity of water, which being heated, and the kettle cloſe covered, the ſteam that riſes is neceſſarily reflected by the cover, and returned back from all ſides upon the ſtuffs, and getting into them by little and little, it ſupples all the hairs that have too much ſtiffneſs and elaſticity. The preſs will do the reſt.

But all fulled ſtuffs are ſprinkled over the wrong ſide, firſt with gum-water, and, after extenſion on a large roller, to get out all the creaſes and inequalities, they are rolled off ſlowly upon a bar of poliſhed iron, which ſupports the piece in that ſtate over a large chafing-diſh, capable, by its heat, to put the leaſt fibre in motion; and from thence it is carried upon another roller, which draws it even by the help of a wheel or engine for that purpoſe. And thus the ſtuff is returned from one to another, at the diſcretion of the workmen: and this is called dreſſing or calendering.

The Copper-plate *explained.*

A. In this diviſion you ſee the *Sheermen* at work, and their tools.

1. Is a table covered with a cuſhion, called the *Sheerboard.*

2. Are the ſupporters or legs of the table.

3. Is a *falſe floor* to lay the cloths on.

4. Is the *foot-ſtep.*

5. The *ſheers* in uſe.

6. The *bob* of the ſheers to bring the edges together.

7. The *ſupport* of the bob, with its ſcrew.

8. Lead-plates, as *weights* to ſecure the blade.

9. A piece of wood faſtened to the fixed blade, held in the workman's hand, while his left hand makes the ſheers play by the help of the bob.

10. A *reviſe* with teeth to raiſe the nap.

11. A *reviſe* without teeth to bruſh off the cuttings.

12. *Hooks* or *havots* to fix the cloth on the cuſhion; near which are ſmall burling-irons in different views, which are uſed in taking off knots and roughneſs.

13. The *card.*

14. The *cottening-board*, to work the pile of the cloth all on one ſide. *Note*, B 14 is the ſame uncovered.

15. Is the *cottening* or *firing-board* ſpread with *maſtic* to lay the pile, and to take off all the looſe ſtraws, dirt, *&c. Note*, B 16 is a *bruſh:* and B 17 is a *whiſk.*

B. In this diviſion you ſee the *cloth-worker*'s buſineſs, and their *tools.*

1. Is the *perch.*

2. The *tub* for wetting the ſtuff to be cleanſed.

3. The *back* in which the wet cloth is laid.

4. *Poles* with four hooks, which ſupport them.

5. *Teazles* or *thiſtles* to raiſe the wool.

6. The *bruſh* to clear the teazles.

7. A workman clearing the *card.*

C. In this diviſion you have the repreſentation of the *preſs*, and the *preſſers* at work.

1. Is the *table.*

2. The *ſquare board* to cover the laſt folds of the cloth.

3. A leaf of *paſte-board* to ſeparate one fold from another.

4. The *bed* to lay the folded ſtuff on.

5. The *ſtuff* in the preſs.

6. An *iron lantern.*

7. A *wooden lantern.*

8. An

8. An *iron screw.*
9. A *wooden screw.*
10. A *female* screw, or *box* to receive the *male* screw.
11. The *cheeks* of the press.
12. The *nut* in which the box is fixed.
13. The *winlass.*
14. The *bar* to close the press.

To the Proprietors of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

The following Examples may serve to convince us how little a liberal *and* virtuous *Education is able to guard unexperienced Youth, in their Pride, from extreme Danger and Misery, in a corrupt Age, when and where* Prodigality *and a* loose Way *of Living are become the most sure Means to introduce a Man into a genteel Acquaintance; and the Allurements to Vice are continually increasing, as it were, by general Consent.—Yet we likewise learn from them, That a* religious *Education will never suffer a Person to be totally reprobate; it will check him in the midst of his most secret Villainies; and when Justice overtakes him, and he is forsaken by all the World, it will teach him to repent with a* godly Sorrow. *Therefore, your giving them a Place in your Magazine, I hope, may be acceptable to your Readers.*

An Account of James Maclaine, who was executed at Tyburn on the third of *October*, 1750.

James Maclaine was about five feet ten inches high, of a sandy complexion, well limbed, a broad open countenance, pitted with the small-pox, and square-shouldered. His behaviour on the high-way procured him the name of the *Gentleman Highwayman:* and when he appeared in a private social character, he very much affected the fine Gentleman, both in dress and equipage: though to a man acquainted with good breeding, and capable of distinguishing between that and an impudent affectation, there was very little in his address or behaviour to countenance such a presumption: and, therefore, he was frequently detected and avoided by the truly genteel.

His father was a younger son of a very honourable family in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; and being bred to the Ministry in the *Kirk*, was transplanted to *Monaghan* in the north of *Ireland*, where he ministred unto a protestant dissenting congregation; married into a reputable family in those parts; gained much esteem for his singular probity, piety, and humanity, and had two sons; one of whom he bred up also to the Ministry, and is now Preacher to a Protestant congregation at the *Hague:* the other is the unhappy sufferer before us.

James was designed for some mercantile employment, as soon as he should be found capable of being put into a compting-house; and was educated accordingly: but the careful father being prevented by death, in the execution of this intention, a share of the effects he left behind him, very unhappily fell into this youth's own hands, before he was *eighteen*, and was squandered away before he was *twenty*, without once reflecting upon a future settlement in a way of living. By this extravagance he incurred the displeasure of, and was so hated by his relations in *Ireland*, that they refused him any subsistance, shelter, and even their advice.

In this desertion of his relations, and want of necessaries, *James* hired himself, in the quality of a footman, to one Mr. *Howard*, then embarking for *England*; and, tho' he soon quarrelled with his master, and attempted frequently to persuade his friends to take him out of this disagreeable way of

of life, he never could get higher, till his mistress, a Lady at *Putney*, procured him a subscription of 50 *l.* as it was pretended, to equip him out for the *West-Indies*.

With this money *James* clothed and equipped himself in a very gay manner, and applied himself so effectually to the affections of Mr. *Maclogen*'s daughter, at the *Golden-fleece* in *Oxford-road*, a considerable dealer in horses, that he gained her in marriage, and a handsome fortune. Being made easy with his wife's fortune, he took a house in *Welbeck-street* near *Cavendish-square*, and kept a *Grocer* and a *Chandler*'s shop for about three years; in which time he had two daughters born: one is yet alive. But, being too much addicted to gaiety, and his wife dying, he left off trade; turned his children upon his mother-in-law; and, with near three hundred pounds, still in hand, he pursued all sorts of pleasures in the most extravagant *taste*, especially at public entertainments: took an elegant apartment in *Dean-street*, *Soho*; frequented coffee-houses, with cloaths half-trimmed: and was often seen abroad in a chaise and pair, and on horse-back: which alarmed the neighbourhood, who knew his finances to be much deficient for so great profuseness; and they watched his motions so narrowly, that he thought it convenient to move his lodgings to *Down-street*, near *Hyde-park corner*. Where imagining himself to be entirely concealed, he enriched his dress, flashed away, and assumed the stile of an *Irish* Gentleman of 700 *l. per ann.* And by that means, and a good assurance, mixed with the gay part of life, at all public diversions, and contracted acquaintance with some women of family and reputation. And happy had it been for him, could he have satisfied himself in the pursuit of a fortune, which he was very near carrying off, by consent, under this appearance of a Gentleman: but his vicious inclinations led him at the same time into great scenes of debauchery, where he himself became the tool of some of the finest kept women of the town. So that he very soon came to the bottom of his slender fortune, and became an easy prey to the advice of his intimate acquaintance, and future accomplice, *Plunket*; who taking the advantage of *Maclaine*'s desperate circumstances, which now, at the prospect of his exhausted substance, threw him into a great dejection of countenance; and being himself equally necessitous, persuaded him to venture his neck to supply his purse, by robbing on the highway, and promised to accompany him in that way of life.

The first conception of the consequences, should he be taken in such a course of life, shocked *Maclaine*; but his pride, indolence, and present necessity, prompted him forward, and forced him to yield to the temptation: from that time (about 8 months after his wife's death) he entered into that vile association with *Plunket*, who agreed to run all risques together, and present or absent at any enterprise, to share all profits. The fatal contract thus made, they consulted in what manner they might carry on their wicked intentions with the greater safety to their persons. And in order to prevent a discovery, they kept horses at *Hyde-park-corner*, which they frequently took out, under pretence of taking the air in *Hyde-park*, till an expedition was designed; and they put them up at another place at other times, as if on a journey, to prevent suspicion.—As to their persons, *Plunket* chose to live quite retired; and till he found himself suspected by his host, lodged at a *Shoemaker*'s in *Round-court*, in the *Strand*, and afterwards in *Bab-mase-mewse* in *Jermyn-street*, St. *James*'s, *incog.* But *Maclaine*, as a gay life was his inclination, took a first floor at a tradesman's house in St. *James*'s-*street*; where he appeared in a very grand manner, dressed, in the morning, in his crimson-damask banjan, a silk-shag waistcoat trimmed with lace, black velvet breeches, white silk stockings, and yellow

yellow *Morocco* ſlippers; and, in the day, with ſome of the fineſt ſuits of velvet and cloth richly trimmed; by which, as obſerved before, he gained too eaſy acceſs to perſons of fortune; but had the inconſiderate mortification to find himſelf always ſlighted by people of ſenſe and diſcernment; whoſe education enables them to diſcover, in the moſt dazzling dreſs, aſſurance and inſolence from good-breeding.

Yet, though this diſguiſe, in a great meaſure, concealed his roguery, procured him ſome friends, and gained him admittance into many parties of pleaſure, his mind was diſtracted; his conſcience continually upbraided him; and that ſober and good education, inſtilled by his father, would frequently condemn him. He confeſſed to Dr. *Allen*, that from the time he had taken to the *Highway*, he had never enjoyed a calm and eaſy moment: That, when he was among the Ladies and Gentlemen, they could obſerve his uneaſineſs, and did often aſk him, Why he ſeemed ſo dull? And his friends uſed to tell him, that they were afraid his affairs were under ſome embaraſſment. That though he could boaſt of as much natural courage as any man; yet in every ſcheme of villainy his *conſcience* made him a *coward*, and made him put his aſſociate *Plunket* always on the moſt hazardous poſt.

And when that ſame *Divine* aſked him, If it was true, that he had ſquandered away, at a *Maſquerade* and with *gaming*, the ſum which his friends had ſupplied him with to try his fortune in an honeſt way at *Jamaica*? He explicitly confeſſed the truth of that accuſation; and added, That was the beginning of his ſorrows: that he went to three Maſquerades: and that he gamed with hopes of bettering his fortune: but that he had never been guilty of murder; though he had committed many robberies in company with *Plunket*, his only accomplice.

The firſt robbery committed by theſe two in partnerſhip was, according to the beſt information, on *Houſlow-Heath*; where they took ſixty pounds and upwards from a Grazier returning from *Smithfield* market. In which enterprize, he did no more than look on, without ſpeaking a word, or drawing his piſtol; and, as he confeſſed, was inwardly in greater agony than the man that was robbed. Their next attempt was in the North-road on a coach from St. *Alban*'s, which he was by agreement to ſtop. But, though he rode frequently up with intention to give the word, his heart failed him, and, at laſt, *Plunket*, fearing they ſhould loſe the booty, did it himſelf; and it was with ſome faultering, that *Maclaine* demanded their money, after the coach was ſtopped. For which *Plunket* rallied him ſeverely afterwards with an imputation of cowardice; which, with the means of ſupplying his deſire of money, coming in ſo plentifully, with ſeeming ſecurity, ſpirited him up ſo much, that he *alone* was reſolute enough to rob a Gentleman on horſeback of his watch and money in *Hyde-park*; and confeſſed himſelf to be the acting man in the robbery of the Hon. *Horatio Walpole*: in which attempt his piſtol went off accidentally.

In this manner he, for a conſiderable time, ſupplied all the extravagancies of his vicious inclinations; and renewed his talent of fortune-hunting, with ſo much art, that he had worked himſelf into the affections of a Gentlewoman of fortune, and had certainly gained her perſon in marriage, had not a Gentleman providentially ſaved her from that ruin by a timely information of her ſuitors real character.

Theſe repulſes, which he often met with, obliged him frequently to leave his lodgings: but this diſappointment chagrined him ſo much, that he had the confidence to ſend the good Gentleman above-mentioned a challenge: and, upon his refuſal to accept of it from one that was no Gentleman, he had the impudence to ſhake his whip over his head, and to tax him with cowardice, as he met him accidentally in St. *James's Park*.

At laſt juſtice overtook him in a manner he leaſt expected. He and his accomplice

plice *Plunket*, about two a-clock in the morning, of the 26th of *June* laſt, waited with *Venetian* maſks on, at the place the horſes uſually ſtale, near *Turnham-green*, ſtopt the *Saliſbury* flying-ſtage-coach; in which were five men and a woman. *Plunket* obliged all the men to come out one by one; and, being aſſured by the firſt of them, that they would make no reſiſtance, he, at his requeſt, uncocked, and put his piſtol into his pocket; rifled the Gentlemen; and ſo proceeded with them all, one after another; and then placing them all in a row, he took what the Lady in the coach pleaſed to give him, without putting her into more fear. Then demanding the clokebags out of the boot of the coach, the coachman firſt handed out Mr. *Higden*'s, and then one belonging to a *Romiſh* Prieſt, who was alſo a paſſenger, and expoſtulated with *Plunket* on the ungenteel treatment of taking a man's apparel from him, telling him, that he would not leave him a ſhirt to ſhift him. To whom *Plunket* replied, that he was very glad to hear there was ſuch a good ſupply of body-linnen, of which they were in great want: that it was neceſſity which forced them upon ſuch hazardous enterprizes; that they did not rob through wantonneſs, as the great ones did, who ſcrupled not to rob them of millions, for the ſupport of luxury and corruption: but that they were driven to it for their immediate ſubſiſtance. So without more ceremony, *Maclaine* took one, and *Plunket* the other clokebag before them, and rode off with them without further moleſtation, to depoſit them conveniently till they went in queſt of Lord *Eglington*, who they were informed was to croſs *Hounſlow-Heath* that morning with a conſiderable ſum of money in a poſt-chaiſe. They came up with his Lordſhip pretty early, but obſerved him to be armed with a blunderbuſs in the chaiſe; therefore it was reſolved, that one of them ſhould ride up and ſcreen himſelf before the *poſtilion*, as he ſtopt the chaiſe, ſo that his Lordſhip could not diſcharge the blunderbuſs at him without killing his ſervant; and at the ſame inſtant the other ſhould take the advantage of the ſervants being *half a mile behind*, and come cloſe up behind his Lordſhip, and ſwear, if he did not throw the blunderbuſs out of the chaiſe, he would blow his brains out through his face. By which contrivance his Lordſhip was conſtrained to comply, and ſuffer himſelf to be robbed; and they carried off a conſiderable booty in money, and his portmanteau alſo. But this proved to be the laſt.

For, having divided this morning's ſpoil at *Maclain*'s lodgings, *James* was ſo infatuated, that, though the cloaths were advertiſed and deſcribed in the public papers, he in perſon offered the lace ſtripped off Mr. *Higden*'s waiſtcoat to the laceman, of whom it had been lately bought; and he having heard of the robbery, and immediately recollecting the pattern, acquainted Mr. *Higden* with his ſuſpicion; and promiſed if the party came a ſecond time he would buy it, and order him to be dogged to his lodgings; for at firſt they could not agree in the price. *Maclaine*, who had frequently bought lace for his own uſe at the ſaid ſhop, and not meeting with a better chap, did return and ſold it to Mr. *Higden*; who, as promiſed, ſent a perſon after him to find out his lodging; but, whether he was apprehenſive of it or not, in going through ſome court in the *Strand*, he whipt into a houſe, and gave the ſpy the ſlip; and probably might have eſcaped for the preſent, had he not as imprudently ordered a ſaleſman in *Monmouth-ſtreet* to come to his lodgings to purchaſe the cloaths. Who, having bought them for 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and ſhewn them to a friend at home, found they anſwered the deſcription of Mr. *Higden*'s. And Mr. *Higden*, being informed thereof, applied to Juſtice *Leſſard*, for a warrant to ſeize him, at which time and place alſo the taylor, who had made the waiſt-coat and trimmed it, being ready to ſwear, that if the lace produced before him was Mr. *Higden*'s property, the piece ſewed on

the left sleeve was longer an inch than that sewed on the right, owing to a mistake in the taylor's foreman, who had carelesly cut that piece of lace too long; the Justice ordered it to be measured, found it to answer the description, and granted a warrant to apprehend him, and to search *Maclaine*'s lodgings.

On *Friday*, the 27th of *July*, the Constable, *Patt Henley* the turnkey of the *Gatehouse*, and proper assistance, being directed to his lodgings by the sarjeant, finding him dressing, thought it the safest way to let him come out, and to seize him in the street: and accordingly, as he walked along *Rider-street* towards *Bury-street*, two came behind him, and seized hold of his arms, and a third drew his sword from his side, and walked before him to St. *James's-street*, put him into a coach, and conveyed him to Justice *Lediard*'s, who committed him for examination to the *Gate-house*, there being no body that could swear positively to his person, and he persisting in his own innocence. However, *Patt Henley* said I must put your ruffles on; and so he did, tho' the prisoner begged hard to be excused the *hand-cuffs*.

But when he was informed that his lodgings had been searched, and several remarkable things had been found in his custody to strengthen the former evidence, he next day desired to speak with the Justice, and told him, he was desirous to make a confession; and, tho' that humane Magistrate informed him, that a confession could do him no service, as he had no other accomplice than *Plunket*, who also was absconded, *Maclaine*, who was brought under a guard of musqueteers, confessed several robberies, as well as that for which he was in custody, in so abject a manner, that he drew tears from many of the spectators, who made him considerable presents also upon his declaration that he was in distress for money.

This confession fixing the crime for which he was apprehended upon him, he was brought to his trial at the *Old Bailey*; and though he very artfully endeavoured then to plead his innocence, as we have related on *page* 140, the Jury, without going out of Court, found him guilty.

When *Maclaine* found himself convicted, he seems to have seriously and immediately set about making his peace with God, to avert the divine Justice, which his education had taught him was more to be feared. For, the very next day he sent for the reverend Dr. *Allen*, a dissenting Clergyman, requesting his assistance, as a Minister of the gospel, in his own preparation for death. Who gives us the following account of his penitent behaviour during the short time he had to live.

The Doctor very judiciously questioned him concerning his faith, rightly judging, That, if he had with his bad way of life entered also into the list of *Free-thinkers*, and taken shelter in Infidelity to lull his conscience, he must first inform his judgment, and remove his prejudices.

To which he answered, That, tho' the most of those with whom he had lately conversed, did ridicule all revealed religion; yet its truths were so deeply rooted in his mind by means of a sober and good education, that he was never able to entertain the least suspicion of them; no, not when pursuing courses of the most flagitious wickedness, when it would have been his interest to disbelieve them. —— I know the scriptures. —— In the height of my wickedness my conscience always reproached me, and made me uneasy. — I have, it is true, but little time to live, and cannot shew the sincerity of my repentance by many instances of the fruits of it; but, if I know any thing of my own heart, I can truly say, That I don't fear death: —— That the shame and violence of it don't give me a moment's uneasiness. —— It is fit I should be made an example. And, if I have any desire of living, it does not arise from any consideration so much, as that it would give me an opportunity of making good those holy resolutions which I have

have made.—What is life to me when I have loſt my good name and character? Shunned and avoided by the virtuous and ſober part of mankind?

Being told by the ſaid reverend friend, That his evaſive defence (*page* 140.) at his trial created great ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of his repentance: He confeſſed its fallaciouſneſs; and ſaid, what he had done on that occaſion was by the advice of a Lawyer. —That no body was deceived.—That he thought it a juſt defence in law; and beſides, had this plea availed for the ſaving of his life, the diſgrace an ignominious death would bring on his family would have been prevented, and he had determined by the help of God, to ſpend his life in ſhewing the ſincerity of his repentance, and the holy reſolutions he had taken up.

He would often ſay with his eyes fixed upwards: — O God, thou knoweſt the contrition of my heart; I hate and loath my ſins; and I will not deſpair of thy mercy. I caſt myſelf on thy mercy, O my God, through the merits and interceſſion of my bleſſed Saviour: and in thee will I truſt.

He ſaid alſo, That if thoſe in power thought it neceſſary to make an example of him, in order to deter others, he acquieſced; and begged of God, that ſuch wicked men as he had been might take warning by his example. And he intreated that Divine, when he was gone, to preſs his ſad exampleas a warning to young men to ſhun the courſes that had ruined him; concluding with great earneſtneſs, *Glad I ſhould be, if, as my life has been vile, my death might be uſeful.* And he continued and died in this happy temper of mind, going through that awful ſcene of his execution, with a manly firmneſs, joined with all the appearances of true devotion; which happened on the third day of *October*, 1750, in the 26th year of his age.

An ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of* William Smith, *who was executed at* Tyburn, *on the third of* October, 1750, *for* Forgery.

THis unfortunate malefactor was the only ſon of the reverend *John Smith* Rector of *Kilmore*, worth 300 *l. per annum*, in the county of *Meath*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, and much eſteemed for his virtue and charity. This good father gave his ſon a very liberal education; but he died too ſoon to accompliſh his child's ſettlement in the world, leaving a widow, this ſon and one daughter, and 2700 *l. Sterling*, to be equally ſhared amongſt them.

Upon the father's demiſe, it was adviſed to continue *William* at ſchool till it ſhould be proper to ſend him to *Trinity College*, *Dublin*; or put him out apprentice to ſome reputable, genteel employment. But his mother doated on him ſo much, that ſhe could never be perſuaded to let him go from her; ſo that inſtead of being advantageouſly ſituated in the world, he was continually permitted every rural recreation, till he grew too old to ſubmit to the controul of a ſuperior. However this way of life does not ſeem to have contributed ſo much to the young man's deſtruction as what follows.

When he was about 22 years old, he contracted an intimate acquaintance with one, who ſoon after married his ſiſter; and, having injured his own fortune by law-ſuits, was obliged to leave his abode, and lived upon this youth's money till it was exhauſted alſo; and then fled to *England*, and ſhipped himſelf in the ſquadron, called *The Royal Family Privateers*, leaving his brother *Smith* only a bond for his debt, which was never diſcharged.

By theſe means *Smith* was reduced to a very neceſſitous condition; he haſted to *Dublin* to ſeek for bread, his mother denying any further aſſiſtance, leaſt ſhe ſhould utterly impoveriſh herſelf. And

his poverty was at laſt ſo great, that it broke down the fences of honeſty. For, being taken into the office of Mr. *William Bull*, an eminent Attorney of that city, who out of regard to the memory of his father deceaſed, articled him to be his Clerk, he took the advantage of his maſter's abſence in the country upon buſineſs, and forged a letter in his maſter's name, directed to Meſſieurs *Swift* and company, Bankers in *Dublin*, deſiring thoſe Gentlemen to pay the ſaid *Smith* 130 *l.* or there abouts, (which they did in two 50 *l.* notes, payable to *William Bull*, or bearer, and the remainder in money;) he haſted with all expedition to *London*, and negotiated theſe notes with Meſſieurs *Albert* and *Arnold Neſbit*, Bankers in *Coleman-ſtreet*, of whom he received the money, on the 16th of *July*, 1745, having firſt endorſed the notes with the name of *William Bull*.

He then afraid of being diſcovered, entered himſelf on board the *Surprize*, a man of war, commanded by Captain *Webb*, into whoſe good graces he ſoon ingratiated himſelf ſo far, that he employed him as his Clerk; but was diſcharged the ſervice for ſome practices that betrayed mean and diſhoneſt principles. After which he ſubſiſted for ſome time by forging ſeamen's tickets, five of which were produced againſt him in Court, and recorded.

The money he got this way was profuſely and wickedly ſpent upon a noted woman of the town; which obliged him to ſeek for employment in the way of his calling; and he was entertained by a worthy engroſſing ſtationer near *Furnival's Inn*; under whoſe good example he applied himſelf diligently to buſineſs, and ſhewed himſelf capable of acquiring an agreeable livelihood; and by his graceful demeanour, entertaining converſation, and claſſical knowledge, eſtabliſhed himſelf in the general eſteem of his new acquaintance.

But God was pleaſed to diſable him with a ſevere fit of ſickneſs; and contracted his joints in ſuch a manner with the rheumatiſm, that he could not procure his uſual ſupport by engroſſing, which reduced him both in his body and cloaths. In which condition, being met accidentally in the ſtreet by one of the aforeſaid acquaintance, the Gentleman upon hearing his tale clothed him from head to foot, in a decent manner, and recommended him for cure to an eminent Phyſician; who alſo made him perfectly whole. But, about this time engaging with that notorious villain *Patterſon*, who exceeded moſt people in the art of diſſimulation; he never had the gratitude to go either to the Doctor, or his friend, to return them thanks; and even joined with *Patterſon* and his accomplices, in one of their ſchemes, to extort a conſiderable ſum from the ſame Phyſician; till quarrelling among themſelves, he was deſerted by them, and again left in a neceſſitous condition. In which his friend met him with very great ſurprize, and was wrought upon a ſecond time by *Smith*'s ſeeming grief and lamentable ſtory of being obliged to ſell his cloaths to ſatisfy his creditors, and to furniſh neceſſaries for life; that he clothed him again, and ordered him to go and return the Doctor thanks for his kind and effectual aſſiſtance and cure.

Smith thus equipped from top to toe, haſtened to the Doctor's, was admitted into his ſtudy, told him he was the perſon whom he had cured by the recommendation of Mr. ——; and after the Doctor had kindly wiſhed him joy of his health reſtored, and enquired after his friend, (behold this monſter of ingratitude!) he inſtantly pulled out a piſtol, preſented it to the Doctor's head; told him, he was an unfortunate Gentleman, and wanted money, and threatened to blow out his brains if he did not inſtantly furniſh him with five guineas. To which the Doctor replied with a good deal of calmneſs, That he might act as he pleaſed with his piſtol; but he was ſure he durſt not fire it off: for, if he did and killed him, it was a matter of indifference to him, who had already one

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foot in the grave, and he was ſure of being taken by the ſervants, and as ſure of being hanged for it: declared he would not give him the money demanded: but adviſed him to walk off, and promiſed not to moleſt him. This undaunted reſolution, being more than expected, threw *Smith* into the utmoſt confuſion; ſo that reflecting on his ticklish ſituation, and fearing he ſhould be taken in ſuch a villainous act, he fell upon his knees, and uſed his deceitful eloquence ſo artfully, that, by his melancholy piteous tale, he ſo moved the compaſſion of the Doctor, that he put his hand into his pocket, gave him three guineas for his preſent relief, adviſed him to follow better courſes, and ſuffered him to depart unmoleſted.

Nor was the fraud for which he ſuffered clear of the ſin of ingratitude: it was a forgery to defraud a poor man that had frequently aſſiſted him in his neceſſity.—The caſe was this, one Mr. *Weekes* received a letter with a bill of exchange in it for 45 *l.* which he left with a friend, till he ſhould call for it, and received 10 *l.*

From this time Mr. *Smith* reſolved to try if he could not trick his friend out of the expected caſh, by counterfeiting Mr. *Weekes*'s manual ſignature, by way of indorſement on the bill of exchange; which he accordingly did, as ſoon as he got it into his hands, by intercepting the ſecond letter with the ſecond bill incloſed, as it is uſual, directed to be left till called for at the *Temple Exchange Coffee-houſe*: and in this villainy he was aſſiſted by Mr. *Weekes*'s indiſpoſition, who not being able to go out, deſired *Smith* to enquire for it.

Having got the bill, *Smith* not only endorſed it in *Weekes*'s name, but he alſo forged a receipt for the ſum of 10 *l.* above-mentioned, received in part of payment; and went immediately and offered it to Mr. *Jonathan Gurnell* and company, Merchants in *London*, upon whom it was drawn, and demanded the money. But Mr. *Gurnell* declaring he did not chuſe to pay the money to any other than Mr. *Weekes* himſelf; and that if Mr. *Weekes* was ſick in bed, as reported, he would ſend his clerk with the money to him in the morning, *Smith* gave him directions to a lodging which *Weekes* had been lately obliged to leave, and then made what haſte he could to theſe lodgings, acquainted the landlord with Mr. *Gurnell*'s intention, and aſſured him, that there was no other way left to ſecure his own debt than by permitting him to perſonate Mr. *Weekes* ſick in bed, that ſo he might get the remaining 35 *l.* in poſſeſſion, and pay himſelf. The ſcheme took, *Smith* was admitted to bed; the clerk came in the morning, and *Smith* ſo artfully diſguiſed his voice, and concealed his perſon in the bed, that he left the money on the table, and took a receipt ready drawn up on the ſame place. But as ſoon as the clerk was off, he roſe, and made directly off without paying the landlord a farthing. And, as he could not hope to hide himſelf from the ſearch of the parties concerned, he reſolved to make the beſt of his way for *Holland*. But knowing that ſum would preſently be conſumed by his manner of life, and ſtimulated by the general converſation of the town, which ran much upon a proſecution entered in the *King's Bench* againſt Mr. *Walpole*, he was determined to ſupply his travelling expences out of that Gentleman's purſe by ſome artful ſcheme, before he ſet out upon his journey. Therefore decking himſelf out in a very genteel manner, he forges a bond from *Walter Patterſon*, the proſecutor of that Gentleman, to *William Smith*, conditioned for the payment of 150 *l.* which bore the appearance of a proper atteſtation, and ſeemed to be obtained in a due courſe of legality.

With this bond *Smith* poſted down in a chaiſe to Mr. *Walpole*'s ſeat at *Frogmore* in *Berkſhire*; produced that bond, pretended that he had, ignorant of the purpoſe, lent that ſum to *Patterſon*, who, he ſince underſtood, borrowed it to carry on a fraudulent proſecution againſt him; and to ſhew the uprightneſs of his intentions, added, That he was come on purpoſe to aſſign the ſaid bond over to him, provided he thought it worth his while to put it immediately in execution, as a means effectually to extinguiſh the virulence of the proſecution projected by the ſaid *Patterſon* againſt him.

This fiction was plauſible; but Mr. *Walpole*, who knew that his innocence ſtood in need of no ſuch means to ſtifle ſuch an evidence, rightly judged that this was a further attempt to enſnare him: told him that he ſuſpected him to be an accomplice with *Patterſon*; and that he would detain him, till he could give a ſatisfactory account of his character; and when *Smith*, with many apologies, endeavoured to eſcape, Mr. *Walpole* ſeized him by the collar, called in his ſervants, ſecured him, and carried him before a Juſtice of the Peace for examination; by whom he was committed to *Reading* gaol, where he was found by the injured Mr. *Weekes*, who brought him up to *Newgate* by a *Habeas Corpus*, and arraigned him for the forgery as related before: to which indictment he pleaded guilty (ſee his ſpeech on page 141.) And, at the time he was called up to receive ſentence of death, he moved the court for mercy in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, which has been printed on page 142.

Yet his behaviour from his entrance into *Newgate*, indicated a thorough change of his heart. He expreſſed the greateſt and moſt unfeigned horror, ſhame, and compunction for the wickedneſs of his paſt life, and did not neglect any circumſtance that could aggravate his ſenſe of guilt, and augment his contrition. He wiſhed for life, rather to employ

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it in repentance, than for the ſake of enjoyment, in which he could never have any reliſh. And though he wiſhed, and the tenderneſs of his proſecutor, who had recommended him to the mercy of the court, gave him ſome glimmering hope; yet he built very little upon it, and ſeriouſly prepared himſelf for eternity. Indeed, in the firſt tranſports of his agonies, on finding himſelf in the dead warrant, and for ſome time after, he inveighed bitterly againſt a certain Gentleman, and was ready to charge him with obſtructing the ſtream of mercy, which he had expected from the Government. But being exhorted to a contrary way of thinking, he was perſuaded that his life was a debt due to the public, and the laws of the land. When his fetters were knocked off, he ſaid that he *freely* forgave him. And then falling upon his knees in the *Preſs-yard*, he addreſſed the Almighty in an *extempore* prayer, ſo full of penitence and reſignation, and with ſuch a moving tone of voice, and juſtneſs of action, that all that heard him were exceedingly moved. He did the ſame when he was placed in the cart; and at the concluſion, all the *by-ſtanders* ſaid *Amen* to his pious petitions for peace, mercy, and grace.

As he was a very perſonable man, aged 30, about five feet eight inches high, of a good manly countenance, and well proportioned in his features and limbs, and graced with an admirable penetrating eye, he drew uncommon attention from the populace in the road to *Tyburn*. But he, all the way, fixed his eyes towards heaven, imploring the divine mercy. And at the place of execution, he behaved with all the graceful reſolution of a man, and all the pious decencies of a chriſtian, invoking his dear Redeemer with his laſt breath.

Thus, if the life of this criminal was pernicious to ſociety, his death was of utility to it, by ſtrongly depicting the calamities, in which a ſenſible man may involve himſelf, when vice ſo triumphantly exalts her throne upon the ruins of reaſon, as to eradicate every bright and exalted principle of honour, gratitude, and integrity from the ſoul.

Let the world, in this unhappy man, behold an exemplary inſtance of the fatality attendant on the unguarded hours, and joyous follies of unwary youth. His life was a ſcene of guilt: his death an inſtructive ſcene of miſery. And let every one ſhun the error of his ways, and confeſs the ſtrength of a virtuous and liberal education, to ſupport the repenting ſinner in his laſt moments; as may be exemplified in what has been related, and in the following pathetic ejaculations, which flowed natural from this malefactor's heart.

An ODE on the melancholy Condition of Mr. Smith, *an unhappy Convict now under Sentence of Death in* Newgate.

Written by himſelf.

Seu Libra, ſeu me Scorpius aſpicit
Formidoloſus, pars violentior
Natalis horæ, ſeu tyrannus
Heſperiæ Capricornus undæ.
Hor. Lib. ii. Ode 17.

I.

ONCE could I tune the *Sapphic* lyre,
Or gently touch the rural reed;
Once could I ſoar with *Pindar*'s fire,
Or round *Aonia*'s mount could tread.
Ah! now, *Mæonides*, how dull thy flame?
Horace is mute, inſipid *Maro*'s theme:
No more ſweet *Clio* breathes her airs divine,
But *Terpſichore* prompts the doleful line!

II.

Seneca taught me how to live,
Oh! *Lucan*, teach me how to die;
For, while *Pharſalia*'s laurels thrive,
The bard expires without a ſigh:
How could ſerenity inveſt thy brow,
When all thy vital flood was draining low?
How could the poet act the ſage's part?
—'Twas innocence--but guilt appalls my heart.

III.

Fear not, my ſoul, a gracious God
Can all thy latent purpoſe view;
Jehovah yet can ſtay the rod,
Can drop down mercy like the dew.
But oh! preſumptuous ſinner, let thy crime
Condemn thee! — Yes, all-gracious Lord of time!
It does—Behold how penitential flow
Theſe heart-felt numbers—Heaven alone can know.

IV.

Juſtice has rank'd me with the dead;
I bow, and own the juſt decree:
Yet e'er each ſenſe, each thought is fled,
How ſhall I front the fatal tree?
Hope, faith, the Chriſtian word, inform me how,
With reſignation to embrace the blow:
But ah, Eternity! tremendous word!
There, there, I ſink, I tremble! Help me, Lord!

V.

The virtuous precept, moral page,
Inſtructive fire maturing youth:
Yet, oh! how vain, if riper age
Neglects the ſacred path of truth!
Bred up in plenty, and to pleaſure bred,
Lo, here my wretched food, my diſmal bed:
Sigh not my ſoul, ceaſe, ceaſe the guſhing tear,
Guilt merits juſtice, nor is mine ſevere.

VI.

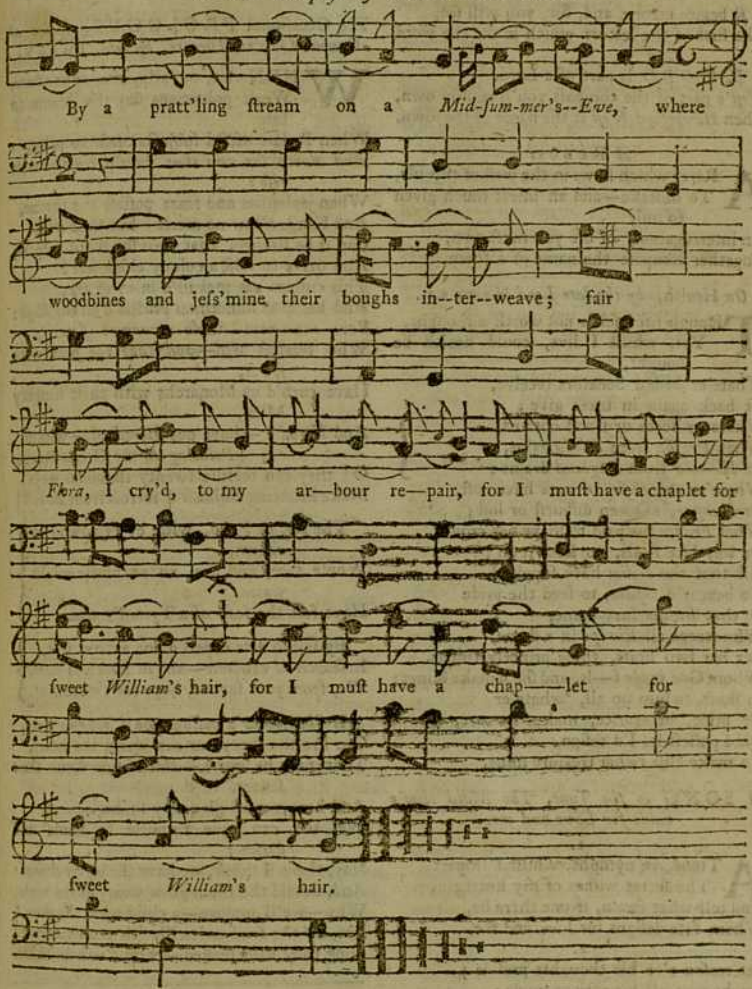
Great God of mercy! while I bend
In ſupplication to thy throne,
Incline thine ear, thy grace extend,
Hear, hear my ſigh, nor ſlight my groan:
'Lord, if kind clemency preſerves my breath,
'Make me deſerving of it: but if death
'Calls on me, oh! my ſtruggling ſoul prepare,
'Receive me, gracious God, Lord, make me
'my Redeemer's heir.'

Sweet

Sweet *WILLIAM*. *A New* SONG.

Sung by Miſs STEVENSON *at* Vaux-hall.

Within Compaſs of the German *Flute.*



2.

She brought me the vi'let that grows on the hill,
The vale-dwelling lilly, and gilded jonquil;
But ſuch languid odours how could I approve,
Juſt warm from the lips of the lad that I love?

3.

She brought me his faith and his truth to diſplay,
The undying myrtle, and ever-green bay;
But why theſe to me, who've his conſtancy known?
And *Billy* has laurels enough of his own.

4.

The next was a gift that I could not contemn,
For ſhe brought me two roſes that grew on a ſtem;
Of the dear nuptial tye they ſtood emblems conteſt,
So I kiſs'd them, and preſs'd them quite cloſe to my breaſt.

5.

She brought me a ſun-flow'r—This, fair one's your due,
For it once was a maiden, and love-ſick, like you,
O give it me quick, to my ſhepherd I'll run,
As true to his flame, as this flow'r to her ſun.

Answer to the REBUS *of last Month.*

YOU ask what we frequently say in surprise?
I think it is *Ha!* a man frequently cries.
A *French* affirmation sounds much like a *V*,
E R begins error; and, Sir, you will see,
The first of the letters which make the word *Ford*
Is *F*, so *O R D* is part of a Lord.
West's part of the compass you'll readily own,
Then *Haverford-West* is the name of the town.

A REBUS.

A River which flows in the west of this isle,
To mistake—and an insect much given to toil,
An interrogation, of use you must own,
Together compose the name of a town.

On Health, *by the late Lord* HARVEY.

THough life itself's not worth a thought,
Yet, whilst I live, could health be bought,
Whate'er brib'd Senators receive,
Or back again in taxes give;
Whatever force or fraud obtains,
What *Prussia* from *Silesia* gains,
Or *H*——*r* from *England* drains;
Whate'er the *Austrian* wars have cost,
Or *Hungary*'s Queen disburst or lost;
What *France* has paid to shape her crown,
Or we, like f—ls, to keep it on;
All that the *Indies* have supply'd
To beggar'd *Spain*, to feed the pride
Of that *Italian* fury-dame,
Who keeps all *Europe* in a flame,
For her two brats, those princely things,
Whom God made f—ls, and she'd make Kings:
In short, to sum up all, whate'er
Or pride, or avarice, makes its care,
Did I possess it, I'd resign,
To make this richer treasure mine.

A SONG *to the Tune, The Maid that's made for Love and me.*

1.

ATtend, ye nymphs, whilst I impart
The secret wishes of my heart;
And tell what swain, if one there be,
Whom fate designs for love and me.

2.

Let reason o'er his thoughts preside;
Let honour all his actions guide:
Stedfast in virtue let him be,
The swain design'd for love and me.

3.

Let solid sense inform his mind,
With pure good-nature sweetly join'd,
Sure friend to modest merit he,
The swain design'd for love and me.

4.

Where sorrow prompts the pensive sigh;
Where grief bedews the drooping eye:
Melting in sympathy I see
The swain design'd for love and me.

5.

Let sordid avarice claim no part
Within his tender generous heart;
Oh! be that heart from falshood free,
Devoted all to love and me. *S. T.*

The Occasional PROLOGUE, *spoken at* Covent-Garden *Theatre, by Mr.* BARRY.

WHEN vice, or folly, over-runs a state,
Weak politicians lay the blame on fate.
When Rulers useful subjects cease to prize,
And damn for arts that caus'd themselves to rise:
When jealousies and fears possess the throne,
And Kings allow no merit—but their own:
Can it be strange, that men for flight prepare,
And strive to raise a colony elsewhere?
This custom has prevail'd in ev'ry age,
And has been sometimes practis'd on the stage:
For—*entre nous*—these *managers of merit*,
Who fearless arm—*and take the field with spirit*,
Have curb'd us Monarchs with their haughty Mien,
And *Herod* * —have out-*Herod*-ed,—within.
[*Pointing to the* Green-Room.
O! they can torture twenty thousand ways!
Make bouncing *Bajazet* † retreat from *Bays*! ‡
The Ladies ‖ too, with ev'ry pow'r to charm,
Whose face, and fire, an anchorite might warm,
Have felt the fury of a Tyrant's arm.
By selfish arts expell'd our antient seat,
In search of candour—and in search of *meat*,
We, from your favour, hope for this retreat.
If *Shakespear*'s passion, or if *Johnson*'s art,
Can fire the fancy, or can warm the heart,
That task be our's.—But if you damn their scenes,
And heroes must give way to harlequins,
We, too, can have recourse to mime' and dance;
Nay, there, I think, we have the better chance:
And, should the town grow weary of the mute,
Why—we'll produce—a child upon the flute. §
But, be the food as 'twill, 'tis you that treat!
Long they have feasted—permit us now to *eat*.

---

* *Mr.* Q—n. † *Both* Q—n *and* B—ry. ‡ *Mr.* G——k. ‖ *Mrs.* C-bb-r, *&c.* § *A child, said to be but four years of age, has been introduced on the stage of* Drury-Lane *theatre, to play a tune on that instrument.*

An EPILOGUE *spoken by Mrs.* CLIVE, *occasioned by the Prologues of Mr.* Garrick *and Mr.* Barry.

I'LL do't, by heav'n I will—pray get you gone,
What all these wranglings, and I not make one?

Was ever woman offer'd so much wrong?
These creatures here would have me hold my tongue!
I'm so provok'd—I hope you will excuse me:
I must be heard—and beg you won't refuse me.
While our mock heroes, not so wise as rash,
Like *Bays*'s Prologue, give you dash for dash;
And at each other throw alternate squibs,
Compos'd of little wit—and some few fibs.
I *Catharine Clive*, come here t'attack 'em all,
And aim alike at *little* and at *tall*;
But first e'er with these buskin Chiefs I brave it,
A story is at hand, and you shall have it.
Once on a time two boys were throwing dirt,
A gentle youth was one, and one was somewhat pert:
Each to his Master with his tale retreated,
Who gravely heard their different parts repeated,
How *Tom* was truant, and *Jack*, poor lad, ill-treated.
The Master paus'd—to be unjust was loath,
Call'd for a rod, and fairly whipp'd them both.
In this same Master's place, lo! here I stand,
And for each Culprit, hold the lash in hand.
First, for our own—Oh, 'tis a pretty youth!
But out of fifty lies I'll sift some truth.
'Tis true, he's of a choleric disposition,
And quick extreams make up his composition.
How have I seen him rave when things miscarry'd?
Indeed he's grown *much tamer* since he marry'd.
If he succeeds, what joys his fancy strike,
And then he GETS—to which he has no dislike.
Faults he has many—but I know no crimes;
Yes; he has one—he contradicts sometimes:
And when he falls into his frantic fit,
He blusters so, it makes e'en ME submit.
So much for him—the other youth comes next,
Who shews by what he says, poor soul he's vext!
He tells you tales how cruelly THIS treats us,
To make you think the little monster beats us.
Wou'd I have whin'd in melancholy phrase,
How bouncing Bajazet retreats from Bays!
I, that am woman! would have stood the fray,
At least, not snivell'd thus, and run away!
Should any Manager lift arm at me,
I have a Tyrant arm as well as he!——
In fact, there has some little bouncing been,
But who the Bouncer was,—enquire within!
No matter who—I now proclaim a peace,
And hope henceforth hostilities will cease:
No more shall either rack his brains to teaze ye,
But let the contest be who most shall please ye.

HORACE, *Ode* XIV. *Book* ii. *imitated.*

SEE, see, my friend, the fleeting years
How swift they glide away;
Nor virtue, piety, nor tears
Their rapid course can stay.
In vain we wish, in vain we crave
T' extend our short-liv'd doom;
Since die we must; the King, the slave
Must fill alike the tomb.
What tho' we shun the stormy sea,
Or autumn's sickly breath?
What tho', where thundring cannons play,
The coward sculks from death?
In vain—— for death, a subtle foe,
Pursues where're he flies;
And, where he least expects the blow,
In bed the dastard dies.
Then must we leave those social joys,
Which form'd our bliss before;
Our tender wife, our prattling boys,
Must greet us then no more.
Naked we left our parents womb,
And naked must return;
Cyprus alone shall grace our tomb,
And deck its owner's urn.
While some new Lord, with wanton mirth,
Shall reap those joys we leave;
And, as we moulder into earth,
Shall riot o'er our grave.

A RIDDLE.

FROM *George*, who wears the *British* crown,
To the remotest country clown,
I'm known; and with the flutt'ring beau
Set off his emptiness and show.
In sacred churches I take place,
And ev'ry pious sentence grace;
Am at the miser's fun'ral seen;
Shew all the grief his heir is in;
Attend the op'ning of the will,
And blind the eyes of justice still.
In pomp I wave the stage about,
And often help the Poet out;
Assist him both in joy and pain,
And catch the riff raff of his brain.
Tho' no Physician I ensure,
When hartshorn fails, sometimes a cure:
To draw a tooth, or breath a vein,
My use, confess'd, must long remain.
To lovers often I'm a foe,
Concealing what they long to know;
At other times as kind can be,
And what they wish for let 'em see.
Am oft', through passion, made a prey,
And stole with tenderness away.
I many other talents claim,
But tell, ye wits! from these my name.

S. B.

On CONTENTMENT.

SIR,

HAPPINESS in this life is aimed at by all men, but attained by very few; because they either have wrong notions of happiness, or take wrong steps to attain it, even when their notions are right. If, like the great

great apoſtle of the *Gentiles*, they could *learn in whatſoever ſtate they are, therewith to be content*, they would be happy indeed.

In order to learn or acquire contentment, we muſt firſt be well grounded in the belief of a divine providence, ſuperintending and governing all things. When we know and believe that God's eye is over the whole univerſe, directing or permitting all events, as in his infinite wiſdom and goodneſs he ſees fit, it will make us contented, whatever our ſtation or circumſtances may be: It will teach us, like St. *Paul*, how to be abaſed, and how to be exalted; inſtruct us every where, and in all things, how to behave in proſperity and adverſity, to be full and to be hungry, to abound and to ſuffer want. In the ſharpeſt afflictions, it will make us imitate the patience and reſignation of *Job*; or if the wicked revile us, we ſhall take it meekly, as the royal Prophet did from *Shimei*, becauſe God permitted it. The true Chriſtian believes that all things work for good to thoſe who love God: he knows that the beneficent Creator of all things does not willingly grieve or afflict the work of his own hands; and in this belief he is always thankful, calm, ſerene, and reſigned, under any diſpenſations of providence; firmly truſting, that he, who is faithful and juſt to his promiſes, will not ſuffer frail man to be tempted above his ſtrength, but in every temptation or trial will either open him a door to eſcape, or enable him to bear it.

But it muſt not be ſuppoſed that contentment conſiſts in an indolent temper, or a lazy diſpoſition: ſo far from it, men of this character are generally the moſt diſcontented; and, indeed, it can hardly be otherwiſe with them; ſince they are commonly the authors of the misfortunes or inconveniencies they ſuffer; and, for want of activity or induſtry, cannot remove the evils they are ſo impatient under.

Poverty is not a ſtate to be deſired; and though a wiſe man will be content under it, yet he is ever ready to embrace every fair opportunity, and uſe every lawful means to better his condition; but rather than have recourſe to indirect methods to ſupply his wants, he will chuſe to die under his burthen, and quietly ſubmit to the lot which he apprehends providence has appointed him.—If he has enough already, if he not only enjoys the neceſſaries, but the conveniencies of life too; he does not think it unlawful to ſeek more: but then he ſeeks it without anxiety, and always with a view to be more ſerviceable to his fellow creatures. If riches increaſe, he ſets not his heart upon them; if they decreaſe, he repines not at the loſs, knowing that they ſerve only for this life, and that it is his duty to be in ſearch of a more permanent treaſure. Such is the happineſs a contented mind brings.

On the other hand, diſcontent is productive of all the havoc and deſolation, rapine, fraud, oppreſſion, diſorder, and confuſion, that we ſee in the world. It is diſcontent makes Princes covet the poſſeſſions of their neighbours, or aim at a dictatorial ſuperiority over their brother-monarchs: it is this has made ſome encroach upon the liberties of their ſubjects, becauſe their legal ſhare of power was not ſufficient to gratify all their luſts.

It is diſcontent has made Miniſters of State, and other great ſervants of the public, ſeek to enlarge their power, and increaſe their ſtore, by indirect and illegal methods. Unthankful for the bleſſings of providence, and regardleſs of the high truſt committed to them, they have generally ſtudied more to aggrandize their families, than to promote the welfare and proſperity of the commonwealth. And it is from their example that underlings learn to be mercenary in their offices; not content with their ſalary, they raiſe ſtill more upon the public, as well for doing, as not doing, their duty.—Theſe general reflections muſt not be applied to any particular time or place: they fit all ages and nations.

It is diſcontent brings great men to the block. They promiſe themſelves mighty matters from a revolution: they ſee nothing left in it than riches and honours for themſelves, their friends, and relations.

It is diſcontent makes ſo many end their days at *Tyburn*. They are in haſte to grow rich, or mend their circumſtances; they have not patience to wait and improve lawful opportunities; they will not truſt to providence for a ſupply, but, hand over head, reſolve to carve for themſelves: and ſuch egregious miſtakes, we ſee, are committed by men of parts and a liberal education, as well as by the ſtupid, illiterate herd.

It is diſcontent makes tradeſmen, who might pick up a comfortable ſubſiſtence in a fair, honeſt way, ſtoop to the meaneſt practices, deal with ſmugglers, and encourage gangs of thieves to rob the merchants.

If men would learn to be content in their ſeveral ſtations; if they could but know when they have enough, or learn to be reſigned when in real want; or if they never coveted more, but with the laudable ambition of being more ſerviceable to their neighbours; war and deſolation, tyranny and oppreſſion, fraud and perjury, would all be at an end: bribery would never be practiſed, becauſe the contented man would not violate his duty for any ſuch conſideration: nation would not lift up a ſword againſt nation, nor private men preſent a piſtol any more upon the highway. From contentment ſprings order and harmony, juſtice and truth, mercy and peace; and from the want of it flow all the evils that afflict the race of *Adam*. The earth yields abundantly more than enough for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of all her inhabitants; but the majo-

rity not having learned to be content, hence arises too great a disproportion in the fortunes of mankind. Not that I think it fit all men should be upon a level in their share of worldly goods; nor could they, if put upon an equality, long remain so: but this I may observe in conclusion, that well-governed nations (*i. e* such as have vigilant and disinterested Magistrates) are never over-run with bailiffs and thieves, whores and beggars, locusts and caterpillars,

I am, Sir, yours,

EUSEBIUS.

Of Iron, *and the Manner of taking it from the Oar, and making it into cast* Iron.

IRON, which the chemists call *Mars*, because of the influences they pretend it receives from that planet, is a metal the hardest, driest, and most difficult to melt of all others. It is compos'd of an earth, a salt, and a sulphur, ill digested, and ill united, which makes it subject to be rusty. There are mines of iron in *Spain*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, and *England*. The best in *France* are those of *Champaigne*, *Lorain*, and *Normandy*. There are some in *Burgundy*, *Berry*, and other places. An iron mine is sometimes found within an inch of the surface, sometimes one, two, three, four, five, or six feet deep. The oar is found in different manners, sometimes in pieces, and sometimes in sand. After the oar is taken from the mine, they wash it in a running water, to separate the earth from it, and then carry it into large furnaces, where covering it with coals, flint-stones, and potters-clay, or earth, by the means of two large pair of bellows wrought by a water-mill, it melts like lead; and after scumming from it a dross, which, when cold, becomes like glass, they stay the bellows, and with an iron bar open a hole which is in the bottom of the furnace, and immediately comes out, as it were, a stream of fire, which runs into holes made in the nature of moulds, of six, seven, or ten feet long, and a foot broad. The iron thus thrown into these moulds, is what the smiths call *Sow-metal*. It is to be remarked, that when they would make cannon-bullets, mortars, weights, backs of chimnies, or other works, of this metal, or rather cast iron, they take up the running metal in great iron ladles, to put it into moulds made in deep sand, or else of the same matter, that is to say, of cast iron.

It is also to be observed, that the finer the work is to be, the longer is the metal to remain in fusion; for the matter continues but twelve hours for the coarser works, and fifteen or eighteen hours for the other. The cast iron of *France* cannot be touched by the file, as that of *Germany*, and other places, but must be polished with mason's dust or emery.

Numerical Letters explained, by J. R—b—rts—n, *in answer to the Lady who proposed the Query in the last Month's Magazine.*

MDCLXVI. (1666.)

M. denotes *mille*, 1000.

D. *dimidium mille*, or 500.

C. *centum*, 100.

L. represents the lower half of C, consequently expresses 50.

X. stands for 10, as it is apparently two V's, *viz.* one direct, the other inverted.

V. signifies 5, because its sister-letter U is the fifth vowel.

I. stands for *One*, being the simplest character in the whole alphabet, without either curve or angle: Or, because it is the first letter of the *Latin* word *Initium*: *beginning*.

N. B. If two or three of these characters be placed together, and the lesser number placed first, then the value of that lesser number is to be deducted from the subsequent greater number: As, CM for 900; CD for 400, *&c.* But sometimes we find CIↃ for M, and IↃ for D, and of the value and signification of M and D, yet these are but gross corruptions of M and D.

WHAT probable reason can be given, Why the name of God is not mentioned throughout the book of *Esther*, though there is so often an occasion for it?

The Political State of Europe.

October 2,

London. The King of *Prussia* has ordered money to be remitted hither for the payment of seven years interest on the *Silesia* loan, which is to be made the middle of next month.

Last night there was a grand meeting of Physicians at their college in *Warwick-lane*, when they chose their Officers for the ensuing year. Dr. Wasey was continued President; Sir William Brown, Dr. Adams, Dr. Cox, and Dr. Batt, were chosen Censors; Dr. Horseman continued Treasurer, and Dr. Reeve, Register. Many affairs of importance were

laid before them, but their determinations deferred till the next meeting,

October 4.

On *Sunday* last, about noon, a violent shock of the earth was felt at *Northampton*, and the parts adjacent: it lasted almost a minute, and greatly alarmed the inhabitants; it was likewise felt at *Rugby* in *Warwickshire*, *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, and most of the neighbouring towns; but we do not hear of any damage done thereby.

October 6.

Yesterday the following ships were taken into the service of the *East-India* company, and stationed, *viz.* the St. George, Capt. Robert Robinson; the Cæsar, Capt. Matthew Court; a new ship, Capt. Gilbert Slater, and the Essex, Capt. George Jackson, for *China*: the Warwick, Capt. Nicholas Webb, for *Madras*: the Scarborough, Capt. D'Auverne; the Hardwick, Capt. John Sampson; the Duke of Dorset, Capt. Frognall, and the Wager, Capt. Thomas Hindman, for *Coast* and *Bay*: a new ship, Capt. Thomas Best; a new ship, Capt. Stephen Kirwin; the Edgcoate, Capt. William Earl Benson, and a new ship, Capt. Philip Jodrill, for *Bombay*; the latter is appointed Commodore: a new ship, Capt. Thomas Hinde, for St. *Helena* and *Bencoolen*.

On *Thursday* night the corpse of *William Smith* (who was executed at *Tyburn* the day before) was interred in a handsome manner, from Mrs. *Browning*'s in *Little Wild-street*; it was carried in a hearse, attended by one mourning coach, to the place of interment. During Mrs. *Browing*'s attendance on the funeral obsequies, some villains found means to break open her house, and robbed her of a great quantity of linnen and other goods, to the value of forty pounds.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 5, 1750. Orders for the change of the mourning for the late King of *Portugal* on *Sunday* next, the 7th instant: the Men to continue in black, with coloured swords and buckles; the Ladies, black silk or velvet, coloured fans or tippets.

October 11.

This day a court of Common-council sat at *Guildhall*, when the Orphans bill was read a third time, and passed. At the same time a petition was presented by Mr. *Thomas Carte*, praying that the subscription of 50 *l. per annum* which was voted by that court in the year 1744, towards the compiling of his *History of* England, and taken off in 1748, might be paid him for that year, there being ten months of it elapsed when the resolution was taken of withdrawing the subscription; and, after some small debate, it was agreed that the Chamberlain should pay him 50 *l.* for the said year.

October 12.

This day was committed to the new gaol, *Southwark*, by *William Hammond*, Esq; *William Clackson*, and *Edward Hillerton*, charged with stealing upwards of seventy hundred weight of pig iron from *Crawley's Wharf* at *Greenwich*, the property of ——— *Crawley*, Esq. Also *John Hunter*, charged with aiding, assisting and disposing of a large quantity of iron, the property of the said *Crawley*. Likewise *John Williams*, a noted buyer and receiver of tobacco, *&c.* fraudulently obtained at *Wapping-wall*, charged on the information of *James Penpraise*, the evidence against *Harrison*, and other great offenders of this sort, at the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*.

Sittings appointed in London *and* Middlesex, *before the right honourable Sir* John Willes, *Knight, Lord chief Justice of his Majesty's court of* Common Pleas *at* Westminster, *in and after* Michaelmas *term*, 1750.

Middlesex.		London.	
Wednesday,	Oct. 31	Wednesday,	Nov. 7.
Thursday,	Nov. 8	Friday,	9
Wednesday,	14	Friday,	16
Thursday,	22	Friday,	23
After Term.		After Term.	
Thursday,	Nov. 29	Friday,	Nov. 30

October 13.

We hear from *Wayhill* fair, that they had there about 5500 pockets of hops, and but few sold till *Tuesday* last week, when they went off very brisk, it being thought there never was so many sold in one day before at that fair. The prices were from 5 *l.* 5 *s.* to 5 *l.* 10 *s. per* hundred, and some few 6 *l.* The general price of *Farnham* fine hops, from 5 *l.* to 5 *l.* 5 *s.* and of other growths from 4 *l.* 4 *s.* to 4 *l.* 15 *s. per* hundred, and but very few unsold on *Wednesday* in the afternoon.

October 18.

His Majesty's royal charter has passed the Great Seal, for encouraging the *British* White-herring Fishery; and for incorporating Sir *James Lowther*, Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, Sir *Bouchier Wrey*, Sir *Walter Blackett*, Sir *Cyril Wych*, Barts. together with several other persons therein mentioned, by the name of the Society of the free *British* Fishery, for the term of 21 years.

On *Tuesday* a general court of the Mercers' company was held at their hall in *Cheapside*, when they came to a resolution to let their estate in *Ireland* for 420 *l. per ann.* and 16500 *l.* fine for a lease of 61 years.

This being St. *Luke*'s day, the *Harveian* oration, founded by Dr. *Harvey*, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was spoke by Dr. *William Heberden*, before the president and fellows of the college of physicians, at their hall in *Warwick-Lane*, at which were present many persons of distinction.

October 19.

Mess. *Hyde, Harrison, Thompson, Burrows, Saunders, Torrin, Hume, Blunt, Adams, Fea, Garland, Mapletoft*, and *Lee*, were by the directors of the *India Company*, appointed Supercargoes of the 1 ships lately taken into their service.

This

This day the Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, ten were capitally convicted, *viz. William Price*, for stealing a brown gelding, the property of *Lewis Dimmock*; and *Matthias Nicholls*, for robbing *Thomas Foscue*, of one shilling on the highway near *Paddington*; *George Anderson*, for stealing a quantity of ribbons out of the shop of *James Thwaites*; *Elisabeth Davis*, for publishing a counterfeit letter of attorney, with intent to defraud; *Thomas Odell*, *John Pryer*, and *Robert Buridge*, for robbing *James Booker* of 3 *s.* 6 *d.* on the highway; *George Robins*, for stealing goods to the value of 7 *l.* the property of *James Trubey*; and *Robert Davie*, for stealing a quantity of elephant's teeth, who having had the benefit of Clergy once before, was not entitled to it again. Twenty-two were cast for transportation. *Elisabeth Davis* pleaded her belly.

Robert Solomon, otherwise blind *Isaac*, was tried and convicted of feloniously aiding and assisting *Robert Clarke*, a Smuggler in *Newgate*, to escape out of the said gaol; when the machine, by which he and *Clarke* made their escape, was produced in court, and appeared to be the most artful and extraordinary contrivance ever yet invented for that purpose.

The trial of *Parsons* (who is in *Newgate* for returning from transportation) is again put off till next Sessions, which begins *Decemb.* 5.

October 20.

This day a court of Common-council was held at *Guildhall*, when the Committee, to whom the dispute between the masters and free journeymen of this city was referred, presented a bill for power to be vested in the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen to grant licences for employing foreigners to such masters as shall satisfactorily make it appear they cannot get freemen; and, after it was read, a motion was made, and carried, that the same be printed and sent to every Common-council-man, that they may be the better enabled to judge of the expediency of the said bill, and form their intentions of assenting or dissenting to the passing thereof.

At the same time a petition was presented to the said court, signed by Dr. *Crow*, and several very eminent citizens, for leave to be given to the committee of city-lands, to grant the said petitioners a lease of a spot of ground on *Windmill-hill*, known by the name of the *Foundery*, in order to build thereon an hospital for lunaticks; the present lease expiring at *Christmas* next: and leave was accordingly given; the present tenants, however, being to have the liberty of bidding for the same, if they think fit.

October 26.

London. Yesterday was held a General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, when they came to a resolution to lend the Government a sum of money at 3 *per cent.* to pay off all the unsubscribed bank-annuities, and the money borrowed on wrought plate, the whole amounting to one million, thirty-two thousand three-hundred and odd pounds, which the bank is to be paid out of the first surplus that may arise from the sinking-fund; and this to be secured by an act of Parliament, or a clause in some act, for that purpose.

The same day his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* (escorted by a party of horse-guards to *Temple-bar*) came in his state-coach, attended by two others, in which were the Lord of the bed-chamber, *&c.* to *Fishmongers-hall* in *Thames-street*, to receive the charter of the *British* herring-fishery company, as Governor thereof. His Highness being seated, made a most gracious speech, expressive of his high regard for the prosperity of the city of *London*, and accepted of the freedom of the said company of *Fishmongers*.

And, the same day, both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, and were prorogued by the Lord Chief Justice *Lee* to the 22d of *November* next.

October 29.

From the Gazette. Whitehall, Oct. 27. On *Wednesday* last one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived from *Hanover*, at his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*'s office, with the treaty signed at *Madrid*, on the 5th of *October*, N. S. by *Benjamin Keene*, Esq; his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and Don *Joseph Carvajal* and *Lancaster*, Knight of the most illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, his Catholic Majesty's Minister of state, and President of the Council of state, *&c.* And directions are given by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, for preparing the ratification for his Majesty's royal signature, upon his arrival in *England*.

Tetuan, Sept. 16. A treaty of peace and friendship is concluded between *William Pettigrew*, Esq; his *Britannick* Majesty's Consul General, and *Hadge Mahomet Temim*, Alcaide of this place, whereby all former treaties of peace and friendship between *Great Britain* and *Morocco*, are renewed and confirmed; and the new treaty is gone to the Emperor to be ratified. Mr. *Pettigrew* has likewise agreed with the Alcaide, for the redemption of sixty captives, his *Britannick* Majesty's subjects; and preparations are making for getting part of them from *Fez*, and for embarking the whole. The *Tangerine* cruizer has taken a *Dutch* vessel, loaden with wheat, which they have made a prize of, and sent the crew, consisting of ten men, into captivity.

Hague, Oct. 30. Lord *Anson*, and Lord *De La War*, arrived here the night before last: They had landed that evening at *Helvoetsluys*, from on board the squadron which is to convoy his Majesty to *England*.

Hague, Nov. 3. By advices from *Hanover* we learn, that the King of *Great Britain* intends leaving that place on *Monday* next, the 9th instant, on his return to *England*, so that his Majesty is expected at *Helvoetsluys* on the *Friday* following.

Births,

Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, and Bankrupts.

BORN. A ſon and heir to the hon. Mr. *Berkley*, brother to Lord *Berkley*. A daughter to the right hon. the Lord Viſcount *Peterſham*.

MArried. Rev. Mr. *Degullon*, to Miſs *Eliſabeth Sampſon*. Mr. *Jonathan Buttal*, to Miſs *Higgins*. Mr. *Minors*, an eminent ſurgeon, to Miſs *Valentine*. Mr. *Bryce*, to Miſs *Anderſon*. Lord *Guernſey*, to Lady *Charlotte Seymour*, ſecond daughter of the late Duke of *Somerſet*. Mr. *John Patterſon*, to Miſs *Ann Lambe*. *Charles James Packe*, Eſq; to Miſs *Charlotte Pochin*. *Tho. Terry*, Eſq; to Miſs *Brooke*. *Jonathan Corteſs*, Eſq; to Miſs *Suſannah Lawes*. *John Raper*, Eſq; town-clerk of *York*, to Miſs *Lamplugh*. Mr. *Richard Bell*, merchant at *Hull*, to Miſs *Johnſon*, of *Beverley*. *Alexander Edmunds*, Eſq; to Miſs *Harris*. Mr. *John Longden*, to Miſs *Willis*. *Roger Palmer*, Eſq; to Miſs *Ambroſe*. —— *Waite*, Eſq; to Miſs *Weſton*, of *Scotland-yard*. —— *Steel*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Oſborn*, a widow lady of a very large fortune. *Chriſtopher Wilkinſon*, Eſq; to Miſs *Pulleyne*. Mr. *Charles Hoyles*, a brewer, to Miſs *Smith*, of *Mortlack*. Mr. *Arthur Lion*, to Miſs *Phipps*. Mr. *David Ebeneton*, to Miſs *Silva*. Mr. *Charles Newton*, to Miſs *Sally Wood*.

DIED. *Samuel Winder*, Eſq; an eminent merchant in *Mincing lane*. *Tho. Smyth*, an eminent watch-maker. Dr. *Beaufort*, an eminent phyſician. *William Hayter*, Eſq; an eminent merchant in the *Old-Jewry*. *Robert Duke*, Eſq; at *Alverton*, in *Devonſhire*. *Thomas Beynton*, Eſq; of *Gray's-Inn*. Mr. *Eames*, maſter of the charity-ſchool, St. *George's*, *Queen-Square*. *John Henry Vaſſmer*, Eſq; an eminent *Dutch* merchant. Mrs. *Hughes*, wife of Mr. *Hughes*, an eminent tobacconiſt. Mr. *Ferne*, of the *Middle-Temple*. Rev. Mr. *William Blomberg*, Rector of *Cliff* in *Kent*, and *Fulham*, *Middleſex*. Mr. *Will. Cavenagh*, head-keeper of *New-Priſon*, *Clerkenwell*. *Thomas Shepherd*, Eſq; at *Canbury-Houſe*. Rev. Mr. *Samuel Wilſon*, a diſſenting miniſter. *James Wynne*, Eſq; at *Newington*. Mr. *Anthony Daffy*, *Saliſbury-court*. Mrs. *Eliſabeth Newman*, at *Farnham*, *Hampſhire*. Mr. *William Gibſon*, ſurgeon, in *Groſvenor-Square*. Lady *Kingſton*, at *Upton-Court*, near *Reading*, *Berkſhire*. Mr. *Simpſon*, *Red-Lion-Square*, *Holborn*. *Samuel Walſh*, Eſq; at *Enfield*. *Edward Webb*, Eſq; of *Gray's-Inn*. *David Chitty*, Eſq; at *Wimbleton*, in *Surry*. Sir *William Gordon*, Bart. Mrs. *Bendyſhe*, relict of *Thomas Bendyſhe*, Eſq. —— *Wanys*, Eſq; a gentleman of a large fortune in *Ireland*. Mrs. *How*, wife of the rev. Mr. *How*, rector of *Lothbury*. Lieutenant-General *Phillips*. Sir *Iſaac Woolaſton*, Bart. at *Lowesby*, in *Leiceſterſhire*. Mr. *John Henderſon*, an eminent ſugar-baker. Right hon. the Counteſs Dowager of *Burlington*. *Fulerand Mourgue*, Eſq; an eminent merchant. Mr. *James Belſon*, an eminent cheeſemonger, in *Wood ſtreet*. Mr. *John Maſon*, town-clerk of *Maidſtone*, *Kent*. Mrs. *Hutchins*, wife of Mr. *Hutchins*, haberdaſher in *King-ſtreet*, *James Porteen*, Eſq; at *Putney*. Mr. *John Harveſt*, an eminent brewer, at *Kingſton*. Mr. *Samuel Smith*, orange-merchant, *Thames-ſtreet*. Mrs. *Evans*, widow of Mr. *Evans*, late a *Blackwell-hall* factor. Mrs. *Ulieger*, lace-merchant, in *Leiceſter-fields*. Mr. *Young*, an eminent horſe-doctor. Mr. *Rogers*, jun. woollen-draper, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*. *Edward Nightingale*, Eſq; of *Kneeſworth*, in *Cambridgeſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Lowe*, rector of *Stallbridge*, in *Dorſetſhire*. Governor *Ellick*, worth 100,000 *l*. Mrs. *Morland*, of *Lamberhurſt*, in *Suſſex*. *Daniel Hammond*, Eſq. Mr. *Daniel Williams*, of *Hoxton*.

PReferred. Rev. Mr. *John Howdell*, preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of *Birchole*, in *Kent*. Rev. Mr *Thomas Cobb*, preſented by Sir *William Hardres*, to the rectory of *Great Hardres* in *Kent*. Rev. Mr. *Colby Bullock*, inſtituted to the rectory of *Woodriſing*, in *Norfolk*. Rev. Mr. *George Sandby*, to the rectory of *Denton* in *Norfolk*, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Rev. Mr. *William Cockayne*, chaplain to the right hon. the Lord Mayor. Rev Mr. *Thomas Horton*, M. A. to the rectory of *Hafcombe*, in *Surry*. Rev. Mr. *Benjamin Milward*, to the rectory of *Melle*, in *Somerſetſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Samuel Payne*, to the rectory of *Nelbury-Bubb*, in *Dorſetſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Edmund Morris*, to the rectory of *Nurſeling*. Rev. *John Williams*, to the vicarage of *Gaſbury*. Rev. Mr. *William Hughes*, to the rectory of *Doddington*, *Glouceſterſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Jonathan Kebby*, to the vicarage of *Stampford-Arundel*, *Somerſetſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Thomas Price*, to the rectory of *Keyrdock*, in *Denbighſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Brockwell*, to the vicarage of *Weſtmorſely*, in *Eſſex*. Rev. Mr. *Samuel Butcher*, rector of *Newton*, in *Monmouthſhire*. Rev. Mr. *John Bell* preſented to the rectory of *Geſtingthorpe* in *Eſſex*, by Sir *Hervey Eaves*, Bart.

PRomoted. Lord *Manners* to be Colonel of a regiment of foot, late Col. *Lee's*, in *Ireland*. *Robert Scott*, Eſq; and *William Alexander*, Eſq; ſheriffs for the city of *London*. Captain *Robert Sherwood* elected Mayor of *Feverſham*, in *Kent*. Mr. *Maſkelyne*, Mr. *Fowler*,

Fowler, Mr. *Mandeville*, and Mr. *Wilson* elected fellows of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge*. Hon. Captain *Keppel*, son to his Excellency the Earl of *Albemarle*, to be one of the aid de camps to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. *Charles Chauncy*, Esq; Captain of the second troop of guards. Sir *John Jenour*, Bart. Guidon, in the room of Captain *Chauncy*. *James Harrington*, Esq; to be third Lieutenant in the room of Sir *John Jenour*.

B——K——TS. *Thomas Robertson*, late of the parish of St. *Martin*'s in the fields, in the county of *Middlesex*, tin-plate worker and chapman. *Redmond Fitzgerald*, of *Chatham*, in the county of *Kent*, shopkeeper and chapman. *Joseph Champion*, of the city of *New Sarum*, in the county of *Wilts*, clothier and chapman. *Edward Hayward*, of *Fore-street*, *London*, distiller. *Robert Hudson*, late of *Deal*, in the county of *Kent*, draper and chapman. *John Hawkins*, late of the parish of St. *Paul's*, *Covent-garden*, warehouseman. *William Elmes*, late of the parish of St. *John*, in the city of *Gloucester*, mercer. *John Neale*, of *Leadenhall-Street*, *London*, watch-maker and chapman.

BOOKS published in OCTOBER.

A True state of the case between Capt. *H*—— and Mr. *P*——. 1 *s*. 6 *d*.

De anima medica prælectio in theatro collegii regalis medicor, by *Francis Nicholls*, M. D. *Valiant*, 1 *s*. 6 *d*.

A genuine account of the life and actions of *James Macklaine*. *Falstaff*, 6 *d*.

The Ordinary of *Newgate*'s account. *Corbet*.

Age in distress: or, *Job*'s lamentation for his children. By a clergyman. *Fuller*, 6 *d*.

A dialogue between the gallows and a free-thinker. *Osborne*, *Gray*'s-*Inn*, 1 *s*.

Sacred declarations: or, a letter to the inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster*. *Buckland*, 6 *d*.

The tutor's assistant: being a compendium of arithmetic. By *Francis Walkingame*. *Reeves*, 2 *s*. 6 *d*.

An account of the behaviour of *James Macklaine*. By Dr *Allen*. *Noon*, 6 *d*.

An authentic account of the life of Mr. *Will. Smith*, executed the third of *October*, for forgery. *Jefferies*, 6 *d*.

The ship *Boscawen*'s voyage to *Bombay*, in the *East-Indies*, 1749. *Carnan*, 1 *s*. 6 *d*.

Christian education of children. *Griffith*, 1 *s*.

Brachygraphy: or, short writing made easy to the meanest capacity. *Hodges*, 7 *s*. 6 *d*.

The mariner's guide. By *Tho. Crosby*. *Hodges*.

A letter from a gentleman in town to a friend in the country on frugality. *Webb*, 4 *d*.

God's universal goodness displayed, a sermon. *Griffith*, 1 *s*.

A sermon occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. *Wilson*. By *John Gill*, D. D. *Keith*.

Thoughts of *Cicero*, on various subjects. *Griffith*, 3 *s*.

An occasional letter to the Rev. Dr. *Keen*, master of *Peter-House*, *Cambridge*. *Johnson*, 6 *d*.

A compleat system of the blood-vessels, from various authors, engraved on four sheets of large imperial paper. *Knapton*, 7 *s*. 6 *d*.

Doctor mercatorius: or, the young merchant's instructor. *Carve*, 4 *s*.

A cordial for low spirits, by the late *Thomas Gordon*, Esq. *Griffith*, 3 *s*.

The folly, danger, sin, and wickedness of disaffection to the government. An assize sermon, by *Thomas Seward*, M. A. *Tonson*, 6 *d*.

The character and duty of a good magistrate. A sermon, by *William Sandford*, D. D. *Strahan*, 6 *d*.

An essay on fevers, and their various kinds, the second edition, by John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. Austen.

The case of the *English* farmer and his landlord. *Cooper*, 1 *s*. 6 *d*.

Short instructions concerning popery, by question and answer. *Rivington*, 6 *d*.

Philosophical transactions, Numb. 490, for *December*, 1748. *Davis*.

Some remarks on Mr. *Church*'s vindication of miraculous powers, &c. By *F. Toll*, M. A. *Shuckburgh*, 1 *s*.

The Archdeacon's examination of candidates for holy orders, according to the canons of the church of *England* and *Ireland*. By *Arthur St. George*, D. D. *Manby* and *Cox*.

Course of the EXCHANGE, &c.

London, Friday October 26, 1750.

Amsterdam — —	35	2
Ditto at Sight —	34	11
Rotterdam ——	35	3
Antwerp — ——		No Price
Hamburgh —— —	33	6 2½ Usl.
Paris 1 days date —	31	$\frac{7}{16}$
Ditto 2 usance ——	31	$\frac{3}{16}$
Bourdeaux ditto —	31	$\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz —— ——	39	$\frac{1}{8}$
Madrid —— ——	39	$\frac{1}{4}$
Bilboa —— ——	39	$\frac{1}{4}$
Leghorn ——	48	$\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{16}$
Venice —— —	50	$\frac{1}{4}$
Lisbon —— ——	5s.	5d. $\frac{5}{8}$
Porto —— ——	5s.	5d. $\frac{5}{8}$
Dublin —— ——	9	$\frac{5}{8}$

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *Sept.* 26, to *Oct.* 26, inclusive, 1750,

Day of Mon.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	4 per Cent. B. 1746.	4 per Cent. B. 1747.	4 per Cent. B. 1748-9.	3 per Cent. Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
27	135 7/8	—	112 3/4	—	103 3/4	103 3/8	—	104 1/8	100	25s a 26s	5 15 0
28	136	—	—	—	103 3/4	103 3/8	—	104 1/8	100	29s a 30s	5 15 0
29	136	184 1/4	112 3/4	—	104	103 1/2	104 1/4	104 3/4	100 1/8	29s a 28s	5 15 0
30	Sunday										
31	—	184 3/4	112 1/2	—	103 7/8	103 3/8	—	—	100	26s a 25s	5 15 0
2	—	—	112 3/4	—	103 7/8	103 3/8	—	—	100	25s a 26s	5 15 0
3	—	184 1/4	—	—	103 7/8	103 3/8	—	—	99 3/4	25s a 21s	5 15 0
4	135 1/2	—	112	—	103 7/8	103 1/8	—	—	99 5/8	21s a 20s	—
5	135 1/2	—	111 1/4	—	103	103	—	—	99 1/2	21s.	—
6	133 7/8	—	111 1/4	—	103	103	—	—	99 1/8	21s.	—
7	Sunday										
8	135	—	112	—	103 1/2	103 1/8	—	—	99 1/4	19s a 20s	—
9	—	184 1/4	112 1/4	—	103 1/8	103 1/8	—	104 1/4	99 3/8	19s a 17s	—
10	—	185	—	—	103 1/8	103 1/8	—	104 1/4	99 3/4	18s a 19s	—
11	—	184 1/2	—	—	103 1/4	103 1/8	—	104 1/4	99 3/4	19s a 20s	—
12	—	184 1/2	112 1/8	—	—	103 1/4	104 3/8	104 1/8	99 1/2	17s a 18s	—
13	—	—	—	—	103 1/8	103 3/8	104 3/8	104 1/8	99 1/4	19s.	—
14	Sunday										
15	135 1/2	185	114	—	103 5/8	103 3/8	104 1/2	104 1/2	99 7/8	16s a 17s	—
16	135 1/2	185	113 3/4	—	103 5/8	103 3/8	104 3/8	104 1/8	99 1/4	16s.	—
17	133 1/2	184 7/8	113 1/2	—	103 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/8	99 5/8	16s a 17s	—
18	—	—	113 1/2	—	103 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/2	99 1/2	16s.	1 7 6
19	133	—	113 1/2	—	103 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/2	99 5/8	16s a 17s	1 10 0
20					103 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/2	99 5/8	15s a 16s	1 10 0
21	Sunday										
22	133 1/4	—	—	105 1/4	103 1/2	103 3/8	—	104 5/8	99 5/8	15s a 16s	1 10 0
23	133 1/4	—	113 1/4	—	103 1/2	103 1/4	104 5/8	104 5/8	99	15s a 14s	1 10 0
24	133 1/2	—	113 1/4	103	103 1/2	103 1/4	104 5/8	104 5/8	99 7/8	14s a 13s	1 10 0
25		—	113 1/4	103	103 5/8	103 1/4	104 5/8	104 5/8	99 7/8	13s a 14s	1 10 0
26	133 1/2	185	113 1/4	103 1/8	103 3/4	103 5/8	104 1/4	104 3/4	100	15s a 14s	1 12 6

BILLS *of Mortality from Sept.* 25, *to Oct.* 23, 1750.

Christ.	Males	535	1046
	Femal.	511	
Buried	Males	918	1881
	Femal.	963	

Died under 2 Years old		746
Between 2 and	5 —	88
5 and	10 —	44
10 and	20 —	50
20 and	30 —	166
30 and	40 —	172
40 and	50 —	213
50 and	60 —	154
60 and	70 —	144
70 and	80 —	67
80 and	90 —	30
90 and	100 —	7
100 and	101 —	0
		1881

Buried: Within the walls		127
Without the walls		434
In *Mid.* and *Surry*		950
City & Sub. *West.*		370
		1881

Weekly *Oct.*	2. —	462
	9. —	498
	16. —	476
	23. —	445
		1881

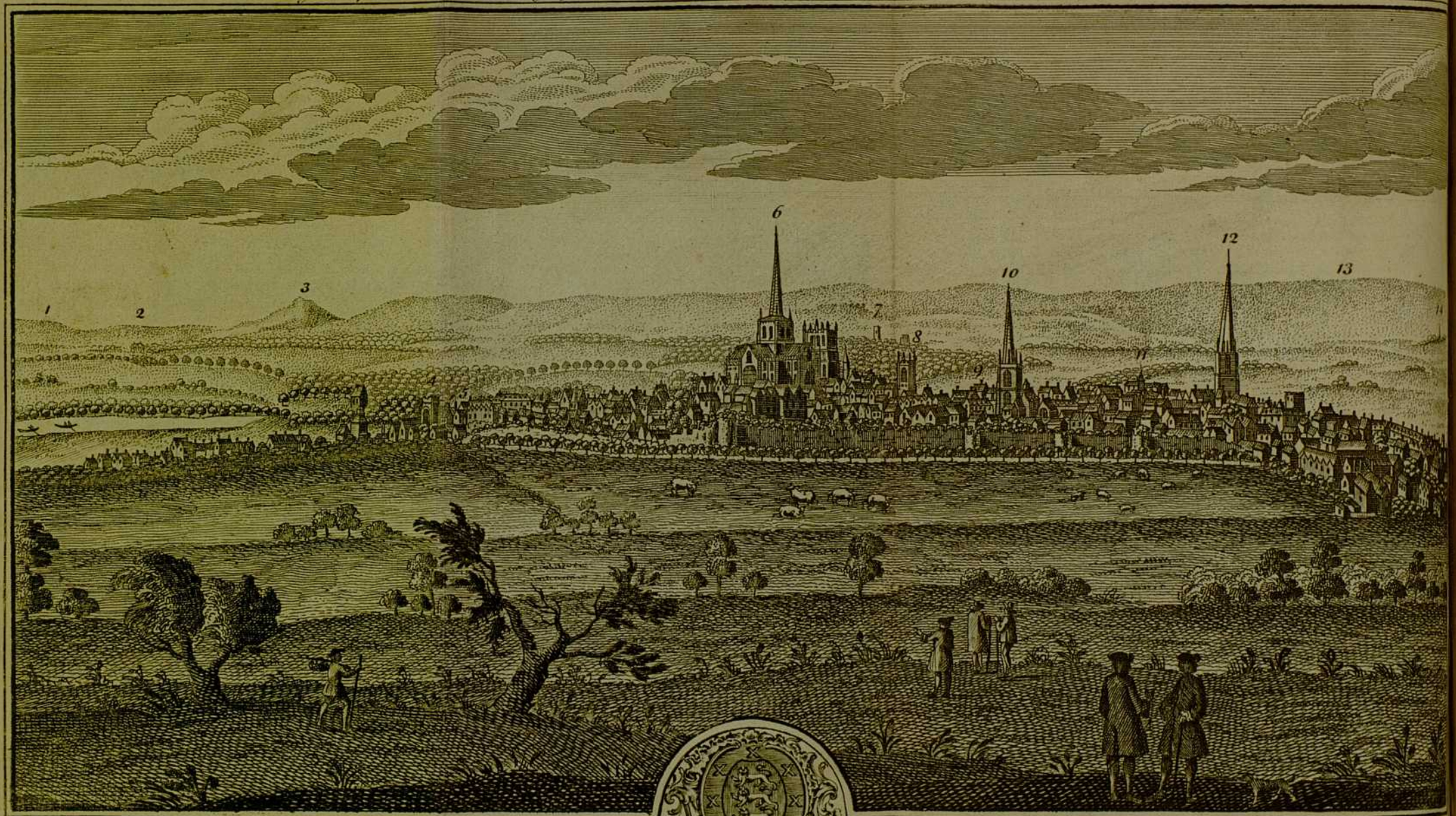
Price of Corn.

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.
Wheat 27 s. to 29 s. qr.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 17 s. load.	8 l. 00 s. load.	7 l. 19 s. load.
Barley 14 s. to 16 s.	00 s. to 00 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	18 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 18 s. qr.
Oats 11 s. to 14 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 19 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 20 s.	18 s. to 15 s.
Beans 16 s. to 18 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	22 s. to 23 s.	24 s. to 25 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	24 s. to 28 s.

Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.
Hops 5 l. 10 s.
Hay per load 42 s.
Coals per chaldron 28 s.

Price of Corn.	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	
	Wheat 27 s. to 29 s. qr.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 17 s. load.	8 l. 00 s. load.	7 l. 19 s. load.	Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.
	Barley 14 s. to 16 s.	00 s. to 00 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	18 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 18 s. qr.	Hops 5 l. 10 s.
	Oats 11 s. to 14 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 19 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 20 s.	12 s. to 15 s.	Hay per load 42 s.
	Beans 16 s. to 18 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	22 s. to 23 s.	24 s. to 25 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	24 s. to 28 s.	Coals per chaldron 28 s.

Engravd for the Universal Magazine. 1750. for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard London.



THE NORTH EAST PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD.

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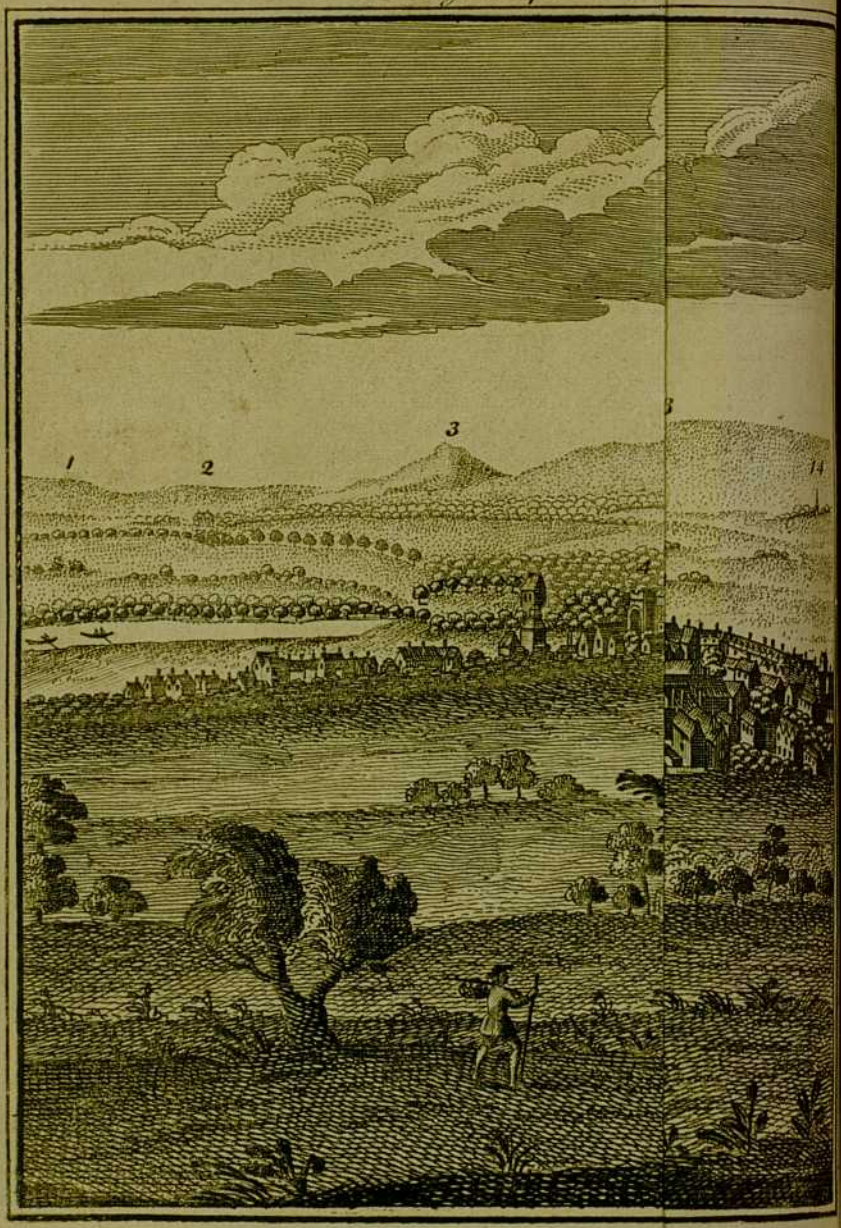

THE NORTH EAST PRO D.

An ACCOUNT *of* HEREFORDSHIRE (*from* Page 145, Vol. VII.) *finished.*

With a fine Prospect *of the City of* Hereford.

Having remarked that the whole tract of land inclosed between the *Munnow* and the *Wye*, about twenty-four miles long, and ten, in some places twelve miles wide, filled with many good parishes and villages, does not enjoy the privilege of one market-town, I shall now give you the history and description of the city of *Hereford*.

Hereford, the chief place in this shire, and a Bishop's see, was raised out of the materials and ruins of the ancient *Ariconium*, mentioned by *Antonine*, and destroyed in this neighbourhood by an earthquake. Which new city was founded and called *Hereford* by the *Saxons*, which imports *a ford of the army*.

It is not agreed, as to the precise year in which this city was built: but it must be granted not to have been before the year 575, when the *Saxon* heptarchy was first established: and we know that it was made an episcopal see in 680, when *Putta* was ordained the first Bishop. The spot of ground on which it was founded, was famous for beech-trees, and therefore called *Trefawith* by the ancient *Britons*.

We read nothing more of it till the murder of *Ethelbert*, King of the *East Angles*, which proved a great advantage to this town: for, his corpse being removed hither from *Marden* (*see* p. 149.) and canonised by the interest of King *Offa*, and a church built over his tomb, and dedicated to him, by *Milfrid*, a petty King of the *Mercians*, the superstition of those times presently enriched the town with presents, and crouds of pilgrims that daily thronged to his shrine. But in the reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, *Griffin*, Prince of *South Wales*, assisted and instigated by *Algar*, an *Englishman*, Earl of *Mercia*, having routed the royal army (*see* page 145.) sacked this city, destroyed the cathedral, and carried *Leofgar*, the Bishop, captive. And though *Horiacensis* writes that *Harold* fortified it again soon after with broad and high ramparts, it lay in ruins, and was meanly inhabited, when the *Normans* invaded the nation; for, according to the account in *Doomsday book*, there were no more than 103 men found both within and without the walls, when that survey was taken. But its situation, and the formidable aspect of its ruins, determined the *Normans* to restore it.

The first step to its restoration was a very large and strong castle built on the river *Wye*, near the place where the cathedral had stood; the work of Earl *Milo*, or rather of *William Fitz-Osborn*, first Earl of *Hereford*, to secure his country from the incursions of the *Welch*, who walled it round about; though it is now decayed and ruined, *Leland* informs us, that so much of this castle was remaining in his time, that it appeared to have been one of the fairest, largest, and strongest in *England*: that the walls had been very high, thick, and full of great towers: and well ditched, where the river did not defend it: that it had two wards, each of them surrounded with water: and that the dungeon was high, and exceedingly well fortified, having in the outward wall or ward ten semicircular towers, and one great tower in the inward ward.

This castle was defended by *William Talbot*, in behalf of the Empress *Maud*, against *Stephen*; but was reduced by the latter in 1138. And when *Simon* Earl of *Leicester*, and the disaffected Barons, took arms against King *Henry* III, they began hostilities in this city; seized and imprisoned the Bishop, *Peter Equeblanke*, and all his foreign Canons, and plundered them

them. And here alſo the ſame rebellion ended by a quarrel between the ſaid Earl, and the Earl of *Glouceſter*, who was in arms with the rebels.

In the reign of *Edward* II, the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and the Barons met at *Hereford*, called a Parliament, and dethroned that unfortunate King, and declared Prince *Edward* Proteſtor of the realm. And much about the ſame time, the younger *Hugh Spencer* Earl of *Glouceſter*, and the deprived King's great favourite, was hanged here on a gallows 50 feet high; as was alſo another Miniſter of State in the ſame reign, Sir *Simon de Reading*; and *John* Earl of *Arundel*, *John Daniel*, and *Thomas de Michaldure*, great friends of the Earl of *Glouceſter*.

Near this city was fought the battle of *Mortimer*'s croſs, between King *Henry the Sixth*'s army, and the Earl of *March*'s, afterwards King *Edward the Fourth*; who, gaining the victory, took Sir *Owen Tudor* or *ap Theodor*, the moſt noble Gentleman of the *Welch* nation, deſcended from *Cadwallador*, and the founder of the moſt noble family of the *Teudors*, and other Gentlemen, and executed them in this town.

At the beginning of the civil wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, Sir *William Waller* took this city for the latter; but the King's forces recovered it again, and Sir *Barnabas Scudamore* was made Governor of it, and added ſeveral works to its fortifications: which were ſo well adapted, that when the *Scots* in the Parliament's intereſt beſieged it in *Auguſt* 15, 1645, they were obliged to retire, after loſing abundance of men. However, Colonel *Birch*, and Colonel *Morgan* Governor of *Glouceſter*, having by a ſtratagem ſeized upon the draw-bridge, broke into the town with 2000 foot and horſe, in *December* following; and, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh, forced the garriſon to ſubmit themſelves priſoners of war; amongſt whom were Lord *Brudenel*, fourteen Knights, Judge *Jenkins*, and a great number of Officers and Gentlemen.

This city, in its preſent condition, can neither boaſt of its ſtrength nor riches; its fortifications being diſmantled, and nothing but its pleaſant ſituation remaining to invite people to go and ſettle in it. It has been very famous for *gloves*. It ſtands upon a large ſpot of ground, in the midſt of a fine large champaign, encompaſſed with two rivers, which water delicious meadows, and near a ſmall foreſt called *Hawood*. But the buildings in general carry the face of antiquity, and are thinly inhabited. Its government is in a Mayor, ſworn in on *Michaelmas-day* yearly, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and divers Common-Council-men: and by their charter diſtinct companies and ſocieties have their particular privileges, ſeparate halls, and power of enacting by-laws for the regulating and ordering their affairs in commerce. Here are three markets weekly, *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* for all ſorts of grain and proviſions, which are brought from the neighbouring country in great plenty; and on *Fridays* for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. The fairs are kept yearly on the *Wedneſday* after *Eaſter*, and on the 20th of *March*. Here alſo are kept the aſſizes, quarter and petty ſeſſions, county courts, and moſt other public meetings. And it is repreſented by two Members in Parliament, who at preſent are the Hon. *Henry Cornwall*, of *Byfleet* in *Surry*, Eſq; a Lieut. General, and *Daniel Leighton*, of *Boreham* near *Chelmſford*, *Eſſex*, Eſq.

Over the *Wye*, on the ſouth ſide of the city, there is a ſtrong ſtone bridge of eight arches, which leads to an ancient building at a little diſtance, called *Rotherns*, one of the moſt delightful and pleaſant ſeats in the county. On which eſtate, it is reported, there once grew ſo many apple-trees, that a ſingle apple, plucked from each of them, would make a hogſhead of cyder.

It could once boaſt of 7 churches, beſides the cathedral; but two of them being demoliſhed in the late civil wars, there are now but five. And the

the present cathedral is no older than the *Conqueror*'s reign, and was built by one *Robert Losinga*, after the plat-form of the church built by *Charles the Great* at *Aquisgrane*, alias *Aix-le-Chapel*. But there have been made several additions to it from time to time by succeeding Bishops: and it is now a beautiful and magnificent structure, adorned with divers monuments of ancient Prelates and Abbots; and served by a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, six Canons, twenty-seven Prebendaries, a Chantor, a Treasurer, twelve Vicars choral, with Deacons, Choristers, *&c.*

The Bishop's palace is pleasantly situated; as are also the Dignitaries houses, and the college of the Vicars and Choristers, who live in an academical way under a Governor, or President, who supplies them with all necessaries to encourage their attendance upon all divine offices. Here is also an hospital well endowed for twelve poor people, and two charity schools; one for *sixty boys*, and the other for *forty girls*, who are all taught and cloathed by a voluntary subscription.

The Explanation *of the* Copper-plate.

1. St. Michael's Mount. 2. The Lodge. 3. Sugar-Loaf-Hill. 4. St. Owen's Gate. 5. Castle-Hill. 6. The Cathedral. 7. Clongnor. 8. St. Nicholas. 9. The County Gaol. 10. St. Peter's. 11. The Market-House. 12. All Saints. 13. The Black Mountain. 14. Eaton Bishop.

As to its ecclesiastic estate, *Hereford* is one of the most ancient Bishopricks in *England*. It is said to have been a Bishop's see under the ancient *Britons*, and subject to the Metropolitan of *Caer-leon* upon *Uske*, and afterwards to St. *David*'s. But all these assertions are precarious, and want good authority to support them. Therefore we date its beginning, as above, in the year of *Christ* 680, when *Sexulfus*, Archbishop of *Litchfield*, pursuant to the decree of a Synod, met at *Hereford*, for dividing the Kingdom of *Mercia* into several Bishopricks, did ordain *Putta* the first Bishop of this see; who has been succeeded by 85 more, amongst whom *Ethelstanus*, the 25th Bishop, is particularly celebrated for his great piety, and for rebuilding the cathedral from the ground at his own expence. He died on the 10th of *February*, 1055. *Walter*, the 27th Bishop, is, on the contrary, recorded for his wickedness: for, *Malmsbury* informs us, That he was killed by a woman he attempted to ravish, *A. D.* 1079. His successor, *Robert Losinga*, was a very learned man, a great mathematician, and rebuilt the cathedral, which the *Welch* had burnt in the year 1056. The 43d Bishop was *John Bretton*, whose law-book, *De Juribus Anglicanis*, is so much esteemed to this day in our courts. He died on *May* 12, 1275. The 44th was *Thomas Cantilupe*, Chancellor of *Oxford* and of *England*, who was canonized for a Saint by Pope *John* XXII.—The 74th was Dr. *Francis Goodwin*, translated from *Landaff*; and the author of that excellent work, concerning the succession of the Bishops of *England*. The present Bishop is the Right Hon. Lord *James Beauclerk*.

This diocese contains the county of *Hereford*, and part of *Shropshire*, including 313 parishes; of which are 166 impropriations: two Archdeaconries, of *Hereford* and *Salop*: and there are eight deaneries under the Archdeacon of *Hereford*, only.

According to Bishop *Tanner* in his *Notitia*, in the chapel of St. *Cuthbert* at *Hereford*, were, in old time, Prebendaries, who were translated to the church of St. *Peter*, within this city, built by *Walter de Lacy*, under *William the Conqueror*, and endowed by the founder with several estates. But his son *Hugh*, *A. D.* 1101, gave this collegiate church, with all its revenues, to the abbey of St. *Peter* at *Gloucester*; from which time it was filled with *Benedictine* Monks under a Prior: and these Monks were afterwards

wards removed by *Robert Betun* to the monastery of St. *Peter*, *Paul*, and St. *Guthlac*, in the east suburb without *Bishopsgate*, valued, 26 *Hen.* VIII, at 121 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. ob.* The cell of St. *Guthlac* near *Hereford*, and a parcel of St. *Peter*'s, *Gloucester*, was granted to *John ap Rice*, 34 *Hen.* VIII.

In *Wydmer-street*, or suburb without the *North-gate*, 'there was an 'hospital of St. *John*, some time a 'house of *Templars*; now, says *Le-* 'land, it is an alms-house with a cha-'pel.' But Bishop *Tanner* supposes this to be the hospital which King *Richard* I. gave to the Preceptory of *Hospitallers*, and not *Templars*, at *Dynmore*; and adds, That it was as a parcel of *Dynmore*, restored to those Knights 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* and, as a parcel of the possessions of the late Knights of St. *John of Jerusalem*, granted, 6 *Elis.* to *Robert Freke* and *John Walker*.

Here was also a cell, commonly called the *Hospital of St. Anthony*, a house for the Collectors belonging to the hospital of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, to which the churches of *All Saints* and St. *Martin* in *Hereford* were appropriated.

The *Grey friars* had a house without *Fere-gate*, founded by Sir *William Pembrugge*, *temp. Edw.* I. it was afterwards better endowed, to the amount of 121 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. ob. per ann.* and was dedicated to St. *Guthlac*. The house was granted, 36 *Hen.* VIII, to *James Boyle*.

The *Dominicans* or *Friar Preachers* were also settled here, first at a little oratory at *Portfield* in the *Inn-gate* suburb, about the year 1280. They were afterwards removed to a new priory and church built for them by Sir *John Daniel*, or *Deinvile*, Knt. in the north suburb, *temp. Edw.* III. This house was granted, 5 *Elis.* to *Elisabeth Wynne*.

In the suburb without St. *Andrew*'s gate, as *Leland* calls that, which *Speed*'s map calls St. *Owen*'s gate, there was an hospital, dedicated to St. *Giles*, which once were *friars Grisey*, and then *Templars*. King *Richard* gave this chapel to the town, and then, says *Leland*, it was made an hospital.—There is also a chapel of St. *Giles*, in the suburb without *Inn-gate*, first founded for *Lazars*, but now converted to the use of poor people, under the direction of the Burgesses.

It appears also, that here were three other hospitals; one dedicated to St. *Thomas*; another near the bridge over the *Wye*, in *Hereford*, as early as the year 1226; and one dedicated to St. *Ethelbert*, which was valued, 26 *Hen.* VIII, at 10 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d. per annum*.

In the county, we find at *Leominster* a monastery, built and dedicated to St. *Peter*, A. D. 660, by *Merwald*, King of the western part of *Mercia*. (*See p.* 148.) which being destroyed by the *Danes*, here was afterwards raised a collegiate church of Prebendaries, and then an abbey of nuns. But they being all dispersed, and their lands devolved into lay hands, King *Henry the First* gave the monastery, with every thing belonging to it, to the abbey, founded by himself at *Reading*, in *Berkshire*. From this time it became a cell of *Benedictine* monks, subordinate to the said abbey, and was, *A. D.* 1536, endowed with the yearly revenue of 660 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* out of which was paid to *Reading*, and in other reprises, to the value of 448 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* The greatest part of the site of this priory was granted, 1 *Mariæ*, to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town.

At *Wigmore* was at first, *A. D.* 1100, only a small college of Prebendaries, founded in the parochial church by *Ralph de Mortimer*; which, after several alterations and removes, grew up to be a noble monastery, by the bounty of his son *Hugh*, A. D. 1179, about a mile beyond *Wigmore* town and castle, in the marsh ground towards *Shrewsbury*. It was filled with *Austin* friars, and dedicated to St. *James*. In 26 *Hen.* VIII. it was rated at 302 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d. ob. per annum*. The site was granted 2 *Edw.* VI. to Sir *Tho. Palmer*; and in 3 and 4 *Phil.* and *Mary*, to *Philip Cockeram*.

At

At *Clifford*, the *Cluniac* monks had a convent founded, *temp. Hen.* I, by *Simon Fitz-Richard*, *Fitz-Ponce*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and subordinate to *Lewes*, in *Sussex*. At its suppression, 26 *Hen.* VIII, its yearly income was 37 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* and its site was granted, 7 *Edward* VI, to *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

At *Dore* was founded, *temp. R. Steph.* by *Robert de Ewyas*, an abbey of white monks, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. At its dissolution it was valued at 118 *l.* 2 *d. per annum.* and granted 31 *Hen.* VIII. to *John Scudamore*.

At *Acley*, four miles from *Hereford*, towards *Bromyard*, stood formerly an alien priory of *Benedictine* monks, which was granted 33 *Hen.* VIII. to Sir *Philip Hobby*.

At *Lymbroke*, about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the river *Lugg*, stood a house of *Austin* nuns, founded *temp. Rich.* I. At the suppression it was endowed with 22 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* and granted 7 *Edw.* VI. to *John West* and *Rob. Gratwick*.

King *John* gave the forest of *Acornbury* to *Margery*, the wife of *Walter de Lacy*, that she might therein found a *nunnery*; which she did, about three miles south of *Hereford*, to the honour of the cross. The nuns were of the order of St. *Austin*, and were possessed, 26 *Henry* VIII, of 75 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d. ob.* and 33 *Hen.* VIII. it was granted to *Hugh ap Harry*.

In the same reign was founded at *Wormesly* a priory of black canons, of the order of St. *Victor*, and dedicated to St. *Leonard*, by *Gilbert Talbot*. It was valued, at its suppression, at 83 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d. per annum.* and its site was exchanged for some other lands, 37 *Henry* VIII, to *Edward*, Lord *Clinton*.

At *Ledbury*, *Hugh Foliot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, built an hospital, *A. D.* 1232, for a Master, Rector, or Prior, and several poor brothers and sisters, dedicated to St. *Katharine*. Which was afterwards better endowed by several benefactions; and is still in being, having been refounded by Queen *Elisabeth*, or rather by act of Parliament, at the petition of the Dean and Chapter, in 1580, for a Master, who is well endowed, and nominated by the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*; and seven poor men widowers, and three poor women widows, who are nominated by the Master, and have each an allowance of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per ann.* besides cloaths and firing.

At *Flanesford*, upon the banks of the *Wye*, about half a mile from castle *Gooderick*, *Richard Talbot*, Lord of *Gotheridge*, built and endowed a small priory of *black Canons*, to the honour of St. *John Baptist*: which at the dissolution, was valued at 15 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* and granted, 30 *Hen.* VIII, to *George*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

This county must not be closed without mention of Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, who was born in this county, and suffered martyrdom for the true faith in *Christ*, in opposition to the doctrines of popery; of which proceeding we have the following account well attested:

Sir *John Cobham* being looked upon by *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Clergy, to be a principal favourer, receiver, and maintainer of the *Lollards*, in the dioceses of *London*, *Rochester*, and *Hereford*; it was resolved in an assembly of Prelates and Doctors, at St. *Paul's*, in *London*, to proceed against him for heresy. But as they knew him to be of great birth, and a favourite of the King, it was thought expedient for the Archbishop to apply first to his Majesty, and to complain against Sir *John*.—The King heard the complaints, and desired them to proceed with gentleness, and to try to bring Sir *John* over to the unity of the church, without rigour, promising, on his own part, to discourse with him seriously on the subject. And accordingly he sent for Lord *Cobham*, and admonished him privately to submit himself to his holy mother, the church, and, as an obedient child, to acknowledge himself culpable: Sir *John*, being thus advi-

sed

ſed by the King, replied, 'That he was ready to obey his Majeſty as a Miniſter of God, and a Chriſtian King, and to him, next to God, he ever would, as he always had hitherto done, ſubmit all he poſſeſſed, either by nature, or fortune; but as to the Pope and his ſpirituality, he owed them neither ſuit nor ſervice, foraſmuch as he knew him, by the ſcripture, to be the great Antichriſt, the ſon of perdition, the open adverſary of God, and the abomination ſtanding in the holy place.' This anſwer, when the King had heard, he would not talk any more with him; but when the Archbiſhop attended him for an anſwer to his complaint, he gave him and the Biſhops full authority to examine and puniſh him, according to the canons and laws of the church.

The Archbiſhop, having received this permiſſion, cauſed a citation to be ſent him, which, when the Lord *Cobham* refuſed to obey, he excommunicated him; the Lord thereupon draws up the ſum of his belief, and going to court, preſented it to the King; but he would not accept of it, but ordered it to be delivered to his Judges, commanding, at the ſame time, that he ſhould be arreſted, and impriſoned in the *Tower*. He was ſoon after brought to his examination before the Archbiſhop, and other Biſhops, in the *Chapter-houſe* of St. *Paul's*, and being queſtioned about his judgment concerning the real preſence, and other things, gave in this anſwer:

'1. That he believed all the ſacraments that God had ordained for his holy church, and that the ſacrament of the altar is Chriſt's body in the form of bread.

'2. That as to the ſacrament of penance, he believed, That it is neceſſary for every man that will be ſaved to forſake ſin, and to do penance with true confeſſion and contrition.

'3. That to do worſhip to dead images, or to truſt in the help of them, which is only due to God, or to have affection to one more than another, he believed it to be the great ſin of maumetry.

'4. That every man is a pilgrim upon earth towards bliſs; and as he that keeps not God's commands, though he viſits all the Saints ſhrines in the world, ſhall be damned; ſo he that keeps God's commands ſhall be ſaved, though he never in his life went on any pilgrimage.'

Theſe anſwers he referred himſelf to, and juſtified in all his future examinations, which being judged heretical, the Archbiſhop pronounced this ſentence at length againſt him: Then he judged, declared, and condemned Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, Knt. and Lord *Cobham*, a moſt pernicious and deteſtable heretic, and being convicted of the ſame, and refuſing utterly to obey the church again, he committed him from thence as a condemned heretic, to the ſecular juriſdiction, power, and judgment, to put him thereupon to death.

The Lord *Cobham*, lying thus under ſentence of death, was remanded back to the *Tower* again, and there continued ſome time; but at length, by the help of Sir *Roger Acton*, made his eſcape from his impriſonment, and flying into *Wales*, remained there four years. After this his flight, he was outlawed, and a great ſum of money promiſed to any man that would bring him to the King, either alive or dead; which ſo prevailed with the Lord *Powis*, that hearing he was in the parts near him, called *Powis Land*, he uſed all manner of means to apprehend him, which proving ſucceſsful, he ſent him up bound to the Parliament; who, in the abſence of the King, who was then gone on an expedition into *France*, ſentenced, 'That, as a traitor to the King, he ſhould be drawn through *London*, to the new gallows in St. *Giles's*, and there be hanged, and burned hanging; which ſentence was accordingly executed, *ann.* 1417.

To the PROPRIETORS *of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

As I find your Magazine *universally read, I send you a few Observations upon* Health, *founded on long Experience, which I hope will be acceptable to your Readers.*

Rules *for preserving* Health *in* Eating *and* Drinking.

ALL aged and decrepid persons ought to eat often, and but a little at a time, because weak and wasted bodies are to be restored by little and little; and by moist and liquid food also, rather than by solid, because moist and liquid diet does nourish soonest, and digest easiest.

When struck in years strong drink forbear,
Especially of wine beware;
Old men of moisture want supplies,
And wine of all sorts heats and dries.

Keep constantly to a plain diet; those enjoy most health, and live longest, that avoid curiosity and variety of meats and drinks, which only serve to entice to gluttony.

Accustom, early in your youth,
To lay embargo on your mouth;
And let no rarities invite
To pall and glut your appetite;
But check it always, and give o're,
With a desire of eating more:
For, where one dies by inanition,
A thousand perish by repletion.

The less food the sick person eats, the sooner he will recover; for it is a true saying, *The more you fill foul bodies, the more you hurt them.*

To miss a meal sometimes is good,
It ventilates and cools the blood;
Gives nature time to clean her streets
From filth and crudities of meats;
For too much meat the bowels fur,
And fasting's nature's scavenger.

All men find by experience, that, in the morning before they have eaten, they are light and pleasantly easy in their bodies; but, after they have indulged their appetites with plenty of food, they find themselves heavy and dull, and often sleepy: which sufficiently shews, that those full meals are prejudicial to the welfare of the body.

The most unhealthy are found among those who feed high upon the most delicious dainties, and drink nothing but the strongest and most spirituous liquors; whereas others, who want this delicate fare, are seldom sick, except they have such unsatiable appetites as to eat too much.

To sup sparingly is most healthful, because of the experience of an infinite number of persons who have received the greatest benefit from light suppers. The stomach being not overburdened, the sleep is more pleasant; from sparing suppers the breeding of those humours is prevented, which cause defluxions, rheumatisms, gouts, dropsies, giddiness, and corruption in the mouth from the scurvy.

Let supper little be and light;
But none makes, always, the best night:
It gives sweet sleep without a dream,
Leaves morning's mouth sweet, moist, and clean.

Many indispositions are cured by fasting, or a very spare diet.

That men in health may prevent diseases, I advise, that one meal should not be eaten, till the other, which was eaten before, was passed off clean out of the stomach; which never is done till the appetite of hunger is found to call for another supply: by means of which constant observation, the food will be converted to good chyle, and from good chyle, which is a milk-like substance, good blood will be bred, and from good blood generous spirits will be produced, on which a healthy constitution will ensue; but, on the contrary,

contrary, when too great a quantity of food is taken for pleasure only, which the stomach cannot well digest, the chyle will be raw and corrupt, which will foul the blood, and render the body disordered and unhealthy.

Till hunger pinches, never eat;
And then on plain, not spiced meat:
Desist, before you eat your fill;
Drink to dilute, but not to swill;
So no ructations you will feel.

Two meals a day is said to be sufficient for all persons after fifty years of age, and all weak people; and the omitting of suppers does always conduce much to the health of the weak and aged. Misers, who eat and drink but little, live long.

It was the opinion of an eminent person, formerly Physician to St. *Bartholomew*'s hospital, that fasting, rest, and drinking water, would cure most diseases. And there seemeth to be a great deal of reason in what he asserted: for fasting will give time to the stomach to unload itself of the cause of distempers, the cause of all diseases being begun in that bowel only; to which cleansing, the drinking of water plentifully will much contribute.

Some years since, a neighbour became very feverish, and his wife persuaded him to go to bed; and hearing of it soon after, I gave him a visit, where I found the windows close shut, the curtains of the bed drawn, and the room very hot, for it was in *July*: he was burning hot, and complained for want of breath. I drew open the curtains, covered him warm, and then opened the windows, and the wind blew into the room; upon which he soon told me, his shortness of breath had left him. I persuaded him to drink some water, which he found did much refresh him; and, after I had taken my leave of him, he called for more water: and, while he had the cup in his hand, an Apothecary came in, whom his wife had sent for, who, finding him about to drink the water, told him, if he did it, he was a dead man; but, instead of forbearing, he drank it up in his presence: upon which the other took his leave, and told him, he would say no more to him. However, before night, the person got up, went abroad, and was cured of his fever. Which is one instance, among many others that might be given, of the benefit of fresh air to a person who is kept warm in his bed; for thereby his body was cooled inwardly, and his breathing made more free, by the air which was drawn into his lungs to refresh and comfort the blood, as it passed through them.

I shall only add, That by keeping the blood cool as well as clean, is to be understood, not only moderation in diet, but to feed most on cooling food made of wheat, barley, oat-meal, rice, and ripe apples, as also on milk, which, joined with oat-meal, is the chief food of those lusty and strong men, the *Highlanders* of *Scotland*, who abound in children, as Dr. *Cheyne* tells us in his *Treatise of the Gout*; which demonstrates milk and oat-meal to be a most strengthening food, and such as keeps the blood in due order; so that therewith men may subsist, though they abstain from beef, pork, and venison, and all other meats hard to digest, and drink water, as the *Highlanders* do: of the efficacy of which cooling milk-diet, Dr. *Cheyne* gives a notable instance in a Doctor that lived at *Croyden*, who had long been afflicted with the falling-evil; for, by slow observation, he found the lighter his meals were, the lighter were his fits. At last he also cast off all liquids but water, and found his fits weaker, and the intervals longer; and finding his disease mend, as its fewel was withdrawn, he took to vegetable food, and water only, which put an entire period to his fits without any relapse: but finding that food windy to him, he took to milk, of which he eat a pint for a breakfast, a quart at dinner, and a pint for supper, without fish, flesh, bread, or any strong or spirituous liquor, or any drink but water, with

with which he lived afterwards for fourteen years, without the leaſt interruption in his health, ſtrength or vigour, but died afterwards of a pleuriſy. Which is a confirmation of what I have often obſerved, of the poſſibility of curing diſeaſes by a diet only, that is temperate and cooling; of which milk is a part, as are alſo the roots and ſeeds of vegetables, ſuch as potatoes, turnips, wheat, rice, barley, oat-meal, and full ripe fruit.

In ſhort, temperance or a ſpare diet, void of dainties, never was injurious to the ſtrongeſt conſtitution; and, without it, ſuch as are weak and ſickly cannot long ſubſiſt; for the more ſuch perſons eat and drink, the more weak and diſordered they will ſtill find themſelves to be: ſo that if the ſtrong deſpiſe temperance, yet the comfort of weak, ſickly, and pining people does depend entirely upon their conſtantly obſerving it; which, when they are accuſtomed to it, will be eaſy to do: ſo that they will deny all intemperate deſires with as great pleaſure, as they before delighted in what is falſly ſtiled good eating and drinking; for nothing of that is good, which is injurious to health. It is cuſtom only that makes men hanker after gluttony and drunkenneſs, and a contrary cuſtom will make men abhor it as much: and therefore it is a wonder the rich do not ſtrive to attain to it; for,

A fatal error 'tis in men of wealth,
To feed ſo high as will deſtroy their health.

Temperance being that which will enable them to live moſt at eaſe, and enjoy their wealth the longeſt; this, and water-drinking, being the ſureſt way to bring men to old age, though it hath not the power to make thoſe young who are aged, yet it will make the aged more free from decrepidneſs, and die with more eaſe, if the death-bed hath been well prepared for by a good life.

I ſhall therefore conclude with the facetious Dr. *Baynard*'s advice:

So reader, if thou art ſo wiſe
To put in practice this advice,
The world ſhall wonder to behold
Thou look'ſt ſo young, and art ſo old.

To the PROPRIETORS *of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Magazine being deſigned to convey to the Public little Pieces of uſeful Information, I have taken the Liberty to ſend the following Eſſay, which, in this Method of Publication, will be moſt likely to reach the Perſons for whoſe Benefit and Uſe the Hints, contained in it, are deſigned. I am,

Gentlemen, Your humble Servant,
A, B, C, D.

An Eſſay on ſome of the Uſes of Natural Hiſtory, with a particular View to Improvements in the Britiſh *Colonies of* North America.

HAVING a little taſte for natural hiſtory, I read thoſe books of travels or geography, with a particular pleaſure, which are large and accurate in their accounts of the natural hiſtory of the countries of which they treat. Under the term natural hiſtory, I include an account of the ſeaſons, as well as deſcriptions of the face of countries, and a detail of their productions in the animal, vegetable, mineral, and other kinds.

It were indeed to be wiſhed, for the improvement and more eaſy management of the commerce between mankind, diſperſed as they are in their habitations, into regions indefinitely diverſified from each other, in point of climate and temperature; for the above reaſons, and others hereafter to be mentioned, it were to be wiſhed, that, whenever our collections of travels ſhall happily be digeſted into one regular body, an article might be inſerted

at the end of each country, which, besides the usual particulars of natural history, might give us, in tables, the result (if not the observations themselves at large) of as long a series, as could be procured, of meteorological observations on the variations of the barometer, *Fahrenheit*'s mercurial thermometer, and hygroscope; with the quantities and times of rain, thunder, wind its courses and degrees, and all other particulars, by which the varieties of climates might be distinguished and compared. This method of natural history, I conceive, would be of most general use, as it would exhibit it in the same order in which it actually subsists in the world; and being intermixed with geographical descriptions of the face of countries, accounts of the manners, customs, curiosities, antiquities, and what else was most remarkable in each country, would relieve the reader from that drineſs, which is incident to works of natural history, drawn up in the systematic method for the use of the adepts in its several branches.

Observations on the variations of the barometer and thermometer, the quantities and times of rain, and course and degrees of winds, digested into tables in the form of diaries, and continued for a number of years, in the several parts of the world, are the only sure data from which such a history of climates, and the peculiarities of their seasons in each, can be formed, as will put it into our power to make a comparison between the climates and seasons of the several correspondent parts of the earth. Philosophical persons have, at different times and places, actually made many of the observations above-mentioned; which, being printed in the journals of the several philosophical societies in *Europe*, may at any time be compared, and an estimate made of the result. The defect of thermoscopical observations, capable of being compared with others of the like kind, through the want of an universal thermometer, or sufficient similarity in instruments, has hitherto made their diaries of little use: but the use of *Fahrenheit*'s mercurial thermometer will, it is to be hoped, in a few years, remedy this defect; and furnish us with all the data of this kind, which are requisite to form an accurate history of the air, as to heat and cold in all latitudes, and capable of being compared with each other, with great certainty: Add to these observations on the barometer, course and strength of winds, quantities and times of rain, variations of a good statical hygrometer, and remarkable meteors; and you have all the data requisite to form a good judgment of the nature and peculiarities of any climate, and to compare it with any other, concerning which the like data can be procured. Dr. *Lining*, of *Charles Town*, in *South Carolina*, has set us a good example of this kind; whose tables, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, though formed with a view to the practice of physic in that province, may serve to other purposes; for the sake whereof, it were to be wished that ingenious persons, in the principal towns of each colony in *North America*, would be at the pains to keep and publish the like. The practice of physic, so far as concerns endemial diseases and epidemicks of some sorts, cannot be successfully carried on, without a good knowledge of the peculiarities of the climate, where the practitioner resides: but at present I shall suggest some other uses to which an accurate natural history of climates may serve.

Amongst the various benefits which mankind would receive from such a history of climates, as I have mentioned, tolerably perfected, and compared with each other; it would not be the least, that men, in leaving one climate for another, would know what affections, in point of health, they were to expect by such changes, how to guard against them, and to select the pro-

propereſt times of the year for their removals; from hence likewiſe we might ſee what improvements a colony was capable of receiving by the introduction of the arts and products of correſponding climates: nothing can be of more certain and laſting advantage to a colony, than hitting upon ſuch ſtaple commodities, as are likely to be at all times wanted. Now a right choice of theſe cannot well be made, without a compariſon of its climate with others, to ſee what in fact anſwers beſt in ſuch a ſituation. From Dr. *Lining*'s obſervations, for inſtance, it appears that the climate of *South Carolina*, and *Georgia* perhaps more ſo, correſponds much with the climates of all countries, within, or near the *Tropics*, as to the times of its great rains, degrees of heat, *&c.* making allowance for the rains in *Carolina* beginning ſomewhat later, and ending ſomewhat ſooner, and for ſome other particulars which depend on the face of a country, diſpoſition and heighth of mountains, *&c.* The rains here increaſe and decreaſe as the ſun advances nearer the *zenith* of its *meridian*, or retires from it, as happens to all places within the *Tropics*. Hence moſt of the vegetable and animal productions of countries, near, or within the *Tropics*, might reaſonably be expected to ſucceed, when tranſplanted into theſe colonies, which ſo nearly reſemble the *tropical* climates as to heat, rainy ſeaſons, *&c.* Of the animal tribes, the camel deſerves particular recommendations, as being particularly adapted to hot climates, drinks ſeldom, eats little, bears the heat of burning ſands, and anſwers all the ends of pack-horſes for land carriage, with the advantage of bearing double, if not thrice their burden, 7 or 800 lb. weight, or more. Of vegetables, the date, palm, fig-tree, olive, and vine might be introduced into the ſame climate, to the laſting improvement of the country, and with very little preſent expence.

A farther uſe to be made of ſuch a natural hiſtory, as is above deſcribed, when brought to a competent degree of perfection, is to remark, for the benefit and inſtruction of mankind, within what limits the ſame ſorts of vegetable and animal productions are to be found, and under what different latitudes they may be brought to maturity. For, as far as I can obſerve, the productions, which are of moſt general uſe, and of the greateſt value, are to be met with in great perfection, in countries very conſiderably diſtant from each other in point of latitude, temperature and quality of their ſeaſons. Thus we ſee ſome ſpecies of animals and vegetables ſpread through both the continents of *America*: others, though leſs univerſal, are to be found in very different degrees of latitude. Sugar again, ſilk, cotton, flax, have all, or moſt of them, been cultivated with good ſucceſs, from N. lat. 38 to the line, *i. e.* from *Sicily* to *Brazil*, if hiſtory does not miſlead us. Olives, vines, and valuable fruits of other kinds, nature has made capable of ſupporting the varieties of very different climates and temperatures of ſeaſons; ſo that they come to a good degree of perfection in all. Tulips, anemone's, hyacinths, and ranunculus's, the product of *Syria* and *Paleſtine*, make no ſmall part of the beauty of a parterre in *England*, blowing with us about two or three months later, in *March*, *April*, or *May*; in *Syria*, in *December*, *January*, and *February*: the late improvements of indigo in *South Carolina* may ſerve as a farther inſtance to illuſtrate the juſtneſs of this obſervation, and perhaps to convince us that ſome other products of our *Weſt-Indian* iſlands may be raiſed in the ſouthern parts of the *American* continent: and I doubt not but the much controverted commodities of log-wood, cocoa-nuts, cochineal, *&c.* might be ſupplied from the ſame countries, which would happily remove ſome points, that have been long debated between our own and the *Spaniſh* nation, and be likewiſe a very beneficial and laſting improvement of ſome lands in thoſe countries, which now furniſh the owners with no ſtaple commodity.

It was for the ſake of ſuggeſting this laſt particular to my *American* brethren, that I put together the above thoughts concerning the large limits, to which Providence has extended the production of the moſt neceſſary and valuable commodities.— As to log-wood in particular, I have the pleaſure to find Mr. *Millar*, in his Gardener's Dictionary, of the ſame opinion.—— " *Campechia*, or log-wood, " ſays he, grows in great plenty at " *Campechy*, the bay of *Honduras*, and " in other low marſhy places of the " *Weſt-Indies*. Of late years a good " number of the trees have been raiſed " in *Jamaica*; and there might be " raiſed a great quantity of them in " ſome of the *Engliſh* colonies, were " they propagated in low marſhy " lands, ſuch as are at preſent uncul- " tivated; which might in time prove " of great advantage to the *Engliſh* " nation."— As I remember, Mr. *Cateſby*, in his natural hiſtory of *Florida*, &c. ſays, that he has ſeen theſe trees thrive well in the *Bahama* iſlands 7 or 8 degrees north of *Jamaica*, *Honduras*, and *Campechy*, and little diſtant from the latitude of the ſouth part of *Georgia*.— The greatneſs of the improvement to be expected by raiſing theſe trees from ſeed in *Georgia* and *Carolina*, or the *Britiſh* iſlands of the *Weſt-Indies*, may be learned from the value of this commodity imported yearly into *England*, which, in 1718, the Lords Commiſſioners of trade and plantations ſtated to be worth, at the loweſt, 60,000 *l. per annum*, at 16 *l. per* ton.

P. S. When improvements in plantations are ſuggeſted, it may not be deemed altogether foreign to the deſign of this paper to propoſe, in the way of a query deſerving conſideration, Whether ſome of the methods uſed in the plantation of *Ulſter*, in the reign of *James the Firſt*, might not be again reduced into practice in ſome, if not all our *American* colonies, eſpecially in the frontier provinces, or where impediments from the ill temper of the natives, or the underhand practices of jealous neighbours, were apprehended; making allowances for the different circumſtances of the countries themſelves, the perſons concerned in the ſettlement, and their dependance on their mother country? Particularly it might deſerve conſideration, Whether grants of large tracts of lands, with a power to erect manors, hold court Barons, and create tenures, with other privileges, might not uſefully be made under ſuch conditions and obligations as were required in planting *Ulſter*, eſpecially where the inhabitants ſhould voluntarily deſert lands partly cultivated, as has been hinted that ſome of the *French* in *Nova Scotia* deſigned: ſuch a diſpoſition of lands would contribute greatly to the ſecurity of the new planters, to maintain a regular civil government, would raiſe a ſpirit in the proprietors to introduce improvements, as well as inhabitants, into the ſeveral provinces, and would preſerve the people from loſing that ſenſe of religion and good manners, which they brought from their native countries; allotments for endowing parochial churches keeping pace upon this plan with the number of ſettlers: and perhaps a foundation for a good upper-houſe in the aſſemblies of the provinces might be laid, by granting the planters of the chief manors an hereditary ſeat in them.

For an account of the plantation of *Ulſter*, ſee *Carte*'s life of the Duke of *Ormond*, Vol. I. p. 15, 16, 17, 18, *&c.*

The great Age of Henry Jenkins, *by Mrs.* Anne Saville.

WHEN I came firſt to live at *Bolton*, I was told ſeveral particulars of the great age of *Henry Jenkins*; but I believed little of the ſtory for many years, till one day he coming to beg an alms, I deſired him to tell me truly how old he was. He paused a little, and then ſaid, that to the

the beſt of his remembrance, he was about 162 or 3; and I aſked, what Kings he remembered? He ſaid *Henry the Eighth*. I aſked, what public thing he could longeſt remember? He ſaid *Flowden-field*. I aſked, whether the King was there? He ſaid no, he was in *France*, and the Earl of *Surry* was General. I aſked him, how old he might be then? He ſaid, I believe I might be between 10 and 12; for, ſays he, I was ſent to *Northallerton* with a horſe-load of arrows, but they ſent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. All this agreed with the hiſtory of that time; for bows and arrows were then uſed, the Earl he named was General, and King *Henry the Eighth* was then at *Tournay*. And yet it is obſervable, that this *Jenkins* could neither write nor read. There were alſo four or five in the ſame pariſh that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within 2 or 3 years of it, and they all ſaid he was an elderly man, ever ſince they knew him; for he was born in another pariſh, and before any regiſters were in churches, as it is ſaid: he told me then too, that he was butler to the Lord *Conyers*, and remembered the Abbot of *Fountains* abbey very well, before the diſſolution of the monaſteries. *Henry Jenkins* departed this life *December*, 1670, at *Ellerton upon Swale* in *Yorkſhire*; the battle of *Flowden-field* was fought *September* 9, 1513, and he was about 12 years old, when *Flowden-field* was fought. So that this *Henry Jenkins* lived 169 years, *viz.* 16 longer than old *Parr*, and was the oldeſt man born upon the ruins of this poſtdiluvian world. In the laſt century of his life he was a fiſherman, and uſed to trade in the ſtreams; his diet was coarſe and ſour, but towards the latter end of his days he begged up and down. He hath ſworn in *Chancery*, and other courts, to above 140 years memory, and was often at the aſſizes at *York*, where he generally went on foot: and I have heard ſome of the country Gentlemen affirm, that he frequently ſwam in the rivers after he was paſt the age of 100 years. In the King's Remembrancer's office in the *Exchequer*, is a record of a depoſition in a cauſe by *Engliſh* bill, between *Anthony Clark* and *Smirkſon*, taken 1665, at *Kettering* in *Yorkſhire*, where *Henry Jenkins*, of *Ellerton upon Swale*, labourer, aged 157 years, was produced, and depoſed as a witneſs.

Epitaph *on a Monument erected at* Bolton *in* Yorkſhire, *by the Subſcription of ſeveral Gentlemen, to the Memory of* Henry Jenkins.

Bluſh not, marble,
To reſcue from oblivion
The memory of
Henry Jenkins,
A perſon obſcure in birth,
But of a life truly memorable:
For
He was enriched
With the goods of nature,
If not of fortune,
And happy
In the duration,
If not variety,
Of his enjoyments:
And,
Tho' the partial world
Deſpiſed and diſregarded
His low and humble ſtate,
The equal eye of Providence
Beheld and bleſſed it
With a Patriarch's health and length of days;
To teach miſtaken man
Theſe bleſſings were entailed on temperance,
A life of labour, and a mind at eaſe.
He lived to the amazing age of
169,
Was interr'd here *December* 6,
1670,
And had this juſtice done to his memory,
1743.

The

The LIFE *of Dr.* John Tillotson, *Archbishop of* Canterbury, (Page 155, Vol. VII.) *finished.*

This great and good man struggled with all the difficulties to which he had been exposed by his moderation and promotion to the supreme dignity in the church of *England*, and to the favour of his Sovereign; and to last they overcame him on the 17th of *November*, 1694. For as he was that day at church and in the worship of God, in which he greatly delighted, he was first seized with a sudden illness, which proved fatal to him, and mournful to all the friends of true piety. But though his countenance indicated his disorder, he bore it with the usual neglect of himself: he would neither interrupt nor break off from those sacred exercises, nor make haste to look after his health. And though the fit came on slowly, the symptoms were melancholy; and it soon turned to the *dead palsy*, baffled all prescriptions, and even made it very uneasy for him to speak. But he preserved a right understanding, and would often comfort himself by declaring, *That he had no burthen on his conscience: and that he was neither anxious for life, nor afraid to die.* Thus he patiently bore his affliction for five days, and then died [*November* 22.] in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

He was buried on the 30th of the same month in the church of St. *Laurence-Jewry*, *London*; where, on the left side of the communion-table, is erected a monument to his memory.

He left a widow, who was daughter of Dr. *French* by a sister of *Oliver Cromwell*, who was afterwards married to Bishop *Wilkins*. The Archbishop's Lady died *January* the 20th, 1701-2. And he had a daughter married to Mr. *Chadwick*, a Gentleman of a good estate and family; by whom she had two sons and a daughter alive at the Archbishop's death.

His works may be sumed up under these titles, *The Rule of Faith*, in answer to Mr. *Serjeant*'s *Sure-footing*: *A Treatise on Transubstantiation*: *A Vindication of a Proposal of Union, wherein he was concerned*, in 1679. *A Letter in Vindication of the Convocation at Westminster*, in 1690, 4*to*. — *One Volume of Sermons* (50) published in his life-time in *folio*: And *two Volumes* more of *MSS. Sermons* published after his death, by Dr. *Barker*, his Chaplain: the copy of which two volumes only were sold for 2500 guineas; and was the only legacy left by him to his family; having distributed his yearly revenues in extensive charity, as constantly as they came to hand: which being made known to King *William*, his Majesty first granted his widow 400 *l.* for her life, on the 2d of *May*, in the 7th year of his reign, and an additional annuity of 200 *l.* more, to commence on the 18th of *August*, in the 10th year of his reign.

After his death, there was found a bundle of bitter libels, published against him; on which he had written with his own hand, *I forgive the authors of these books, and I pray God that he may also forgive them.*

But his enemies not satisfied with his death fell foul upon his character, which the Bishop of *Salisbury*, Dr. *Burnet*, very justly gave this most worthy Prelate, in his funeral sermon, preached from these words: *I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith*; against which they railed themselves quite out of temper. And Dr. *Hicks*, who seemed desirous to be accounted at the head of them, published some discourses upon him and Bishop *Burnet*, &c. To which scurrilous treatment, Bishop *Burnet* replied most judiciously, removed the heap of scandal laid both on himself and friend, and has therein left us a just, decent, and modest character of the deceased: of which the following is an abstract.

Archbishop *Tillotson*'s great crime amongst his protestant enemies was his

candor

condor and *moderation* towards those that differed from him. In answer to their complaints on this head, Bishop *Burnet* confesses, That Dr. *Tillotson* had never treated such with contempt and hatred. By which he gained great advantages in dealing with men of different persuasions; and that made him persist in it, how much soever he was either disliked or suspected for it by angry men. Of which nothing can give us a better idea, and a better proof, than the following letters between him and the eminent Quaker *William Penn*.

The case was this: *William Penn*, for his strict attachment to King *James* II, and the extraordinary favours received by him from that Prince, had drawn upon him the imputation of being a *Papist*, and even of a *Priest* and *Jesuit* in disguise: and it had been commonly reported, that Dr. *Tillotson* had given into the same opinion, and reported it to his prejudice. Upon which Mr. *Penn* wrote to his Grace thus:

Worthy Friend,

BEing often told that Dr. *Tillotson* should suspect me, and so report me a Papist, I think a Jesuit, and being closely pressed, I take the liberty to ask thee, if any such reflection fell from thee. If it did, I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his robe, should so undeservedly stain me, for so I call it: and if the story be false, I am sorry they should abuse Dr. *Tillotson*, as well as myself, without a cause. I add no more, but that I abhor two principles in religion, and pity them who own them: the first is, *Obedience upon authority without conviction*: and the other, *Destroying them that differ from me for God's sake*. Such a religion is without judgment, though not without teeth. *Union* is best, if right: else *Charity*. And as *Hooker* said, 'The time will come, when a 'few words spoken with meekness, 'and humility, and love, shall be more 'acceptable than volumes of controversies, which commonly destroy 'charity, the very best part of true 'religion.' I mean not a charity that can change with all, but can bear all, as I can Dr. *Tillotson*, in what he dissents from me, and in this reflection too, if said, which is not yet believed by

Thy true Christian Friend,

Charing-Cross,
22d of the 11th Month, 1685-6. W. PENN.

To which Dr. Tillotson *returned the following Answer:*

Honoured Sir, Jan. 26, 1685.

THE demand of your letter is very just and reasonable, and the manner of it is very kind; therefore in answer to it be pleased to take the following account. The last time you did me the favour to see me at my house, I did, according to the freedom I always use, where I profess my friendship, acquaint you with something I had heard of a correspondence you held with some at *Rome*, and particularly with some of the *Jesuits* there. At which you seemed a little surprized: and after some general discourse about it, you said, you would call upon me some other time, and speak farther of it. Since that time I never saw you but by accident and in passage, where I thought you always declined me; particularly at Sir *William Jones*'s chamber, which was the last time, I think, I saw you. Upon which occasion I took notice to him of your strangeness to me, and told him what I thought might be the reason of it, and that I was sorry for it; because I had a *particular esteem of your parts and temper*. The same, I believe, I have said to others; but to whom I do not so particularly remember. Since your going to *Pensylvania*, I never thought of it, till lately being in some company, one of them pressed me to declare, *Whether I had not heard something of you, which had satisfied me, that you were a Papist?* I answered, *No, by no means*. I told him what I had heard, and what I said to you, and of the strangeness that ensued

ſued upon it; but that this never went farther with me, than to make me ſuſpect there was more in that report, which I had heard, than I was at firſt willing to believe; and if any made more of it, I ſhould look upon them as very injurious both to Mr. *Penn* and myſelf. This is the truth of that matter; and whenever you will pleaſe to ſatisfy me, that my ſuſpicion of the truth of that report I had heard was groundleſs, I will heartily beg your pardon for it. I do fully concur with you in the abhorrence of the *two principles* you mention, and in your approbation of that excellent ſaying of Mr. *Hooker*'s, for which I ſhall very highly eſteem him. I have endeavoured to make it one of the governing principles of my life, *never to abate anything of humanity or charity to any man for his difference from me in opinion*, and particularly to thoſe of your perſuaſion, as ſeveral of them have had experience. I have been ready, on all occaſions, to do all offices of kindneſs, being truly ſorry to ſee them ſo hardly uſed; and, though I thought them *miſtaken*, yet, in the main, I believed them to be very *honeſt*. I thank you for your letter, and have a juſt eſteem of the chriſtian temper of it, and reſt

Your faithful Friend,

JO. TILLOTSON.

This produced the following letter from Mr. *Penn*, to the ſame Doctor:

Worthy Friend,

HAving a much leſs opinion of my own memory than of Dr. *Tillotſon*'s truth, I will allow the fact, though not the jealouſy: for beſides that I cannot look ſtrange where I am well uſed, I have ever treated the name of Dr. *Tillotſon* with another regard: I might be grave and full of my own buſineſs: I was alſo then diſappointed by the Doctor's; but my nature is not harſh, my education leſs, and my principles leaſt of all. It was the opinion I had of the Doctor's moderation, ſimplicity, and integrity, rather than his parts or poſt, that always made me ſet a value upon his friendſhip, of which, perhaps, I am a better judge, leaving the latter to men of deep talents. I blame him nothing, but leave it to his better thoughts, if, in my affair, his *jealouſy* was not too nimble for his *charity*. If he can believe me, I ſhould hardly prevail with myſelf to endure the ſame thought of Dr. *Tillotſon* on the like occaſion, and leſs to ſpeak of it. For the *Roman* correſpondence, I will freely come to confeſſion. I have not only no ſuch thing with any *Jeſuit* at *Rome* (though Proteſtants may have without offence) but I hold none with any *Jeſuit*, *Prieſt*, or *Regular*, in the world, of that communion. And that the Doctor may ſee what a novice I am in that buſineſs, I know not one any where. And when all is ſaid, I am a *Catholic*, though *not* a *Roman*. I have bowels for mankind, and dare not deny others what I crave for myſelf, I mean, *Liberty* for the exerciſe of my religion; thinking faith, piety, and providence, a better ſecurity than force; and that if truth cannot prevail with her own weapons, all others will fail her. Now, though I am not obliged to this defence, and that it can be no *temporiſing* now [in 1686] to make it; yet, that Dr. *Tillotſon* may ſee how much I value his good opinion, and dare own the truth and myſelf at *all times*, let him be confident, *I am no Roman Catholic*, but *a Chriſtian, whoſe creed is the ſcripture*; of the truth of which I hold a nobler evidence, than the beſt church authority in the world; and yet I refuſe not to believe the Porter, though I cannot leave the ſenſe to his diſcretion; and when I ſhould, if he offends againſt thoſe plain methods of underſtanding God hath made us to know things by, and which are inſeparable from us, I muſt beg his pardon, as I do the Doctor's for this length, upon the aſſurance he hath given me of his doing the like upon better information; which that he may fully have, I recommend him to my *Addreſs to Proteſtants* from page 133 to the end: and

to

to the four first chapters of my *No Cross, No Crown*; to say nothing of our most inceremonious and unworldly way of worship, and their pompous cult: where, at this time, I shall leave the business, with all due and sensible acknowledgements to thy friendly temper, and assurance of the sincere wishes and respects of

Charing-Cross, the 29th of the 11th month, 1686.

thy affectionate and real friend,
W. PENN.

Whether Dr. *Tillotson* thought that he had already given Mr. *Penn* sufficient satisfaction by his explicit answer to his first letter, or discovered a design of engaging him in a controversy about *Church Authority* by Mr. *Penn*'s second letter, he declined all further correspondence that way; till Mr. *Penn*, on the 2d of *April* following, urged the Doctor by a third letter to give it under his hand, That he had no just ground for suspecting Mr. *Penn*'s being a *Papist*, To which the Dr. answered,

SIR, *April* 29, 1686.

I AM very sorry that the suspicion, which I had entertained concerning you, of which I gave you the true account in my former letter, hath occasioned so much trouble and inconvenience to you: and I do now declare with great joy, that I am fully satisfied, that there was no just ground for that suspicion; and, therefore, I do heartily beg your pardon for it. And ever since you were pleased to give me that satisfaction, I have taken all occasions to vindicate you in this matter: and shall be ready to do it to the person that sent you the inclosed, whenever he will please to come to me. I am very much in the country, but will seek the first opportunity to visit you at *Charing-Cross*, and renew our acquaintance, in which I took great pleasure. I rest

Your faithful friend,
John Tillotson.

These letters I hope will serve as a specimen of the Doctor's moderation, *&c.* So highly applauded by the humane and truly religious, and blamed only by those, who would divest *Christians* of all humanity and charity, and ought to be put upon a defence of their unscriptural behaviour, before they be suffered to depreciate that meek temper by which we are known to be *Christ*'s disciples; but to proceed:

Mr. *Tillotson* having dedicated himself to the service of the church, and being sensible of the great good that might be done by a plain and edifying way of preaching, which he perceived was much wanted; he first made himself master of the scriptures, and then he studied all the ancient books of morality; and among the fathers he preferred the eloquence and method of St. *Basil* and *Chrysostome*. Upon these preparations he set himself to compose the greatest variety of sermons, and on the best subjects, that perhaps any one man had ever yet done; and his joining with Bishop *Wilkins*, in the pursuit of the scheme of an *universal character*, led him to consider so exactly the truth of language and stile, that he was never at a loss to preserve the majesty of a subject, under a simplicity of words; keeping always a due mean between a low flatness, and the dresses of false rhetoric.—Together with the pomp of words, says, Bishop *Burnet*, He did also cut off all superfluities, and needless enlargements. He said what was just necessary to give clear *ideas* of things, and no more: he laid aside all long and affected periods; his sentences were short and clear, and the whole thread was of a piece, plain and distinct. No affectations of learning, no squeezing of texts, no superficial strains, no false thoughts nor bold flights [were attempted to draw a multitude after him] all was solid, and yet lively, and grave as well as fine; so that few ever heard him, but they profited thereby. And he read his sermons

mons with so due a pronunciation, in so sedate and solemn a manner, that they were not the feebler, but rather the perfecter, even by that way which often lessens the grace, as much as it adds to the exactness of such discourses.

He lived in a time, when *atheism* and *impiety* made great havock in this nation. This put him upon a more particular study; and having considered all the ancient and modern *apologies* for the *Christian* religion, with an exactness that became the importance of the subject, he set the whole strength of his thoughts and studies, to withstand the progress that this was making, bringing every thing out of the clearest principles, and labouring to make all people feel the reasonableness of the truths, as well as of the precepts of the *Christian* religion. But when he discovered that *popery* was at the root of this *irreligion*; and that the design seemed to be laid to make us first *atheists*, that we might be the more easily made *papists*; and that many did not stick to own, that we could have no certainty for the *Christian* faith, unless we believed the *infallibility of the Church*; he was filled with a deep and just indignation. It was such a betraying of the cause of God, rather than not to gain their own, that in this the foundation was laid of his great zeal against popery, which drew his studies some years much that way; and made him look upon the whole *complex* of *popery* as such a corruption of the whole design of *Christianity*, that he thought it was incumbent upon him to set himself against it, with the zeal and courage which became that cause, and was necessary for those times. He was convinced that the idolatry and superstition of the church of *Rome* did enervate true piety and morality; and that their cruelty was such a contradiction to the meekness of Christ, and to that love and charity, which he made the character and distinction of his disciples and followers, that he resolved to sacrifice every thing, except a good conscience, in a cause, to which he had resolved, if it should come to extremities, to become a sacrifice. This so exasperated his enemies, that though they could not hope for success by the common arts of defaming a life so pure in all its parts; for his piety was unaffected and regular, his probity unblemished, his charity extensive and tender, and both his public and private labours were constant and great: and all this was so well known and esteemed by the truly pious and devout, that it set him above reproach in his moral character. But he could not escape their more subtle arts; and his enemies strove to defame him with what they accounted a perfection in any other.—His endeavours to make out every thing in religion, from clear and plain principles, and with a fulness of demonstrative proof, was laid hold on to make him pass for one that would believe nothing that lay beyond the compass of human reason: and his tender method of treating with *Dissenters*; his endeavours to extinguish that fire, and to unite us among ourselves, were represented as a want of zeal in the cause of the church, and an inclination towards those who departed from it. But as his labours were daily crowned with God's grace, which sanctified his ministry by the reformation of many from the corruption of the age, and more particularly by his service to the church of *England*, to which he reconciled more *Dissenters*, than any other in his time, he still went on in his own way, and thought his conduct needed no apology. He thought, and I may add he thought justly, that the surest way to bring men off from their mistakes, was by gaining upon their hearts and affections: and in an age of such great dissolution, as that was, he judged that the best way to put a stop to growing impiety, was first to establish the principles of natural religion, and from that to advance to the proof of the *Christian* religion, and of the scriptures: which, being once solidly done, would soon settle all other things.—Therefore he was in doubt, whether the surest way to per-

persuade the world to the belief of the sublime truths that are contained in the scriptures, concerning GOD, *the Father*, *the Son*, and *the Holy Ghost*, and concerning *the person of Christ*, was to enter much into the discussing of those mysteries: he feared that an indiscreet dwelling and descanting upon those things might do more hurt than good: he thought the maintaining these doctrines, as they are proposed in the scriptures, without entering too much into explanations and controversies, would be the most effectual way to preserve the reverence that was due to them, and to fix them in men's belief. But when he was desired by some, and provoked by others, and saw just occasions moving him to it, he asserted those great mysteries with that strength and clearness, that was his peculiar talent. He, indeed, judged that the great design of *Christianity* was the reforming men's natures, and governing their actions, the restraining their appetites and passions, the softening their tempers, and sweetening their humours, the composing of their affections, and the raising their minds above the interests and follies of this present world, to the hope and pursuit of endless blessedness. And as he considered the whole Christian doctrine as a system of principles all tending to this: so he looked on men's contending about lesser matters, or about subtleties relating to those that are greater, as one of the chief practices of the *power of darkness*, to defeat the true ends *for which the Son of God came into the world*; and that they did lead men into much dry and angry work; who, while they were hot in the making parties, and settling opinions, became so much the slacker in those great duties, which were chiefly designed by the *Christian* doctrine. Therefore, he always thought the less men's consciences were entangled, and the less the communion of the church was clogged with disputable opinions, or practices, the world would be the happier, consciences the freer, and the church the quieter. For which reason he made the scriptures the measure of his faith, and the chief subject of all his meditations.

In the year 1706, Mr. *Lupton*, A.M. and Fellow of *Lincoln* college in *Oxford*, fell most violently upon this great and good man, on account of his sermon on *the eternity of hell torments*, in a sermon on the same subject. In this invective, for such it has been called, the young author expressed a great deal of warmth against the Archbishop: and if hard words and malicious insinuations, a confidence of asserting, and an assuming air throughout, are proofs of a good cause, and the better of an argument, Mr. *Lupton* certainly gained the victory over Archbishop *Tillotson*: but if these are only the visible effects of a vain opinion of himself, we never had a piece fuller of vanity and affectation. This, and some other efforts of this nature, produced an excellent vindication of *his Grace*, by Mr. *Le Clerc*, too long to be inserted here: and, therefore, I shall content myself with an abstract of a letter from the right reverend Dr. *Robert Pearse*, Principal of *Edmund Hall*, which may serve as an answer, not only to Mr. *Lupton's*, but to all the other aspersions abovementioned.

SIR,

IT is a common practice with persons, who have not abilities sufficient to perform any work by which they may become known to the world, to endeavour at a name and character, by raking into the ashes, and blackening the reputation of men of real worth, piety, and learning. The eminent Prelate, whose life you are about to publish, has been aspersed, and suffered sufficiently in this kind. One has thought fit to call him a *grave Atheist*: another, *a thorough-paced Phanatic*: and a third, *a Trifler*, and a denier of eternal punishments in another world. —The first of these, it is well known, did it out of *Zeal*, *Heat*, and *Party*:

the second, by mistaking his *Piety* and *Moderation* for *Phanaticism*; and the third was acted by an *ambitious Ignorance.*—

Oxford, Edmund-Hall, Jan. 11, 1715. *Robert Pearse.*

To conclude, this Prelate's life was not only free from blemishes, which is but a low size of commendation; but it shined in all the parts of it.—In his domestic relations, in his friendships, in the whole commerce of business, he was always a pattern, easy and humble, frank and open, tender-hearted and bountiful, kind and obliging in the greatest, as well as the smallest matters: a decent, but grave, chearfulness made his conversation as lively and agreeable, as it was useful and instructing. He was ever in good humour; always the same, both accessible and affable: he heard every thing patiently: was neither apt to mistake, nor to suspect; his own great candor disposing him to put the best constructions, and to judge the most favourably of all persons and things. He passed over many injuries, and was ever ready to forgive the greatest, and to do all good offices, even to those, who had used him very ill. He was never imperious nor assuming; and though he had a superior judgment to most men, yet he never dictated to others. Few men had observed human nature more carefully; could judge better, and make larger allowances for the frailties of mankind than he did. He lived in a due neglect of his person, and contempt of pleasure; but never affected pompous severities. He despised wealth, any further than as it furnished him for charity; in which he was both liberal and judicious.

On his monument stands his effigies in *busto*, with the following inscription:

P. M.
Reverendissimi & Sanctissimi Præsulis
JOANNIS TILLOTSON,
Archiopiscopi Cantuariensis
Concionatoris olim hâc in Ecclesiâ
Per Annos XXX celeberrimi
Qui obiit X°. Kal. Dec. MDCLXXXXIV,
Ætatis suæ LXIIII
Hoc posuit ELIZABETHA
Conjux illius mœstissima.

Mr. Archibald Bower's *Motives for leaving his Office of Secretary to the Court of Inquisition at* Macerata *in* Italy. *With the Difficulties he met with in escaping from thence.*

THE person, who ushers this pamphlet into the world, begins with letting us know that it contains the substance of a relation which, he says, Mr. *Bower* gave of his escape to Dr. *Hill*, Chaplain to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which the said Gentleman committed to writing, soon after he had received it from Mr. *Bower*'s mouth. This last mentioned Gentleman has, indeed, advertised against it; but though some trifling circumstances may possibly be misrepresented, the principal facts are generally believed to be as he related them.

After mentioning a horrid piece of cruelty, exercised by the *office of Inquisition*, which had deprived an innocent Gentleman of the faculties of reason, and made him continue the remainder of his life senseless and distracted, the relater goes on;

But what determined him to leave them, when opportunity offered, was the following affair, which he relates thus:——As a Nobleman (a friend of his) who was just married, was walking in his garden with his Lady; two *Capuchin* friars passed by with their feet and heads bare, and the mortifying garb of their order. When they were got to some little distance, and, as he thought, out of hearing, he expressed to his wife his surprize, that

that any perſon could be ſo far infatuated, as to believe that ſuch a particular dreſs could be meritorious in the ſight of God.

Unhappily for him, he was overheard by the friars, who made their report to the Inquiſition. Mr. *Bower*, as one of the Inquiſitors, was ordered to take a ſufficient guard, which they always had in waiting, to bring his unfortunate friend before them. It would have been in vain for him to have expreſſed the reluctance he inwardly felt; for the leaſt ſigns of it might have proved fatal to himſelf.

About the middle of the night, he and his attendance appeared before the Nobleman's door; when, upon their knocking, a ſervant looked out of a window, and enquiring who was there, was anſwered, *the Holy Inquiſition:* Upon this, knowing the conſequence of a refuſal, he haſtened down, opened the door, and conducted them into the bed-chamber, where the new-married couple were faſt aſleep.

The firſt who awaked was the Lady, who, ſeeing ſuch a crew of ruffians in the room, ſcreamed out, for which ſhe was ſaluted by one of them with a blow on the face, that made the blood guſh out. Mr. *Bower* was much enraged at this, and aſking the fellow what authority he had for ſuch an unparalleled piece of cruelty, threatened him ſeverely, and afterwards had him puniſhed in an exemplary manner.

This waked the huſband, who being very much ſurprized at what had happened, caſting his eyes on Mr. *Bower*, cried out, Ah, my friend, is it you! Yes, he replied, it is; and you muſt immediately riſe and follow me. This he ſoon complied with. Accordingly he was conducted to the Inquiſition, where he was told, he was certainly guilty of ſome great crime; and that he had a week given him to recollect himſelf what it was, and ſo accuſe himſelf.

All that time he was confined in a dungeon, and fed with nothing but bread and water, in order to weaken him, and render him leſs able to undergo the torture.

At the end of the week he was brought, in the night, before the infernal tribunal; and ſo altered, that he was ſcarce known to be the ſame: And upon his declaring that he was not conſcious of any thing culpable, he was led to the torture, which was thus inflicted on him:

By means of four cords, which came over four pullies, at each corner of the room, and met in the center, he was hoiſted up to the cieling, where, by a ſudden jerk, all his bones were diſlocated.

After he had hung ſome time in this deplorable condition, the Inquiſitor-general, thinking he had not yet ſuffered enough, commanded them to ſlacken the cords, in order to let him fall with a ſhock to the ground. This, after what had been done before, is thought to be one of the greateſt torments that human nature is capable of ſuſtaining. But when they came to inflict it, they found that the unhappy man was already dead; upon which they buried him in a private manner, and ſent a note to his wife, deſiring her to offer up prayers for his ſoul, in all the churches in *Rome*.

After two ſuch pieces of unexampled cruelty, and ſanctified villainy; in both of which, by virtue of his office, but in the latter more particularly, Mr. *Bower* had been ſo deeply, though reluctantly, concerned, he was determined, at all events, to make his eſcape from the Inquiſition; being perſuaded, that if he could get to *England*, the place of his birth, he ſhould meet with encouragement from ſome of his countrymen; ſeveral of whom he had been acquainted with in their travels through *Italy*.

He was ſenſible of the difficulties he had to encounter, none being ſuffered to travel without leave firſt obtained from the Inquiſitor-general. To him, therefore, he applied for a per-

permiſſion to go on a pilgrimage to *Loretto*, a thing that he had hitherto long neglected.

The Inquiſitor-general applauded his reſolution, and gave him leave; but immediately diſpatched an expreſs to *Loretto*, to know preciſely the time he arrived there.

Accordingly Mr. *Bower* ſet out on horſeback, and having armed himſelf with a pocket-piſtol, was determined, in caſe he found he could not otherwiſe eſcape, to diſpatch himſelf; being perſuaded, that, if ever ſuicide was excuſable, it muſt be in his circumſtances, in order to avoid the torments, which, if he ſhould be taken, would be inflicted on him.

After many conteſts with himſelf, he continued firm to his original project; and with deſign to purſue it, croſſed out of the road not far from *Loretto*, and ſhaped his courſe towards *Switzerland*: knowing that if he could but reach *Bern*, a Proteſtant canton, he ſhould be ſafe. In order to attain it, he travelled day and night upon the mountains; but at laſt, himſelf and horſe growing faint, for want of ſuſtenance, he made up to a town, which he took to be *Bern*; but which proved, to his great concern, to be a Popiſh canton. However, he alighted at an inn, where there happened to be two men who were reading a paper, which, caſting his eye upon it, he found to be a deſcription of himſelf; promiſing a great reward for apprehending him.

He endeavoured to conceal his confuſion as much as he could, wiping his face with a handkerchief to prevent his being obſerved; till at laſt, one of the men aſking him why he wiped his face, as if he was afraid of being ſeen, deſired him to read that paper; which he did, as he ſays, with great ſeeming compoſure.

In the mean while, one of them whiſpered his companion; and ſoon after they retired into a room together, to conſult whether they ſhould apprehend him or not, as it was a hazardous affair; it being poſſible that he might be a Courier of the *Britiſh*, or ſome other Miniſter.

Mr. *Bower* took this opportunity to fly to his horſe, which he mounted with the utmoſt expedition, and galloped into a neighbouring foreſt, where he concealed himſelf for ſome time, and afterwards purſued his journey; ſubſiſting himſelf, for ſeveral days, upon nothing but what the fields and woods afforded. At laſt, his horſe, as well as himſelf, being almoſt worn out with hunger and fatigue, happening one morning, to 'ſpy a light at a diſtance, he made up to it at all events; and, upon his knocking at the door, a man looked out at the window, of whom he enquired whether it was a Proteſtant country; to whom he replied, yes, thank God for it. Immediately upon hearing this joyful news, he deſired him to come down and open the door; for that he was the unfortunate *Bower* that had eſcaped from the Inquiſition, and was now in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of reſt and food. Accordingly he alighted, and was received by the landlord with the utmoſt hoſpitality; who, upon his enquiring how far it was to *Bern*, informed him about two miles; and offered himſelf for his guide.

Upon his arrival at *Bern*, he was adviſed, in order to avoid ſeveral Popiſh countries, to take ſhipping on the *Rhine*, as far as *Straſburg*. He embarked therefore on that river; and one of his companions in the veſſel happened to be a jeſuit, who not knowing him, entered into diſcourſe with him about his own eſcape from the Inquiſition.

When they were got pretty near to *Straſburg*, the ſhip bulged upon a rock, ſo that they with great difficulty eſcaped to ſhore, where Mr. *Bower* immediately took poſt-horſes for *Calais*. No ſooner was he arrived there, and alighted at the inn, than he ſaw, on the gate, advertiſements deſcribing him, and promiſing a reward for

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apprehending him. This made him resolve to depart as soon as possible; so that he went down to the shore, in order to see if there was any vessel ready to sail for *England*; but to his great mortification, found none; and, the wind being high, could not prevail with any to put to sea.

At last, for a considerable sum of money, he engaged some fishermen to carry him over. Scarce had they set sail, but the waves ran so high, that the men declared it impossible to succeed, for that no boat could live. In vain he offered them all he was worth, in case they would venture; for all their reply was, that he certainly must have been guilty of some very great crime, to attempt to run so great a hazard. Accordingly they put back, and landed him again.

But instead of going to the same inn, he went to another; where thinking he heard, in the next room, the voice of some *English* Gentlemen, he determined to discover himself to them, being of opinion, that no persons, so merry and chearful as they appeared to be, could harbour any ill-will against him.

Animated by these reflections, he knocked at the door; and, to his great satisfaction, the first that came to him was Lord *Baltimore*, with whom he had before some small acquaintance.

His Lordship was much surprised at seeing him there, but told him that he had no time to lose, for that strict search had been made after him, and spies planted about every person that went for *England*. In short, he accompanied him to the sea-shore, and offered him his own yatch to carry him over, in which he immediately imbarked, and soon landed safe at *Dover*.

The next day, Mr. *Bower* was much surprised with a letter brought in, directed to him; but much more when upon opening it, he found it came from the Inquisitor-general; with promises of great honour and rewards, in case he would return to the Inquisition.

This, it seems, being left undirected, was ordered to be delivered to him, as soon as it was certainly known that he was arrived in *England*; but upon his enquiry for the person who brought it, no body could tell what was become of him. However, he had seen too much already, to rely on what they promised; and contented himself with expressing his gratitude to God, for happily escaping out of their clutches, and safely arriving in a free and Protestant country.

The History of England (Page 161, Vol. VII.) continued.

With a curious head *of Sir* Francis Walsingham.

Queen *Elisabeth* having cast the odium of the Queen of *Scots* execution upon the nation, by affecting a reluctance to such an act, and engaging the Parliament to insist upon it (p. 167, 168.) delivered to Secretary *Davison* letters under her hand and seal, to get a commission made under the great seal of *England*, for executing the said Queen; pretending not to have the commission executed, but that it might be in a readiness, if any sudden danger should attend its procrastination; and charging him not to disclose her intention to any body. But next day, pretending that her mind was altered, when she thought the commission had been sealed, she sent Sir *William Killigrew* to countermand it: and when *Davison* informed her, that the commission was made out and sealed, her Majesty affected to be highly displeased, and reproved his diligence. *Davison* relates the affair to some of the Privy-council; and, it appearing to them, that the Queen desired the business might be done, so as she might not seem to know it, they ordered it as related before on page 168. This laid a foundation for the farce she intended to act, after the tragedy was finished to her mind.

Accord-

Accordingly, as ſoon as her Majeſty was informed of the Queen of *Scots* death, ſhe put on a moſt auſtere countenance, vowed revenge againſt the actors in that tragedy; and not only put on mourning, but commanded her Counſellors, who came to aſſwage and comfort her, out of her preſence; gave herſelf up to all the tokens of moſt unſpeakable grief, and, having wrote a letter of excuſe and condolence to the King of *Scotland*, cited *Daviſon* into the *Star-chamber*, to anſwer an accuſation of contempt and diſobedience to her royal command in this affair.

The letter to King *James*, the ſon of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, was as follows:

'*My dear brother*,

'I Would you knew, though not 'felt, the extreme grief that over-'whelmeth my mind, for that miſe-'rable accident, which, far contrary 'to my meaning, hath befallen. I 'have ſent [*Robert Carey*] my kinſ-'man [by the ſide of Queen *Ann Bo-'leyn*, her mother] whom before now 'it hath pleaſed you to favour, to in-'ſtruct you truly of that which is too 'irkſome for my pen to tell you. I 'beſeech you, that as God and many 'more know, how innocent I am in 'this caſe, ſo you will believe me, 'that, if I had done it, I would have 'abode by it: I am not ſo baſe-mind-'ed, that the fear of any living crea-'ture ſhould make me afraid to do 'what is juſt; or done, to deny the 'ſame: I am not ſo degenerate, nor 'carry ſo vile a mind. But, as not to 'diſguiſe fits moſt a King, ſo will I 'never diſſemble my actions, but 'cauſe them to ſhew as I mean them. 'This aſſure yourſelf from me, that 'as I know it was deſerved, if I had 'meant it, I would never over ano-'ther's ſhoulders; and to impute to 'myſelf that, which I did not ſo 'much as think of, I will not. The 'circumſtances you will pleaſe to hear 'of this bearer: and, for my part, 'think you have not in the world a 'more loving kinſwoman, and more 'dear friend, nor any that will watch 'more carefully to preſerve you, and 'your ſtate. And, if any would o-'therwiſe perſuade you, think they 'bear more good-will to others, than 'to you. Thus in haſte I leave to 'trouble you, beſeeching God to ſend 'you a long reign.'

The accuſation againſt *Daviſon* ran thus: 'That he had contemned the Queen's orders; broke his oath of allegiance, and neglected his duty. That the Queen never intended (for reaſons beſt known to herſelf) that the Queen of *Scots*, though condemned, ſhould have been put to death; had, however, for preventing of dangers, commanded a warrant for her execution to be drawn, and committed it to his truſt and ſecrecy. But that he, forgetting his duty, had acquainted the Council therewith, and put the warrant in execution, unknown to the Queen.'

To this, *Daviſon*, according to his ſingular modeſty, very mildly, and yet with good courage, anſwered: 'That, if he ſhould acknowledge himſelf guilty of the crimes objected, he ſhould wrong his reputation, which was dearer to him than his life: and, if in his own defence he ſhould conteſt with the Queen, he muſt do that which ill beſeemed a loyal ſubject, a dutiful ſervant, and a truſty ſecretary. He therefore proteſted before Almighty God and the Commiſſioners, that he had done nothing willingly or wittingly in this matter, but what he perſuaded himſelf the Queen was willing to have done. Wherein if he had behaved himſelf as he ought not, either through ignorance or negligence, he could not but be wonderfully ſorry, and would patiently undergo their cenſure. Upon which he was acquitted of having any ill intention againſt the Queen, and by ſome of them was much commended. But at laſt the thirteen Commiſſioners agreed to fine him 10,000 *l.* and to order

der him to lie in prison during the Queen's pleasure.

The prisoner finding himself ruined, without hopes of any mitigation of his fine, or confinement; and overburthened by this hard measure; resolved to clear up his own reputation with the world, though he never expected any favour from his political Sovereign, further than some small presents of money to relieve his wants; which resolution produced the following apology, sent by him to Sir *Francis Walsingham*.

'The Queen, saith he, upon the departure of the *French* and *Scotch* Ambassadors from her, of her own accord, commanded me to prepare the commission for putting in execution the sentence against the Queen of *Scots*. When the same was exhibited, she willingly signed it with her own hand; and gave order it should be made ready under the great seal of *England*; and jestingly said, *Signify thus much to* Walsingham, *who is sick, though I fear greatly it will make him die out of hand with grief*. She added also the reasons, why she had thus long deferred it, to wit, That she might not seem to be drawn unto it forcibly or maliciously, though she were not ignorant all the while how necessary it was.'

'Furthermore, she blamed *Pawlet* and *Drewry*, that they had not freed her [by poisoning their prisoner] from that care; and she wished that *Walsingham* would try them therein. The next day after that the great seal was put to it, she sent an injunction by *Killigrew*, that it should not be done. And, when I shewed her that it was done, she reproved my great haste, intimating that some other course, according to the judgment of some wise persons, might be taken. I made answer, that is always the best way, which is the justest. But, fearing she might lay the fault on me (as she had done the Duke of *Norfolk*'s punishment on the Lord *Burleigh*) I imparted the whole matter to *Hatton*; protesting I would engage myself no further in so great an affair. He straightway communicated it to *Burleigh*; *Burleigh* to the rest of the Counsellors, who all consented to have the business hastened, and severally vowed, that they would bear the blame, and sent dowa *Beal* with the commission and letters. Three days after, perceiving that her mind was doubtful, by a dream, which she told of the Queen of *Scots* death; I asked, if her mind was altered? No, saith she, but some other course might have been thought on; and withal demanded, if *Pawlet* had returned any answer? Whose letters, when I shewed her, wherein he plainly refused to undertake it [*viz.* to murder the *Scottish* Queen privately] as being neither honourable nor just, she, in an angry manner, accused him and the rest, which had tied themselves in the association, of perjury, and their vow violated, who had promised great matters for their Prince's sake, and would perform nothing: and yet there were among them, she said, that would do as much in their own cause. But I shewed how infamous and unjust a thing that were; and into what dangers she would cast *Pawlet* and *Drewry*: for, if she allowed the fact, she must draw upon herself danger and disgrace; besides a note of injustice. But, if she disallowed it, she must ruin well deserving men, and their posterities. Afterwards, the same day that the Queen of *Scots* was put to death, she gave me a check, that the sentence was *not*, all this while, put in execution.'

By this apology it appears plainly, That *Elisabeth* was willing to be rid of the Queen of *Scots*, but unwilling to be seen concerned in it: That she would have been well satisfied, had *Pawlet* and *Drewry* poisoned her, or made her away by any other means; and perhaps she would not have scrupled to have hanged them for their great service, to save her own reputation: That, at last, finding her servants too wise and too honest to venture a hanging, and to do an unjust thing to please her humour, she

ſigned the warrant, and gave it to *Daviſon*, to get the ſeal affixed to it. And it is evident, that ſhe had a mind to have her executed, ſeeing *on the very day* the Queen of *Scots* was beheaded (though without her knowledge, as ſhe pretended) *Daviſon* was checked by her, for not having put the warrant in execution: but her whole ſcheme was to deceive the world into an opinion, that ſhe had no ſuch intention: though if we can credit this apology, and the following abſtracts from two letters inſerted in the life of that unfortunate Queen *Mary*, by *Mackenzie*, it muſt be confeſſed, That *Eliſabeth* would have cut her off by more unjuſtifiable methods. — In the firſt, written on *February* 1, 1586-7, by *Walſingham* and *Daviſon*, to Sir *Amias Paulet* and Sir *Drue Drewry*, it is ſaid:— 'Her Majeſty 'doth note in you both a lack of that 'care and zeal for her ſervice, that 'ſhe looketh for at your hands, in 'that you have not in all this time '(of yourſelves, without other provo-'cation) found out ſome way to ſhor-'ten the life of the *Scots* Queen, con-'ſidering the great peril ſhe is hourly 'ſubject to, ſo long as the ſaid Queen 'ſhall live.— She taketh it moſt un-'kindly, that men, profeſſing that love 'towards her as you do, ſhould, in a 'kind of ſort, for lack of the diſcharge 'of your duties, caſt the burthen upon 'her, knowing, as you do, her indiſ-'poſition to ſhed blood.'— To which Sir *Amias Paulet* replied the next day,— 'My anſwer I ſhall deliver 'unto you with great grief and bit-'terneſs of mind, in that I am ſo un-'happy, as living to ſee this unhap-'py day, in which I am required, by 'direction from my moſt gracious So-'vereign, to do an act, which God 'and the law forbiddeth.— God for-'bid I ſhould make ſo foul a ſhip-'wreck of my conſcience, or leave ſo 'great a blot to my poor poſterity, 'and ſhed blood without law or war-'rant.'

However her artifices anſwered the main end for which they were deſigned, to give the young King of *Scotland*, who is ſaid to have been too conſenting to his mother's proſecution and death, a plauſible excuſe for continuing his correſpondence with *Eliſabeth*; and to furniſh *Eliſabeth* with an anſwer to the repreſentations of foreign Princes, expected on that occaſion.

It may be true, that *James*, at firſt, received the news of his mother's execution with ſeeming indignation and reſolutions of revenge againſt *Eliſabeth*: but her letter by Mr. *Carey*; the repreſentations made in favour of *Eliſabeth*, by her partizans in *Scotland*; and the ſentence paſſed upon *Daviſon*, aſſuaged his wrath, if real; and the fear of loſing his intereſt in the ſucceſſion to the crown of *England*, in caſe of an open and unſucceſsful rupture with that nation, ſtifled his reſentment.

In the mean time, the watchful Miniſter *Walſingham*, who had ſo artfully diſcovered the plot contrived by *Babington*, &c. detects a more dangerous attempt upon this kingdom: or, rather, that the death of the Queen of *Scots* did not put off the *Spaniſh* invaſion, ſhe had ſo long expected and confided in.— It is true that the King of *Spain* poſitively denied his intention to moleſt *Eliſabeth*, or to aſſiſt her enemies with thoſe great naval preparations, he was carrying on throughout all his dominions: but *Walſingham* having intelligence from *Madrid*, that the King of *Spain* had told his Council, he had diſpatched an expreſs to *Rome*, with a letter wrote with his own hand to the Pope, acquainting him with the true deſign of his preparations, and aſking his bleſſing upon it; which, for ſome reaſons, he would not diſcloſe to them, till the return of the courier: the Secretary loſt no time, and by the help of a *Venetian* Prieſt, his ſpy at *Rome*, bribed a Gentleman of the Pope's bed-chamber, who took the keys out of his Holineſs's pocket, when aſleep, opened his cabinet, and ſent him a copy of the original letter. Upon which he adviſed to ſend Sir

Francis

Francis Drake, with a good fleet, upon the coast of *Spain*, with orders to burn all the *Spanish* ships he should meet, and to do the enemy all the injury in his power. Which with *Walsingham*'s further contrivance to get all the *Spanish* bills, that were to supply the King with money to carry on his preparations, protested at *Genoa*, obliged the King of *Spain* to defer the execution of his grand project to another year. And therefore we shall postpone the account both of this expedition, and the damages done in the mean time to the *Spaniards* in *Europe* and *America*, by our *English* fleets, to give you some memoirs of the life of this great statesman, Sir *Francis Walsingham*.

Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Secretary of state in this reign, was descended of an ancient and good family, and was educated at *Cambridge*. From college he made the tour of *France* and *Spain*, *Italy*, and the *Netherlands*; and, after his return, retired to *Geneva*, to avoid the fiery trial of Queen *Mary*'s Ministry, soon after her accession to the throne, being himself a zealous Protestant.

He was amongst the first of the fugitives, that offered his service to Queen *Elisabeth*; and was so well received and esteemed by that sagacious Princess, that, in 1570, she thought him the propereſt person to send her Ambassador to *France*, in that critical period: nor was she mistaken in his capacity and fidelity; for he served her effectually, though he ruined his private finances by his vast expences in procuring intelligence; in which branch of the state, never was any man more dexterous and successful. His debts, on this occasion, obliged him at last to ask leave to return home, which was granted in *April*, 1572. And, in the *January* following, his eminent abilities raised him to the post of Secretary of state. But this did not hinder his ambassy into *France* in 1581, and into *Scotland* in 1583, where he did his Queen and Country infinite service.

In 1586, he founded a divinity-lecture in the university of *Oxford*; the reader of which was to discourse on the fundamentals of religion, and the holy scriptures, by way of common-place, that the controversies rising thence might be more particularly discussed. About which time, he discovered *Babington*'s plot, advised the trial and execution of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* for the same, and crowned all his other good offices with those mentioned above, in regard to the discovery and obstruction of the *Spanish* invasion, for the present.

Yet, when he died, which was on *April* 6, 1590; this great favourite of his Sovereign, who had so well deserved also of his country, as to be made not only Secretary of state, but Chancellor of the Garter and Duchy of *Lancaster*, was so poor, that his friends were obliged to bury him by night, in St. *Paul*'s church, *London*, lest his body should be arrested for debt.

He left one daughter only, who was successively married to Sir *Philip Sidney*; *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*; and *Richard Bourk*, Earl of *Clanrickard*, and afterwards Earl of St. *Albans*; three husbands of the greatest distinction.

He was at first a favourer of the puritan party, and had engaged the Queen in 1583 to consent, That, provided those dissenters would *conform* in other points, the three ceremonies of *kneeling* at the communion, wearing the *surplice*, and the *cross* in baptism, should be expunged out of the Common-prayer-book. But they replying to these concessions, in the language of *Moses*, That 'they would not leave so much as an hoof behind;' or that they would have the church-liturgy wholly laid aside, and not be obliged to the performance of any office in it; he afterwards cooled in his regard for them.

In his political state, he is allowed to have been excelled by none; and to have been equalled by a very few, if any. He had an admirable talent,

both in discovering and managing the secret recesses of human nature. He had his spies in most courts in *Christendom*, and allowed them a liberal maintenance; for his grand maxim was, That 'knowledge is never too dear.' He spent his whole time and faculties in the service of his Sovereign, and her kingdoms: on which account her Majesty was heard to say, That 'in 'diligence and sagacity he exceeded 'her expectation.' He is thought to have had a principal hand in laying the foundation of the wars in *France* and *Flanders*: for when he returned from his ambassy in *France*, and heard the Queen express her apprehensions of the *Spanish* designs against her, he answered, 'Madam, be content, and fear not.' The *Spaniard* hath a great appetite, and an excellent digestion. But I have fitted him with a *bone* for these twenty years, that your Majesty shall have no cause to dread him; provided that if the fire chance to slack, which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and cast in some of your fuel, which will revive the flame. He would cherish a plot some years together, admitting the conspirators to his own, and even to the Queen's presence, very familiarly; but took care to have them carefully watched, as has been exemplified in the treason of *Parry*, and of *Babington*, and his accomplices. You have heard that the Queen of *Scots* letters were all carried to him by her own servant, whom she trusted; and were decyphered to him by one *Philips*, and sealed up again by one *Gregory*. So that neither that Queen, nor any of her correspondents, ever perceived either the seals defaced, or the letters delayed.

Video & taceo was his maxim, before it was his Sovereign's motto. He knew how to please King *James* of *Scotland* with passages from the classics; and *Henry* King of *France* with the conceits of *Rabelais*; and the *Dutchman* with mechanic discourses. And at court he served himself, as the Queen did, of the factions amongst the great ones, neither advancing the one, nor depressing the other; thus at one time he was familiar with *Cecil*, allied to *Leicester*, and an oracle to *Radcliffe*, Earl of *Sussex*. His conversation was reserved, yet insinuating; so that, while he saw every man, none saw him. His spirit, according to Mr. *Lloyd*, was as public as his parts; yet as debonnaire as he was prudent, and as obliging to the softer but predominant parts of the world, as he was serviceable to the more severe; and no less dexterous to work on humours, than to convince reason. He used to say, he must observe the joints and flexures of affairs; and so could do more with a story, than others could with an harangue. He always surprized business, and preferred motions in the heat of other diversions; and, if he must debate it, he would hear all, and with the advantage of foregoing speeches, that either cautioned or confirmed his resolutions, he carried all before him in conclusion, without reply. To him men's faces spake as much as their tongues, their countenances being the indexes of their hearts. He would so beset men with questions, and draw them on, that they discovered themselves, whether they answered, or were silent. He maintained fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts: and, for two pistoles an order, he had all the private papers in *Europe*. Few letters escaped his hands; and he could read most of them without touching their seals. In his judgment, religion was the interest of his country, and it was the desire of his soul: therefore he maintained it, as sincerely as he believed it. It had his head, his purse, and his heart. He laid the great foundation of the protestant constitution, as to its policy; and the main plot against the *popish*, as to its ruin in *England*.

The detection, as above, of the *Spanish* invasion intended against these realms, determined the court to dispatch Sir *Francis Drake*, with a strong squadron,

squadron, to the enemies coasts, accompanied by several large ships or privateers, fitted out at the expence of the merchants of *London*. He sailed in the beginning of *April*, in this year 1587; and in their course gained intelligence from two ships belonging to *Middleburg*, last from *Cadiz*, that the *Spaniards* had gathered vast quantities of provisions and ammunition at *Cadiz*, and in that neighbourhood; and that they lay ready to be transported to *Lisbon*, the place appointed for the rendezvous of their fleet. This information made him resolve to steer for *Cadiz*, with the utmost expedition. And, with a favourable wind, he arrived in the bay of *Cadiz*, on the nineteenth of the same month; where he immediately forced six stout gallies to shelter themselves under the guns of their castle; though at first they made a shew of opposing him; and deserted the defence of the transports and store-ships, which, to the number of one-hundred, he, in one day and two nights, burnt and destroyed, with all their contents, being mostly laden with ammunition and provisions. Amongst these fell also a new galleon of 1200 tons, belonging to the Marquis of *Santa Cruz*; and a rich merchant-ship of *Ragusa*, of 1000 tons, and 40 brass guns.

Sir *Francis*, having done all the damage in his power here, put out to sea on the twenty-first, and made sail to cape St. *Vincent*; and after doing great damage to the inhabitants along the coast, surprized the castle at the cape, and three others in that neighbourhood, and arrived at *Cascais*, near the mouth of the *Tagus*, in which lay the grand *armada* or fleet of men of war, under the command of the Marquis of *Santa Cruz*. But, though he spoiled the coast between the river and the rock of *Lisbon*, and plundered and burnt all ships and vessels that fell in his way, which amounted to one-hundred more, Sir *Francis* could not provoke the *Spaniard* to give him battle: so that considering which way he might give satisfaction to the merchants, who were adventurers in this expedition, and expected some real gain, in return for their disbursements, he left *Cascais*, and, no doubt upon good intelligence, proceeded in quest of the St. *Philip*, a rich ship, expected from the *East-Indies*; which he came up with near the island of St. *Michael*, one of the *Azores*, and presently obliged to strike and surrender. This prize proved very advantageous, not only for its valuable cargo to the captors, but to merchants of *England* in general: because, by the papers found on board, they so fully understood the rich value of the *Indian* merchandizes, and the manner of trading into the eastern world, that they afterwards, upon these instructions, set up a gainful trade and traffic, and established the first company of *English East-India* merchants. Thus, says Sir *William Monson*, this voyage proceeded prosperously, and without exception; for there was both honour and wealth gained.

In the mean time, *Thomas Cavendish*, Esq; was carrying the terror of the *English* arms into the *South-Seas*, and distressing the *Spanish* trade and navigation in other parts of *America*, as will be more particularly shewn in our next.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XX.

On Envy *and* Detraction.

THough all sins have a flavour of pride, yet detraction has a greater dose of this bad humour than ordinary. It is the chief ingredient of this outrageous crime; it discomposes the stomach, and then immediately gives the heart-burning; and then the tongue, which is its index, falls into disorders. A man, smitten with his own excellencies, looks down from the

the pinnacle of his ſoaring conceit on other mortals as vaſſals; he fancies praiſe is an inheritance entailed on his merit; that either to reſpect or honour another, is to invade his property, and to ſet againſt him an uſurping competitor. Hence he runs in queſt of a foil, to make his own perfections appear more gaudy, and ſparkle with more eclat. Now what can give a more charming turn to his ſuppoſed talent, than his rival's folly? Hence he rallies up in a body all the auxiliary forces of anger and revenge; he takes the field, and maraudes upon his fame; he diſſects the poor creature's actions, and expoſes the whole anatomy of his private tranſgreſſions to the view and cenſure of the public: for he wiſely fancies, that the fabric of his vanity will ſtand unmoveable on the ruins of a rival's reputation. Did the breaſts of the proud and haughty-minded men lie open to ſight; could we rifle all the abſtruſe and dark receſſes of their hearts, what ſallies of joy ſhould we diſcover at the moſt innocent overſights of a competitor? And then, whoever crows within at the misfortune, will proclaim it at the firſt occaſion: for joy, like grief, is a ſtifling humour, unleſs it throws off the oppreſſion.

If, therefore, you deſire to ſpeak ill of no body, think not too well of yourſelf; ſet not too exorbitant a price on your merits; remember you are no phœnix, the only individual of your ſpecies; thoſe qualities you poſſeſs, are mere gratuities, the effects of God's liberality, not of your deſerts; you had no right to be, much leſs to be great, beautiful, or rich. Is it not madneſs, therefore, for you, who can lay claim to nothing, to engroſs all the gifts of nature and fortune? Think not, God has exhauſted his treaſury on you alone; he ſcatters his favours where he pleaſes; and if he provides more plentifully for your neighbour than for you, why do you complain? Muſt you be evil, becauſe God is good? Muſt you caſt a malicious glance at another, becauſe he has received ſome marks of his great Maker's kindneſs? Diſcompoſe not your thoughts for other people's advantages, but enjoy your own with thankfulneſs. Fix juſt bounds to your deſires, as well as to your undertakings, otherwiſe you will rear up imaginary caſtles of greatneſs, to create to yourſelf a real torment.

But, if you will contend for an honourable poſt, manage the conteſt fairly; puſh on your pretenſions with virtue and generoſity. Let merit bear away the prize, not outrage; and, if your rival carry off the advantage, rather applaud the conqueſt, than revile him. By leſſening his parts or conduct, you burleſque your own; but then if you complain, and curſe him in a corner, you only betray your impotence, ill-nature, and impiety. In fine, look at your own failings and his through the ſame glaſs, and you will ſee an humbling ſpectacle; you will behold ſo many objects worthy of blame, that you will have no great ſtomach to cenſure others.

Envy is the ſecond ſource of detraction. This is an ill-natured vice, it loves ill for ill's ſake, and takes pleaſure in torment; it is a kind of turnkey by birth, and an executioner by profeſſion; it feeds on ſtench, and ſucks rats bane from balms, and infection from perfumes; it never does a good turn, but when it deſigns an ill one; and ſeldom takes things by the right handle; miſchief makes up its employment, plagues and famines are its diverſion, its ſmiles are like blazing comets, which either hatch treaſon, or portend it.

But, though any miſchief lies within the reach of an envious man's wiſh, many are removed out of the verge of his power: ſome move too high to be ſhot at, others too low; but neither place nor ſtation is a ſufficient fence againſt the tongue. A dwarf may engage with a giant at this weapon, or a clown with a Lord. And for this reaſon, when the envious man cannot come at his antagoniſt's perſon, he ſets upon his good name, and falls foul upon his honour; and when,

by

by the help of keen ſatyr and falſe gloſſes, he has beat down the outworks that fenced his fortune from inſult and ruin, he draws his cannon nearer, and raiſes batteries againſt his grandeur and eſtate that ſupport it: for he knows that the beſt built fortune cannot be ſtable, when reputation, that propped it, is removed. Thus we ſee *Socrates* kept his ground, and even triumphed over the calumnies of his accuſers, whilſt his reputation interpoſed. But, when a buffooning comedian drolled him into contempt, he appeared no leſs guilty before the Judges, than deſpicable on the ſtage. So that in concluſion, envy found him guilty, and the Senate pronounced the ſentence.

Methinks it is ſuperfluous to diſſuade a man from this vice. Intereſt is more powerful than reaſon. We dote on pleaſure, and run from pain by the inſtinct of nature. Who will not rather chuſe a priſon with ſatisfaction, than a palace with torment? But an envious man, inſtead of following the current of nature, bears up againſt it. He labours for labour's ſake, and drudges for the mere expectation of miſery. He leads the life of *Cain*, haunted with the ſpectres of his own crimes from within, and with a thouſand jealouſies from abroad; other people's happineſs creates his torments; their proſperity gnaws his entrails; and his impotence, to over-caſt the ſun-ſhine of their fortune, claps him on the wheel. Now a man that can fall in love with pain, and court diſquiet, muſt not be caſt in the ſame mould that other mortals are: and, therefore, I ſhould think it as eaſy to diſſuade people from envy, as from vaulting down a precipice.

But, beſides, a man that envies others, is always paid in the ſame coin; his honour will be as roughly handled; when one conteſts with multitudes, he ſtands on the lower ground, and fights at a diſadvantage. This is the envious man's caſe: for he cannot but know the diſingenuous deſcants on others actions will reach the ears of the offended perſons. Defaming reports have a miraculous ſympathy with thoſe, that diſtance of place is not able to dead the echo; they rebound from tongue to tongue, are toſſed from hand to hand, till they come to the knowledge of the injured; and, generally, like ſnow-balls, they increaſe in the journey. What a grating noiſe then will they make in the ears of the defamed perſon? Will not he think of repriſals? Will he not treat your honour with as little regard as you have his? And God ſend ſuch an eaſy ſatisfaction may aſſuage his reſentment. When men ſit Judges in their own cauſe, they make the bills of loſſes and damages riſe high; who knows but they may demand blood, and ſacrifice your life to the *manes* of their murdered reputation?

In fine, remember you muſt die. When death hath ſealed your eyes, you will find all the darts of the tongue ſhot at your neighbour, ſtick in your own ſoul; you will feel the ſmart, but will find no lenitive, no cure: why then ſhall we run headlong into thoſe crimes we muſt either deplore here, or ſuffer for hereafter? Let us look before us, and not, like beaſts, follow the mere impreſſions of paſſion. Let us ſhew we are men, not by our vices, but by our virtues. To have reaſon, and to act againſt it, is to debaſe our ſpecies.

Maxims for the Conduct of Life.

Temperance.

THE richeſt endowments of the mind, are temperance, prudence, and fortitude.

Self-denial is the moſt exalted pleaſure; and the conqueſt of evil habits is the moſt glorious triumph.

The neareſt approach thou canſt make to happineſs on this ſide the grave,

grave, is to enjoy underſtanding and health.

Theſe bleſſings if thou poſſeſſeſt, and wouldſt preſerve to old age; avoid the allurements of voluptuouſneſs, and fly from her temptations.

When ſhe ſpreadeth her delicacies on the table, when her wine ſparkleth in the cup, when ſhe ſmileth upon thee, and perſuadeth thee to be joyful and happy; then is the hour of danger, and let reaſon ſtand firmly on her guard: for, if thou hearkeneſt unto the words of her adverſary, thou art deceived and betrayed.

The joy which ſhe promiſeth, changeth to madneſs; and her enjoyments lead on to diſeaſes and death.

Caſt thine eyes upon her gueſts, who have liſtened to her temptations. Are they not meagre? are they not ſickly? are they not ſpiritleſs?

Their ſhort hours of jollity are followed by tedious days of pain and dejection: her votaries are become her victims; the juſt and natural conſequence, which God hath ordained in the conſtitution of things, for the puniſhment of thoſe who abuſe his gifts.

A firm faith is the beſt divinity, a good life the beſt philoſophy, a clear conſcience the beſt law, honeſty the beſt policy, and temperance the beſt phyſic.

Prudence.

Judgment is the throne of prudence, and ſilence is its ſanctuary.

It is a maxim of prudence, to leave things before they leave us.

The true way to advance another's virtue, is to follow it; and the beſt means to cry down another's vice, is to decline it.

A warm heart requires a cool head. Courage, without conduct, is like fancy without judgment; all ſail, and no ballaſt.

Put a bridle on thy tongue; ſet a guard before thy lips, leſt the words of thine own mouth deſtroy thy peace.

Boaſt not of thyſelf, for it ſhall bring contempt upon thee: neither deride another, for it is dangerous.

A bitter jeſt is the poiſon of friendſhip, and he that cannot reſtrain his tongue, ſhall have trouble.

Furniſh thyſelf with the proper accommodations belonging to thy condition: but ſpend not to the utmoſt of what thou canſt afford, that the providence of thy youth may be a comfort to thy old age.

Let not proſperity put out the eyes of circumſpection, nor abundance cut off the hands of frugality: he that too much indulges in the ſuperfluities of life, ſhall live to lament the want of its neceſſaries.

From the experience of others, do thou learn wiſdom; and from their failings, correct thine own faults.

Charity obliges not to miſtruſt a man, prudence not to truſt him before we know him.

When thou haſt proved a man to be honeſt, lock him up in thine heart as a treaſure, regard him as a jewel of ineſtimable value.

Refuſe the favours of a mercenary man, they will be a ſnare unto thee, thou ſhalt never be quit of the obligation.

Uſe not to-day what to-morrow may want; neither leave that to hazard, which foreſight may provide for, or care prevent.

Yet expect not even from prudence infallible ſucceſs: for the day knoweth not what the night may bring forth.

The fool is not always unfortunate, nor the wiſe man always ſucceſsful.—

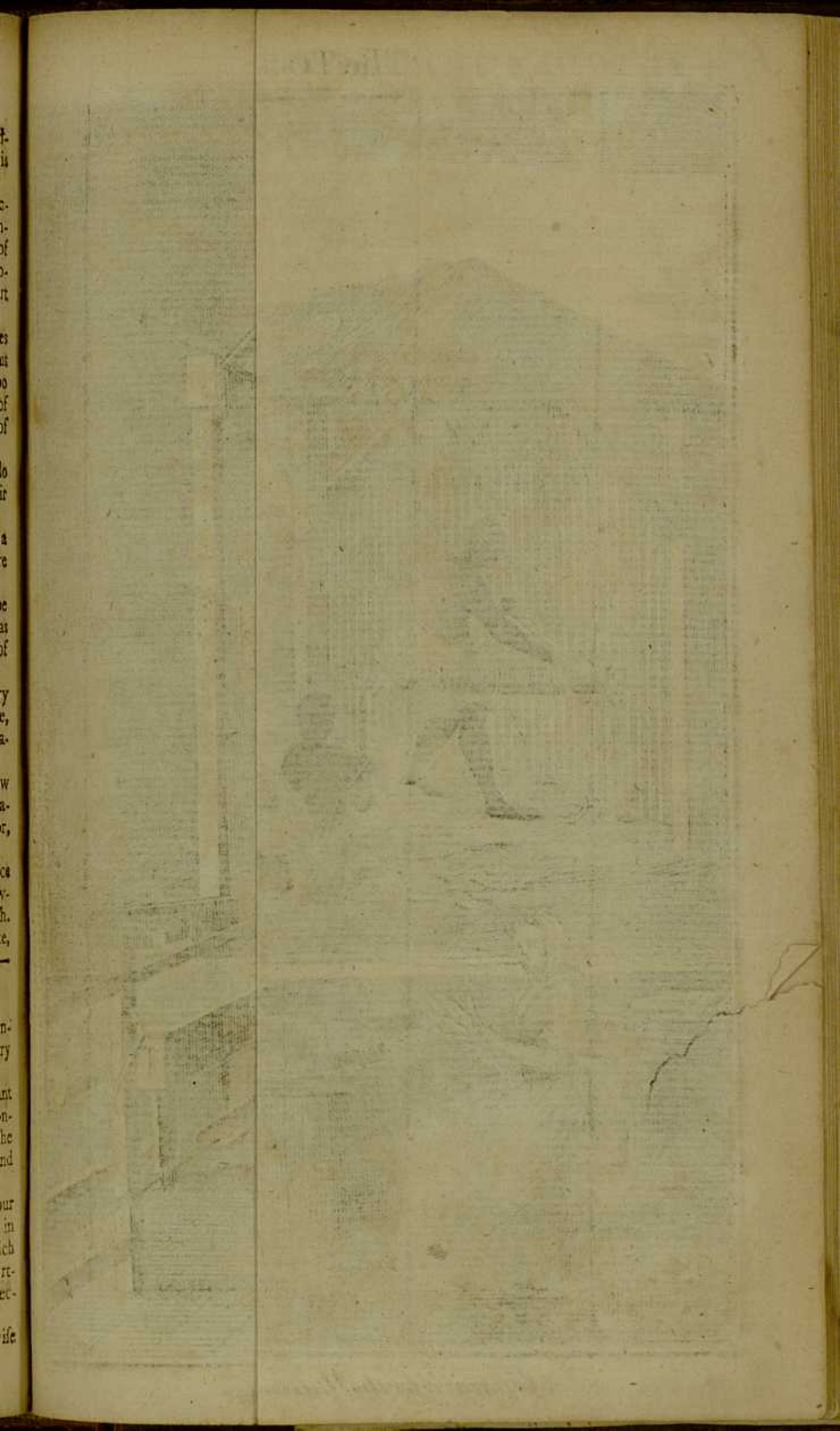
Fortitude.

Perils, misfortunes, pain, and injury, are, more or leſs, the lot of every man that cometh into the world.

In human life there is a conſtant change of fortune; and it is unreaſonable to expect an exemption from the common fate: life itſelf decays, and all things are daily on the change.

Imprint this maxim deeply in your mind, that there is nothing certain in this human and mortal ſtate; by which means you will avoid being tranſported with proſperity, and being dejected in adverſity.

A wiſe



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A wife

The TOBACCO-MANUFACTORY in different Branches.

Engravd for the Universal Magazine 1750 for T. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard London

n different Branches.

ings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London

A wise man stands firm in all extremities, and bears the lot of his humanity with a divine temper.

He suffereth not his happiness to depend on her smiles, and with her frowns he will not be dismayed.

Under the pressures of misfortunes, his calmness alleviates their weight, and his constancy shall surmount them.

A peaceful conscience, honest thoughts, virtuous actions, and an indifference for casual events, are blessings without end or measure: this consummate state of felicity is only a submission to the dictates of right nature; the foundation of it is wisdom and virtue; the knowledge of what we ought to do, and the conformity of the will to that knowledge.

Every virtue gives a man a degree of felicity in some kind: honesty gives a man a good report; justice, estimation; prudence, respect; courtesy and liberality, affection; temperance gives health; fortitude a quiet mind, not to be moved by any adversity.

Virtue is a blessing, which man alone possesses, and no other creature has any title to but himself. All is nothing without her, and she alone is all. The other blessings of this life are oftentimes imaginary: she is always real.— She is the life and crown of all perfections. *

A Dissertation *on* TOBACCO.

With a true Representation of its Manufacture, *on a large Copper-plate.*

THE *characters* of the *Tobacco* plant, by which it is peculiarly distinguished at sight from any other, are, as follows: 'Its flower consisteth of one leaf, funnel-shaped and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star. The ovary becomes an oblong or roundish membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds.' (See the plant on the plate, *fig.* 2.) And of this there are five sorts, *viz.* The greater broad-leafed tobacco: The greater narrow-leafed tobacco: The greater narrow-leafed perennial tobacco: and the lesser or common *English* tobacco: and a sort somewhat larger than the common.

But all of them are reckoned, by the best herbalists, to be a species of the *Henbane*, and poisonous: for it intoxicates, inflames, vomits, and purges. Besides, its oil has been found to be one of the rankest poisons. Drop a small quantity of it upon the tongue of a cat, and she shall immediately become convulsive, and die; according to the experiments of the renowned physician Dr. *Willis*, and the learned Dr. *Grew*. Hence they that use it medicinally, have invented many ways to qualify its bad effects: and these noxious qualities, for a long time, excluded it from the esteem of the most polite and cautious part of mankind: King *James* I. wrote very judiciously against it; and it is very probable, had not its consumption amongst the common people increased and drawn the attention of the legislature upon it, as an easy method to raise money for the use of the public, and to improve our plantations and navigation, it had never arrived to that height, in which we now see it used in many shapes, amongst both sexes, and almost every stage and condition of life. Nay, *Amurath the Fourth* was so persuaded of its tendency to make his subjects effeminate and barren, unfit for war and procreation, that he forbade the use of it over all the *Turkish* dominions, under the most severe penalties. The Czar of *Muscovy* threatened to punish those merchants, who offered to sell any tobacco in his countries: and *Schah Abas*, the great *Sophy* of *Persia*, in his march against the *Cham* of *Tartary*, proclaimed in his army, That, if any tobacco was found in the custody of any soldier, he should be burnt alive, together with his favourite herb.

* *See Rule of Life, sold by* S. Austen *and* J. Hinton, *Price* 3 s.

It is difficult to aſcertain to what country this plant ought to be aſcribed originally: for we are well aſſured that it would, if not reſtrained by the laws, grow as well in *England* as in *Virginia*: and it is to be found not only in the *American* regions, but, *Libavius* writes, that it grows wild in the cold climate of the *Hercynian* foreſt in *Germany*; and has been brought into uſe in the *European* nations, at ſeveral times, and by different perſons. Hence it has been received by different names: in *France* it was originally called *Necotiana*, from M. *Necot*, the *French* Ambaſſador to the court of *Portugal*, who was the firſt that ſent the plant of *tobacco* into his own country. In *England* it is called *tobacco*, upon a preſumption that it is a native of the iſland of *Tobago*, though it was brought into *England* firſt from *Virginia* (page 113.) It is nevertheleſs to be obſerved, that this plant is more or leſs eſteemed, according to the climate and ſoil in which it grows.

Pomet informs us, that the inhabitants of the iſlands commonly cultivate four ſorts, *viz.* what they call the *green* tobacco, the *tongue* tobacco, the *amazonian* tobacco, and the *muſk* tobacco; all which they, without diſtinction, call *Yoly* in the language of the ſavages. The *green* is the moſt beautiful, and fineſt ſhape: the leaves are a foot broad, and two feet long; but ſo periſhable, that it is not reckoned of any great account in trade. The *tongue* tobacco takes its name from its leaf's reſemblance to that member, and is much valued for its profitableneſs and duration. But, though the *muſk* tobacco is moſt inclinable to decay, it is moſt valued, and the deareſt; becauſe the leaves have not only a muſk ſcent in themſelves, ſo as to yield a very agreeable ſmell by ſmoaking, but one plant of this muſk or ſweet-ſcented tobacco will communicate the ſame quality to four others, ſo as to make them paſs for the ſame.

The method of cultivating, and afterwards of making or preparing this plant for ſale is alſo briefly deſcribed by the ſame author, and others of our own nation, of great reputation, who inform us, That tobacco plants are raiſed from ſeed: that the ſeed in ſowing muſt be mixed with five or ſix times as much aſhes as ſeed, and ſcattered in nurſeries of hot-beds, ſkilfully prepared for that purpoſe in the months of *January*, *February*, *March*, and *April*: that after it has been well ſown, and the plant ſhoots above ground, they muſt be covered every morning with branches of trees, to defend them from the ſcorching heat of the ſun, which would burn them up, in ſome climates, before the time for tranſplanting them: that the plat of ground, on which the intended crop is to be raiſed, muſt be well cleaned by clearing, ſtubbing, cutting, and burning the wood upon it, and rooting out all the weeds that can be found: and that the earth muſt be brought into little hillocks, like mole-hills, and in each of them they ſet one plant in *May* or *June*, in wet weather, and in ſuch a manner, that each plant may be three feet or more diſtant from one another, according to the ſpreading thereof; for, ſhould they be ſet ſo cloſe as to touch, their leaves would rot and corrupt.

After the tobacco is thus planted out according to art, the planter watches carefully; and if he ſees any one decay, pulls it up, and plants another in its ſtead. When the plant is ready to flower, he ſtops it ſhort, by cutting it down about knee high: then he pulls off the leaves underneath that hang on the ground, leaving behind not above ten or twelve leaves on a ſtalk, which muſt alſo be weeded or houghed diligently every ſeven or eight days, and cleanſed continually from all decayed leaves; by which means the remaining leaves will grow prodigiouſly, and as thick as a good ſkin; which is counted a perfection in this commodity. Beſides, as tobacco-plants are very ſubject to be undermined, eaten, and deſtroyed by a grub or worm that breeds about its root, which ſometimes, in ſpite of all

the care and ſkill of the induſtrious and moſt ingenious planter, will deſtroy a whole crop in ſome years. A tobacco plantation requires a continual attendance, and ſome ſort of labour, from the time the ſeed is ſown in *January*, to the cutting of the plant in *July* or *Auguſt*, not only in the manner above remarked, but alſo in ſearching for and deſtroying the worms, as well as the weeds. A certain author ſays, That there is not a leaf of tobacco, but paſſes thirty-ſix times through the hands of the planter or labourer, before it is fit for to be ſhipped.

To know whether it be ripe, rumple or fold a leaf in your fingers; which, if it fall in touching, is ready to cut. Being cut, they leave it ſpread a little while upon the ground; or, if the weather prove moiſt or foggy, it is immediately carried into the curing-houſe, where it is tied or ſtringed, and hanged up, plant by plant, at an equal diſtance, till it becomes powder dry. The fogs and miſts, which are common in *Virginia*, will, after this, make the leaves grow waxy: and, if the tobacco riſes again, then it is accounted well cured, and fit to be caſked, or made up in rolls, as the buyer ſhall agree (ſee the method of ſtringing and rolling *tobacco* in the plate, *fig.* 1.) All ſweet-ſcented requires about three weeks time to prepare it for caſking, *&c.* and, in about three weeks more after its caſking, it ſhews itſelf, whether it will be cured or no: for, though the experienced planter knows certainly whether his tobacco be well or ill cured, the purchaſer cannot upon ſight, and may be injured, if he ventures to buy it in leſs than three weeks time after its caſking; becauſe, if it be not perfectly dried, it will periſh, rot, and be good for nothing.

When it arrives ſafe in *England*, its manufactory is ſtill continued and improved for the ſeveral uſes the purchaſer intends to put it to; whether it be for chewing, ſmoaking, or for ſnuff. Some is ſpun or rolled, as repreſented in *fig.* 1. But the moſt part is picked from the larger ſtalks, as repreſented at *fig.* 3. After which it is put into a *preſs*, at *fig.* 4, and, falling from thence in cakes upon a cutting-board, is cut fit for the pipe or for chewing, as repreſented at *fig.* 5.

We have borrowed our cuſtom of *ſmoaking* this manufacture from the *Virginians*, who, according to *Purchas*, had pipes of clay, and ſmoaked it in the ſame manner as we do, before the *Engliſh* diſcovered them. The *chewing* of it is derived from another people in *America*, who mixed their tobacco with powder of certain ſhells, and chewed it, to raiſe a ſpitting; which, they fancied, would refreſh them in their journies and labours.

However, upon the judicious obſervation of the effects of theſe cuſtoms, our phyſicians have diſcovered the true qualities and nature of this plant, and adapted it to excellent purpoſes. And that very Dr. *Willis*, who pronounced it poiſonous, did afterwards recommend *tobacco*, duly prepared, to ſoldiers, as a proper ſupply, when victuals have failed them in a march, and as a means to make them inſenſible of the dangers, fatigues and hardſhips, which do uſually attend wars and armies, upon a march or encampment; and to cure *cutaneous* and *ulcerous* diſeaſes, too common among the ſoldiery. Mr. *Boyle* highly recommends tobacco-clyſters in the moſt violent *cholic pains*. The renowned *Hartman* extols the water of tobacco in the cure of *agues*. The curious Dr. *Grew* aſſures its great ſucceſs in the *tooth-ach*, by dipping a piece of lint into the oil thereof, and putting it into the hollow of the tooth. A *French* author of good repute adviſeth ſmoaking tobacco in convulſions, in pains, and for bringing on ſleep: he extols the oil of it in curing deafneſs, being injected into the ear in a convenient vehicle; and, as a ſpecific, applied in a liniment, againſt gouty and ſcorbutical pains of the joints.

Lemery relates that it purges upwards and downwards, with a great deal of violence, those that are fomented with it, or they that take it inwardly for the apoplexy, palsy, lethargy, suffocations of the womb, and in an *asthma*; and that, in powder or snuff, it purges the nostrils, clears the sight, and opens obstructions in the head: and that applied to a wound, either in the leaf, ointment, or powder, it is a very good vulnerary. All which is confirmed by *Guido*, first physician to *Lewis* XIV. But he adds, 'As much as tobacco is capable to produce all these salutary effects, it is as certain, that it may be attended also with very dangerous consequences, when taken or used with excess, or without judgment: for, as its corrosive faculty mundifies the most filthy ulcers, and eats proud and dead flesh to the quick; what dangerous effects will it not produce, by its burning salt, if too often taken in snuff, or smoaked: for, then wounding the tenderest membranes, it renders the nerves of the throat and stomach convulsive, and throws the whole nervous mechanism into disorder? Of what detriment must be the *saliva*, if falling into the stomach, impregnated with that salt, it should communicate to the aliments, already changed into chyle, that dangerous acrimony, to have it carried through the whole body, by means of the circulation of the blood? Therefore I conclude with this caution left us by one well experienced in nature, and in the use and abuse of this plant: 'As for the *daily* smoaking of it, the state and circumstances of your body must be the best guide and rule: if your complexion be lean, hot and dry, it is an argument against it; but if cold, moist and replete with humours, subject to catarrhs, rheums and pains, then there may be a temptation to venture upon it. So every man ought to consult his own constitution, and the experience of others, before he takes up such a dangerous habit.'

A Way of making Vines *grow over the Roof of a House.*

LET the vines ascend by one single stem, to the eaves of the house, and cut off all the luxuriant branches; then give them liberty to spread over the tiles on one side of the house; by this contrivance the vines are no hindrance to the other wall-fruit, and the rays of the sun being almost direct upon them, the grapes will become riper, sweeter, and they will be in greater plenty than when the vines are placed as wall-trees.

Ambergrease, *a Vegetable Production.*

AMbergrease is not the scum or excrement of the whale, *&c.* but issues out of the root of a tree; which, at what distance soever it grows on the land, always shoots forth its roots towards the sea; wherever that fat gum is discharged into the sea, it is so tough, that it is not easily broken from the root, unless its weight, or the tossing of the sea separate it, and so make it float on the surface: If you plant the trees where the stream sets to the shore, then the stream will cast it up to great advantage.

A Question in Natural Philosophy.

WHether springs (not of the mineral kind) are warmer in the winter, than in the summer; but, if they are at all times of a like heat, why people in general think otherwise, by asserting they can palpably distinguish, that their heat increases in winter, and diminishes in summer?

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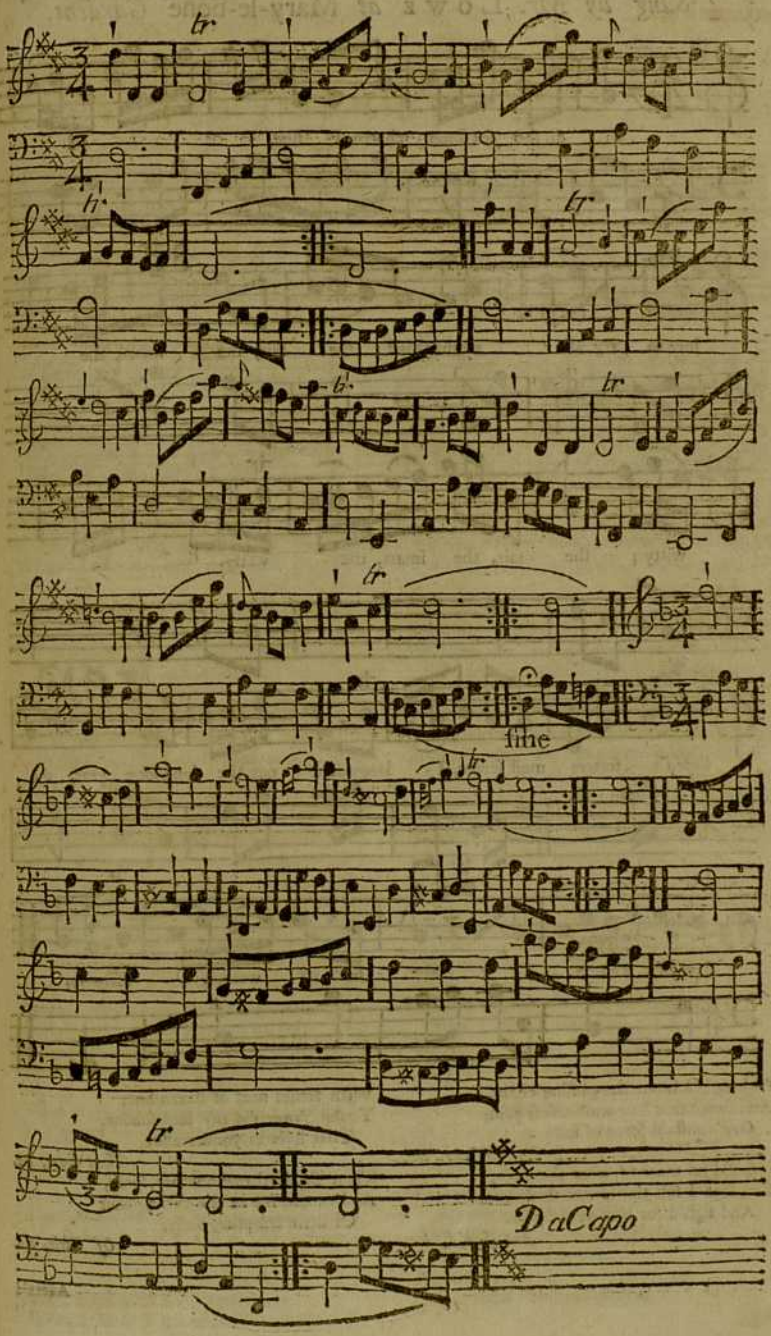
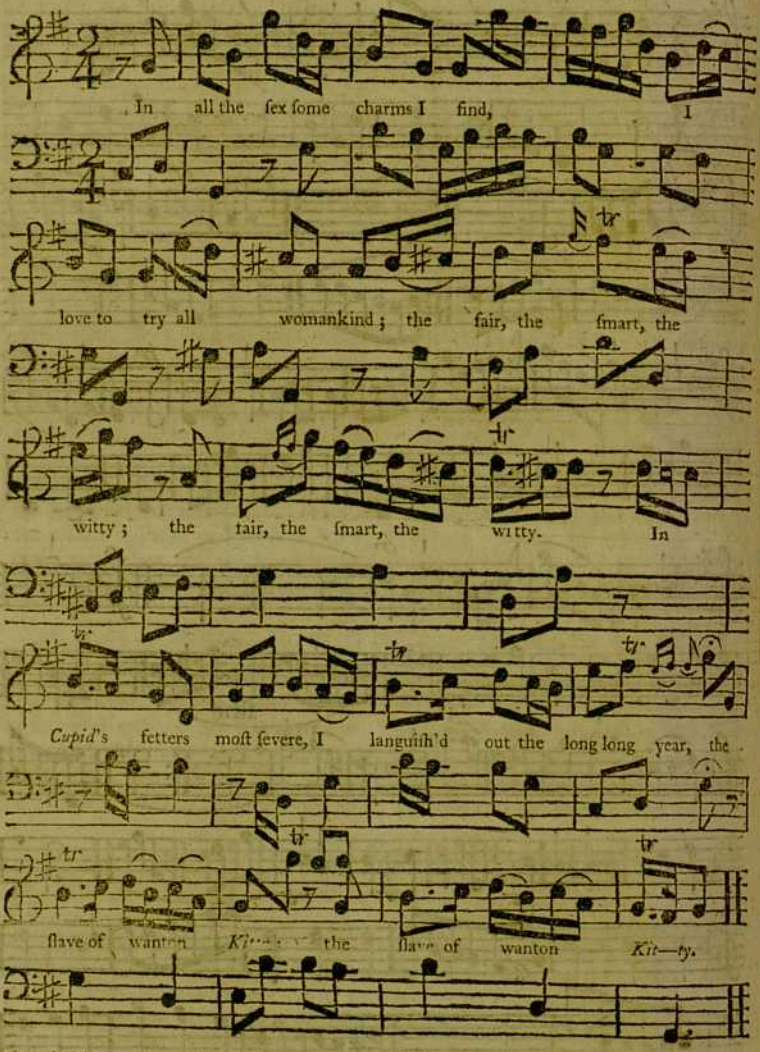
A New Minuet for his MAJESTY'*s Birth-Day.*



The ROVER. *A New* SONG.

Sung by Mr. LOWE *at* Mary-le-bone *Gardens.*



At length I broke the gauling chain,
And ſwore that love was endleſs pain,
One conſtant ſcene of folly,
One conſtant, &c.
I vow'd no more to wear the yoke,
But ſoon I felt the ſecond ſtroke,
And ſigh'd for blue-ey'd *Molly*,
And ſigh'd, &c.

With treſſes next of flaxen hue,
Young *Jenny* did my ſoul ſubdue,
That lives in yonder alley,
That lives, &c.
Then *Cupid* threw another ſnare,
And caught me in the curling hair
Of little tempting *Sally*,
Of little, &c.

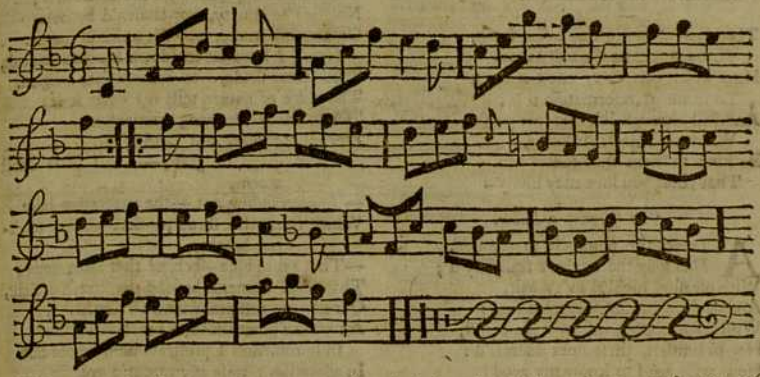
Adora'd

Adorn'd with charms, tho' blith and young,
My roving heart from bondage sprung,
This heart of yielding metal;
This heart, &c.

And now it wanders here and there,
By turns the prize of *brown* and *fair*,
But never more will settle,
But never, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The HERRING BUSS.



First couple cast off one couple ⅟; cast off again below the third couple ⅟; cross over, cast up and turn ⅟; foot it, and hands four round at top ⅟. First couple set corners with the top and bottom couples without turning; lead out on both sides, and turn each time ⅟.

ODE *designed for his* Majesty's *Birth-day*, 1750.

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* Wass.

GREAT patriot Prince!
Of race sublime,
In whom the streams imperial meet
Of *Brunswick* and *Plantagenet*,
Heroick, in the rolls of time.

CHORUS.

Accept, in duty to the day,
The humble for the worthy lay.

AIR, *Mr.* Mence.

Not the fond mother's eye, from shore,
Can the high beating waves explore,
More anxious for a son's return,
Than when to distant realms remov'd,
With filial fond desire belov'd,
Our hearts for thee, AUGUSTUS, burn.

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* Beard.

Behold! behold! the seas and wind,
Blest *Britain*, to thy vows are kind;
Again has CÆSAR touch'd thy shore,
And sighing sadness is no more.

AIR.

When CÆSAR's presence glads our eyes,
Our joyous suns more radiant rise;
Returning springs embloom the field,
And happier harvests *autumns* yield.
Not peace to harrass'd worlds more dear,
Than after absence CÆSAR here.

RECITATIVE, *Mr.* Wass.

While *Rome* a *Cæsar* less endear'd
Enroll'd among her Gods preferr'd,
The greatest good her subjects saw,
Was that, their Monarch's will was law.

AIR.

But liberty, which GEORGE sustains,
Postpones the praise of *Roman* reigns.
Tho' wars may right of crowns assign,
'Tis virtue forms the right divine.

DUET, *Mr.* Wass *and Mr.* Bailey.

Thus may triumphant *Britain* sing,
With greater truth her greater King.

CHORUS.

That long his days high heaven may spare,
Is our first fervent morning pray'r;
To this we quaff the ev'ning bowl,
Till suns beneath our ocean roll.

A SONG.

Sung by Mr. Beard *at* Ranelagh-*gardens.*

TOM loves *Mary* passing well,
And *Mary*, she, loves *Harry*;
But *Harry* sighs for bonny *Bell*,
And finds his love miscarry:
For bonny *Bell* for *Thomas* burns,
Whilst *Mary* slights his passion:
So strangely freakish are the turns
Of human inclination.

2.

Moll gave *Hal* a wreath of flow'rs,
Which he, in am'rous folly,
Consign'd to *Bell*, and in few hours
It came again to *Molly*.
Thus all by turns are woo'd, and woo,
No turtles can be true;
Each loves the object they pursue,
But hates the kind pursuer.

3. As

3.

As much as *Mary Thomas* grieves,
Proud *Hal* despises *Mary*;
And all the flouts, which *Bell* receives
From *Tom*, she vents on *Harry*.
If one of all the four has frown'd,
You ne'er saw people grummer;
If one has smil'd, it catches round,
And all are in good humour.

4.

Then lovers, hence this lesson learn,
Throughout the *British* nation,
How much 'tis ev'ry one's concern
To smile at reformation:
And still through life this rule pursue,
Whatever objects strike ye,
Be kind to them that fancy you,
That those you love may like ye.

The Trout, *a Fable.*

A *Trout*, the plumpest in the tide,
Had long the angler's skill defy'd;
With pleasure nibbled ev'ry bait,
And baulk'd his sure-expected fate:
While self-conceit inflam'd his breast,
He, to himself, these lines address'd:
How wise am I to know my good!
What cowards half the finny brood!
I feast on rarities at will;
My sense evades the latent ill.
He spoke: impending in the brook,
A Gentil wriggled on the hook;
He nibb'd with caution, as before,
The dainty tempted more and more:
Grown bold, he snap'd the rich repast,
And on the beard was caught at last:
Compell'd to quit the liquid glass,
He beat, till dead, the bending grass.
So fares the *Maid*, whom love inspires
With tender thoughts, and soft desires;
To whom true virtue is unknown;
That guardian of the fair alone.
She may, a-while, fan up the flame,
And not commit an act of shame:
But soon longs after farther sweets;
Pursues her wish, and ruin meets.
Does wisdom's blissful precepts shun,
Nor sees her folly, till undone.

S. Boyce.

The Author of the following Lines, in June 1749, *being at a Friend's House in* Windsor-Forest, *retired to an adjacent thicket, and wrote* extempore *the following Soliloquy on* Religion.

——HAIL sacred truth!
Not weakly credulous, or blind to sense:
Implicitly believing every tale
That nurses, or the imposing Priests, have taught.——
Leave these to infants and the idiot throng
To catch, and swallow down, the specious bait
Of modes, and forms, and ceremonious tricks.
Religion! bright as the meridian sun,
Clear as the crystal mirrour,—in ourselves,
Distinctly pours its radiant lustre forth,
And beams its glories all creation round.—
Divinity is every-where diffus'd!
Not circumscrib'd, nor bound in walls of stone,
Not limited to solemn mimic modes,
To temples, palaces, or gilded towers,
The mould'ring rubbish of mechanic arts;
Not tied to gravity,—or charm'd by notes
Of pleasing music, nor the voice of praise.
Here! I have sat me down beneath this oak,
This sacred shade,—to contemplate religion.
The voice of nature tells me what it is;
'Tis to adore one being omnipotent,
Eternal, infinite, and Lord of all.
These sprigs of grass,——this little insect worm,
—That crawling ant,—the vegetating juice
Which forms that shrub;—that verdant tow'ring beach;
—That azure blue—behind that sable cloud;
That space immense beyond the stretch of sight,
Our narrow comprehension circumscrib'd!
All!—the great universe proclaims a God.
In humbleness I prostrate here before him
In adoration; raise my raptur'd eye
In holy truth.—Unseen by human kind,
I pay obedience with a soul sincere,
Far from the vanities, and gewgaw pomp,
And tinsell'd lustre of the ambitious world,
The gilded baits to captivate the soul.
To me Divinity alone is present,
No other object to ensnare my thoughts
In humble contemplation.—I am lost:
This is the sacred temple I would seek:
This faithful adoration I will pay:
This tribute due to wisdom infinite.
A duty still remains, an arduous task:
A duty to my neighbour and my friend:
Justice, humanity, and tender love;
Beneficence and virtue in myself.
Seek not from hireling Priests, or outside shew,
Or solemn form to learn these moral virtues.—
No! seek in retirement, seek them in yourselves;
Each conscious bosom will our duty show,
For pure religion *there* alone must flow:
Then leave to bugbear tales, and jargon schools,
Those faiths, that's made for cowards, knaves, and fools.

A RIDDLE.

I'M strait and handsome, sometimes very fine,
In silk and silver often seen to shine.
All down my breast, I costly jewels wear,
To make me pleasing to the curious fair:
When, at their toilets, they for me will call,
Where I'm deny'd no liberties at all.
There the kind fair, encircled in my arms,
All blushing red, and melting into charms,
Thinks it no crime, to take me to her breast,
To press, caress, and—but you'll guess the rest.

Thus,

Thus, in my youth, the fair admire me so,
That none, without me, care abroad to go;
Till worn with age, I'm grown so poor and thin,
My bones seem ready to peep through my skin:
They then discard me, and ev'n to my face,
Produce another to supply my place:
But, for my comfort, I this truth am told,
All things, like me, are slighted, when grown old. *John M—k.*

A REBUS.

TAKE the name of a weapon which oft causes death;
Then think what that thing is, thro' which we draw breath:
When this you have done, if they're both put together,
There's twenty to one, but the town you'll discover.

Aude, Hospes, contemnere opes.

Motto on Mr. D———s's *House.*

CONtempt of wealth, is meaning to despise,
And he who covets not, is counted wise.
But knowing to enjoy, when once attain'd,
That philosophic good has *D*——*s* gain'd.
'Tis wealth, to have tranquillity of mind,
In that consists the bliss of human kind.
Content!——Thou great, thou universal good,
So seldom known; so little understood:
In thee—the peasant, seeking only health,
Learns to contemn the sordid miser's wealth.
Enough is rational and sufficient food,
'Tis all the wealth by nature understood:
Whatever more we seek, we seek in vain;
The more we covet, greater is the pain:
Like *Tantalus*; fix'd in the gliding stream,
The pleasing blessing flies us like a dream.
See *Curio*—thirsting o'er his ill-got wealth,
The glittering tinsel can't preserve his health:
But see the inward tortures of his soul;
The pangs, which in his guilt, his thoughts controul.
Not so when innocence and virtue join,
Calm in the flower of youth, or the decline;
Even when great nature shall dissolve away;
Virtue, unmov'd, the summons shall obey:
Unknowing guilt, unconscious of a fear,
They meet eternity without a tear:
So innocent, so spotless, so divine,
Be the last moments of thy spouse and thine.

Two different Receipts to cure those Horses *which are afflicted with that fatal Distemper which now rages amongst them.*

TAKE a quart of ale or strong beer, warm it, and put thereto a quarter of a pound of treacle or molasses, and a quarter of a pint of distilled aniseed-water: stir it well together, and give it the horse at night after his ordinary food: the next morning give him a pail of warm water with a handful of oatmeal in it, and a mash of malt with a handful or two of beans; and let this be repeated, till the horse be cured. It will cure an ox or a cow.

TAKE of salt prunella two ounces; of the whitest chalk and bole armoniac, of each one ounce; of camphire two drachms; of emetic tartar four scruples; of blue vitriol two scruples: let the whole be rubbed in a mortar to a fine powder, and divided into four doses; with one of which, mixed with a proper quantity of warm water, let the suffering animal be drenched every night and morning.

Let the creature be kept warm, and drink and food be given, as symptoms may indicate.

The Political State of Europe.

November 3.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 26. We have received advice from the *Polish Ukraine*, that the *Haydamacks*, who, it was thought, had entirely left that province, were returned in great numbers, and committed great outrages.

We hear from *Bath*, that there was a most brilliant appearance on *Thursday* last at the ball, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day; and that the same evening the Mayor of the city put down the EO Table.——As soon as the news of it reached the coffee-room, Mr. *C*——*J*——*s* spoke the following extempore epigram:

The day that gave great *George* his breath,
Gave likewise unto *E O* death;
Lament not, *E O*, at thy fate,
That day has made thy exit great.

On *Wednesday* night, about nine o'clock, a large party of soldiers and constables, with proper warrants, entered the notorious gaming-house behind the *Hoop-Tavern* in the *Strand*, and took thirty-six persons, and carried them all to the vestry-room of St. *Martin's*, where the Justices were sitting for that purpose: twenty-one of them were committed to the *Gate-house*, for want of bail, on *Thursday* morning at two o'clock, and the others bound over on a recognizance of 50 *l.* to appear at the next quarter-sessions, to answer such things as should be there alledged against them. The fine tables, which must have cost at least 200 *l.* were broke and chopped to pieces, and great part burnt. There were *Oxford* Scholars, Templers, Merchants, Officers, Jews, Life-guardmen, common Gentlemen, Footmen, Chairmen, and others of the lowest rank, several of whom were taken out of the chimnies and coal-holes. Many of the principal inhabitants of St. *Martin's* (to their credit be it spoken

ſpoken) attended to ſee the warrants executed, and to prevent eſcapes.

Extract of a letter from *Madrid*, *Oct.* 19. It is but three or four days ſince the public has been informed that Mr. *Keene*, the *Britiſh* Envoy, ſigned a convention the 5th inſtant with our Miniſtry, for adjuſting and conciliating the matters that remained unſettled between the two nations ſince the definitive treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*. The Deputies from the Merchants of *Cadiz* having waited upon the Marquis *de l'Enſenada*, in order to take their leave of him, he acquainted them that all things were ſettled with the *Britiſh* court, by means of an equitable compenſation for the pretenſions formed by the *Engliſh* nation; and by ſtipulations very advantageous to the commerce of theſe Kingdoms. As it was impoſſible to fix any term for the departure of the galleons, while the negotiation was depending, it is no longer doubted that the court will ſoon appoint a time for their ſailing to the *Weſt-Indies*; of which we ſhall be more certainly informed, when his *Britanick* Majeſty's ratification arrives from *London*. The deſign of the convention being likewiſe to put an end to all cauſes of complaints, commonly ſtiled *Depredations*; the court will forthwith ſend orders to all our Governors in *America*, to obſerve punctually the rules that ſhall be preſcribed them, and to ſee that the rules for the behaviour of our *Guarda de la Coſtas*, when they meet with *Engliſh* ſhips, be likewiſe ſtrictly obſerved, that there may no longer be any cauſe to complain of illegal viſits, or violences offered to the ſubjects of *England*; which proceedings are abſolutely repugnant to his Majeſty's upright and equitable intentions, who is as ſcrupulous in the managements of friendſhip, as attentive to maintain the prerogatives of his crown.

November 6.

Extract of a letter from *Nova Scotia*, dated *Sept.* 22, 1750. In the beginning of this month, Governor *Cornwallis* ſent to *Chignecto* a large force, conſiſting of three or four ſloops of war, and about 1000 regular forces, to drive out the *Indians* who had annoyed our ſettlements ever ſince our firſt landing, and who, inſtigated as ſuppoſed by the *French*, burnt laſt *April* the town of *Chignecto*, on the approach of the troops that were then ſent thither from *Halliſax*. On the arrival of the forces, orders were given to land, which was interrupted by the *Indians*, mingled with the neutral *French*, who, to the number of 7 or 800, had intrenched themſelves behind ſtrong banks and palliſadoes, that were cannon proof, and ſo could not be affected by the fire from the ſhips. Major *Lawrence*, therefore, who commanded this expedition, at the head of about 100 choſen men, landed a mile and half from this intrenchment, where the enemy were ready to receive him with their ſmall arms. He received their fire (by which he loſt only five or ſix of his men) reſerving his own, and marched up with all expedition before they could load again, bravely mounted their intrenchments, and diſcharged his fire juſt at their noſes, by which he killed a great number of them; the reſt fled with great precipitation, and paſſed the river to the other ſide on the *French* ground, where a *French* Officer, with about 100 regular troops ſtood and was witneſs of the action. All our forces then landed, and have taken poſſeſſion of a fine country cleared of trees, &c. for 20 or 30 miles, with the harveſt ſtanding upon the ground. The neutral *French* who reſided here, and were ſtrictly our ſubjects, have gone over to the *French*; but as they were in arms jointly with the *Indians*, it is thought they will be demanded of the *French* Commander as rebels to the crown of *England*, who will very probably deliver them up, as he is not able to protect them. This action has ſo effectually ſtrengthened our ſettlement, and done ſuch injury to the *French*, and eſpecially to thoſe of *Cape Breton*, who received moſt of their ſupplies of proviſion from the neutral *French* ſettled at *Chignecto*, that we now are in no pain for our ſettlement, but with reaſon expect it to be the moſt flourihing colony in *America*.

From *Liſbon* we learn, that the ſcheme preſented to the *Portugueze* miniſtry, for ſetting up divers manufacturies of cloths and ſtuffs, of ſuch kinds as are moſt called for in their *American* colonies, is not likely to be approved, becauſe they imagine that it would occaſion ſome diſorder or prejudice to their commerce in general, however beneficial it might prove to the projectors in particular: in ſhort, they think it would leſſen the returns of *Weſt-India* commodities, great part of which is taken off their hands by foreigners, and that it would likewiſe leſſen the demand upon them for gold; and, therefore, as they have too much money, they think they may very well go on as uſual, remain idle, and let foreigners work for them.

Laſt ſeſſions three Conſtables were proſecuted, who keep public houſes in *Weſtminſter* city and liberty, for unlawfully carrying priſoners to their own houſes, after being committed by the Juſtices, making them expend all their money, and never carrying them to priſon. Theſe are praiſe-worthy proſecutions, being too common a practice.

November 8.

Rome, *Oct.* 17. In the edict lately publiſhed againſt all games on the cards, it is enacted, that the penalty on delinquents ſhall be a fine of 500 crowns; but if any perſons of high rank or diſtinction are convicted of ſuffering or promoting gaming of that kind in their houſes, they ſhall incur the Pope's indignation, and be liable to ſuch arbitrary puniſhment as to his Holineſs ſhall ſeem meet.

Yeſterday they began to pull down the *Three-Tun* tavern, commonly called the *Quaker's Tavern*, in the *Little Sanctuary*, *Weſtminſter*.

in order to erect a flesh-market there, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed the last sessions, for that purpose.

The Court of Directors of the *India* company have stationed the Gentlemen lately appointed Supercargoes, as follows, *viz.* for China, Mess. Burrows, Mapeltoft, and Torrin, on board the Essex; Mess. Hume, Garland, and Tead, on board the St. George; Mess. Harrison and Adams, on board the Cæsar; Mess. Thompson, Sandys, and Lee, on board the Tryton; and Mess. Hyde and Blunt, on board the Anson.

The following Gentlemen are appointed writers to the Hon. *East-India* company, *viz.* for Bengal, Mr. Walpole Eyre, Mr. Walter Stainforth, and Mr. Charles English; for Bombay, Mr. Arthur King, Mr. Henry Moore, and Mr. William Peacock; for Fort St. David, Mr. Charles Simpson, Mr. George Stratton, Mr. Richard Brickenden, Mr. Philip Francis Grunsate, Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Marmaduke Best, and Mr. Matthew Clarke.

Yesterday *Thomas Reynolds*, *Thomas Pryor*, *George Robins*, *William Riley*, and *Jeffery Everett*, the five malefactors under sentence of death, were drawn from *Newgate* to *Tyburn* in two carts: the four first behaved in a very becoming manner, for persons under their unhappy circumstances, but *Everett* seemed to be very hardened, and under no manner of concern. He was carried to the place of execution handcuffed.

Reynolds, who was hanged for enlisting men into foreign service, declared in the *Press-Yard*, whilst his irons were knocking off, that he went with as much satisfaction as if he was going to be married, for that he was innocent of the crime for which he suffered, and freely forgave his prosecutor.

The respite of *Robert Davie*, was obtained at the intercession of the merchants of this city, on account of some very useful discoveries this convict has made for their interest.

This day came on the election of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the *Mine-Adventurers* of *England*, at their house in *Winchester street*; when the following Gentlemen were chosen, *viz.*

Charles Waller, Esq; Governor;

Mr. Daniel Marcon, Deputy-Governor;

Solomon Ashley, Esq. Capt. Thomas Collett. Henry Cooley, Esq. Peter Elers, Esq. Mr. George Elers. William Hoskins, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Edward Louisa Mann, Esq. Mr. Charles Portales. Mr. Israel Skinner. Mr. William Scullard. Mr. Bern. Fred. Taylor, Directors.

Last *Saturday* evening a hamper was carried by a porter to a Gentleman's house in *Upper Grosvenor-street*, with proper directions on it, and left in the care of the porter; but on the housekeeper's coming home, she had it opened, when to their great surprize, appeared therein, under some straw, a lad about thirteen years old, who, upon examination before the justice, said that he was sent there by three men, whom he was to let in to rob the house, whilst the housekeeper and porter were gone to a christening in the neighbourhood. The boy is confined in *Bridewell*, while diligent inquiry is making after the three villains.

November 10.

When the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this city waited on his Majesty on *Thursday* last, the Recorder made their compliments in the following speech:

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of *London*, in Common-Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, your Majesty's truly loyal and faithful subjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty, to congratulate your Majesty on your safe return to your *British* dominions, and with joy to express the satisfaction we derive from your royal presence amongst us.

As our zeal and affection for your royal house have the next place in our hearts to our zeal and affection for your Royal Person, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your Majesty on the birth of another Prince; an additional security for perpetuating the protestant succession, and the *British* constitution; the greatest blessings these Kingdoms can enjoy.

We want words to express the grateful sense we have of your Majesty's gracious acceptance of our duty, and your Majesty's repeated declarations of favour and protection: it shall be our constant prayer that your Majesty may long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people; and that the sceptre of these Kingdoms may be swayed to the end of time by a race of Princes descended from your Majesty, and inheritors of those virtues which adorn your Royal Person.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

I Thank you for this very affectionate address. My care and attention shall never be wanting for the support of the trade and commerce of my subjects: and the city of *London* may always depend upon my favour and protection.

Letters from *Madrid* of the 27th of *October*, N. S. bring advice that the Queen of *Spain* is relapsed: her Majesty's indisposition is a violent head-ach, attended with a great swelling in the gums, which prevented her getting a wink of sleep all the night preceding the date of these letters; and when the post set out, they could not perceive that she was better.

November 13.

Boston in *New-England*, *August* 27. By a ship arrived here in a few days from *Halifax*, we have advice, that Capt. *Cobb*, commander of a sloop in the public service, being at St. *John's* in *Nova Scotia*, had been decoyed ashore by the *French*, under some plausible pretence; but soon after he landed was surrounded, and made prisoner by a number of *Indians*, who threatened to kill him. A little time after, a *French* officer came on board his sloop, and told his Mate, or Lieutenant, that, if he did not immediately deliver up the sloop to him, the *Indians* were determined to kill Capt. *Cobb*. But the Mate had both sense and courage enough to tell Monsieur, that he would not deliver up the sloop; and, that, if Capt. *Cobb* was not presently sent on board, he would certainly hang up him, the *Frenchman*, as a treacherous villain. This bold speech had the desired effect; for Capt. *Cobb* was soon after sent on board, and the *Frenchman* put on shore.

Bristol, *Nov.* 10. *Monday* last, being the anniversary of the Gunpowder plot, *&c.* the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-Council of this city, met at the council-house, about eleven of the clock in the morning, and there heard a *Latin* oration (spoken by one of the scholars of the Grammar-school) after which they proceeded in their coaches to the cathedral, and heard a sermon suitable to the grand occasion; having the city music playing, and the several companies of trades incorporated, dressed in their proper gowns, carrying their streamers in great order before them; many guns from our ships were discharged, and the whole calvacade made a solemn and grand appearance.

In the evening, about 130 of that loyal society, established in this city, called the *Union Club*, assembled at the Exchange tavern; where they celebrated the remembrance of the national blessings intailed upon us from the fifth of *November*, 1688, and testified their gratitude by demonstrations of a just sense of their present happiness. A band of music was provided on the occasion, and some curious fireworks were played off before the Exchange, by Capt. *Fleming*, belonging to the Hon. Colonel *Conway*'s regiment quartered here; and *Corn-street* was finely illuminated. They drank the healths of his Majesty, the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and their Royal issue; the Duke, and all the Royal family; but in a particular manner, the glorious and immortal memory of our great deliverer, King *William the Third*. After many other healths, they concluded with the established toast of their club, Liberty, Union, and the Protestant Succession. There appeared the greatest harmony and joy amongst those worthy gentlemen, every thing being conducted with all decency, sobriety, and good order.

Extract of a letter from on board the Assistance *man of war, at* Portsmouth, November 7.

The 19th ult. being off the north foreland, the man at the helm cried out, he saw a boat off to the eastward, seemingly full of men; upon which, we took our glasses, and plainly perceived one in the bow of the boat, standing up and waving a handkerchief, as a signal of distress: the Captain immediately ordered the ship to be slung to, that they might come up with us, which, in about half an hour's time, they did. When the boat came on board, there were in her thirteen men and a boy; and surely nothing could appear greater objects of compassion than these poor people: in the stern sheets lay a young fellow, of about twenty-five years of age, who had his right foot torn quite off at the articulation with the instep, and almost up to his middle in water, the boat being just on the brink of sinking, through the great quantity of water she had taken in. The account the Master of the people gave us of this melancholy affair, was as follows: He said his name was *Gabriel Aspatoon*, and was Master of the *Lekat*, a vessel of 300 tons, bound to *Lisbon* from *Carelshaven* in *Sweden*, laden with deal planks: that, the night before, his vessel had ran ashore on a sand to the eastward (by his account the *Goodwin*) about seven of the clock: that they had all continued on board (after having cut away the masts) till the ship parted, when they betook themselves to their boat, being about two hours after the accident, and had been all that night at sea in the most dreadful situation imaginable, rowing against wind and tide, in hopes to gain our coast; but, being at last spent and wearied out, they had laid their oars a-cross, and committed themselves to the mercy of the wind and waves; which would inevitably have drove them out to sea, had we not, just at that instant, luckily appeared in sight; this so animated them, that they once more betook themselves to rowing, and had the good fortune to be perceived by us. No words can express, no idea can be formed, of the joy that succeeded to the former despair of these unhappy people, when they were told, that they should be taken on board, and have their wants supplied, as well as those of their wounded comrade, who, they informed us, had lost his foot in assisting the launching of the boat off the booms, when their vessel parted. And here was seen a lively instance of that humanity and hospitality, for which *Britons* have ever been renowned, in the behaviour of our worthy Commander, Capt. *Buckle*, who, not content with barely saving the lives of these poor wretches, ordered them all the accomodation that could be provided for them, and supplied the wounded man, from his own table, with such refreshments and diet, as his circumstances required, his leg being obliged to be amputated. In a word, there seemed to be a con-

left amongst the officers, of all degrees, who should the most contribute to alleviate, in the minds of these unhappy people, the sharp remembrance of their misfortune, by every social act of humanity and beneficence.

Upon our arrival at *Helvoetsluys*, whereunto we were bound, we put the Master and his people on board a Schoot, bound to *Rotterdam*; except the wounded man, who remains on board, and is in a fair way of doing well.

November 15.

Naples, October 27. Yesterday in the evening was felt here, and at *Portici*, a most violent shock of an earthquake, but it happily did no considerable damage. They write from *Nola*, that, on the twenty-second instant, they had there, and in that neighbourhood, a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, which, falling upon the palace of Prince *Palmerini*, had reduced a great part of it to ashes, with all its rich furniture, and done a deal of damage to other buildings.

London. Last *Saturday* died at *Malden* in *Essex*, aged thirty years, Mr. *Edward Bright*, an eminent shopkeeper in that town; he was supposed to be the largest man living, or perhaps that ever lived in this island. He weighed forty-two stone and a half, horseman's weight; and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing bulk, and his legs were as big as a middling man's body. He was an active man, till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength, that his life was a burthen, and his death a deliverance. The coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long, and three feet deep; a way was cut through the wall and stair-case, to let the corpse down into the shop; and it was drawn upon a carriage to the church, and let down into the vault by the help of a slider and pullies. The deceased has left a widow big with her sixth child.

November 17.

Yesterday his *Prussian* Majesty paid 88,000 *l.* sterling on the *Silesia* loan; an incident equally glorious to that Monarch, as advantageous to the *British* proprietors.

November 20.

Gibraltar, October 9. Yesterday Capt. *Barrington*, in the *Sea-Horse* man of war, returned hither from *Cadiz*, having on board a considerable sum of money to be applied for the redemption of all the *British* subjects, who are in slavery at *Tetuan*. The same day arrived here an account, that the Alcaide of *Tetuan*, *Hag Mahamet Temim*, had been murdered, as he was at prayers in the Mosque; and that the city of *Tetuan* had chose a new Alcaide or Governor in his room.

London. On *Saturday* last a great number of the principal inhabitants of the parishes of St. *Margaret* and St. *John*, *Westminster*, met at the *Bear* at the bridge-foot; where, having dined, the following toasts were drank, *viz.* the King, with a discharge of 41 pieces of cannon, accompanied with a flourish of trumpets and kettle-drums; the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, with 31 ditto; the Duke, and the rest of the Royal family, with 21; the pious memory of Queen *Elizabeth*, with 41; the hon. members of the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and the rest of the Commissioners of the bridge, with 31. And having spent the evening with much mirth, and merry songs, particularly two new occasional ones with repeated huzza's, at half an hour after twelve, they marched in procession over the bridge, preceded by the trumpets and kettle-drums, and saluted with 21 guns. On the center arch was played God save the King, and sung by all the company: on the return, there was another discharge of 21 cannon; and the night was spent with the greatest demonstrations of joy, that men, sensible of so public a benefit, were capable of expressing.

The first stone of this bridge was laid on *Monday, January* 29, 1738-9; so that it has been eleven years and nine months building, but would have been finished sooner, if one of the piers had not given way, and protracted the time for compleating the work: it is now allowed by judges of architecture to be one of the grandest bridges in the world.

On *Sunday Westminster* was all day like a fair, with people going to view the bridge, and pass over it.

November 22.

Extract of a letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, *dated* Nov. 16.

Though the quarrel of the court of *France* with its Clergy seems to have subsided, it still subsists. The declarations made on both sides are so positive, and at the same time so opposite, that one of the two parties must absolutely give way. One may be pretty well assured it will not be the King who will truckle. But then the Clergy have recourse to secret practices, the consequences whereof are much to be dreaded, at least by the Ministers who gave this counsel to the King, who are well known and do not endeavour to conceal themselves. Generally speaking, the Clergy lose their credit every-where; and this is not to be wondered at, because they make an ill use of their privileges and prerogatives, and aim too much at independence. The people, who groan under the burthen of taxes and imposts, are extremely delighted to have the Clergy bear a part of this weight, insomuch that, if this body should stir, it is certain that the people would declare themselves in favour of the Court and the Ministry.

November 27.

An Account is just arrived from *Chambord*, that Marshal Count *Saxe*, died there last *Monday* morning, at seven o'clock, of a malignant fever, in the 54th year of his age.

Births,

Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, and Bankrupts.

BORN. A daughter to the Ruſſian Envoy. A ſon to the Counteſs of Lincoln.

MARRIED. John Delavare, Eſq; to Miſs French, of St. James's ſquare. The right hon. the Earl of Hadington, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Spring-garden. John Corbet, Eſq; to Miſs Mytton, of Halſton. William Ball, Eſq; of Suſſex, to Miſs Sally Woodley, of the ſame county. The Rev. Mr. Wilding, to Miſs Twells. Mr. Wycks, diſtiller, to Miſs Harriſon. George Sayer, Eſq; of Pett, in Kent, to Miſs Greenhill, of Maidſtone. — Alſop, an eminent maltſter, to Miſs Nichols, daughter of Juſtice Nichols. Mr. Malpas, to Miſs Meyſey, of Shakenhurſt, in Worceſterſhire. Mr. Bindley, jun. to Miſs Cookes, of James-ſtreet, Covent Garden. Edward Barker, Eſq; of Hatton-garden, to Miſs Crompton, ſiſter to the right hon. the Counteſs of Marchmont. Mr. Thomas Wellings, an eminent druggiſt, to Mrs. Codwin. Mr. Mathews, an eminent druggiſt, to Miſs Porter, of Glouceſter. Mr. Scrimſhire, an eminent attorney, to Miſs Pellet, daughter of the late Dr. Pellet. Mr. Jacob Tapſcott, an eminent tobacconiſt, of Holborn-hill, to Miſs Philippa Drake.

DIED. Mr. Joſeph Piccup, of Good-man's-fields. Mr. John Mottley, of Cheltenham. Mr. Naftale Levi Sunſino, an eminent merchant at Hackney. Mr. Tooxy, in King's-road, Chelſea. Mr. David Deas, at Tunbridge. The right hon. the Lord St. Clair, at Edinburgh. Dr. James Newton, at Iſlington. Mr. William Buller, an eminent merchant. Mrs. Hyde, of Charter-houſe-ſquare. Mr. John Philipſon, an apothecary, in Biſhopſgate. George Penruddock, Eſq; at Compton, in Wileſhire. The Rev. Mr. Garencieres, rector of Stainton, in Cleveland. Mr. Charles Godman, in Crutched-friars. Samuel Burton, Eſq; at Derby. Francis Pote, Eſq; at Park-hall, near Cheſterfield. Thomas Evett, Eſq; at Kingſton. Mr. Blakeley, New Bond-ſtreet. Mr. Broome, tobacconiſt in Fleet-ſtreet. Mr. Frederick Chriſtian Volckmar, an eminent merchant. Mr. Herbert, King-ſtreet, Seven-dials. Mr. William Hopkins, deputy uſher to the Exchequer. William French, Eſq; in Suffolk. Mr. Cannon, Hatton-garden. Mr. Coleman, in Compton-ſtreet, Soho. Mr. John Knottingprig, an eminent merchant, Thames-ſtreet. Dame Lydia Hodſon, at Chiſelhurſt, Kent. A ſon of Sir James Creed, at Greenwich. Mr. Crane, ironmonger, Weſtminſter. Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, ſadler, in Lombard-ſtreet. The Rev. Mr. William Purchas, at Scarborough. Mr. Matthew Slater, an eminent ſaleſman. Mr. Buck, chair-maker, St. Paul's Church-yard. The hon. Col. Roncomb, at Gore-houſe, Somerſetſhire. Michael Hampton, Eſq; at Bow. Mrs. Stagg, Weſtminſter. Mr. Mackleton at Woodford. Charles Vavazor, Eſq; Receiver-general for the county of Cambridge. Mr. William Dawſon, at Epſom, in Surry. Mr. Thomas Brant, an eminent weaver, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. Mr. James Goodfriend, gent. uſher to his Majeſty's yeomen of the guards. Mr. Henry Nickleſs, trunk-maker, the corner of St. Paul's Church yard. Mrs. Comyns, wife of James Comyns, Eſq. The Dutcheſs Dowager of Chandois, in Glouceſterſhire. John Bap, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's gentlemen-penſioners. Mr. Ems, an eminent maſter-builder, Weſtminſter. Mr. Golding, an oilman, Aldgate. The Lady of Sir Thomas Robinſon, Knt. of the Bath, Chelſea. Capt. Chriſtopher Hawes, Deptford. Sir Daniel O Carrol, Lieutenant general of his Majeſty's forces. Mr. Iſaac Conſirat, an eminent merchant, Lawrence-Pountney lane. Mr. Henry Rogers, aged 101, in the Park, Southwark. Rev. Mr. Thickneſs, at Bath. Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Abingdon. Mrs. Robinſon, aged 96, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, relict of Col. Robinſon, late Chamberlain of this city. Mr. Barnſton, an eminent ſugar-baker. Rev. Mr. Joel Hemming, M. A. Lady Frances Riggs, relict of the hon. Col. Riggs. Mr. John Davies, late keeper of Ludgate. Signior S. Martini, muſic maſter to her Royal Highneſs. William Roberts, Eſq; near Chinkford. Mr. William Thomſon, carpenter of Somerſet-houſe. Mr. Samuel Mandeville, in Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

PREFERRED. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Tounſon, to the rect. of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, with the rect. of Lower Malpas, in the dioceſe of Cheſter. The Rev. Mr. Lind, to the rect. of Ivenhoe, in Eſſex. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Townſhend, one of the deputy clerks of his Majeſty's cloſet. Rev. Mr. John Cowper, to the vic. of Penrith Cumberland. Right Rev. the Biſhop of Oxford, to the deanary of St. Paul's. Rev. Mr. Holdſworth, to the rect. of Henxhall, in the county of Kent, and to the rect. of Ranken, in the ſame county. Rev. Mr. Swiney, to the rectory of one mediety of Twing, in the dioceſe of York. Rev. Dr. Conybeare, to the ſee of Briſtol. Rev. Paul Jermyn Foley, B. L. to hold, with the rectory of Mordeford, to which he was lately preſented, the vicarage of St. Peter, with the rectory of St. Owen thereunto annexed, in the city and dioceſe of Hereford.

PROMOTED. George Powlett, Eſq; gentleman-uſher to the Prince of Wales. Colonel Robinſon, equerry to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Rob. New, by the maſter of the Rolls, clerk of the petty bag in the court of Chancery. Sir Robert Ladbroke, chairman of the truſtees of the charity ſchools. Mr. Thomas Man-

ning,

ning, land-ſurveyor in the port of Briſtol. Mr. William Mattiſon, land-ſurveyor for Liverpool. Mr. John Duff, ſurveyor of the riding officers for Suſſex. Thomas Reynolds, Eſq; a cornet in General Mordaunt's regiment. The Rev. Dr. Keene, maſter of Peter-houſe, a ſecond time choſen vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. Nathaniel Gundry, Eſq; a Judge of the court of Common-pleas. Sir Stafford Smythe, a Baron of the court of Exchequer. Taylor White, Eſq; a Welch Judge. Mr. John Jones, a Maſter in Chancery. Mr. Michael Heathcote, gentleman of his Majeſty's pantry. Mr. Charles Eldridge, firſt groom to his Majeſty. The right hon. the Lord North and Guilford, tutor to Prince George. Charles Madan, Eſq; page to her Royal Highneſs, Princeſs Auguſta. Mr. Glaſiere, page of the preſence to the Duke of Cumberland. Mr. Waite, one of the pages at Kenſington palace. Mr. Freeman, chamber-keeper to the palace of Hampton-court. Mr. John Lockman, ſecretary to the Britiſh fiſhery. The right hon. the Earl of Hyndford and the right hon. the Lord Anſon, to be Lords of the moſt honourable Privy-Council. The hon. Capt. Cary, is appointed Colonel of a company in the firſt regiment of foot guards. John Seabright, Eſq; Captain; George Cary, Eſq; Captain-lieutenant; Jenniſon Shaftoe, Eſq; Lieutenant; and —— Monſon, Gent. Enſign in the ſaid regiment.

BA——R—TS. George Drake, of Halifax, in the county of York, grocer and druggiſt. Robert Sutcliffe, of London, merchant. William Hardy, late of Sunderland, in the county palatine of Durham, linnen-draper and chapman. James Walker, of Great Grimſby, in the county of Lincoln, linnen-draper and chapman. Jonathan Ellis, of Sheffield, in the county of York, cordwainer. Charles Cave, of Whitechapel, in the county of Middleſex, dealer and chapman. Will. Walker, of Moorfields, in the county of Middleſex, dyer. John Adderly, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, in the county of Middleſex, oilman and colourman. Robert Beatſon, late of the pariſh of St. George in the Eaſt, in the county of Middleſex, merchant and mariner. Samuel Chatfield, of Aſhborne, in the county of Derby, maltſter and cheeſefactor. George Whitehead, of the city of Briſtol, merchant. Francis Fox and William Jones, of Water-lane, London, merchants and co-partners. John Barrell, of Well-cloſe-ſquare, in the county of Middleſex, ſugar-refiner. Thomas Watſon, ſen. of Lewiſham, Kent, ſeal-monger. Samuel Killett, of Great Yarmouth, merchant. William Simpſon, of Leiceſter-fields, in the county of Middleſex, wine-merchant. William Vintner, now, or late of Fleet-market, London, grocer. John Taylor, of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, in the county of Middleſex, victualler and chapman. William Horner, now, or late of Idle-lane, London, broker and chapman. John Cuff, of the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, London, ſpectacle-maker.

BOOKS publiſhed in NOVEMBER.

A Short and eaſy French Grammar. Corbet, 1 s. 6 d.

Serious thoughts on death. Swan, 1 s.

Officia religionis chriſtianæ metrice enumerata, by Ben Culm, S. T. B. Cooper, 1 s.

The academy: or, a diſputation on the ſtate of the univerſity of Cambridge. Say, 1 s.

Fables and tales for the ladies. Hitch, 3 s. 6d.

Aphoriſmi practici, — R. Schomberg, M. D. Robinſon, 4 s.

The ordinary of Newgate's account of the criminals. Corbet, 6 d.

The quarrel between Venus and Hymen. Cooper, 1 s. 6 d.

The œconomy of human life. Cooper, 2 s.

The battiad, canto the ſecond. Smith, 6 d.

The temple-rakes. Carpenter, 1 s.

The contents of a folio hiſtory of the Moravians. Roberts, 4 d.

Diligence and courage now requiſite in a magiſtrate. A ſermon, by Charles Stokes. Payne, 6 d.

A letter to the honourable houſe of Commons, relating to the preſent ſituation of affairs. Withers, 6 d.

Memoirs of the life and writings of Mr. Will. Whiſton, part the third. Whiſton, 3 s. in ſheets.

The hiſtory and art of engraving. Harding, 3 s. ſewed.

A new hiſtory of England, 2 vols. Baldwin, 6s.

Kanor, a fairy tale. Griffith, 2 s.

A letter to the rev. Mr. Whiſton. Trye, 1 s.

A vindication of the free enquiry, by the late Conyers Middleton, D. D. Manby and Cox.

Another cordial for low ſpirits. Griffith, 3 s.

The London pocket-book for the year 1751. Griffith, 2 s.

A preſent for a young Gentleman entering the compting-houſe, by J. Caſtro. Griffith, Cheſs analyſed. Nourſe.

A new treatiſe on the diſeaſes of horſes, 4to. By Gibſon. Millar, 1 l. 1 s.

The truth of the goſpel demonſtrated, by the Abbe le Pluche, 2 vols. 8vo. Davis, Hitch, 9 s.

A diſcourſe on the Moſaic hiſtory of the fall. By William Parker, M. A. Dodſley, 1s.

Sermons and diſcourſes upon ſeveral ſubjects, by Thomas Coney, D. D. ſecond and third volumes. Hitch and Auſten.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *Oct.* 26, to *Nov.* 26, inclusive, 1750,

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	4 per Cent. B. 1746.	4 per Cent. B. 1747.	4 per Cent. B. 1748-9.	3 per Cent. Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.
27				103⅛	103¾	103⅜	104⅝	104½	100	16s a 17s	1 12 6
28	Sunday										
29	134		113½	103¼	103¾	103½	104⅝	104⅞	100	16s a 17s	1 12 6
30	133¾	185¾		103¼	103½	103½	104⅝	104⅝	100	17s.	1 12 6
31	133¾	185¾	113¼	103⅛	103½	103½	104⅝	104⅞	100	17s a 18s	1 12 6
1				103½	103¾	103⅞	104⅞	104⅞	100	17s a 18s	1 12 6
2	133¾	186	113½	103¼	103¼	103½	104⅝	104⅝	100	14s a 15s	1 15 0
3		186	113½	103½	103⅞	103½	104½	104½	100	14s a 15s	1 15 0
4	Sunday										
5	133¾	186		103⅝	103⅞	103½	104½	104½	100	41 15s	1 15 0
6	134	186¼	113¾	103½	103½	103½	104½	104½	100	41 15s	1 15 0
7	134	186	113¾	103⅜	103⅞	103½	102½	104½	100	41 15s	1 15 0
8	134	186	113½	103½	103½	103½	102½	102⅝	100	41 12s	1 15 0
9	134⅛	186	113⅜	103⅜	103½	103½	102½	102½	100	41 12s	1 15 0
10				103⅜	103¾	103¾	102½	102½	100	41 11s	1 15 0
11	Sunday										
12		186	113½	103⅜	103¾	103⅜	102⅜	102⅞	100	41 8s	1 15 0
13	134¼	186¼	113½	103⅜	103¼	103½	102⅞	102⅝	100	41 7s	1 15 0
14	134⅜	185½	113⅜	103½	103½	103⅞	102⅝	102⅝	100	41 7s	1 15 0
15	134¼	185½	113½	103⅜	103½	103½	102⅝	102⅝	100	41 7s	1 15 0
16	134¼	186	113½	103⅜	103½	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝	100	41 8s	1 15 0
17				103⅜	103⅜	103½	102½	102½	100	41 8s	1 15 0
18	Sunday										
19		186¼		103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	102½	102⅝	100⅛	41 12s	1 15 0
20	134½	186½	113¼	103¼	103⅞	103½	102½	102⅝	100	41 12s	1 15 0
21		186½	113¼	103⅛	103½	103½	102½	102½	100⅛	41 10s	1 15 0
22	134½	186	113½	103¼	103¼	103½	102⅝	102⅝	100⅛	41 10s	1 15 0
23	134½	186½	113½	103½	103½	103½	102½	102⅝	100¼	41 9s	1 15 0
24				103¼	103½	103½	102½	102½	100¼	41 10s	1 15 0
25	Sunday										
26	134½	186½	113½	103¼	103⅞	103⅝	102½	102½	100¼	41 9s	1 15 0

Price of corn.

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.
Wheat 24 s. to 27 s. qr.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 17 s. load.	8 l. 00 s. load.	7 l. 19 s. load.
Barley 14 s. to 17 s.	00 s. to 00 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	18 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 18 s. qr.
Oats 12 s. to 14 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 19 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 20 s.	12 s. to 15 s.
Beans 18 s. to 20 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	22 s. to 23 s.	24 s. to 25 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	24 s. to 28 s.

Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 8 d.
Hops 4 l. 15 s.
Hay per load 44 s.
Coals per chaldron 30 s.

BILLS *of Mortality from Oct.* 23, *to Nov.* 20, 1750.

Christ.	Males	539	1079
	Femal.	540	
Buried	Males	943	2020
	Femal.	1077	

Died under 2 Years old	619
Between 2 and 5 —	96
5 and 10 —	40
10 and 20 —	55
20 and 30 —	157
30 and 40 —	228
40 and 50 —	259
50 and 60 —	210
60 and 70 —	189
70 and 80 —	116
80 and 90 —	44
90 and 100 —	6
100 and 101 —	1
	2020

Buried	Within the walls	211
	Without the walls	503
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	915
	City & Sub. *West.*	391
		2020

Weekly *Oct.* 30. —		528
Nov. 6. —		560
13. —		444
20. —		488
		2020

The Explanation of the ſeveral Parts and Rigging of a Ship, as repreſented in the Copper-plate.

A. The cut-water. B. The ſtem. C. The hauſe-holes. D. The cat-head. E. Waſte cloaths. F. The fore chain-wale. G. The main chain-wale. H. The mizen chain-wale. I. The cheſs-tree. K. The entering port. L. The head. M. The gallery. N. The tafferel. O O O. The three poop-lanthorns. P. The enſign-ſtaff. Q. The enſign-ſtaff's truck. R. The enſign or antient.

Z. The mizzen-maſt and rigging.

1. The mizzen-maſt. 2. The mizzen-yard and ſail. 3. The mizzen-ſheet. 4. The mizzen-ſhrouds and laniards. 5. The mizzen bow-lines. 6. The mizzen brayles. 7. The geers. 8. The mizzen-peek halliards. 9. The croſs jack-yard. 10. The lifts. 11. The braces. 12. The mizzen-puttock-ſhrouds. 13. The mizzen-top. 14. The mizzen-top armour. 15. The cap. 16. Crow-foot. 17. The mizzen-ſtay and ſail. 18. The halliards.

Mizzen top-maſt and rigging.

19. Mizzen top-maſt. 20. Its ſail furled. 21. Its braces. 22. Its lifts. 23. Its ſhrouds. 24. Its halliards. 25. Its back-ſtay. 26. Its bow-lines. 27. Its ſheet. 28. Its clew-lines. 29. The ſtay. 30. The croſs-trees. 31. The cap. 32. The ſtump. 33. Its ſtay. 34. Its truck. 35. The ſpindle. 36. The vane. 37. The ſlings of the croſs-jack-yard.

M. The main-maſt and its rigging.

38. The main-maſt. 39. Runners and tackles. 40. Tackle. 41. The main-ſhrouds and laniards. 42. The main-ſtay and ſail. 43. The ſtay-ſail halliards. 44. The main-yard and ſails. 45. The geers. 46. The main-ſheets. 47. The main-tacks. 48. 48. The bunt-lines. 49. 49. The main-bow-lines. 50. The main-braces. 51. 51. The leech-lines. 52. The puttock-ſhrouds. 53. The crow-foot. 54. 54. The main-lifts. 55. The main-top. 56. The top-armour. 57. The top-rope. 58. The main-cap. 59. The main-yard tackles.

Main-top-maſt and rigging.

60. The main-top-maſt. 61. 61. Tackles. 62. The main-top-maſt ſhrouds. 63. The back-ſtays. 64. The main top-ſail halliards. 65. The main-top-maſt ſtay and ſail. 66. The main-top ſtay-ſail halliards. 67. The main-top-ſail yard and ſail. 68. The main-top-ſail braces. 69. The main-top-ſail bow-lines. 70. The main-top-ſail ſheets. 71. 71. The main-top-ſail clew-lines. 72. 72. The main-top-ſail lifts. 73. The halliards. 74. The bunt-lines. 75. The croſs-tree. 76. The cap. 77. The ſtump. 78. The ſtay. 79. The truck. 80. The pendant.

F. The fore-maſt and rigging.

81. The fore-maſt. 82. 82. Its runner and tackles. 83. The tackle. 84. The fore-ſhrouds and laniards. 85. The fore-ſtay. 86. The fore-yard and ſail. 87. 87. The fore-ſheets. 88. 88. The fore-tacks. 89. 89. The fore-braces. 90. 90. The fore-bow-lines. 91. 91. The bunt-lines. 92. 92. The leech-lines. 93. The fore-yard tackle. 94. The fore-geers. 95. The puttock-ſhrouds. 96. The crow-foot. 97. The fore top. 98. Its top-armour. 99. The top-rope. 100. 100. The lifts. 101. The cap. 102. The fore-top-maſt. 103. The tackles. 104. The fore-top maſt ſhrouds. 105. The back-ſtays. 106. The fore-top-ſail halliards. 107. Stay and ſail. 108. The halliards. 109. The fore-top-yard and ſail. 110. The halliards. 111. 111. The fore-top-ſail lifts. 112. 112. The fore-top-ſail braces. 113. The fore-top-ſail bow-lines. 114. 114. The fore-top-ſail ſheets. 115. The fore-top-ſail clew-lines. 116. The fore-top-ſail bunt-lines. 117. The croſs-trees. 118. The cap. 119.

119. The ſtump. 120. The ſtay. 121. The truck. 122. The ſpindle. 123. The vane.

B. Bow-ſprit and rigging.

124. Bow-ſprit. 125. The horſe. 126. The ſprit-yard and ſail. 127. The ſprit-ſail lifts. 128. 128. The ſprit-ſail ſheets. 129. 129. Its clew-lines. 130. 130. The ſprit-ſail braces. 131. The back-ſtay. 132. The top. 133. The top-armour. 134. The ſprit-ſail top-maſt. 135. The ſprit-ſail ſhrouds. 136. The ſprit-ſail halliards. 137. The crane-line. 138. The ſprit-top-ſail-yard and ſail. 139. The ſprit-top-ſail-braces. 140. 140. Its lifts. 141. 141. Its ſheets. 142. The croſs-trees. 143. The cap. 144. The jack-ſtaff. 145. The truck. 146. The jack. 147. The buoy of the beſt bower-anchor. 148. The cable of the beſt bower-anchor. 149. The ſmall bower-buoy.

An ACCOUNT *of the* Origin *and* Progreſs *of* SHIP-BUILDING.

MOST of thoſe uſeful arts, and admirable inventions, which are the very ſupport of mankind, and ſupply them with all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, owe their origin to ſome lucky accident or chance, and from ſlight, and even contemptable beginnings, have been, by long experience, curious obſervations, and various improvements, matured and brought to perfection: inſtances of this kind are every where frequent and obvious, but none can be produced more remarkable than in the art of navigation; which, though now arrived to a pitch of perfection beyond moſt other arts, by thoſe ſucceſsful additions it has received from almoſt every age of the world, was, in the beginning, ſo mean and imperfect, that the pleaſure or advantage of thoſe who firſt applied themſelves to it, was very ſmall and inconſiderable.

Thoſe who were hardy enough to commit themſelves to the liquid element, made their firſt eſſays in ſhallow water, and did not truſt themſelves any diſtance from the ſhore; but being encouraged by frequent trials, proceeded further by degrees, till at length they took courage, and lanched forth into the pathleſs ocean.

To whom the world is obliged for the invention of ſhips, is, like every thing of great antiquity, uncertain: there are divers perſons, who ſeem to have an equal claim to this honour; ſuch as *Prometheus*, *Neptune*, *Janus*, *Atlas*, *Hercules*, *Jaſon*, *Danaus*, *Erythræus*, &c. but by common fame, it is given to *Minerva*, the happy mother of all *Arts* and *Sciences*. Some, who leaving theſe antiquated fables of the poets, pretend to ſomething more of certainty in what they deliver, aſcribe it to the inhabitants of ſome of thoſe places that lie upon the ſea-coaſts, and are by nature, as it were, deſigned for harbouring ſhips; ſuch as the *Æginenſians*, *Phœnicians*, &c. The reaſon of this diſagreement ſeems to have proceeded partly from the different places where navigation was firſt practiſed (for it was never peculiar to any one people, and from them communicated to the reſt of the world, but found out in countries far diſtant from one another) and in part from the various ſort of ſhips, ſome of which being firſt built by the perſons abovementioned, have intitled them to the whole invention.

The firſt ſhips were built without art or contrivance, and had neither ſtrength nor durableneſs, beauty nor ornament; but conſiſted only of planks laid together in ſuch a manner, as juſt to keep out the water: in ſome places they were nothing elſe but trunks of trees made hollow, which were called πλοια μονοξυλα, as conſiſting only of one piece of timber; of theſe we find mention in *Virgil*. In later ages, alſo, they were made uſe of at ſome places, being the ſame with thoſe called

led σκαφη, in the ſtrict and moſt proper acceptation of that word, from σκαπτεσθαι, as made by hollowing, and, as it were, digging in a tree. Nor was wood only applied to this uſe, but any other materials that float upon the water, ſuch as the *Egyptian* reed papyrus, or, to mention no more, leather, of which the primitive ſhips were frequently compoſed, and called πλοια διφθερινα, or δερμαλινα. Theſe were ſometimes ſurrounded with wickers, and frequently uſed in that manner upon the rivers of *Ethiopia*, *Egypt*, and *Sabæan Arabia*, even in later times; but in the firſt of them, we find no mention of any thing but leather, or hides ſewed together. In a ſhip of this kind, *Dardanus* ſecured his flight to the country, afterwards called *Troas*, when by a terrible deluge he was forced to leave *Samothrace*, his former place of reſidence. *Charon*'s infernal boat was of the ſame compoſition, according to *Virgil*.

When ſhips were brought to a little more perfection, and increaſed in bigneſs, the ſight of them ſtruck the people with terror and amazement; for it was no ſmall ſurprize to behold great floating caſtles, of unuſual forms, full of living men, and with wings, as it were, expanded, flying upon the ſea: what elſe could have given occaſion to the fiction of *Perſeus*'s flight to the *Gorgons*, who, as *Ariſtophanus* expreſsly tells us, was carried in a ſhip? What other original could there be for the famous ſtory of *Triptolemus*, who was feigned to ride upon a winged dragon, only becauſe, in a time of famine at *Athens*, he ſailed to more fruitful countries to ſupply the neceſſities of his people; or to the fable of the winged horſe *Pegaſus*, who, according to ſeveral mythologiſts, was nothing elſe but a ſhip of that name, with ſails; and for that reaſon feigned to be the offſpring of *Neptune*, the Emperor of the ſea? Nor was there any other foundation for the ſtory of the griffins, or of ſhips transformed into birds and fiſhes, which we frequently meet with in the ancient poets. So acceptable to the firſt ages of the world were inventions of this nature, that whoever made any improvements in the art of navigation, built new ſhips of forms better fitted for ſtrength or ſwiftneſs than thoſe before uſed, rendered the old more commodious by an additional contrivance, or diſcovered countries, unknown to former travellers, were thought worthy of the greateſt honours, and, like other common benefactors to mankind, ranked in the number of deified heroes. Their inventions were alſo conſecrated, and placed in the heavens: hence we have the ſigns of *Aries* and *Taurus*, which were only two ſhips; the former tranſported *Phryxus* from *Greece* to *Colchos*, and the latter, *Europa* out of *Phœnicia* into *Crete*. *Argo*, likewiſe *Pegaſus*, and *Perſeus*'s whale, were new ſorts of ſhips, which being greatly admired by the rude and ignorant mortals of thoſe times, were, in memory of their inventors, placed among the ſtars, and metamorphoſed into conſtellations by the poets of thoſe, or ſucceeding ages.

All ſhips, at their firſt appearance in the world, were of the ſame form, whatever uſes they were deſigned for; but the various ends of navigation, ſome of which were better anſwered by one form, ſome by another, ſoon gave occaſion to build and fit out ſhips, not only different in bigneſs, but alſo in their conſtruction and rigging. But it would be needleſs, as well as endleſs, to enumerate every little alteration. They were chiefly of three ſorts; ſhips of burden, of war, and of paſſage.

Ships of war are ſaid to have been firſt fitted out by *Parhalus*, or *Samyres*, or, according to others, by *Ægæon*. They were farther diſtinguiſhed from other ſorts of ſhips by various engines, and acceſſions of building, ſome to defend their own ſoldiers, others to annoy thoſe of the enemy, and from one

another in ſucceeding ages by ſeveral orders, or banks of oars, which were not, as ſome imagine, placed at the ſame height in different parts of the ſhip; nor, as others pretend, directly and perpendicularly above one another's heads; but their ſeats being fixed one at the back of another, aſcended gradually in the manner of ſtairs. The moſt uſual number of theſe banks was three, four, and five; whence there is ſuch frequent mention of τριήρεις, τετρήρεις, and πεντήρεις, i. e. *trireme*, *quadrireme*, and *quinquereme* gallies, which exceeded one another by a bank of oars, and conſequently were built higher, and rowed with greater ſtrength.

Ptolomy Philopater, out of a vainglorious humour of excelling all the world beſides, farther enlarged the number to forty, which raiſed the ſhip to that prodigious bigneſs, that ſhe appeared, at a diſtance, like a floating mountain, or iſland, and upon a nearer view, like a large caſtle on the waves. She carried four thouſand rowers, four hundred mariners employed in other ſervices, and almoſt three thouſand ſoldiers. But this, as all ſuch prodigious fabrics, ſerved only for ſhew and oſtentation, being rendered unfit for uſe by their monſtrous bulk. *Athenæus* tells us, they were called *Cyclades*, or *Ætna*, i. e. *Iſlands*, or *Mountains*.

But this was nothing to *Hiero*'s ſhip, built by the direction of *Archimedes*. As much timber was uſed in the building of her, as was deſigned for ſixty gallies; and ſo artfully contrived on the inſide, that each rower, ſeaman, ſoldier, and paſſenger, had a cabbin to himſelf: there were alſo ſeveral halls to eat in, rooms, walks, galleries, gardens, fiſh-ponds, ſtables, kitchins, mills, a temple for *Venus*, baths and Council-chambers; beſides, ſhe had an iron-rampart, and towers, two at the head, and two at the ſtern, the other being on the ſides, with walls and baſtions; whereon were placed ſeveral warlike engines, and among the reſt, one that threw a ſtone of 300 weight, or an arrow of 12 cubits long, to the diſtance of 600 paces.

In the northern parts of the world, the art advanced towards perfection, but by ſlow degrees: for when *Cæſar* invaded *Britain*, we find that the inhabitants oppoſed him in veſſels of an odd form, or rather large tubs; the ſails were compoſed of leather, and iron-chans ſupplied the place of cables. When the *Saxons* had for ſome time been ſettled in this iſland, they became ſenſible that the beſt defence was a powerful navy. Accordingly, they applied themſelves vigorouſly to build ſhips of war; and ſome hiſtorians tell us, that in the reign of *Edgar*, the fleet amounted to two-thouſand ſix-hundred ſail. And in order to keep the navy in a formidable condition, *Etheldred* made a law, that, whoever poſſeſſed three-hundred and ten hide of land, ſhould build and mann one ſhip for the defence of his country.

But, though the *Britains* were not the firſt inventers of ſhip-building, the art owes, in a great meaſure, its preſent perfection to their diſcoveries; and, accordingly,

The navy of *England* excels all others in beauty, ſtrength, and ſafety; for beauty, our ſhips of war are ſo many floating palaces; for ſtrength, ſo many moving caſtles; and for ſafety, they are the moſt defenſive walls of the land. And as our naval power gains us authority in the moſt diſtant nations, ſo the ſuperiority of our fleet renders the *Britiſh* Monarch maſter of the ſea.

Trade firſt gave occaſion to the fitting out large fleets of ſhips; and upon the increaſe of trade, ſhips of war became neceſſary in all nations to preſerve it to the juſt proprietors. In the reign of Queen *Eliſabeth*, our royal navy was in a very flouriſhing condition, being, in general, commanded by the Nobility: though for number, ſtrength, beauty, and force, the *Engliſh* navy was, perhaps, never more formidable than at preſent.

Obſer-

Obſervations on Sailing, *by Sir* FRANCIS BACON.

AS the mariner's compaſs is divided into 32 points, ſo that each ſemicircle thereof contains ſixteen; a ſhip may ſail in progreſſion, without traverſing (as is uſual in contrary winds) even though of thoſe ſixteen points, ten be oppoſite; and only ſix of them favourable. * But this greatly depends upon the main-mizzen-ſail; for as the points of the wind now prevail, which are contrary to the ſhip's courſe, and cannot be governed by the helm alone, they would turn the other ſails, and the ſhip itſelf, a contrary way; but that this ſail holding tort, favours the helm, ſtrengthens its motion, and turns and brings about the ſhip's head into the way of her courſe.

The motion of the winds, in the ſails of ſhips, has three principal origins and fountains of its impulſe, from whence it is derived: and from whence alſo, rules may be formed for increaſing and ſtrengthening it.

1. The firſt fountain is from the quantity of the wind received: therefore a ſufficient quantity of wind muſt be carefully procured: for which reaſon, ſays Lord *Verulam*, *As much as poſſible, let no wind be loſt, miſemployed, or taken* from the ſhip: and a particular regard muſt be had to the *lower winds*, ſuch as blow towards the ſurface of the ſea, about the ſhip's ſides.

As for the winds, which play chiefly about a ſhip's ſides, and under the ſails; it is the true office of the *main ſail* of the *bow-ſprit*, to prevent their being loſt; this maſt ſtanding low and aſlope, ſo that its main-ſail may receive them, and therefore become ſerviceable, without taking from the winds intended to fill the other ſails. And with regard to this point, we do not ſee what human induſtry can do more; unleſs it were to ſpread the like kind of low ſails, in the manner of wings [which is now frequently done] from the middle of the ſhip, two on both ſides, when the wind blows fore-right.

In order to prevent the fore-ſails from being robbed by the back-ſails, in fore-right ſailing, there ſeems to be no other method left, but to range the ſails in the form of a pair of ſteps, mounting upwards from ſtern to ſtem; ſo that the ſails of the mizzen-maſt may hang the loweſt, thoſe of the main-maſt in the middle, and thoſe of the fore-maſt higheſt. By which means one ſail will aſſiſt and ſerve another, by giving and tranſmitting the wind thereto. But this only holds good in ſailing before the wind; for, in a ſide-wind all the ſails co-operate.

2. The ſecond *fountain of impulſe* ariſes from the manner wherein the wind ſtrikes the ſail; for, if through the contraction of the wind, the ſtroke be ſharp and ſudden, it will give the greater motion; but if diffuſed and languid, the leſs. Therefore it is of great moment, that the ſails ſhould receive but a moderate ſwell and extenſion: for, if they were too tort, they will rebound the wind, like a wall; and, if too ſlack, the impulſe will prove weak.

3. The third *fountain of impulſe* proceeds from the place where the percuſſion is made, and is of two kinds: for the impulſe is eaſier and ſtronger on the fore-part, than on the hind-part of the ſhip; and on the upper-part of the maſt and ſails, than on the lower.

Nor do men ſeem to have been ignorant thereof; as laying the greateſt ſtreſs upon the ſails of the fore-maſt, in ſailing before the wind, and ſpreading their main-top-ſails in calms.

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* Sir *Francis* means, that a Ship may ſail within ſix Points of the Wind; that is, if the Wind be W. N. W. a Ship may ſail due North.

OCCA-

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XXI.

Reason, *a Proof of the* Christian Religion, *and serious Thoughts on* Life *and* Death.

Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem. Juv.

SIR,

THE life of man, like the rising sun, swiftly mounts to its meridian height; and then as rapidly runs on its decline again: as his body is in perpetual change, like the grass, that by quick, though imperceptible degrees, to its perfection grows, then withering, decays and dies; or as a flower, that for a moment blooms; then drooping, fades away; so, also, are all the pleasures which man's body courts, equally mutable and transient. But man's intellectual part, being immortal, if he would be happy, he must fix his happiness on something that is immortal also. Nor can any thing be more absurd, than for an eternal immortal being to fix its happiness on things that are mutable and mortal.

This world, like a man's body, is mortal too, and must die, and pass away like a dream; but the next world, like his soul, will be eternal and immutable; and will, like truth, for ever last.

It is therefore the goodness of God that has mingled some infelicity in every state and condition of this life; has joined the thorns of pains and care, to the roses of health and pleasure; that we might not fix our hearts on this world, but look forward to that eternal habitation, for which this life is only preparatory.

As in the fall of man there is certainly some great mystery: so there is also in his make, a ray of immortality immersed in matter, and cloathed in clay; a spirit that pre-existed its present mortal prison, and will surely survive its dissolution: Yet of the state of such spiritual pre-existence we have no reminiscence; the power of the Almighty has drawn over it the curtain of darkness and oblivion; and all its traces being utterly obliterated, we retain only an earnest desire to know. Our reason being thus limited, teaches us to wonder at and adore the Almighty power of our Creator; and to have all his works in the highest admiration. As our reason cannot soar so high as to know what even we ourselves are; how much less then can we be able to comprehend our Creator? Our reason does, indeed, tell us it is impossible; it teaches us to rest ourselves on higher knowledge, and to rely upon sacred scripture, and divine revelation. In this also, our reason must be our guide, to judge whether such revelation be divine or not. But when our reason has such proof as to be sufficiently convinced of its divinity; we surely ought to believe all that is therein contained, though it should ever so much exceed our capacity of comprehension, especially when relating to the nature of the Deity; because the being incomprehensible is one certain attribute of an infinite Creator: nor can any definition of God be true, that his creatures can comprehend. But some men's minds are so sceptical, that they will not give themselves time fairly, and impartially, to examine the evidence, and peruse the proofs. If men would but cooly and candidly consider the contents of the christian religion, they would surely find every possible demonstration of its divinity. If an atonement, which could only be adequate to, and sufficient for the sins of the whole world; an oblation, such as no human creature could ever have invented, and never could have entered into the heart of man to imagine:

if

of a long train of prophecies fulfilled, and a multitude of other miracles performed, all attested by such evidences as admit no probability of imposture, nor even possibility of deceit; unless pains and poverty, torments and death, can be supposed to be sufficient inducements to deceive; if such sacred and sublime laws as can only make mankind happy here, and happier hereafter, are, when together all united, sufficient evidence to satisfy our reason, and create belief; they do all undoubtedly meet in, and incontestably prove the divinity of the Christian religion.

As it is very wrong to be so sceptically inclined, and doubtful in believing upon strong and convincing evidence; so it is also to believe without examining at all, or being able to give any reasons for our faith.

Too many, it is to be feared, who call themselves Christians, receive their religion only because it is the custom of the country, and the fashion of the place they live in; who, had they been born in *Turky*, might have made full as good *Mahometans*; and are *Christians* not by choice, but by chance; not by reason, but by form and name alone.

Christianity is certainly the religion of right reason; the sacred doctrine of the Deity himself; God's holy word, and everlasting truth. It instructs us rightly how to adore our Creator, and love our fellow-creatures, and always to hearken to, and obey, the unerring monitor of our minds: it contains not only every precept to raise and elevate human nature to perfection, but an atonement and propitiation for all their sins and unavoidable imperfections; the more it is considered, the more it convinces; and time itself, the touchstone of truth, and detector of falshood, confirms its verity, and proclaims its power.

Religion, doubtless, is the firmest foundation of honour and true happiness in every state and nation, and the most permanent pillar, and strongest support, in every kind or form of government. Review the histories of all ages past, both sacred and profane, and you will surely find, that every state or country flourished or decayed, were happy or miserable, according as they were more or less religious; and the reason for it is very plain and just: because individuals may, and certainly will be, punished or rewarded, according to their actions, in another life; but public states and communities, as such, can only be rewarded or punished in this world: and, therefore, national wickedness must ever expect public and national punishments.

It is therefore the indispensable duty of all Rulers and Governors to depress vice, and encourage virtue; not only by the power of their places, but by the examples of their persons; for great examples will persuade and draw, where power and precept cannot prevail: nor can the brightest doctrine of the most pious Prelates, not even great *Sherlock*'s sacred admonitions, have their due influence and proper efficacy, unless those in high rank and place will inforce them by the all-persuasive power of their examples. In vain may *Johnson*, sweetly rambling, paint all the beauties of morality, in their perfect colours, if no illustrious models of moral virtue will stand forth for public patterns, and general imitation. The inferior classes of the people, which are by much the major part of mankind, are ever ready, whether right or wrong, to follow and copy after the modes of their superiors; and the vulgar might easily be made virtuous, only by the mere force of fashion.

As the thrones of Kings can be established only by righteousness, how careful ought all Monarchs to be to sow amongst their subjects the seeds of sound morality, and to cause piety, and true religion, to be preferred, honoured, and revered; since they may as well expect, that a flower shall never fade, the sun never set, nor man's body

body never moulder into duſt, as that crown, or kingdom, to continue and endure, where lewdneſs and immorality, luxury and corruption, profaneneſs and irreligion, live, flouriſh, and are promoted. *I am, Sir,*

Your humble Servant,

Britannicus.

Directions for the Curing of the preſent Diſtemper among the Horſes, communicated by Dr. Bracken, *an eminent Phyſician at* Lancaſter.

IT has often occurred to me in my retired thoughts, that an ample field of inquiry into the nature and cauſes productive of the diſtemper, ſo long among the horned cattle, and the common cough affecting horſes, preſents itſelf to the learned; by which, I mean the truly learned phyſician, who has anſwered the end of his calling, by a careful and diligent application, and ſcrutiny into effects produced from natural cauſes: I ſay, it appears not a little ſtrange to me, that no one of the learned body has undertaken to ſatisfy the public with a plain and intelligible diſcourſe relating to theſe particulars; for, I muſt appeal to the world, whether any ingenious phyſician can degrade himſelf in the leaſt, by writing a diſcourſe touching the diſorders in brute, any more than human creatures: In fine, if they are not naturaliſts, they are no phyſicians. —Therefore, pray admoniſh the faculty, that now is the time to ſhew whether *phyſic* is a trade or a ſcience; and that, notwithſtanding contagious diſtempers are the moſt difficult to be accounted for, yet phyſicians may have recourſe to the conſtitution of the air, *&c. &c. &c.* and convey to us a plauſible idea of the cauſe of ſuch diſeaſes, and, in ſome meaſure, point out a preventive, as well as a curative indication.

As to the common cough affecting horſes (which I take to be endemical, *viz.* in this iſland only, though, ſtrictly ſpeaking, not contagious) it ſhews itſelf alike with other diſeaſes, occaſioned by the conſtitution of our air, and ſome horſes are eaſily, others dangerouſly touched with it; for, in theſe, the brain and lungs are affected, whereas in others the lungs alone ſuffer. However, as this cough is of the inflammatory kind, copious bleeding in the firſt ſtage of it is indicated; and, as to internals, the miſchief of it is, that we are hard put to it, to get any ſort of medicine to the lungs; nay, before its pretended balſamic quality ſhall undergo the firſt concoction, its texture becomes quite altered; and beſides this, there are but few medicines, in the whole *Materia Medica*, that will enter the lacteals, or ſecond digeſtion, whatever ſome illiterate pretenders to our art may to the contrary ſuggeſt: and I am well convinced, that more diſeaſes are cured (either in men or brute creatures) by ingenious phyſicians, who do not think themſelves tied up to common method; for, what is common method more, than what any apothecary's apprentice knows? But where the greateſt feats are in a conſtant ſeries performed, that man muſt underſtand the ſtructure of the parts, both human and comparative, as well as the true *Modus operandi* of medicine; and then, if he is a good mechanician and naturaliſt, he will have a better *Why* for a *Wherefore*, that any of thoſe who only purſue the common method of preſcribing and applying, known (as I have already hinted) by every *Tiro* in the art.

Laſtly, The preſent cough amongſt horſes, I imagine, proceeds from the haſty tranſition made in our air, from heat to cold; for we had warmer weather, and a drier ſeaſon, the beginning of winter, than has been known in the memory of the oldeſt man I have enquired of; and, as the froſt begun ſharply, the natural perſpiration

piration in animal bodies must be hastily obstructed, before they could withstand such alteration, and from hence this *Materia Perspirabilis* returns, and fixes upon those parts most susceptible of the impression, such as the lungs, brain, and bowels of animals: therefore, after bleeding, I advise warm cloathing and lying, together with mashes of bran, or malt, and white water, to drink; and these, along with the use of the cordial ball set down in my *Farriery Improved*, will, I dare say, preserve horses from asthmas, or what the farriers term a broken wind, which seems to be the danger of the present cough, as far as I have observed from the symptoms and sound of it. Yet, although the distemper does not at present seem to have much malignancy in it, it is likely, without proper care, many horses will die, or rather be killed by unskilful farriers, who cannot be supposed to have knowledge sufficient to direct any kind of drugs or medicine for the recovery of a diseased animal machine.

P. S. Bleeding, warm cloathing, and an easy purge or two, at some distance between, together with the use of the cordial ball, as above directed, will be found the best and safest method; but all diseases must be allowed a reasonable time to go off, let people be ever so impatient.

Queen Ann Boleyn's *(Mother to Queen* Elisabeth) *last Letter from the* Tower *to King* Henry VIII.

SIR,

YOUR Grace's displeasure, and my imprisonment, are things so strange unto me, as what to write, or what to excuse, I am altogether ignorant.— Whereas you sent unto me (willing me to confess a truth, and so obtain your favour) by such a one, whom you know to be my ancient professed enemy; I no sooner received this message by him, than I rightly conceived your meaning: and if, as you say, confessing a truth indeed may procure my safety, I shall, with all willingness and duty, perform your command.— But let not your Grace ever imagine that your poor wife will ever be brought to acknowledge a fault, where not so much as a thought thereof preceded. And to speak a truth, never a Prince had a wife more loyal in all duty, and in all true affection, than you have ever found in *Ann Boleyn*; with which name and place I could willingly have contented myself, if God and your Grace's pleasure had been so pleased. Neither did I, at any time, so far forget myself in my exaltation, or received Queenship, but that I always looked for such an alteration, as now I find: for the ground of my preferment being on no surer foundation, than your Grace's fancy; the least alteration, I knew, was fit and sufficient to draw that fancy to some other subject. You have chosen me from a low estate to be your Queen and companion, far beyond my desert or desire. If then you found me worthy of such honour, good your Grace, let not any light fancy, or bad counsel of mine enemies, withdraw your princely favour from me: neither let that stain, that unworthy stain of a disloyal heart towards your good Grace, ever cast so foul a blot on your most dutiful wife, and the infant Princess [*Elisabeth*] your daughter.

Try me, good King; but let me have a lawful trial: and let not mine sworn enemies sit as my accusers and judges. Yea, let me receive an open trial; for my truth shall fear no open shame. Then shall you see either mine innocence cleared, your suspicion and conscience satisfied, the ignominy and slander of the world stopped, or my guilt openly declared. So that, whatsoever God or you may determine of me, your Grace may be freed from an open censure: and mine offence being so lawfully proved, your Grace is at liberty, both before God

and man, not only to execute worthy punishment on me as an unlawful wife; but to follow your affection already settled on that party, for whose sake I am now, as I am; whose name I could, some good while since, have pointed unto you; your Grace being not ignorant of my suspicion therein.

But if you have already determined of me; and that not only my death, but an infamous slander must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness; then I desire of God, that he will pardon your great sin therein, and likewise mine enemies, the instruments thereof; and that he will not call you to a strict account for your *unprincely* and *cruel* usage of me, at his general judgment-seat, where both you and myself must shortly appear; and in whose judgment, I doubt not (whatsoever the world may think of me) mine innocence shall be openly known and sufficiently cleared.

My last and only request shall be, that myself may only bear the burthen of your Grace's displeasure; and that it may not touch the innocent souls of those poor Gentlemen, who (as I understand) are likewise in strait imprisonment for my sake. If ever I have found favour in your sight: if ever the name of *Ann Boleyn* hath been pleasing in your ears, then let me obtain this request; and I will so leave to trouble your Grace any further, with mine earnest prayers to the Trinity, to have your Grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your actions. From my doleful prison in the *Tower*, this sixth of *May*.

Your most loyal and
ever faithful Wife,
Ann Boleyn.

N. B. See the *memoirs* of this *Queen*'s life, *&c.* in the *second Volume* of this *Magazine*, p. 224, 318, 319, 320. Vol. III. p. 70, 168, 169, which will serve to explain the several particulars hinted at in this Letter.

The History of England (Page 161, Vol. VII.) continued.

Thomas Cavendish (or *Candish*) Esq; of *Trimly*, in the county of *Suffolk*, following the example of *Drake*, proved another severe scourge to the *Spaniards*; for having obtained letters of mark, he set sail from *Plymouth* on the 21st of *July*, 1586, with three small ships *only*, which together measured but 220 tons, and carried no more than 123 men.

This little squadron arrived between the island of St. *Sebastian* and the main land in 24 deg. south lat. on *November* the first; where they went ashore, were fitted, built a pinnace; sailed thence on the 23d of the same month; and on the 26th fell in with the coast of *America* in 47 deg. south lat. They coasted it till they arrived in lat. 48. and on the 27th of *December* came to a harbour, to which the Admiral gave the name of port *Desire*, which was the name of his capital vessel, of 120 tons. Lat. 47 ½ S. the inhabitants were giants, with feet 18 inches long, and perfect savages; so that it is scarce credible they would make any stay here, as some have pretended they did, to careen and refit, especially as that had been done so lately. On the 28th they left this port; and on the 6th of *January*, 1587, the 3 former days proving very stormy, they entered the streight of *Magellan*. On the 8th they anchored at *Penguin* island, where they killed and salted great store of *Penguins*: and sailing next day S. S. W. to King *Philip*'s city built by the *Spaniards*, they found four cast guns buried by the same people. This city, intended to guard the streights, had four forts, and several churches; but deserted, except by a forlorn remnant of *Spaniards*, who had spun out two years in the greatest misery, under the want of the common necessaries of life. *Cavendish* wooded and watered here; and naming this place port *Famine*, weighed anchor on the 14th, put into

to a bay, which he called *Muſcle-cove*, becauſe of the great quantities of muſcles found there; and on the 21ſt ſailed thence, and came into a ſandy bay, which he called *Eliſabeth*'s bay. But this was no place of harbour for them: for though they diſcovered a good river two leagues diſtant from this bay, they obſerved the coaſt to be covered with cannibals, who did all they could to allure the *Engliſh* aſhore, or higher up the river; but *Cavendiſh* ordered them to be anſwered with fire arms, which killed ſeveral; and proceeded to a harbour near St. *Jerome*'s channel, only two leagues further, where our ſquadron was weather-bound by ſtormy winds and immoderate rains till the 23d of *February*.

They entered the *South-Sea* on the 24th of *February*, and on the 1ſt of *March*, at night, the *Hugh Gallant*, another veſſel in this ſquadron, of *forty* tons, ſprung a leak in a ſtorm, and was driven from its company, in danger of ſinking every moment. However, providence bleſſed the great care and labour of the diſtreſſed crew, and after beating about for fourteen days, brought them again to the other two, between the continent of *Chili* and the iſland of St. *Mary*: at which iſland they were well ſupplied with wheat, barley, hogs, fowls, potatoes, *Guinea*-wheat, and five-hundred dried dog-fiſh, by two *Indian* Chiefs, who took them to be *Spaniards*, under whom they lived in a ſlaviſh ſubjection.

The next land they made was the iſland of *Conception*, under which they anchored on the 19th, but did not land till the 30th, in the bay of *Quintero*, in 33. 50 deg. S. lat. with an intention to water: but here was no place of ſafety for them; the *Spaniards* being ſo numerous, though cowardly: for on the 1ſt of *April*, the *Spaniſh* ſoldiers poured down from the mountains upon our men that were filling water, killed ſome few, and carried off ſome priſoners; till a party of fifteen more, being diſpatched aſhore, reſcued their comrades, routed the *Spaniards*, and killed twenty-four of them, with the loſs of twelve *Engliſh* in all.

On the 15th they arrived at *Moro Moreno* in 23 deg. lat. and on the 3d of *May* landed at *Piſca*, a little town in a fine bay, and in 13. 30 deg. S. lat. where they ſurpriſed two rich ſhips, one of them worth 20,000 *l.* took out the moſt valuable effects, turned the people aſhore, ſet fire to the veſſels and remaining cargoes, and furniſhed themſelves with ſeveral ſorts of proviſions.

They came into the road of *Paita* on the 26th. At their approach, the inhabitants deſerted the town, and left it to be plundered and burnt by the *Engliſh*. The *Engliſh* burnt a bark alſo, which was in the road, and ſeized 25 pounds weight of rials of plate, and the beſt of their merchandize, houſehold furniture and apparel, on ſhore.

Their next attempt was on the iſland of *Puna*, in 1 deg. S. lat. famous for a cable-manufactory. In the harbour was a ſhip of 250 tons, which they ſunk. Then going aſhore, and being informed that the *Cacique* or Lord of the iſland, who was turned *Chriſtian*, and married to a *Spaniſh* woman, had hidden all his treaſure, and things of value, in an adjacent iſland; the Admiral made ſail to the place, diſcovered the contents valued at 100,000 crowns; took what plunder was thought fit, burnt the church, which ſtood near his palace, and carried off its rich furniture and five bells. In the mean time the *Spaniards* came to a reſolution to fight the *Engliſh*; and on the 2d of *June*, ſeven days from their firſt arrival, attacked them with a party of 100 *Spaniſh* muſqueteers, and 200 *Indian* archers, who killed, wounded, or took, twelve of ours, with the loſs of 46 of their own men: but a detachment of 70 brave fellows more from the ſquadron entirely defeated them, burnt four large ſhips on the ſtocks, and reduced the

town, containing 300 houſes, to a heap of rubbiſh.

Theſe loſſes obliged *Cavendiſh* to reſolve to ſink his 40 ton bark, for want of hands to navigate and defend the larger veſſels. And on the 5th of *June* they ſailed for *Rio Dulce* to water, and paſſing the line on the 12th, came by a northerly courſe in ſight of *New Spain*, on the 1ſt of *July*; and on the 9th they took a new ſhip of 120 tons, in which was one *Michael Sancius*, a ſkilful coaſter in the *South-Seas*, whom they took on board, with all his men, ſails, ropes, *&c.* and then ſet fire to the ſhip.

On the 26th, they anchored in the river *Copalita*, in 16 deg. N. lat. and the Admiral, that ſame night, ordered thirty men to row to *Aquatulco*, or *Aquatulca*, in 15. 40 deg. N. lat. who made a deſcent, burnt the town, and the cuſtom-houſe, a fine building, in which were many goods of conſiderable value. At the return of this detachment, the Admiral made ſail from *Copalita*, reached *Aquatulco*, the next night, and himſelf, next morning, made a ſecond deſcent with thirty men, and by ſearching the woods met a man with a conſiderable parcel of ſtuffs, and carried both the man and his goods aboard.

Sancius had informed them of a prize in the port of *Natividade*, on that coaſt: and the Admiral ventured with thirty of his men in a pinnace, in queſt of it, but came too late to meet with it. However, they burnt the town, and two ſhips on the ſtocks, of 200 tons each; and having dragged and taken a good quantity of pearl in the bay of St. *Jago*, and ravaged and burnt ſeveral places on the coaſt, while the *Deſire* and its companion, the *Content*, beat up and down upon the head-land of *California*, till the 4th of *November*; when in the morning, having eſpied a ſail from the top-maſt, the Admiral gave immediate order for the chace, and made the neceſſary preparations for an engagement. The ſhip in ſight was no leſs than the St. *Ann*, the Admiral of all the *South-Seas*, burden 700 tons, bound from the *Philippine* iſlands to *Acapulco* in *New Spain*. Our little ſquadron reſolutely ſailed under her hull within muſket-ſhot, and then ſaluted her with a broad-ſide, and a volley of ſmall ſhot; and after a ſtout reſiſtance for ſix hours, obliged the *Spaniards* to hang up a flag of truce, and to capitulate for their lives, by yielding up the ſhip and cargo, which conſiſted of twenty-two thouſand Pezoes, *i. e.* pounds of gold; great quantities of rich ſilks, ſattins, damaſks, muſk, *&c.* of great value. The paſſengers and crew, to the number of 190, were put aſhore on the 6th at *Puerto Seguro*, with good ſtore of proviſions and wine, and with plank and ſails to build them huts. But he ſet fire to the St. *Ann*, and 500 tons of goods in her; and after ſeeing it burn down to the water, ſailed chearfully for *England* on the 19th of *November*, 1587.

The Admiral ſailed firſt out of the road, expecting the Vice-Admiral in the *Content* would follow. But, whatever was the occaſion, ſhe was never more heard of. However, the Admiral continued his courſe to the *Ladrones*, and off the iſland of *Guiana* trafficked with the ſavages, who came off in 60 or 70 canoes, to exchange cocoas, plantains, potatoes, and freſh fiſh, for ſome of their goods. This was on the 3d of *January*, 1588. On the 15th they fell in with the iſle of *Capul*, and finding a good harbour, and civilized people, traded with the ſeven Chiefs, who governed them, and hanged *Sancius*, the *Spaniſh* Pilot, for his intention to betray them, which was diſcovered by his confident, a *Portugueſe*, and a letter written to the Governor of *Manilla*, found in his trunk; and after a ſtay of nine days, being well victualled, watered, *&c.* ſailed for the ſtreights between *Panama* and *Negro Iſland*, paſſed the *Moluccos* and both the *Javas*, made the cape of *Good Hope* on the 16th of *May*, and the iſle of St. *Helena*, then in the hands of the *Portugueſe*, on the 9th of *June*: and being there ſupplied with all neceſſaries

ceſſaries, took their departure on the 20th, for *England*, where the Admiral arrived at *Plymouth* on the 9th of *September* following, and wrote a letter to the Lord *Hunſdon*, a Privy-Counſellor, which, amongſt other particulars, contains as follows:

Right Hon. &c.

—— I moſt humbly deſire your Honour to acquaint her Majeſty with the intention I had to ſerve her, in the performance of this voyage. And as it hath pleaſed God to give her the victory over part of her enemies, ſo I hope, e're long, to ſee her overthrow them all: for the places of their wealth, whereby they have maintained and made their wars, are now perfectly diſcovered. And, if it pleaſe her Majeſty, with a very ſmall power, ſhe may take the ſpoil of them all. It hath pleaſed the Almighty to ſuffer me to circumnavigate the whole globe of the world; entering in by the *Streight of Magellan*, and returning by the *Cape of Good Hope*. In each voyage, I have either diſcovered or brought certain intelligence of all the rich places in the world, that ever were known or diſcovered by any *Chriſtian*. I navigated along the coaſts of *Chili*, *Peru*, and *New Spain*, where I made great ſpoils. I burnt and ſunk nineteen ſail of ſhips, ſmall and great. All the villages and towns, that ever I landed at, I burnt and ſpoiled: and, had I not been diſcovered upon the coaſt, I had taken great quantities of treaſure. The moſt profitable prize to me was a great ſhip of the King's (*viz.* the St. *Ann*)—From the cape of *California*, which is the uttermoſt part of *New Spain*, I navigated to the *Philippine* iſlands, bordering upon the coaſts of *China*; of which country I have brought ſuch intelligence, as has not yet been heard of in theſe parts. The ſtatelineſs and riches of which country I fear to make report of, leſt I ſhould not be credited.—I ſailed along the iſlands of the *Moluccoes*, where I was civilly entertained by ſome of the heathen people, and where our countrymen may trade as freely as the *Portugueſe*, if they will themſelves. From thence I paſſed by the *Cape of Good Hope*, and found out, in the way homewards, the iſland of St. *Helena*, where the *Portugueſe* are uſed to refreſh themſelves. And from that iſland God hath ſuffered me to return to *England*. All which ſervices, with myſelf, I humbly proſtrate at her Majeſty's feet.—

Such was the harmony, as Mr. *Leidiard* obſerves, in that golden age, between the Sovereign and the ſubject. —The one offered his *all*; and the other accepted of no more than the *abſolute exigences* of the ſtate required.

In the mean time, the King of *Spain*, upon the ſlender title of being deſcended from a daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lanceaſter*, and fourth ſon of *Edward* III, and upon the conveyance and will of the Queen of *Scots* deceaſed, who had been perſuaded to give up her right and title to *England* to him, as the only means to reſtore *popery* in this nation; and he, prepoſſeſſed with that maxim in the Church of *Rome*, That a heretic is unworthy and incapable of enjoying a Crown, thought that he might juſtly claim the Crown of *England*; and ſupported with the Pope's bull to abſolve *Eliſabeth*'s ſubjects from their oath of allegiance, and with the papal vows and prayers, projected the entire conqueſt of *England*, and its dependencies: of all which, and his preparations, *Eliſabeth* was thoroughly informed. But though ſhe took all poſſible care to be in a poſture of defence at home, as well as to diſtreſs her enemy abroad; ſhe could not help being much perplexed to ſee her crown at ſtake, and herſelf alone, without any ally, to defend it.

This was the hour ſhe had always dreaded, from the time of her acceſſion to the throne; and which ſhe, by all the artifices her policy could ſuggeſt, had all along endeavoured to prevent. Hitherto ſhe had found means to employ her enemies at home, and to prevent them from directly invading *England*. But now the time was come, that her right to theſe dominions was

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to be exposed to the chance of war, with a very powerful enemy and competitor, and with one, she had just reason to fear, had both many friends and correspondents among her *popish* subjects; and at a time she had the greatest reason to fear, that *James* King of *Scotland* might join the invader, or favour his hostilities, to revenge the execution of his mother. And no doubt, had that Prince been transported with a desire of revenge, he could not have found a fairer opportunity. But his wise Counsellors kept him steady to his own natural interest in these Kingdoms, and in his attachment to the protestant religion, by explaining this *Spanish* intended conquest of *England*, by the fable of *Polyphemus*, who only promised *Ulysses* the favour of being devoured last.

Yet *Elisabeth* carefully concealed her dread in these circumstances. And, says a good author, 'if ever she discovered ability, it was on this important occasion.' She encouraged her people by her looks, her resolution, her affability, and that in such a manner, as to express a concern for their sakes, and a disregard of her own danger. And on the other side she took all the necessary precautions her circumstances would permit, and required, without the least tincture of cruelty, or arbitrary power; and looked upon every thing with such a wonderful prudence and presence of mind, as is rarely to be found in the greatest of men, and gained her the admiration and praises of all the world; who, upon the news of the destiny of the vast preparations against her, had given her up for lost. For, although Sir *Francis Drake* had done the *Spanish* armament very great damage (see page 221.) yet so universal and prodigious a preparation, as had been making for three years, could not be so easily defeated.

The King of *Spain* had, at length, armed a fleet, which, on a presumption of its strength, he called, and engaged the Pope to bless it, by the name of the *Invincible Armada*; consisting of 132 large ships, which (without reckoning the galleasses, galleons, and a few pinnaces) together, were of the burden of 59,120 tons; carried 3,165 pieces of brass and iron ordnance; manned with 21,855 soldiers; 8,766 mariners, and 2088 gally-slaves; and stored with prodigious quantities of bullets, powder, field-pieces, muskets, pikes, halberts, carriages, horses, mules, torches, lanthorns, canvas, hides, lead, chains, whips, butchering-knives, and whatever instruments fit to excite terror, or serve for ostentation. And to add a more holy sanction to this fleet, twelve of the ships were named after the *twelve Apostles*; and it was served in Spirituals, by about a hundred Monks and Jesuits, volunteers under the superintendency of Cardinal *Allen*, an *Englishman*. Nor was there a noble family in *Spain*, but had a son, brother, or nephew in this expedition, in hopes of acquiring riches and revenues in *England*, by right of conquest. *Harris* informs us, that the *daily* expence of this fleet, after it was put to sea, amounted to 32,000 duckets.

This *armada* was commanded in chief by *Don Alphonzo Perez de Gusman*, Duke of *Medina-Sidonia*; and, under him, by the best sea-officers that could be found in the *Spanish* dominions.

On the part of *England*, *Elisabeth* fitted out the best fleet she could, under the command of *Charles* Lord *Howard*, of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; who was not only valiant, courageous, wary, provident, industrious, and active, but in great esteem and authority amongst the seamen of the royal navy, and in the entire confidence of his Sovereign. Under this great Admiral, the Queen placed, as Vice and Rear Admirals, Sir *Francis Drake*, Mr. *John Hawkins*, and Mr. *Martin Forbisher*, three of the best Officers then in the world. And she commanded Lord *Henry Seymour*, second son of the late Duke of *Somerset*, to lie on the coast of *Flanders*, with forty *English* and *Dutch* ships (the latter under the command of *Justin*

tin of *Naſſau*, Admiral of *Zealand)* to prevent the Duke of *Parma*'s forces intended junction with the *Spaniſh Armada*. For the Duke of *Parma*, by orders from *Spain*, had built ſhips, and many flat-bottomed boats, each of them big enough to carry thirty horſes, with bridges fitted to them. He hired mariners from the *Eaſtern* parts of *Germany*; prepared with pikes ſharpened at the nether end, armed with iron, and hooked on the ſides; (ſpecimens of which are ſtill to be ſeen in the *Tower* of *London)* and provided twenty-thouſand barrels, and an infinite number of faggots. And in the ſea-ports of *Flanders*, his army lay in readineſs, conſiſting of one-hundred and three companies of foot, and four-thouſand horſe, making together thirty-thouſand men; amongſt whom, were ſeven-hundred *Engliſh* fugitives, commanded by *Stanley*, and the outlawed rebel, the Earl of *Weſtmorland*; beſides the 12,000 men, brought down by the Duke of *Guiſe*, to the coaſt of *Normandy*, which were intended alſo for a deſcent on the weſt of *England*, under the cover and protection of the *Spaniſh Armada*, arrived on that coaſt; but were providentially fruſtrated in the execution of their deſign.

Upon further intelligence of the readineſs of the *Spaniſh Armada* to put to ſea, the Lord High Admiral, leaving the Lord *Henry Seymour* in the narrow ſeas, with a convenient force, to awe the Dukes of *Parma* and *Guiſe*, departed on the twenty-firſt of *May* from the *Downs* towards the *Weſt*; and being joined at *Plymouth*, by the ſquadron under the command of Vice-Admiral *Drake*, on the twenty-third, ordered the whole fleet, then amounting to near ninety ſail, to be victualled, and made ready to put to ſea with all expedition: and ſailing out of that harbour, he cruized between *Uſhant* and *Scilly*, to wait the coming of the enemies fleet.

On ſhore there was no leſs care taken to provide for the public ſafety. The ſouth coaſt was covered with 20,000 landmen. There was a ſecond army of 22,000 foot, and 1000 horſe, encamped under the command of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, at *Tilbury*; where the Queen was pleaſed to come in perſon to review them, and to animate them by a moſt gracious and tender ſpeech to the ſoldiers, in the camp. There was alſo a third army of 34,000 foot, and 2000 horſe, under the conduct of Lord *Hunſdon*, which was peculiarly deſtined for the guard of the Queen's perſon. Her Majeſty alſo gave orders for a body of *Militia* to be well armed in each county, and to be put under proper leaders, with directions to join one another, as occaſion ſhould require. The ſea-ports of the greateſt conſequence were fortified, as much as the ſhortneſs of the time would permit: and orders were iſſued out, to lay all the country waſte round about where the enemy ſhould land; ſo as they might find no ſubſiſtance, but what they brought on their ſhoulders; and ſignals to be erected, to direct whereunto the troops were to march. Theſe diſpoſitions freed the people ſo much from the juſt apprehenſions they might otherwiſe have had of the danger they were in, that an uncommon joy and alacrity appeared in every face. They grumbled at no expences; but every individual was pleaſed with the thoughts of contributing, according to his capacity, towards the defence of their Country, their liberties and their Queen: for, not to mention the ſame zeal, which run through the whole nation on this occaſion, the City of *London*, being requeſted to aſſiſt her Majeſty at this critical juncture, with five-thouſand men and fifteen ſhips, they, beſides the great ſums they had lent her already, generouſly furniſhed her with ten-thouſand men, and with thirty ſhips, againſt the common enemy of their religion and liberty.

(To be continued.)

The

To the PROPRIETORS *of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

As several Gentlemen in the Country take Pleasure in the Vintage, I here send you some Observations for managing the Vines for the Months of January, February *and* March, *and shall continue them occasionally. Yours,* A. B.

IN *January*, there is little needful to be done to your vineyard, unless you will turn the surface of the same, and cast it up more into order, trenchwise, it being supposed that you have dug the same before, at its proper season; those things proper for the time of the year, you may sow or plant in the intermediate spaces betwixt your vines, taking care to leave such spaces, as will, without prejudice, admit your coming into the vineyard, to perform the necessary works of the ensuing seasons.

In *February*, take of your prepared manure, made from hogs, sheep, or cows dung, well mixed with a proportionable quantity of earth; after the same has been exposed to the weather for some time, to disperse the ill effluvias that would otherwise arise from the same, and prejudice the vines, by giving an ill flavour to the taste of the fruit. Of this let a small basketfull be laid upon the ground, and spread about the root of each vine, the better to disperse and draw off any ill offensive smell, that may therein otherways remain: this manure having thus lain exposed to the weather, about ten or twelve days, open a little hole about a foot deep, at the back of each vine, and bury the manure which you had before spread about the root therein; this will wonderfully strengthen and invigorate the vines, and they will shoot and bear much better for it. In your pruning your vines, observe to cut them down close to the head of the vine, which, by your annually cutting them down to the same place, you will find will form a knot or head, from whence young shoots will always sprout; these shoots you must take quite off, excepting one or two of the most promising; you may plant young vines in the room of any such as are decaying, if you have omitted the doing thereof, in the three last months; draw off your last years wines into fresh casks, in order to the better fining the same, remembering to make use of the isinglass dissolved in water, wine, spirits of wine, or brandy.

Your vines will in *March*, begin to shoot strongly; observe to nip off from time to time, any young sprouts, shoots, or suckers, arising from the roots, whilst they are very tender, excepting those left for fruit; in order to encourage the bearing branches, and having provided a sufficient number of poles, or sticks, of such sorts, as you think proper for your use, stick all your vines therewith: prune such as you have either forgot, or have not had time to do before. As to your wines, observe to draw off in this month, as well your old wines, as your new, to make them more fine and bright; those wines which you intend to bottle, are fittest to be drawn off this month, let them be placed in your coolest cellars, as also those wines in the casks likewise, to defend them against the heat of the approaching season; see that your casks are kept full, within an inch or two of the bung, to prevent their flatting or growing sour.

It is the Perfection of Happiness, neither to wish for Death, nor to fear it.

MILTON has very judiciously represented the father of mankind seized with horror and astonishment at the sight of death, represented to him on the mount of vision. For, surely nothing can so much disturb the passions, or perplex the intellects of man, as a disruption of his union with visible

visible nature, a separation from all that has hitherto delighted or engaged him; a change, not only of the place, but the manner of his being; an entrance into a state, not simply which he knows not, but which perhaps he has not faculties to know, an immediate and perceptible communication with the supreme being, and, what is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence, and unalterable allotment.

Yet we, whom the shortness of life has made acquainted with mortality, can, without emotion, see generations of men pass away, are at leisure to establish modes of sorrow, to adjust the ceremonial of death, look upon funeral pomp as a common spectacle in which we have no concern, and turn away from it to trifles and amusements, without dejection of look, or inquietude of heart.

It is, indeed, apparent from the constitution of the world, that there must be a time for other thoughts, and a perpetual meditation upon the last hour, however it may become the solitude of a monastery, is inconsistent with many duties of common life. But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds, as an habitual and settled principle, always operating, though not always perceived; and our attention should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled and fixed by sight of an event, which must soon, we know not how soon, happen likewise to ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Yet, though every instance of death may justly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance, it seldom happens that we are much alarmed, unless some close connexion is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated. There are therefore many who seem to live without any reflection on the end of life, because they are wholly involved within themselves, and look on others as unworthy their notice, without any expectation of receiving good, or intention of bestowing it.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender, as they advance in age; and he, who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which himself is ready to fall; not that he is more willing to die than formerly, but that he is more familiar to the death of others; and therefore is not alarmed so far, as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end. But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to suffer our reason to lie useless. Every funeral may justly be considered as a summons to prepare for that state, into which it is a proof that we must sometime enter; and a summons more loud and piercing, as the event of which it warns us is at less distance. To neglect at any time preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it in old age, is to sleep at an attack.

It has always seemed to me one of the most striking passages in the visions of *Quevedo*, where he stigmatises those as fools, who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death. "How, says he, can death be sudden "to a being, who always knew that "he must die, and that the time of "his death was uncertain?"

Since there are wanting admonitions of our mortality to preserve it active in our minds, nothing can more properly renew the impression than the example which every day supplies; and as the great incentive to virtue, is the reflection that we must die, it may be useful to accustom ourselves, whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose probation is past, and whose happiness or misery shall endure for ever.

He that has given God his worſhip, and man his due, is entertained with comfortable preſages, wears off ſmoothly, and expires in pleaſure.

A Method of making a Gold-coloured Glazing for Earthen Ware.

TAKE three parts of litharge, and one part of calcined flint; pound and mix theſe very well together, put them into a crucible, and, with a ſtrong fire run them into a yellow glaſs. Pound this glaſs, and grind it into a ſubtile powder, which moiſten with a well ſaturated ſolution of ſilver, make into a paſte, put it into a crucible, and cover it with a cover. Give at firſt a gentle degree of fire, then increaſe it, and continue it, till you have a glaſs which will be green. Pound this glaſs again, and grind it to a fine powder; moiſten this powder with a little beer, ſo that by the help of an hair-pencil you may apply it upon the veſſels (or any piece of earthen ware.) The veſſels which are painted or covered over with this glazing, muſt be firſt well heated, then put under a muffle; and as ſoon as the glaſs runs you muſt ſmoak them, and take out the veſſels.

An Account of the beſt Method for making that uſeful Commodity, Pot-aſh.

THOUGH this uſeful commodity be well known even to the vulgar, the method of making it is overlooked by the learned; ſo that we have no ſatisfactory account of it; and thoſe who underſtand it, generally keep it a ſecret, leſt others ſhould learn ſo beneficial an art. But as this commodity is abſolutely requiſite for making ſoap, glaſs, dying, bleaching, *&c.* it will, we preſume, not be unacceptable to our readers to know the method practiſed by foreigners, who ſell it us; and the rather, as our country abounds with materials proper for the making it.

There are ſeveral ways of making pot-aſh practiſed by different nations; but the beſt is that uſed in *Sweden*, from whence large quantities are yearly exported, beſides what is conſumed in that kingdom.

In *Smoland* there are large woods of beech, which they uſe for making pot-aſh; and in other parts of *Sweden*, they uſe alder, not having beech. They cut the wood in pieces, pile it in heaps, and burn it to aſhes by a ſlow fire. Theſe aſhes they carefully ſeparate from the dirt or coals mixed with them, which they call raking them; after which they collect them in baſkets of bark, to carry them to a hut built in the wood, for this purpoſe. This they continue to do, till they have a ſufficient quantity of theſe aſhes. Then they chuſe a convenient place, and make a paſte of theſe aſhes with water, by a little at a time, as mortar is made of lime, *&c.* When this is finiſhed, they lay a row of green pine, or logs of fir, on the ground, which they plaiſter over with this paſte of aſhes. Over this they lay another layer of the ſame logs of wood, tranſverſly, or a-croſs the former, which they plaiſter over with the paſte in the ſame manner: thus they continue to erect a pile of thoſe logs of wood, layer upon layer, and plaiſtering each with the paſte of aſhes, till it is all expended; when their pile is often as high as a houſe. This pile they ſet on fire with dry wood, and burn it as vehemently as they can; increaſing the fire, from time to time, till the aſhes begin to be red-hot, and run in the fire. Then they overſet their pile with poles, as quickly as they can; and while the aſhes are ſtill hot and melting, they beat them with long flexible ſticks made on purpoſe, ſo as to incruſt the logs of wood with the aſhes; by which the aſhes concrete into a ſolid maſs as hard as a ſtone, provided the operation has been right-

ly

ly performed. This operation they call *Walla*, i. e. *Dressing*. At last, they scrape off the salt, thus prepared with iron-instruments, and sell it for pot-ash; which is of a bluish black colour, not unlike the *Scoriæ* of iron, with a pure greenish white salt appearing here and there in it.

From the foregoing account, we may observe, that the difficulty of making pot-ash aright is, first to reduce the materials to cinders and ashes, and at the same time to preserve their volatile, sulphureous, and exhalable, acid parts, which are totally destroyed by a certain degree of fire; and, secondly, to calcine these ashes still farther, so as to flux their salts, and vitrify their terrestrial parts; and at the same time to keep them separate from each other, to prevent their running into an indissolvable glass. To give pot-ash some of these properties, seems plainly to require of heat which will totally deprive it of others.

The most likely way to endue it with all these properties, is that above related; for, at the same time that the alcaline salts are fluxed in the open fire, and, in a manner vitrified with the terrestrial parts of the ashes, which gives them their hard and solid consistence, the sulphureous parts of the green wood hinder them from turning to a perfect glass or inert calx. All these parts, united together in the fire, compose that saponaceous substance we find in the pot-ash thus made, which further hinders the vitrification of the mass, and endues it with many of its most peculiar and active properties.

Hence we see the reason why we could never make pot-ash equal to that of *Russia*, and the other northern countries; though we have a much greater plenty of materials, and perhaps better; because the above method has never been put in practice.

A Preparation of Glass of Antimony (Vitrum Antimoniæ) *being a Specific for the Dysentery. From the* Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

THE ingenious Dr. *Pringle*, in the fifth volume of *Medicinal Observations* of the *Edinburgh* society, communicated the composition of a remedy against the dysentery, and which had been attended with very great success. As this medicament is nothing more than a preparation of glass of antimony with wax, it excited the attention of Mr. *Geoffrey*; he set himself to examine by what means glass of antimony, a medicament too violent to be dried on any but athletic subjects; and then only in that species of cholics, called the *Bellon* cholic, could be rendered safe and salutiferous by such a simple preparation.

This preparation consists in mixing pulverised glass of antimony with one-eighth of its weight of yellow wax; holding it in an iron ladle over a gentle fire for half an hour, and stirring it continually all the time. This operation Mr. *Geoffrey* has repeated with the nicest accuracy, making use of glass of antimony of his own preparation, and every particle of the pulverised glass appeared to him to become gradually impregnated with the melted wax; probably, by the acid of the wax disengaging itself during the operation, and acting upon the glass; or the phlogistic of the wax incorporating with it; restores it the inflammable principle, of which it had been deprived, and then brings it again to the state of a true regulus; but the particles of the powder, being inclosed within the bituminous varnish communicated to them from the wax, are with great difficulty dissevered by the acids of the stomach; a disseveration which however is absolutely requisite to promote the action of the glass of antimony.

That this coat of bitumen is of itself without any other preparation sufficient to correct the glass of antimony, appeared upon experiment to Mr. *Geoffrey*, in mixing bits of unpulverised glass of antimony with wax; he plainly perceived the bituminous varnish upon the surface of the glass; and without any inward alteration of these bits, they produced exactly the very same happy effect; so that persons emaciated by dysenteries, or sanguineous evacuations, were by this remedy perfectly cured, and without any forcible actings.

This bituminous coat thus appearing to be the sole corrector of the force of the glass of antimony, he has endeavoured upon this principle to procure it this coat by a more simple process, which is to levigate it upon porphyry, with a liquor, which may impart to it an oily exterior. The success answered beyond expectation, for half a dose of glass of antimony, thus levigated with spirit of wine, has had the same effects in the same distempers, as glass of antimony prepared with wax.

Here is a new, and that a most plain and easy practice struck out to correct, and use with safety, and that as a specific against very troublesome disorders; a preparation of antimony which had been always looked upon as dangerous, and as a hazardous resource even to the most robust.—Who would have thought such a mighty change could have been effected by such a small alteration?

Mathematical Questions, by Amico-Mathematicus.

SUppose a cask whose length from the inside of one head to that of the other is 90 inches, its diameter at the bung (which is in the middle of the cask) 60 inches, and the diameter of each head 40 inches: from the center of the bung to half the distance between that and each head, the staves form the curve of a parabola, whose vertex is in the center of the bung, and the remaining parts of the same staves tangents to the parabola: What is the content of this cask in wine gallons?

Question 2.

SOME time since meeting with a well, which seemed to be very deep, my curiosity prompted me to measure it: but being destitute of any other method, I let a stone fall from the mouth of the well, and found it was 30 seconds, before I heard the sound of the stone's falling on the bottom; required the depth of the well?

The LIFE *of Sir* WALTER RALEGH.

With his Head *curiously engraved from an* Original Painting.

AS the character of Sir *Walter Ralegh* is a combination of many eminent qualities, as a Statesman, a Commander both by sea and land, and as a Writer: and the course of his life was so full of remarkable and interesting scenes at home and abroad, and of all the varieties of fortune, which could shew the extent and vigour of his mind in each of those situations; we presume the following sketch of this *Great Man* will be as acceptable, as his memory is dear to every true *Englishman*; wherein the reader will meet, in a short comprehensive view, all the facts relating to him, gathered by the industry of former writers, or discovered by later enquiries.

Sir *Walter Ralegh* was the fourth son of *Walter Ralegh*, Esq; of *Fardel*, eight miles E. of *Plymouth*, by his third wife *Catharine*, daughter of Sir *Philip Champernon*, and relict of *Otho Gilbert*, of *Compton* in *Devon*, Esq.

The *Raleghs* had been settled in *Devonshire*, before the conquest. And our present *Hero* was born in the year 1552, at *Hayes*, near the mouth of the *Ottery*, in the same county, and a farm belonging to his father, in the parish of *Budley*.

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At a proper age, and well instructed in grammatical learning, young *Walter* was sent to *Oxford*; where both *Oriel* and *Christ-Church* claim him for their student: but having only given a specimen of the strength and vivacity of his genius, by a diligent application and improvement in his studies for three years, he quitted the University without a degree, at the age of seventeen, and entered a volunteer under his kinsman, *Henry Champernon*, who, at the head of one-hundred Gentlemen, had permission to go and assist the protestants in *France*, then the best school of war, for training up youth in the military art, as well as to improve them in the knowledge of languages, and the manners of different nations, assembled on that grand theatre of action.

In this expedition, he had the command of a troop, and quartered in *Languedoc*; and was engaged in 1569, in the battle of *Moncontour* in *Poictou*, where one half of the protestant army, then broken and disbanded, was saved by the prudence and resolution of *Lewis* of *Nassau*, brother to *William* I. Prince of *Orange*. Nor did he return to *England*, till the latter end of the year 1575; when his taking chambers, as an inmate only in the *Middle-Temple*, has given occasion for some, contrary to his own most solemn protestation to the contrary upon his trial, to assert rashly, That he left the University to study here the municipal laws of his country. Besides, *Ralegh*'s stay at these lodgings was very short; for, he entered that very year into the service of the Prince of *Orange* against the *Spaniard* in the *Low-Countries*: and he is supposed to have distinguished himself at the battle of *Rimenant*, on the first of *August*, 1578, where *Don John of Austria* was so foiled, that he died with grief soon after.

In the year 1579, he was persuaded by Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, his half-brother, to embark with him in an expedition to *Newfoundland*, which proving not only unsuccessful by dissensions and failures amongst those concerned; but dangerous to his person, having been attacked vigorously by a superior *Spanish* force: we find him next year accepting a Captain's commission under *Arthur* Lord *Grey*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, to suppress the rebellion of the *Desmonds*, lately supported by a party of *Spanish* and *Italian* forces sent into that Kingdom under the Pope's banner.

Upon his arrival in *Ireland*, being ordered under the command of *Thomas* Earl of *Ormond*, Governor of *Munster*, he did his country signal service, by surprizing the *Irish Kerns* at *Rakele*; whom he took all alive upon the spot, except those that refused quarter. But observing that one of the prisoners was laden with withies; and, upon demanding what he intended to have done with them? being boldly answered, *To have hung up the* English *churls*, *Ralegh* ordered him to be immediately dispatched in that manner, and used the rest of those robbers and murderers, according to their deserts. In the reduction of fort *Del Ore*, erected by the *Italian* invaders, which proved a great annoyance to the loyalists, and a harbour for the rebels, *Ralegh* commanded often in the trenches under the Lord Deputy *Grey* himself, and contributed so much to the surrender thereof at discretion, that he and *Mackworth*, who had the word of the day, and first entered the castle, were ordered to put the greatest part of the garrison to the sword, on the ninth of *November*, 1589.

From hence the army separated into winter quarters; and *Ralegh* was ordered to *Cork*; where his diligence in his Sovereign's interest had like to have cost him his life. For, observeing the seditious practices of *David* Lord *Barry*, &c. he hasted to *Dublin*, and remonstrated to the Lord Deputy the dangerous consequences of those practices, in so strong a manner, that his Lordship and Council gave him a commission to seize the castle of *Barry-Court*, &c. and to reduce him to peace and subjection, by such means as

as he ſhould think proper. However, the affair got wind; and Lord *Barry*, partly through fear of *Ralegh*'s commiſſion, and partly through reſentment, burnt his own caſtle to the ground, and laid waſte the country about it. Then ordering *Fitz-Edmonds*, one of his faction, to way-lay *Ralegh* with a party of horſe and ſome *Kerns*, at *Corabby-Ford*, between *Youghal* and *Cork*, they endeavoured to ſurprize him from their ambuſcades, as he advanced alone to the ford, his ſmall company of ſix horſemen being ſcattered negligently behind. But *Ralegh* reſolutely encountered and defeated, or, at leaſt, broke through them, ſo that he got clear over the river. Soon after Mr. *Henry Moyle* followed him; but he, either taking too deep a paſſage, ſo as not to be fordable; or plunging into a quick ſpring; or his horſe otherwiſe foundering, fell into the middle of the river: where between fear of drowning, or of being taken by the enemy, he called out to *Ralegh* for help; who, deſpiſing danger, ventured into the ſtream to reſcue his companion. Nor was that all: for Mr. *Moyle*, remounting with too much haſte, and in confuſion, overleaped his horſe, and fell down on the other ſide into a deep mire, where he muſt have been ſuffocated, if *Ralegh* had not recovered him a ſecond time, and brought him ſafe to land. *Ralegh* recovered the oppoſite bank, and ſtood there with a ſtaff in one hand, and a piſtol in the other, to protect the reſt of his company, who were yet to croſs the river; among whom, was his ſervant *Jenkin*, who had two hundred pounds of his money in charge: *Fitz-Edmonds*, though ſupported by upwards of twenty men, not daring to attack him otherwiſe, than with a few rough words.

In ſpring, *Ralegh*, in commiſſion with Sir *William Morgan* and Captain *Piers*, was entruſted with the government of *Munſter*, at the departure of the Earl of *Ormond* for *England*, in 1581; took up his quarters at *Liſmore*, and ſpent all this ſummer, in the woods and country adjacent, in continual action againſt the rebels. From thence he removed with his little band of eighty foot and eight horſe to *Cork*: but, receiving intelligence in his march, that Lord *Barry* was at *Clove*, with ſeveral hundred men, he reſolved to paſs through that town, and offer him combat. *Barry* met him at the town's end: *Ralegh* charged all his forces with ſuch prodigious bravery, that they all ran away. After this, expecting no further interruption, he marched forward with only ſix horſemen: but eſpying a company of the enemy, much ſuperior to his in number, drawn up in a plain by a wood-ſide, he reſolved to attack them, and he put them into diſorder. However, finding their retreat to the wood cut off, and having no other way to eſcape, the rebels were determined to ſell their lives at a dear rate; faced about, and fighting very deſperately, they killed five of the horſes belonging to *Ralegh*'s men, and amongſt theſe his own, and had probably killed him alſo, had not his ſervant *Nicholas Wright* interpoſed, encountered ſix enemies at once, and killed one of them; while *Patrick Fagan*, another of his ſervants, reſcued *Ralegh*; after it had been unſucceſsfully attempted by *Fitz-Richard*, and his *Kern*; in which attempt the Maſter was dangerouſly wounded, and the *Kern* was ſlain. In this ſkirmiſh, many of the rebels periſhed, and two were taken and carried by the victors to *Cork*: where again *Ralegh* raiſed his reputation by his continual ſervices, and particularly by his courage and addreſs in ſeizing the Lord *Roch* in his own caſtle, on ſuſpicion of holding a treaſonable correſpondence with the chief of the rebels.

In *Auguſt* this ſame year, Captain *John Zouch* being made Governor of *Munſter* by the Lord Deputy, *Ralegh* for a while was appointed Governor of *Cork*. But there being no longer need for his company, it was diſbanded upon the reduction of the Earl of *Deſmond*, the ſlaughter of his brothers, and the ſubmiſſion of *Barry*: and he himſelf

himſelf returned to *England*, where, finding himſelf well noticed by the Queen, he found an opportunity at Court, to write on a glaſs-window, obvious to her eye, the following words:

Fain would I climb, yet fear to fall.

Under which her Majeſty ſoon after wrote,

If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all.

Mr. *Raleigh* took the hint, and embraced every opportunity to gain his Sovereign's favour, who, diſcerning his eminent accompliſhments, was forward enough to advance him. And as an early token of it, ſhe nominated him among thoſe perſons of diſtinction, who, by the Queen's command, accompanied the Duke of *Anjou*, upon his departure from *England* to the *Netherlands*, in *February*, 1581-2. And at his return in 1582, he was charged with the Prince of *Orange*'s letters to Queen *Eliſabeth*: that Prince deſiring him, at the delivery of thoſe letters, to ſay to her from him,

Sub umbra alarum tuarum protegimur.

In the autumn of this ſame year, he defended himſelf ſo dexterouſly at the Council-table, againſt the imputations and cavils of Lord *Grey*, who had reſigned the ſword of *Ireland* about the end of *Auguſt*, that he fixed himſelf in the good opinion of both her Majeſty and of the Lords of her Council; which, backed by the friendſhip of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, the Queen's favourite, is ſuppoſed to lay the foundation of his future advancement at court; though it might be ſomewhat retarded by his unſeaſonably engaging in a ſecond expedition to *Newfoundland* with Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*.

Raleigh was ſo fond of this undertaking, that at his own charge he built a ſhip of 200 tuns, called the *Bark Raleigh*, and furniſhed it compleatly for the voyage. And though he was obliged, by a contagious diſtemper that ſeized his crew, three days after their ſailing from *Plymouth*, to return into the ſame port; and moſt of his kinſman's fleet, and himſelf, periſhed in their return from *Newfoundland*, after Sir *Humphry* had taken poſſeſſion of it in right of the crown of *England*; he could not be diſcouraged from purſuing a ſcheme of ſuch importance to his country, as theſe diſcoveries in *North-America*. And, therefore, as ſoon as he had drawn up an account of the advantages of ſuch a deſign, and the means of proſecuting it, he laid it before the Queen and Council, who were ſo well ſatisfied with it, that her Majeſty, on the 25th of *March*, 1584, granted him letters patents in favour of his project, containing free liberty to diſcover ſuch remote heathen and barbarous lands as were not actually poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian, nor inhabited by Chriſtian people. However, whether *Raleigh* was ſenſible or not of the falſe ſtep of turning his back on his intereſt at court, he now kept cloſer to it than ever, and only fitted out two good veſſels at his own expence, under the command of *Philip Amidas* and *Arthur Barlow*, two able and experienced Commanders, for the coaſt of *Florida*. They departed from the *Weſt of England* on the 27th of *April*, and reached the gulph of *Florida* on the 2d of *July*: but ſailed along the ſhore about 120 miles, before they could find a convenient harbour: and debarked on a very low land, the iſland *Wokoken*, where they took a formal poſſeſſion of the country on the 13th of the ſame month, in the name of the Queen of *England*; and carried on a friendly correſpondence with the native *Indians*, who ſupplied them courteouſly with great variety of fiſh and veniſon, and gave them furs and deer ſkins in exchange for trifles: and, at laſt, having well viewed the ſituation of the adjacent country, and gained the beſt information they could of the number and ſtrength of the *Indian* nations in that neighbourhood, and of their connexions, alliances, or conteſts with each other, they returned to *England* about the middle of *September*, and made

made ſuch an advantageous report of the fertility of the ſoil, and wholeſomeneſs of the climate, that the Queen not only favoured the deſign of ſettling a colony there, but allowed it to be called *Virginia*, in memory of her being a *Maiden Queen*.

By this time *Ralegh* was become very popular, and returned Knight of the ſhire, with Sir *William Courtney*, for the county of *Devon*: made a conſiderable figure in Parliament; and obtained, in this ſeſſion, a confirmation of his patent for the diſcovery of foreign countries. And on the other part the Queen, who was very choice of her favours that way, made him a Knight; and to enable him the better to accompliſh his great undertakeings, granted him an excluſive licence for vending of wines throughout the Kingdom.

Sir *Walter* fluſhed with ſucceſs, and having great matters in expectance from *Virginia*, ſent a fleet of ſeven ſail to proſecute the grand deſign, under the command of his couſin, Sir *Richard Grenville*, General of the expedition, and Mr. *Ralph Lane*, appointed Governor of the colony, which was now tranſported thither. They ſailed from *Plymouth*, on the ninth of *April*, 1585, and came to an anchor at *Wokoken*, on the twenty-ſixth of *June*; where they were received with the former civilities by the natives: ſo that the General, taking a week's proviſions, and a ſelect company, ventured to make a progreſs to the main land, and viſited many *Indian* towns; but unadviſedly revenged the loſs of a ſilver-cup in one of them, by burning the town, and deſtroying the cornfields: an act which they afterwards had ſufficient reaſon to repent of; and at preſent obliged them to return with ſome precipitation to their fleet: and, leaving a colony of 107 perſons at *Roanok*, the King's ſeat, they weighed anchor, and ſailed to *Hattaraſs*; and after a few days reſt, and treating with the chiefs of the natives in thoſe parts, put to ſea on the twenty-fifth of *Auguſt*, and arrived at *Plymouth*, on the eighteenth of *October*; having in their paſſage homewards taken a *Spaniſh* prize, worth 50,000 *l.* ſterling. Which acquiſition of fortune was this year conſiderably augmented, by the Queen's Royal grant unto Sir *Walter Ralegh*, of 12,000 acres of land out of the forfeited eſtates in *Ireland*, in reward for his good ſervices in ſuppreſſing the rebellion in *Munſter*. This great eſtate he planted at his own expence immediately; though, at the end of the Queen's reign, he ſold it to *Richard Boyle*, afterward Earl of *Cork*.

But the firſt thing theſe encouragements inſpired Sir *Walter* with, was to fit out a third fleet to ſupport and increaſe the little colony, left under the government of Mr. *Lane*; but, being reduced to great diſtreſs, before proper relief could arrive from *Europe*, they went on board Sir *Francis Drake*'s ſquadron, which touched there in their return from the conqueſt of St. *Domingo*, *Carthagena*, and St. *Auguſtine*. However, Sir *Richard Grenville*, though he knew not what was the real occaſion of this deſertion, landed fifteen men on the iſland of *Roanok*, with proviſions for two years. In his return home, he took ſome *Spaniſh* prizes at the *Azores*; where two other ſhips fitted out on purpoſe by *Ralegh*, had, about the ſame time, taken more prizes of that nation, than they could bring home; on board of one of which was the Governor of St. *Michael*'s iſland, and *Pedro de Sarmiento*, Governor of the ſtreights of *Magellan*, the moſt eminent and experienced navigator of all *Spain*. Sir *Walter* alſo fitted out his fine pinnace, the *Dorothy*, this ſame year, to ſail under the command of the Earl of *Cumberland*, into the *South-Sea*: tho' nothing more came of this expedition, than the taking of a few ſmall prizes.

The Queen, in 1586, made him Seneſchal of the Dutchies of *Cornwall* and *Exeter*, and Lord Warden of the ſtannaries in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*. Favours that drew upon him immediately the envy of thoſe who were inferior

ſerior to him in merit; and created ſuch a jealouſy in the breaſt of his former patron, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, that he ſet up, in oppoſition to him, his nephew, the young Earl of *Eſſex*. And Sir *Henry Wotton* informs us, that *Tarleton*, the moſt celebrated actor of that age, was forbid the Royal preſence for preſuming to reflect upon *Raleigh*'s power and influence with the Queen.

He was in the Parliament which determined the fate of the Queen of *Scots*; and was one of the Committee, appointed to conſult upon the amendment of ſome things, to which the Clergy were required to be ſworn, and for conſidering the proper means to procure a learned Miniſtry: the Queen having in her ſpeech, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, reminded the Biſhops of ſome faults and negligences, for which, if they did not amend, ſhe threatened to depoſe them.

The year 1587 begun proſperouſly with him alſo, being by her Majeſty's favour advanced to the poſt of Captain of her guard, which he held with all his former commiſſions and places. But the news from *Virginia* ſomewhat allayed theſe pleaſures: for in the firſt place he heard, that the natives had cut off the fifteen planters, left at *Roanok* laſt year; and that his two ſhips of proviſions, *&c.* diſpatched for the ſubſiſtance of a new colony of 150 men, ſent thither in the beginning of this year, and arrived at *Hattaraſs* on the twenty-third of *July*, were rifled and diſabled by two ſtrong men of war of *Rochelle*, 50 leagues N. E. of *Madera*, and obliged to put back for *England*.

In *November*, 1587, his abilities as an Officer both by ſea and land, recommended him to be one of the Council of war, appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual methods for the ſecurity of the nation, againſt the intended *Spaniſh invaſion*. In which capacity, he gave a ſignal proof of his great judgment, by the ſcheme he drew up for that purpoſe. And to ſhew that he would not confine himſelf to the mere office of giving advice, he no ſooner ſaw the neceſſity, than he exerted himſelf in action in every circumſtance, which could contribute to the ſafety of his country. He raiſed and diſciplined the Militia in *Cornwall*; and having done the beſt of his ſervices by land, he joined the fleet in *July*, 1588, with a ſquadron of volunteers, compoſed of Nobles and Gentlemen; and had a conſiderable ſhare in the ſeveral engagements with, and, at laſt, in the total deſtruction of the *Spaniſh invincible Armada*. For which he was ſoon rewarded, by being admitted Gentleman of her Majeſty's Privy-chamber; and by ſome additional advantages granted to his Wine-office.

His employments at Court, and his other poſts took up ſo much of his time and thoughts; and the loſſes he had met with, in the ſettling of his new colony in *Virginia*, amounting to upwards of 40,000 *l.* determined him to make an aſſignment of his right, title, and intereſt therein, to certain Gentlemen and Merchants of *London*, reſerving only to himſelf the fifth part of all gold and ſilver ore: which he accordingly executed on the ſeventh of *March*, 1588-9; at the ſame time contributing 100 *l.* towards their preſent expences; and promiſing his advice and intereſt, on all occaſions.

He was ordered with Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Norris*, to accompany Don *Antonio*, King of *Portugal*, in that expedition, which Queen *Eliſabeth* enabled that Prince to make in the beginning of the year 1589, to recover his dominions from *Philip* II, King of *Spain*. In the courſe of which, he took a great number of large ſhips, belonging to the *Hans*-towns, laden with *Spaniſh* goods, proviſions and ammunition, intended for a new invaſion of *England*: and his conduct throughout the whole was ſo highly ſatisfactory to her Majeſty, that ſhe honoured him, as well as the other Commanders, with a gold chain. Nor muſt it be forgot, that touching upon the coaſt of *Ireland*, in his way

home, he met with *Spencer* the poet, brought him out of obſcurity, preſented that admirable writer to Queen *Eliſabeth*, and afterwards encouraged him in the publication of his *Fairy Queen*; *Ralegh* himſelf having an excellent genius, as well as taſte, for poetry; of which he gave ſome ſpecimens, celebrated by a judicious writer upon that art, as early as the year 1589.

Ralegh's next project was to man out a ſtrong fleet againſt the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and particularly at *Panama*, with a deſign of meeting the plate-fleet. He, on this occaſion, laid out great ſums of money, of his own and his friends; and his ſcheme was ſo well approved of by the Queen, that ſhe, to his thirteen ſhips well manned, armed, and provided with all neceſſaries, added two of her own men of war. But being firſt windbound, and afterwards driven on the coaſt of *Spain* by a ſtorm, he, at cape *Fineſtre*, knowing the ſeaſon was too far advanced to proceed to *Panama*, divided his fleet into two parts, committing one ſquadron to Sir *John Burgh*, with orders to proceed to the *Azores*, and to cruize there for the *Caracks* from the *Eaſt-Indies*: and the other to Sir *Martin Frobiſher*, with directions to lie off the ſouth cape, to keep in and terrify the *Spaniards* on their own coaſt; which ſhewed his admirable judgment: for the *Spaniards*, alarmed at the appearance of *Frobiſher*'s ſquadron on their coaſt, collected their whole naval power to defend their ſouthern provinces; and by that means permitted the *Caracks* to fall an eaſy prey to Sir *John Burgh*, who, on the third of *Auguſt*, 1592, made himſelf maſter of the *Madre de Dios*, of 1600 tons, 900 whereof were merchandize.

In the latter end of this year, he again ſat in Parliament, where he exerted himſelf with all the abilities of an accompliſhed ſpeaker, and declared ſtrongly for an open war againſt *Spain*. For which, and his aſſiſtance in framing the proclamation againſt the Popiſh ſeminaries abroad, the Jeſuit *Parſons* libelled him with the character of an atheiſt; and though his works are a ſufficient and convincing proof to the contrary, we find his enemies at home, not able to attack him fairly, induſtriouſly propagated that vile aſperſion, and made uſe of it to corrupt his jury, upon his trial at *Wincheſter*, in 1603. But another conjecture for fixing ſuch a ſlander upon ſo ſtrenuous an aſſertor of a God and Providence, is founded upon his ſolliciting and obtaining of the Crown, in the year 1594, ſome church-lands, *viz.* the manor of *Sherborne* in *Dorſetſhire*, alienated from the ſee of *Saliſbury*, upon the election of Dr. *John Coldwell* to that Biſhoprick: which was not unuſual, nor accounted a prophane method of rewarding ſuch as had done conſiderable ſervice to the State.

But, in this zenith of his Sovereign's eſteem, Sir *Walter*, being diſcovered to have an amorous intrigue with Mrs. *Eliſabeth Throckmorton*, daughter of Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton* the Ambaſſador, and Maid of honour, incurred her Majeſty's high diſpleaſure; and, though he afterwards married that Lady, the Queen put him under arreſt for ſeveral months; and could never be perſuaded to admit him to her Royal preſence, till his return from the diſcovery of the rich and extenſive Empire of *Guiana*, in the ſouth of *America*, of which you will be more particularly informed in our next.

The great Eſteem, that Men of the beſt Learning have had for the Writings of Rochefaucault, *is ſufficient to authorize the inſerting the following ſelect Paſſages.*

Moral Maxims and Reflections.

SElf-love is the greateſt flatterer in the world.

When a man hath travelled never ſo far, and diſcovered never ſo much in

in the world of self-love; yet still the *Terra Incognita* will take up a considerable part of the map.

The continuance of our passions is no more in our own power, than the term of our life.

Passion very often makes the wisest men fools, and very often too inspires the greatest fools with wit.

There is in the passions such a constant tendency to private interest and injustice, that it is dangerous to be guided by them; and, indeed, we should not dare to trust them, even then when they appear most fair and reasonable.

The heart of man ever finds a constant succession of passions, insomuch, that the destroying and pulling down of one proves generally to be nothing else, but the production and the setting up of another.

After all the care men can take to conceal their passions, and put them off under the dress of piety and honour, the disguise is too thin, and will be sure to discover all at one time or other.

Men are not only apt to forget the kindnesses and injuries that have been done them, but which is a great deal more, they hate the persons that have obliged them, and lay aside their resentments against those that have used them ill. The trouble of returning favours, and revenging of wrongs, is a slavery, it seems, which they can very hardly submit to.

No body is so weak, but he is strong enough to bear the misfortunes that he does not feel.

Philosophy finds it an easy matter to vanquish past and future evils, but the present are commonly too hard for it.

When great men sink under the length of their misfortunes, this discovers that it was not the greatness of their soul, but of their ambition, that kept up their spirits so long, and that, setting aside abundance of vanity, heroes are just like common men.

It requires more virtue to bear a good fortune than ill.

Death and the sun are two things not to be looked upon with a steady eye.

There is something to be said for jealousy, because this only designs the preservation of some good, which we either have, or think we have a right to; but envy is a raging madness that cannot be satisfied with the good of others.

If we had no defects of our own, we should not take half so much satisfaction in observing those of other people.

Jealousy is bred in doubts; when those doubts change into certainties, then the passion either ceases, or turns absolute madness.

It looks like an indulgence of nature to give us pride; that after she had taken such wise care to fit the organs of the body for our happiness and convenience, we might be delivered from the trouble of knowing our own imperfections.

Interest makes some people blind, and others quick-sighted.

They that use to employ their minds too much upon trifles, commonly make themselves incapable of any thing that is serious or great.

The whimsicalness of our own humour is a thousand times more fickle and unaccountable, than what we blame so much in fortune.

The fondness or indifference that the philosophers expressed for life, was purely a tang of the love of themselves, which will no more bear reasoning upon, than the relish of the palate, or the choice of colours.

All the gifts of fortune are just as our own humour is pleased to rate them.

Happiness does not consist in the things themselves, but in the relish we have of them; and a man hath attained to it when he enjoys what he loves and desires himself, and not what other people think lovely and desireable.

Though nature be never so liberal, yet can she not make a hero alone. Fortune must contribute her part too;

and till both concur, the work cannot be perfected.

Mens *happinesſ* and *miſery* depends altogether as much upon their own *humour*, as it does upon *fortune*.

The common way to do one's buſineſs, and riſe in the world, is to uſe all poſſible means of perſuading people that one's buſineſs is done already.

An Intereſt Table for Days at any Rate.

Mill.	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Cpts.*	*Thouſ.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Cpts.*	*Hund.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Cpts.*
900	24657	10	8	88	900	24	13	1¾	24	900	—	—	5¾	67
800	21917	16	1¾	89	800	21	18	4¼	09	800	—	—	5¼	04
700	19178	1	7½	91	700	19	3	6½	96	700	—	—	4½	41
600	16438	7	1¼	92	600	16	8	9	82	600	—	—	3¾	78
500	13698	12	7	94	500	13	13	11½	69	500	—	—	3¼	15
400	10958	18	¾	95	400	10	19	2	55	400	—	—	2½	52
300	8219	3	6½	96	300	8	4	4½	41	300	—	—	1¾	89
200	5479	9	¼	97	200	5	9	7	27	200	—	—	1¼	26
100	2739	14	6	98	100	2	14	9½	14	100	—	—	½	63
90	2465	15	¾	28	90	2	9	3¾	12	90	—	—	½	37
80	2191	15	7¼	59	80	2	3	10	11	80	—	—	½	10
70	1917	16	1¾	89	70	1	18	4¼	09	70	—	—	¼	84
60	1643	16	8½	19	60	1	12	10½	08	60	—	—	¼	58
50	1369	17	3	49	50	1	7	4¾	07	50	—	—	¼	31
40	1095	17	9½	79	40	1	1	11	05	40	—	—	¼	05
30	821	18	4¼	09	30	—	16	5¼	04	30	—	—	—	79
20	547	18	10¾	40	20	—	10	11½	02	20	—	—	—	52
10	273	19	5¼	70	10	—	5	5¾	01	10	—	—	—	26
9	246	11	6	33	9	—	4	11	72	9	—	—	—	24
8	219	3	6½	96	8	—	4	4½	41	8	—	—	—	21
7	191	15	7¼	59	7	—	3	10	11	7	—	—	—	19
6	164	7	8	22	6	—	3	3¼	81	6	—	—	—	16
5	136	19	8½	85	5	—	2	8¾	50	5	—	—	—	13
4	109	11	9¼	48	4	—	2	2¼	21	4	—	—	—	10
3	82	3	10	11	3	—	1	7½	91	3	—	—	—	08
2	54	15	10½	74	2	—	1	1	60	2	—	—	—	05
1	27	7	11¼	37	1	—	—	6½	30	1	—	—	—	02

Multiply the Principle by the Rate, and by the number of days; and take the Sums in the table, which anſwer to the laſt product.

EXAMPLE:

L.
150 at 3½ *per Cent.* for forty days.
3½

450
75
525
40
21000

	L.	*S.*	*D.*	
20,000	0	10	11½	. 02
1,000	0	0	6½	. 30
£	0	11	6	. 32

The

The BRITISH *MUSE:*
CONTAINING
Original POEMS, SONGS, DANCES, *&c.*

JOCKY and *JENNY. A New* SONG.

A Dialogue *sung by Mr.* Lowe *and Miss* Falkner.

Stern win-ter has left us, the trees are in bloom, and cow--slips and vi'—lets the mea--dows perfume; while kids are disporting, and birds fill the spray, I wait for my *Jocky* to hail the new *May*; I wait for my *Jocky* to hail the new *May*.

Jocky.

Among the young lillies, my *Jenny*, I've stray'd,
Pinks, daisies, and woodbines, I bring to my maid;
Here's thyme sweetly smelling, and lavender gay,
A posy to form for my Queen of the *May*.

Jenny.

Ah! *Jocky*, I fear you intend to beguile,
When seated with *Molly* last night on a stile;
You swore that you'd love her for ever and aye,
Forgetting poor *Jenny*, your Queen of the *May*.

Jocky.

Jocky.

Young *Willy* is handſome, in ſhepherd's green dreſt,
He gave you thoſe ribbands that hang at your breaſt;
Beſides three ſweet kiſſes upon the new hay,
Was that done like *Jenny*, my Queen of the *May*?

Jenny.

This garland of roſes no longer I prize,
Since *Jocky* falſe-hearted his paſſion denies;
Ye flowers ſo blooming this inſtant decay,
For *Jenny*'s no longer the Queen of the *May*.

Jocky.

Believe me, dear maiden, your lover you wrong,
Your name is for ever the theme of my ſong;
From the dews of pale eve, to the dawning of day,
I ſing but of *Jenny*, my Queen of the *May*.

Jenny.

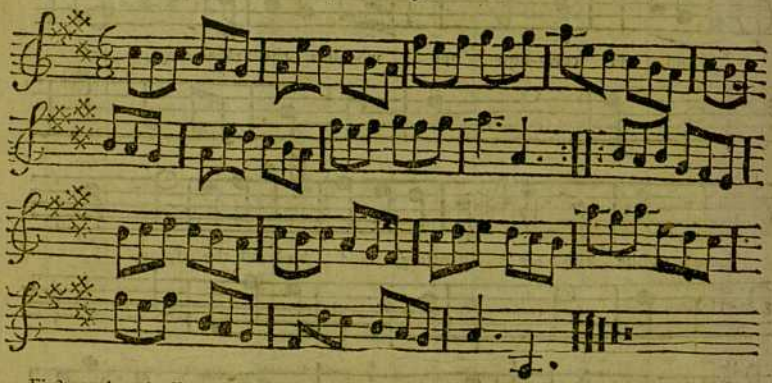
Again balmy comfort with tranſport I view,
My fears are all vaniſh'd, ſince *Jocky* is true;
Then to our blithe ſhepherds the news I'll convey,
That *Jenny* alone you've crown'd Queen of the *May*.

Jocky.

Of ev'ry degree ye young lovers draw near,
Avoid all ſuſpicion, whate'er may appear;
Believe not your eyes, if your peace they'd betray;
Then come, my dear *Jenny*, and hail the new *May*.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

Caſt away Care.



Firſt couple caſt off and turn ; the ſecond couple the ſame . Firſt couple croſs over two couple; lead to the top and caſt off .

A RIDDLE.

DRAW back the curtains, let the Ladies ſee
A ſight well worth their curioſity;
No monſter ſtrange, no fierce outlandiſh creature,
And yet a very paradox in nature:
Forty years old I am, and more, ſome ſay,
Yet, in good truth, I was made yeſterday;
Both ſexes join in me, a wond'rous ſight,
You'd almoſt ſwear I were hermaphrodite,
Had not the many brats, begot on me,
Proclaim'd unto the world the contrary:
Guard me, ye fair, for men will play the fool,
And I'm, alas! a ſoft and eaſy tool:
I can't ſay, nay; and yet, if I'm diſgrac'd,
The crime is yours; for whilſt I'm pure, you're chaſte:
Wed then, and to your huſbands conſtant be,
So you'll be honour'd, and you'll honour me:
And when you take for better, or for worſe,
The firſt great bleſſing, and the firſt great curſe,
You'll find on me. And oh! I ſpeak too plain,
The ſweeteſt pleaſure, and the ſharpeſt pain.

A REBUS.

WHAT when in a coach you frequently hear,
And for what you diſcard a friend without fear;
To theſe add the term when a river you paſs,
'Twill diſcover a town, or I am an aſs.

INIGO.

An ANSWER *to the* REBUS *in* November *Magazine.*

A *Dart* often proves a weapon of death,
Our *Mouth* is the place thro' which we draw breath;
That theſe two are right, I believe you will own;
Then *Dartmouth*, I think, is the name of the town.

The

The Professor *victorious, or the* Proctor *in the Suds.*

A New *Cambridge* Ballad, sung at the *Westminster* Club.

A Proctor there was, and he liv'd in a hall,
He was not very short, he was not very tall;
But a whim at eleven came into his pate,
And out he did sally from *Peter-House* gate.
Derry down.
To visit some blades at the *Tuns*, it is said,
Who were merry as griggs, and the Prof' at their head;
But alas! this poor Proctor there met with a drub,
For they knock'd him down flat with a *Westminster* club. *Derry down.*
He bluster'd and huff'd with a menacing tone;
Said their hour was come, and they needs must be gone:
But they told him they thought it extreamly uncivil,
And, in short, let him know, he might go to the Devil. *Derry down.*
That the Speaker said nothing is certainly true,
Though the Admiral pour'd in a broad-side or two;
The gallant Professor declar'd he would speak,
But you'll find that he'd better have done it in *Greek*. *Derry down.*
For behold there went forth a decree in the land,
And before good *Acutus* the culprits must stand,
With a Beadle to guard, and a Scribe to take down,
And who to accuse but the pale Mr. *B*—.
Derry down.
He depos'd, that he came to some sad naughty boys,
Who saluted his Worship with clappings and noise;
So that he, the said Proctor, was terribly frighted,
And as for poor *C*——, he was greatly delighted. *Derry down.*
He talk'd about something that somebody spoke,
That this thing was serious, and that was a joke;
He thought 'twas a sneer, and he thought it was not;
He thought it was something, he did not know what. *Derry down.*
Full sharp was his memory, tho' as to the truth,
'Twas a thing he had always forgot from his youth:
But to make up the matter, no doubt, in its stead,
He remember'd exactly what never was said.
Derry down.
Poor *Jemmy* will tell you how little he thought
What a hive he disturb'd, and what *Tartars* he caught;
A Professor so arch, and a Council so clever,
Odd's life! it must ruin a Proctor for ever.
Derry down.
Henceforth then, ye *keen* politicians take care;
Ye Proctors, and eke Moderators, beware;
And remember, unless you've a mind for a drub,
To keep out of the reach of the *Westminster club*. *Derry down.*

A Reflection on seeing that excellent Picture of Belisarius, *drawn by* Vandyke.

POOR, blind, and old, see! *Belisarius* led
An alms to ask of those, his bounty fed:
Whom he defended, by his lord beknav'd;
And circumvented by the wretch, he sav'd!
Do such things startle you?—rash thoughts suspend,
Judge not appearances, but mark the end.
What if the *present* is alone reveal'd,
And all beyond it prudently conceal'd;
What if the clue, when life's last thread is spun,
Should to a farther, more extensive, run;
If here varieties disorders seem,
Hereafter make a more consistent scheme;
Why inequalities confusion call?
'Tis *providence* in nature, *God* in all;
This * shews the value of all earthly things,
A great man's favours, or the smiles of Kings;
On fortune's slipp'ry ground, who stand elate,
This day the marks of love, the next of hate.

* *The picture.*

The Weary PILGRIM.

I Am a weary Pilgrim,
And yet must tread this stage;
What shou'd a Pilgrim have to do,
In this degenerate age?
But each must act his part, they say,
The Beggar, King, and I;
And all we have to learn to do,
Is how to live and die;
Then life and death shall be my theme,
I'll those alone pursue;
And teach men how to live and die,
With happiness in view;
Since happiness is still the search
Of man in ev'ry sphere;
If future happiness we wish,
Let's find her, while we 're here;
She is not found in bags of gold,
Nor is she to be found,
In flowing bowls with sordid mirth,
There happiness is drown'd:
Nor is she found in cards and dice,
Those murderers of time;
Nor is she in the looking-glass
Of virgins in their prime.

Nor

Nor is ſhe in the bed of luſt,
Where lawleſs paſſions reign;
Nor is ſhe found in any place,
Where virtue fair is ſlain;
Nor is ſhe in the ſycophant,
Nor in a bribe of gold;
The palm that hath receiv'd the ſame,
Its happineſs has ſold;
Nor is ſhe in the breath of fame,
No, that's a very guſt;
And he that her alone purſues,
For happineſs muſt truſt;
Nor is ſhe in the gingling ſound
Of ſtate and equipage;
Nor in the trifling duellers,
Who for no cauſe engage:
But in the hero's breaſt ſhe is,
Who bravely will maintain
His liberty and country's cauſe,
Tho' he ſhould there be ſlain;
For ſhe is with him in his fall,
And with him ſhe will riſe;
She'll not forſake, but follow him,
Beyond the azure ſkies;
True happineſs is not confin'd,
To any ſphere or place;
She's with the poor man in his cot,
If virtue he embrace:
She's with the King upon the throne,
That human laws diſplays;
Nor ſpares the ſword of juſtice, when
It gives his country eaſe.
In ſhort, wherever virtue is,
There happineſs remains;
Tho' pangs of death obſtruct our joy,
Hope ſays they're happy pains.

Advice to CHLOE. *A* SONG.

I.

REmember, dear *Chloe*, I told you a-
while,
For once I wou'd write in poetical ſtile,
In poetical ſtile to teach you the way,
To make our lives eaſy by night and by day.

II.

Grave *Tully* and *Pliny* have aptly expreſs'd,
What they to their paramours often addreſs'd;
Let me then with *Chloe* my thoughts now unfold,
Extracted from lovers and ſages of old.

III.

If eaſe be a pleaſure, if pleaſure be peace,
We may our own eaſe and our pleaſures increaſe:
Firſt fathom thy love then, and ſearch into mine,
And if they are equal, then let us conjoin.

IV.

If one be uneaſy, let t'other contrive
To drive away chagrin, and keep love alive;
Conſtrain not each other, for liberty's free,
And if I love a glaſs, you know there is tea.

V.

But let not exceſs, tho' in either appear,
For what ſtains a moment may tinge the whole year;
Then more than ſufficient is certainly wrong,
And ſave this precaution, a fig for my ſong.

The Bag-Wig *and the* Tobacco-Pipe.

A FABLE.

A Bag-wig of a jauntee air,
Trick'd up with all a barber's care,
Loaded with powder and perfume,
Hung in a ſpendthrift's dreſſing-room;
Cloſe by its ſide, by chance convey'd,
A black tobacco-pipe was laid;
And with its vapours far and near
Outſtunk the eſſence of Monſieur:
At which its rage, the thing of hair,
Thus, briſtling up, began to declare:
'Bak'd dirt, that with intruſion rude
'Breaks in upon my ſolitude;
'And with thy fetid breath defiles
'The air for forty thouſand miles.—
'Avaunt—Pollution's in thy touch—
'Oh barbarous *Engliſh!* — horrid *Dutch!*
'I cannot bear it.—Here, *Sue*, *Nan*,
'Go call the maid to call the man;
'And bid him come without delay,
'To take this odious pipe away ——
'Hideous!——ſure ſome one ſmoak'd thee, friend,
'Reverſely at his t'other end.
'Oh, what mixt odours! what a throng
'Of ſalt and ſour, and ſtale and ſtrong!
'A moſt unnatural combination,
'Enough to mar all perſpiration.———
'Monſtrous!—again—'twou'd vex a ſaint,
'*Suſan*, the drops—or elſe I faint!'—
The pipe (for 'twas a pipe of ſoul)
Raiſing himſelf upon his bowl
In ſmoke, like oracle of old,
Did thus his ſentiments unfold:
'Why what's the matter, Goodman *Savager*,
'Thou ſlanting, *French*, fantaſtic bragger?
'Whoſe whole fine ſpeech is (with a pox)
'Ridiculous and heterodox.
'Twas better for the *Engliſh* nation,
'Before ſuch ſcoundrils came in faſhion;
'When none ſought hair in realms unknown,
'But every blockhead bore his own.
'Know, puppy, I'm an *Engliſh* pipe,
'Deem'd worthy of each *Briton*'s gripe;
'Who, with my cloud-compelling aid,
'Help our plantations, and our trade;
'And am, when ſober, and when mellow,
'An *upright*, *downright* honeſt fellow.
'Tho' fools, like you, may think me rough,
'And ſcorn me 'cauſe I am in buff;
'Yet your contempt I glad receive,
'Tis all the fame that you can give.
'*None finery or foppery prize,*
'*But they who've ſomething to diſguiſe;*
'*But ſimple nature hates abuſe,*
'*And* Plainneſs *in the dreſs of* uſe.'

An

An Account of the Clove-Tree.

THE tree upon which the cloves grow, is as big as an ordinary pear-tree, and grows after the ſame form: the leaves hang upon long ſtalks, and grow ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes in cluſters; it has ſeveral greater and leſſer branches, each whereof ends in very thin ſhoots, upon whoſe top grow ſmall ſtalks. There the cloves grow in cluſters: within the head of the clove grows alſo a flower, which yields a very pleaſant ſcent, as well as the fruit, but is much more fragrant in dry weather than in wet; upon which alſo depends the fruitfulneſs or unfruitfulneſs of the tree: for in dry weather, there is more fruit than leaves upon the tree. But although extraordinary hot weather be ſeaſonable for theſe trees, yet they do not always yield a like plentiful harveſt; for about the ſecond or third, and ſometimes about the ſeventh year, the crop is much worſe. The cloves are firſt of a red colour, but afterwards turn black; they are gathered in *September*, *October*, and *November*, either with the hand, or are beaten off with a long reed. Such as are left upon the tree, grow much bigger than thoſe that are gathered; theſe fall off of themſelves the next year; when, tho' they are not ſo ſharp of taſte, yet are more eſteemed, and are uſed for ſeed: and this is the reaſon why the *Indians* call them the mother of fruits. The ſeeds grow up to a complete tree in eight or ten years time, and then bear ſtore of fruit. The cloves, when they are firſt gathered, are blackiſh; and to make them blacker they lay them a drying in the ſun; but to preſerve them from being worm-eaten, they lay them to ſteep a while in ſalt-water, and then again dry them in the ſun. Being thus prepared for keeping, they are fit to be tranſported into any parts of the world. And here obſerve that, though the clove-trees are only cheriſhed for the ſake of the fruit, yet there is an aromatic ſovereign virtue in the very leaves, flowers, and branches. I ſhall not need to ſay any thing of the excellency of this ſpice, it being ſo well known to every body; only obſerve that the cunning *Indians*, when they are to ſell their cloves, will be ſure to ſoak them well before hand in water, to make them weigh the heavier.

N. B. Out of the flowers and green cloves, the *Indians* extract a water or ſpirit very pleaſant of ſmell, and very good for ſeveral diſtempers.

An Account of the Nutmeg-Tree.

THE tree upon which the ordinary nutmegs grow, and called by the inhabitants *Bongopolu*, is like our apple or pear-tree, and ſprings oftentimes of itſelf without planting: it is always green, full of bloſſoms, and laden with fruit, whereof ſome are full ripe, and others but half ripe. The bark is ſwarthy, the wood hollow and pithy, and the leaves which grow in cluſters upon the ſtalks, are of a green colour, thin and ſmooth; which being rubbed between the fingers, as they are pulled from the trees, do not only ſmell very ſtrongly fragrant, but retain alſo, when they are dried, their ſharp and ſtrong aromatic ſcent and virtue. The flowers or bloſſoms are for bigneſs and colour much like the pear or cherry-tree bloſſom, dropping eaſily off without any great ſcent. The fruit which ſucceeds the bloſſoms, grows ſcattering up and down about the joints of the boughs. When the bloſſoms are fallen off, the firſt ſhell of the nut at the beginning is green, rough, and ſomewhat thick; but as it grows ripe, it becomes full of yellow and purple ſpecks: this rough ſhell being ſoon ſplit, the nut appears, about which is the mace in the form of a net: afterwards when the fruit is ripe, this rough ſhell falls quite off, in the ſame manner as the

ſhell of a ripe wall-nut drops off; and then the mace appears, of a delicate red colour, but afterwards turns yellow, and includes that kernel which we properly call the nutmeg: ſo that the nutmeg is covered with three ſhells; the firſt and outermoſt green and thick, the middlemoſt thinner, of a gold colour, and very hard; and laſtly, the undermoſt, which is a hard rind. This fruit is very much ſpoiled, and eaten up by birds, eſpecially a certain kind of white and ſmall pigeons, whoſe fleſh, being eaten, taſtes very much of the mace.

Theſe trees bring forth fruit two or three times in a year, which nevertheleſs are not to be gathered till they are thorough ripe, leſt they ſhould grow light and be worm eaten. When they are firſt taken out of the ſhell or huſk, they are laid a drying in the ſun; then taking off the mace, they waſh the nutmeg in lime-water, which preſerves it from periſhing; inſomuch that they may be tranſported into all parts of the world, without taking any hurt. Thoſe nuts are counted the beſt which are of a reddiſh hue, and of an aſh colour, mixed with white ſtreaks. It often happens that ſome nuts differ from others in bigneſs and colour, as is ſeen by the nuts in *Europe:* ſuch are called by the *Indians Palaiava*, and are uſed in medicine, but not among their victuals: but the mace that covers the nutmeg is taken by the *Indians*, before it be thorough ripe, and while it is of a very deep red colour, and put into vinegar and ſalt, and ſo brought to the table, and eaten before meat to ſharpen the appetite. When the mace is ripe, it is taken off the nutmeg, and dried in the ſun, and laid up carefully. The *Indians* ſay, that the oil, as well as the nut and the mace, cures ſhrunk ſinews, and achs of the body cauſed by cold: for that end every one has oil in his houſe made of the freſh fruit; and as there comes from the mace much leſs oil than from the nut, ſo the oil of mace is much ſtronger than that of the nutmeg. The inhabitants eſteem the mace ſo much more than the nut, in regard they can make near fifty times as much of it. The people of quality put the green and unripe nuts into vinegar or ſugar, and have them brought to table inſtead of a banquet; and of late years ſome *Europeans* have brought over of theſe nuts ordered after this manner, which are uſed not only in phyſic, but as a ſweetmeat or conſerve. Some put the outward ſhell or huſk into ſugar, and prefer it before the nut, becauſe of its moſt delicate ſmell and taſte.

There is another ſort of long nutmeg, which is called by the *Indians Pala Matſiva*; theſe are accounted the beſt by the ordinary people, but without any reaſon; for though they are bigger than the round nuts, yet they have not that aromatic virtue, neither is the mace of the long nutmeg in that eſteem among the *Indians*, tho' perhaps of a better colour, as that of the round nutmeg, there being very little virtue in it; and the very trees upon which theſe long nutmegs grow, are reckoned among the wild and worſt ſort; ſo that the *Indians* think it not worth their while to gather them, there being little or no virtue in them. And to ſay all in one word, the tree upon which theſe long nutmegs grow, differs more in virtue and ſtrength, than form or ſhape, from that of the other.

Of the Report of Guns fired in all Directions.

WHAT Mr. *Derham* ſuggeſted of the report of the guns on *Black-heath*, he found the ſame to hold in all others, *viz.* that the motion of ſound is neither ſwifter nor ſlower, whether the gun be diſcharged with its muzzle towards the obſerver, or from him: as alſo that there is no variation of the ſound, in any poſition of the gun, whether horizontal or vertical; nor in any elevations, as 10, 20, *&c.* degrees. Gunpowder, whether ſtrong or weak, and a greater or leſs quantity thereof be uſed, though it may increaſe or diminiſh the ſound, yet it neither accelerates, nor retards its motion.

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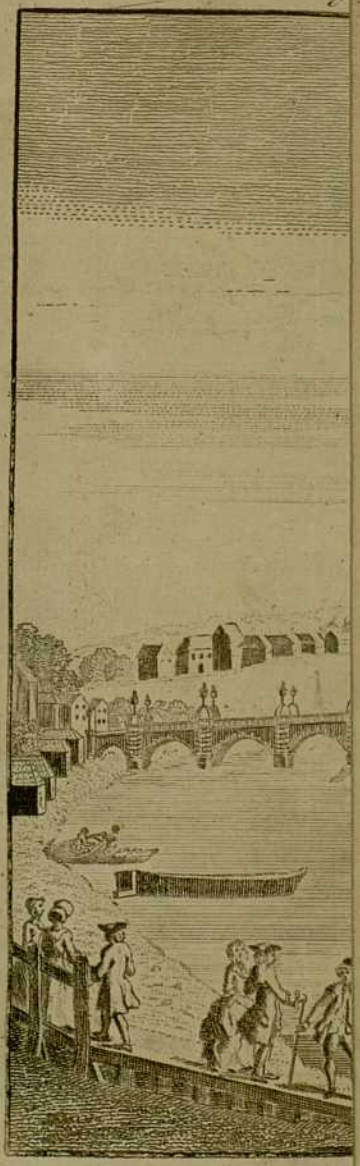

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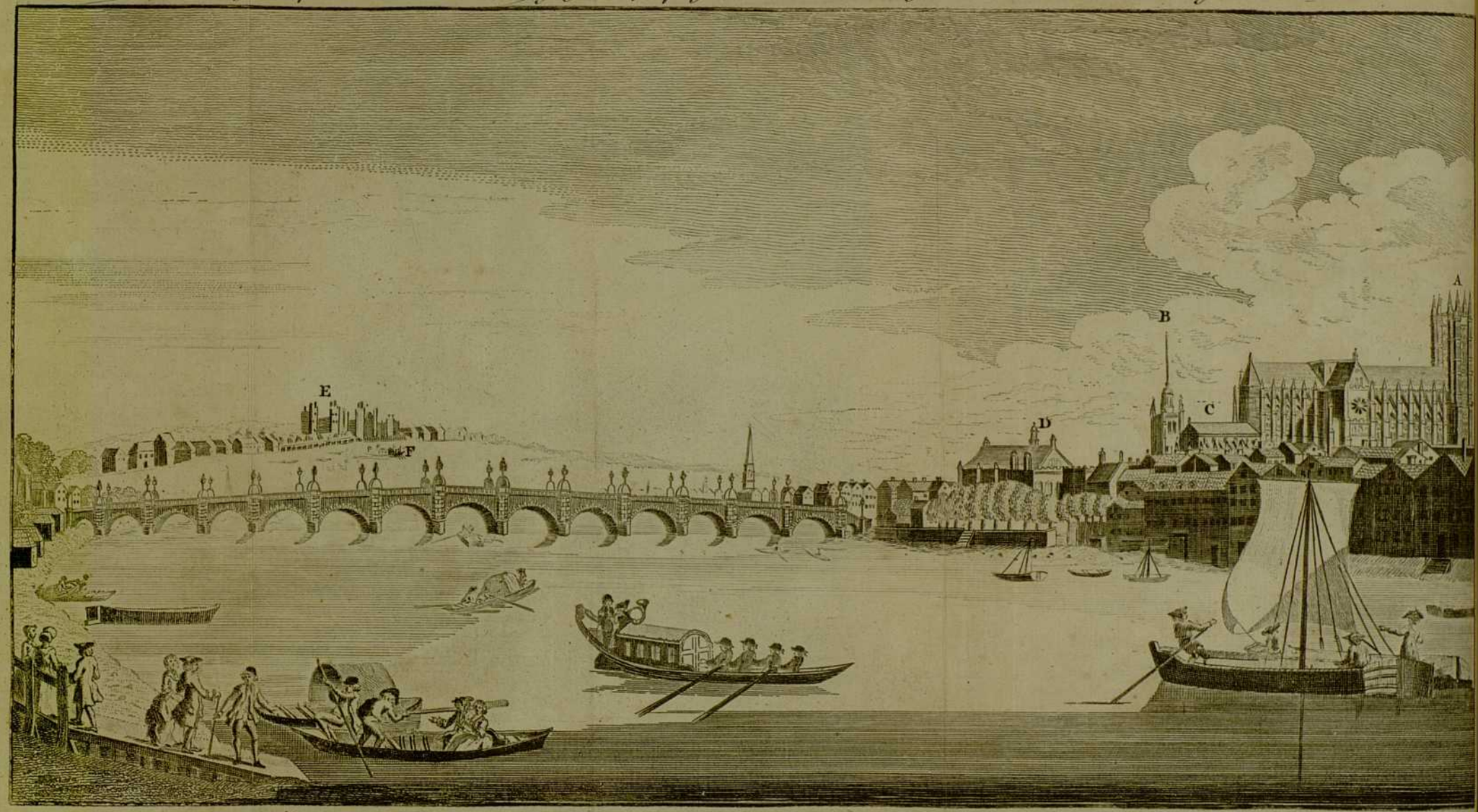
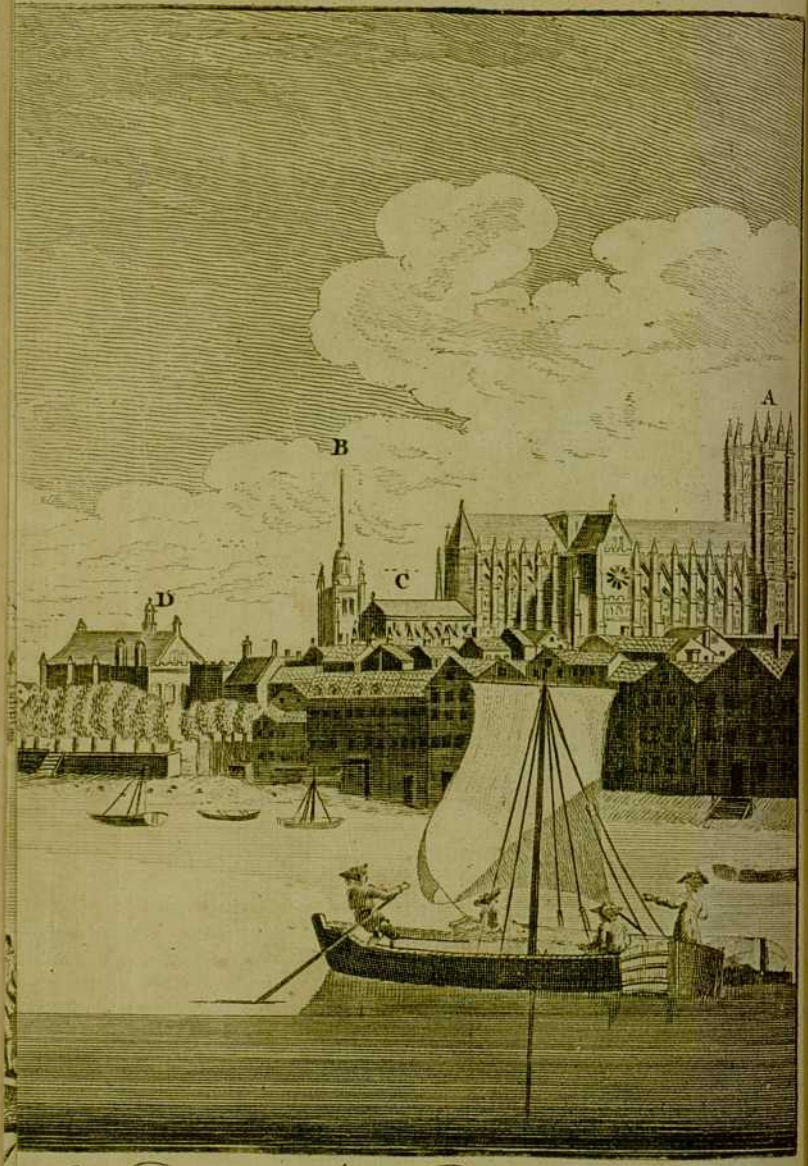
Engravd for the Universal Magazine 1750. for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms, in St. Pauls Church Yard London.



A Perspective View of the New Bridge *at* Westminster, *Opened the 18.th Nov.r 1750.*

Arms, in St. Pauls Church Yard London.



r. Opened the 18.th Nov.r 1750.

A Description of the New Bridge *at* Westminster.

With a neat Perspective View.

The EXPLANATION.

A. *Westminster* abbey. B. St. *Margaret*'s church. C. *Westminster*-hall. D. House of Lords. E. The palace of his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. F. The Stationers barge, the company paying their compliments to their patron, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

THIS bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is built in a neat and elegant taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular towers which form the recesses of the footway, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and in every other respect, the best contrived.

It is forty-four feet wide, a commodious foot way is allowed for passengers, about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad *Moor* stones, while the space left between them is sufficient to admit three carriages, and two horses to go a-breast without the least danger.

From wharf to wharf, its extent is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet wider than the same river at *London-bridge*.

The free water way, under the arches of this bridge, is 870 feet, which is more than four times as much as the free water way left between the sterlings of *London-bridge*; which, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats, in their passage through the arches.

It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen large, and two small arches, all semi-circular, and two abutments.

The length of every pier is about seventy feet from point to point, and each end terminated with a saliant right angle against either stream.

The two middle piers are each seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cube feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone; and the others decrease in breadth, equally on each side by one foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet wide; and so on to the two least of each side, which are 12 feet wide at the springing of the arches.

Each of these piers are four feet wider at their foundation, than at the top; and each of them is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of 40,000 lb. is computed to be always under water in stone, and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caisson on which the first pier was sunk, contained 150 loads of timber: for it is a precaution used in most heavy buildings, to lay their foundations on planks, or beds of timber, which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

The depths or heights of every pier are different; but none of them have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than fourteen feet under the said bed. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the ground; for though the foundations of all the piers and abutments are laid in a hard bed of gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this bed of gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at, on the *Surry* side, than on the *Westminster* side.

All the piers are built the ſame in the inſide as on the outſide, of ſolid *Portland* block ſtones, none leſs than one ton, or twenty-hundred weight, unleſs here and there a ſmaller called a cloſer, placed between four other larger ſtones; but moſt of them are two or three tons weight, and ſeveral of four or five tons. All the ſtones are ſet in (and their joints filled with) a cement called *Dutch* tarris, and they are beſides faſtened together with iron cramps run in with lead, and ſo placed that none of thoſe cramps can be ſeen, or ever be affected by the water.

All the arches of *Weſtminſter-bridge* are ſemicircular, that form being one of the ſtrongeſt, and the beſt adapted for diſpatch in building.

They all ſpring from about two feet above low water mark, and from no higher; which renders the bridge much ſtronger than if the arches ſprung from taller piers, beſides the ſaving of a great quantity of materials and workmanſhip.

The middle arch is ſeventy-ſix feet wide, and the others decreaſe in width equally on each ſide by four feet; ſo that the two next to the middle arch are ſeventy-two feet wide; and ſo on to the leaſt of the large arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide. As to the two ſmall ones cloſe in ſhore to the abutments, they are each about twenty-five feet wide.

The ſoffiet of every arch is turned and built quite through the ſame as in the fronts, with large *Portland* blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland)* another arch of *Purbeck* ſtone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key, ſo calculated and built, that by the help of this ſecondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio: ſo that each arch can ſtand ſingle without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other arches.

Moreover, between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which, in time, might penetrate and accumulate in thoſe places, to the great detriment of the arches. Some bridges having been ruined for want of this precaution; which ſhould be obſerved in all conſiderable ſtone or brick bridges: and yet (as far as I have been able to learn) it has been always omitted.

Laſtly, Juſt above and below each abutment, there are large and commodious flights of *Moor* ſtone-ſteps, for the ſhipping and landing of goods and paſſengers.

Now this bridge is finiſhed, there is not perhaps another in the whole world that can be compared to it: all the piers are laid at a conſiderable depth under the bed of the river, in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling, it being, after rock, the beſt ſort of foundation; whereas the uſual method of building ſtone or brick bridges over large tide rivers, is to build them upon ſtilts; that is, driving piles in the bed of the river, ſawing their heads above low water mark, and often above; then laying ſome planks, to erect the piers thereon. Such are the foundations of *London* and *Rocheſter* bridges, and of a great many others in *Great-Britain*, as well as abroad.

The materials are the beſt four kinds of ſtone (for the ſeveral uſes to which they are employed) that can be had in *London*; and they are all, not only very durable, but ſome of the heavieſt in *England*, ſome kinds of marble only excepted. And the ſize and diſpoſition of thoſe materials are ſuch, that there is no falſe bearing, or ſo much as a falſe joint, in the whole bridge; ſo that every part is fully and properly ſupported; and whatever ought to be of one ſtone, is not made of ſeveral ſmall ones, as is but too common in other buildings.

Inſtead of chalk, ſmall ſtones, or rubbiſh, with which the inſides of moſt buildings are filled, the piers are entirely built with ſolid blocks of *Portland*, and ſecured as I have explained above: and in building the arches, ſuch precautions have been uſed as have been ſcarcely ever before obſerved, ſuch

ſuch as building them quite through with the ſame ſort of large ſtones as in the fronts, and thus deſtroying their lateral preſſures by a proper diſpoſition of the materials in, between, and over thoſe arches.

Nothing is more common in the conſtruction of bridges, than for ſome of the piers to ſink, or at leaſt ſo far give way, as to occaſion the neceſſity of rebuilding ſome of them even before the fabric is paſſable; this has been the caſe with one of the piers of *Weſtminſter* bridge; which, by ſinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged ſo much, that the Commiſſioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when, by laying prodigious weights on the lower part of the pier, the foundation was ſettled and ſet to rights, in ſuch a manner as to render it completely ſecure from all accidents of the like kind for the future. This misfortune happening in 1747, when this noble ſtructure was almoſt compleated, prevented its being finiſhed before the tenth of *November*. When the laſt ſtone was laid by *Thomas Lediard*, Eſq; in the preſence of ſeveral of the Commiſſioners; and on the ſeventeenth, at about twelve at night, it was opened by a proceſſion of ſeveral Gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of ſpectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, *&c.* and guns firing during the ceremony.

As to the time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent bridge, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the ballaſt-men, having dug the foundation of the firſt pier to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river, levelled it, and kept it level by a proper incloſure of ſtrong piles, and the caiſſon being brought over the place where it was to be ſunk; on the twenty-ninth of *January*, 1738-9, the firſt ſtone of the *Weſtern* middle pier was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Pembroke*: ſo that the erecting this noble ſtructure has been compleated in eleven years and nine months; a very ſhort period, conſidering the vaſtneſs of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of ſtone made uſe of *, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by ſea †, the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and ſcaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occaſioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

An account of the ſeveral ſums played for and loſt, or abſolutely granted, for building this bridge, and procuring the ſeveral conveniences requiſite thereto.

		£.
Lottery 1737	—	100,000
Lottery 1738	—	48,750
Lottery 1739	—	48,750
Granted 1741	—	20,000
1742	—	20,000
1743	—	25,000
1744	—	15,000
1745	—	25,000
1746	—	25,000
1747	—	30,000
1748	—	20,000
1749	—	12,000
		389,500 £.

A guard, conſiſting of twelve watchmen, is appointed for the ſecurity of the paſſage over this bridge. They are to be upon duty from the cloſe of

* It has been computed that the quantity of ſtone contained in the middle arch, excluſive of the freeze, corniſh, and foot-ways, is full 500 tons, more than double the quantity of ſtone made uſe of in building the *Banqueting-houſe* at *Whitehall*.

† *Portland* ſtone is brought by ſea, upwards of 250 miles, from the iſland of that name, in *Dorſetſhire*. *Purbeck* ſtone is brought by ſea, upwards of 220 miles, from *Sandwich* in *Dorſetſhire*. *Moor* ſtone is brought by ſea from *Devonſhire* or *Cornwall*, the diſtance being upwards of 330 miles. And the *Kentiſh* rag ſtone is brought by water down the river *Medway*, the diſtance being about 80 miles. Theſe were all made uſe of, and were the moſt proper for the uſes to which they were ſeverally applied in building *Weſtminſter* bridge; but, as they were brought by water, delays were frequently occaſioned by contrary winds.

day

day every night, till the opening of it the next morning. We walk the public ſtreets with ſo much danger in thoſe hours, that this proviſion was extremely neceſſary upon a bridge of ſo great length, which is not to be transformed into a ſtreet. The receſſes over each pier, which are built in the form of alcoves, and deſigned as places of ſhelter in bad weather; or of retirement in caſe of an accidental danger or difficulty in the paſſage, might have otherwiſe ſerved for places of ambuſh for robbers and cut-throats; though indeed even theſe occupations, which thrive ſo much in our time, could not have been followed here without hazard, as there is no way of eſcaping but at the two ends of the bridge.

The Indictments and remarkable Trials of William Floyd, William Baker, *and* Catharine Conner, *at the* Old-Bailey, *in* December, 1750.

William Floyd, an exchange-broker, was indicted for forging and publiſhing a certain receipt for money, part printed, and part written, with an intent to defraud.

The perſon whom *William Floyd* was accuſed by was *George Dear*, a perriwig-maker, of the pariſh of St. *George*, *Wapping*; who, as it appears upon the evidence of the ſaid *Dear*, had employed him between two or three years to buy and ſell ſtocks for him: but depoſeth, that at laſt the priſoner adviſed him to take his money out of the ſtocks, and to lend it upon *Eaſt-India* warrants, which bore 5 *per Cent*. And that he the ſaid *Dear* did agree, and impower the priſoner in *March* laſt, to ſell out of the ſtocks, and to lend his money, as adviſed. That in a few days the priſoner brought him a receipt, No. 782, and afterwards exchanged it for another with more money, for the ſecurity of 156 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* giving at the ſame time his own note of hand, in the preſence of one Mr. *Conſtable*, who repreſented the perſon in the warrant, and the borrower. But that, in about three months after this laſt note and receipt, dated *March* 21, 1749, were given, he aſked the priſoner to ſee the goods; expecting to ſee them in the *Eaſt-India* company's warehouſe: but he telling him that it was not cuſtomary to ſee the goods, which were locked up by two keys, one belonging to the company, the other to the government; this deponent was ſatisfied at that time, and received the firſt quarter's money, when due, from Mr. ———, and the next from the priſoner. After which being informed, that, ſhould any one of the parties die, the money lent would be hazardous, and not being able to learn from the priſoner, where the ſaid *Conſtable* lived, he ordered the priſoner to give notice that he would be paid his principal and intereſt in ſix months, from the twenty-firſt of *September*; but after many evaſions by the priſoner to prevent a diſcovery of his fraud, Mr. *Conſtable* being found, and declaring he never had any dealings with the priſoner in the tea-way; and that the paper, produced by the deponent as an *Eaſt-India* warrant, was only a receipt; he, by the advice of the ſaid Mr. *Conſtable*, having firſt ſearched the *Eaſt-India* books, had the priſoner at the bar ſecured.

Mr. *Conſtable* was aſked whether he did not deliver the forged receipt to the priſoner: to which he anſwered in the negative; and added that he neither bought the goods therein mentioned, nor employed the priſoner to borrow money on it. And being further aſked whether ſuch receipts as are given by the company, on theſe occaſions, was any ſecurity to one that lends money on them; he replied, they could be of no ſecurity at all.

Then the officers belonging to the company's warehouſes being called, they proved the forgery of the receipt, and

and the delivery of the goods therein mentioned, to the order of one Mr. *Sedgwick*.

The prisoner in his defence declared that he did borrow the money for one Mr. *Venter*, a grocer; and at the same time thought the receipt was as good as *East-India* bonds, or other security. That he, being brought before Mr. *Chancey*, was permitted, on depositing two warrants in his hands, to remain in his business, and advised by him to do all he could to detect *Venter*, who had imposed upon him: that Mr. *Dear* was mistaken in saying he did the business, for Mr. *Constable*, whose name was not mentioned till the twenty-first of *September*; and then in order to gain time to take *Venter* up, and to pay the money.

Mr. *Chancey* confirming such part of this defence as related to himself; and adding that he thought him innocent; and several others of reputation being called, who gave him a general good character; the prisoner was *acquitted*.

William Baker, sugar-baker, was indicted for forging and uttering a warrant for the delivery of three chests of bohea-tea, with intent to defraud, *March* 22, 1749, at the prosecution of the *East-India* company.

Mr. *Charles Gastineau*, an exchange-broker, deposed that the prisoner at the bar had applied to him to borrow a thousand pounds of Mr. *Richard Holland*, upon eight warrants for tea, lying in the *East-India* company's warehouses: that the money was borrowed accordingly of Mr. *Holland*, upon the said security, and his note of hand for a thousand pounds. And that he at that time was so well persuaded of Mr. *Baker*'s substance and honesty, that he would have lent him the like sum in his own name.

Mr. *Holland* deposed, that Mr. *Gastineau* did borrow the sum of 1000 *l.* of him upon the said security: that he never saw the prisoner at the bar, till in the *Compter*; and that he desired Mr. Deputy *Slater* to take the eight warrants, his security, to examine them at the *East-India* house.

Deputy *Slater* informed the Court, that, upon applying to Mr. *Holbrook*, the warehouse-keeper to the said company, he found all these warrants were forged: and that Mr. *Chancey*, the Chairman of the said company, did detain them; that he himself and Mr. *Holbrook* did sign No. 784. [which was produced in Court in evidence against the prisoner.] But that his former character was such, that he would have given him credit for 1000 *l.* at any time in his way.

The company's Officers being called, proved the forgery from their books; and the delivery of the goods mentioned in the warrant, 784, to Mr. *William Heater*, deceased: and the same being confirmed by Mr. *Robert Sedwick*, the broker, who bought them at the company's sale, the Jury brought in the prisoner at the bar guilty of *death*; though thirteen Gentlemen of great character and honour spoke well of him, as to his substance and honesty, till this affair happened.

Catharine Conner was indicted for publishing a false, forged, and counterfeit will, purporting to be the will of *Michael Canty*, mariner, belonging to his Majesty's ship the *Namure*, *Oct.* 29.

James Roxborrough. I am Clerk to Mr. *Hughes*, a Proctor in *Doctor's-Commons*; [*he produces the forged will.*] This will was sworn to at the office, the 29th of *October*; the prisoner left it there the *Saturday* before: I took it into my custody and locked it up, and on the *Monday* morning following, there was a man came with her; they asked me if I had not a will belonging to *Michael Canty*; I said, yes, I had; she said, she desired to be sworn to the will of *Michael Canty*, saying, this was his will, after I had wrote the durate on the back of it: 'Such a day, 'such a one was the sole executrix, duly sworn by me, before the Surrogate 'of the prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.' I wrote down the *Namure* on the

the back of it, that he died at ſuch time the ſhip was loſt, as far as ſhe knew; ſhe went before the Surrogate, the worſhipful *John Betteſworth*, and he adminiſtered the oath to her, 'That 'that was the laſt will and teſtament 'of *Michael Canty*;' after that ſhe came back with me, I told her, ſhe could not have the probate immediately, by reaſon the office was ſhut up in the afternoon, on my Lord-mayor's day; ſo I appointed her to come on the *Wedneſday*; ſhe had brought another will along with her, that was proved; which was the will of one *John Cotter*, ſhe was the executrix of that too. After ſhe was gone, I looked upon both wills, I obſerved much the ſame characters in the witneſſes names. At the ſame time Mr. *Hughes* was concerned for one Mrs. *Croley*, who was wife to one *Charles Croley*, who was a creditor of *Michael Canty*'s, mariner, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip the *Namure*; ſhe was ſworn in order to get adminiſtration to *Canty* before, who had a note of hand for 36 *l.* of *Michael Canty*, a mariner, brought by her when ſhe was ſworn to take out this adminiſtration; it was in my Maſter's poſſeſſion, ſigned by *Michael Canty*, to Mr. *Charles Croley*, or order. I took this note from among the papers, and compared it with the writing to the will; and I did not think there was any ſimilitude in the characters; the chriſtian name in the note is wrote *Mich.* and that in the will at length: I firſt ſent to the people who were concerned for the original, to obtain the adminiſtration, that is, *Croley*'s wife; and one Mr. *Murphy* and Mrs. *Croley* came together, and at the ſame time they came, the priſoner was in our office. I aſked Mr. *Murphy* if that was *Michael Canty*'s writing, he ſaid it was not; upon that he aſked the priſoner, what ſort of a man this *Michael Canty* was; ſhe told him he had no buſineſs with it, and ſhe would not give him any anſwer about it; he aſked her how ſhe came by the will, but ſhe would not tell, and upon making a great many idle excuſes, I went for a Conſtable; while I was gone, a woman who goes by the name of *Dunn*, who came that morning with her, called her out, and they both walked, or run away together; in the afternoon there was a man who came with her when ſhe was firſt ſworn, to know why he could not have the probate out; I told him, that could not be till the caveat was withdrawn, and the affair ſettled with Mrs. *Croley*; he ſaid, he would bring the woman in the afternoon. He brought her; Mr. *Murphy* and the Conſtable were fetched and charged with her; ſhe was detained two or three hours, in order to ſee if ſhe would make any confeſſion, but ſhe did not; Mr. *Murphy*, this woman, and the man that came along with her, went out together into the ſtreet, but what their diſcourſe was, I know not; when they came in again, I took her into the office, and told her ſhe had better confeſs, if it was a bad thing, which I told her I had great reaſon to ſuſpect; all ſhe would give me for anſwer was, *Suppoſe ſhe had found it.*

Several creditable witneſſes, well acquainted with the hand-writing of the teſtator, being called, declared this to be forged. It was aſked Mr. *Readman*, Clerk of the Navy-office, What wages were due to *Michael Canty*, mariner, on board the *Namure?*

Mr. *Readman*. There was due from the firſt of *July*, 1746, to the thirteenth of *April*, 1749, about 39 *l.* 15 *s.* he was ſet down able ſeaman; the ſhip was loſt the thirteenth of *April*, 1749, and he was ſuppoſed to be loſt in her at fort St. *Davids*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*: and theſe books are the beſt that can be made out by the Captain and Officers, her books being loſt.

Mr. *Hughes*. I was preſent about three weeks ago, when the priſoner was before my Lord Mayor; ſhe at firſt denied ſhe knew any thing of the forgery, but ſaid, ſhe was the couſin of the man: ſhe went out and I followed her; ſhe ſaid, if ſhe might be allowed an evidence, ſhe could make a diſcovery of the perſons that forged it; after that ſhe declared before my Lord May-

Mayor, one *Dunn* had wrote the will, and gave it to her, in order to go to *Doctors-Commons*; but she wanted to accuse the wife of *Dunn*, who was in custody, on suspicion of being concerned in this affair; the reason she was taken into custody was, that after the prisoner was taken, she came to our office to enquire for her.

Prisoner's defence.

I can neither write nor read, I did not know any thing about it, I did not carry it to the *Commons* at all, I said it was made by one *Dunn*, he lived in *Ratcliff high-way*, at one *Newman*'s; I came to receive my brother's effects, and he and my husband made me go to administer upon this will.

Mr. *Hughes*. She told me she was present when *Dunn* forged it; and that he had forged a great many more, and was coming to *Doctors-Commons* with them. Guilty *death*.

The Political State of Europe.

December 1.

Paris, Nov. 30. The King has ordered all the regiments of his troops to be compleated by the month of *March*. It is assured, that the King has granted the late Chancellor a pension of 100000 livres, with power to dispose of 25000 of them at his death, in favour of such of his children as he shall think proper.

Paris, Nov. 30. Letters from *Brest* and *Rochefort* advise, that twelve merchant ships are sailed from those ports for the coast of *Guiney*, which are convoyed by two men of war. It is assured, that they have on board 250 pieces of cannon, which are to be planted in the forts and establishments which the *French* have in those parts. There is also a large quantity of ammunition and provisions on board.

Yesterday they began to lay the foundation of the slaughter-house for the *Westminster* flesh-market.

The same morning, about nine o'clock, a *Gravesend* passage-boat was unhappily run down by a *French* trader, in *Blackwall-Reach*, by which accident twenty-nine of the passengers were drowned, and ten or eleven saved by boats which put off for that purpose.

The same day two outlawed smugglers were brought under a strong guard to *Newgate*.

The same day also was tried, in the court of *Exchequer*, a cause between Capt. *Liste*, Commander of the *Cholmondeley* sloop, in the service of his Majesty's customs, and *T. M. Fournier*, of *Morlaix*, on a seizure of a considerable quantity of brandy in hogsheads, made near the port of *Fowey* in the county of *Cornwall*, under pretence of being bound to the *Isle of Man*. As from a great variety of circumstances and fair proofs it plainly appeared, that the vessel was on the smuggling account, a verdict was given for the King; and as this practice has for some time been followed by the smugglers in *Cornwall*, under a notion, that brandy imported in hogsheads was not liable to seizure; the verdict on this trial, given by the Gentlemen of the Jury, is of the greatest importance to the revenue and fair trader.

Yesterday came on before Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, at *Guildhall*, a remarkable trial, wherein a young Gentlewoman was Plaintiff, and two Constables of the city, Defendants, for forcibly entering the house of her grandmother, and seizing the young Lady without any warrant, under a pretence of a misdemeanour, and carrying her before *John Blachford*, Esq; then Lord-Mayor, which threw her into such a fright that occasioned convulsive fits, which have continued upon her ever since, so as to endanger her life. On the court hearing a full conviction of the offence, without going out, the Jury gave their verdict against the Defendants, with 100*l.* damages.

December 3.

Rochester. This morning at eleven o'clock, the Court-martial began on Admiral *Griffin*:

Vice-Admiral Hawke, *President*.

Admiral Chambers, Capt. De L'Angle, Capt. Sturton, Capt. Brett, Capt. Parry, Capt. Montague.

Mr. Fern, *Judge Advocate*.

His charge consisted of eight articles; which, to sum them together, were for neglect of duty, misconduct, and mispending his time in fruitless Councils, instead of getting out and engaging the enemy. The two witnesses examined this day, *viz*, Capt. *Boyce* and Capt. *Amburst*, agree, that he had intelligence of a fleet coming on the coast two months before it appeared; and that on the 9th of *June*, 1748, at 11 at night, the *Lively* made the signals by guns, of the enemy's being on the coast, at which time the Admiral was ashore, but knew it early on the morning of the 10th, and that the fleet appeared in sight at three that afternoon; that a Council of War was then held, in which it was agreed to sail and attack them as soon as the *Eltham*'s men could be distributed on board the rest of the ships, which was done by five; but that the Admiral did not get under sail till eleven, and

 though

though applied to by the Captains to ſend a frigate to look after the enemy, he did not do it, and ſo they never ſaw them after.

December 5.

Rocheſter. Yeſterday ſeven witneſſes were examined before the Court-martial, from whom nothing material was gathered; only Capt. *Nucella* ſaid, if he had commanded the ſquadron, he ſhould have put to ſea. This day five more were examined; which the court thinking ſufficient, came to a reſolution of calling no more, and at one o'clock adjourned till ten the next morning, when Mr. *Griffin*'s defence came on. One thing remarkable was, that the Lieutenant of the *Harwich*, which lay off *Pondicherry*, ſwore they tacked at one o'clock, and the Maſter of the ſame ſhip ſwore they tacked at eleven.

December 6.

Rocheſter. This day Mr. *Griffin* began and went through his defence; he called but few evidences, and aſked but few queſtions, in relation to the ſetting of the current, and his not being able (had he gone to ſea that day) to have brought the enemy to action, and the danger the coaſt was in, had he left it, of having not only fort St. *David*, but the other ſettlements, left in the power of the enemy, as he muſt have gone to the leeward. Tomorrow, I believe, the reſult of the court will be known; of which I ſhall acquaint you. Sir *Edward Hawke* has taken great pains to have the affair juſtly ſtated on both ſides. I forgot to tell you, Mr. *Griffin* ſet forth, that malice was the chief cauſe of the accuſation againſt him.

December 7.

Rocheſter. At nine this morning, the ſignal was made for the court-martial, but no body ſuffered to go on board till the firing of another gun at eleven, when Mr. *Griffin* went on board, and the reſolutions of the court were read, which were very long, every thing in behalf, and againſt, being expreſſed, and unanimouſly agreed to, yes or no; then the ſentence was read, which was, That he fell under the 27th article in the 13th of *Charles the Second*, *viz.* negligently performing the duty impoſed on him, for which reaſon, they adjudged him to be ſuſpended from his rank as a Flag Officer, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.——It was the opinion of the court, that it would have been more prudent in him to have taken the diſabled ſhips men, *viz.* *Pearl* and *Eltham*, that lay without their rudders, than to have waited for the men from the hoſpital. Mr. *Griffin*, ſurprized at the ſentence, did not ſpeak for ſome time; but at laſt aſked for a copy of the ſentence, which was agreed to; and on going off the quarter-deck, he ſaid, it was a hard ſentence.

We hear that a bill is already prepared, and will be ſupported by ſome eminent Council, the next ſeſſions of Parliament, for aboliſhing fines and recoveries, and likewiſe to put an end to the enormous expence and delays occaſioned by ſpecial pleading, by allowing the defendant in all caſes to plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence.

December 8.

Letter from Annapolis Royal, *Sept.* 30. I am but juſt arrived here from *Chiconecto*. I ſuppoſe, before this time, you have a particular account of our taking poſſeſſion of that place: when I left it, they had the fort all picketed in. The moſt unfortunate accident happened juſt before I came from thence, of Capt. *Bartlo*'s going out with a party of rangers, about a league from the fort, who was fired upon by a number of *Indians* that ambuſhed him, killed him, and wounded Enſign *Cummings*, who had quarter given him, and took and killed thirteen private men of the party. The death of Capt. *Bartlo* is much lamented by every body that knew him; by being too brave with this lurking enemy, he loſt his life. The *Indians* have burnt all the houſes upon what they call the *Engliſh Ground*, about 400 in number, in ſight of the fort, on the peninſula. Monſieur *Le Carne* has his flag hoiſted on the other ſide of the river, to the northward of us, which he claims, and ſays he will defend, with all the inhabitants, as the property of the *French* King.

By another letter from the ſame place, and of the ſame date, we are informed, that the *Indians* put a mark of diſtinction upon Capt. *Bartlo*'s leg, took his hat and coat, and laid him out very decently, but did not ſcalp him.

Extract of a letter from *Chebucto*, dated *October* 4. This day Capt. *Howe*, who was the perſon uſually ſent to hold conferences with the *French* and *Indians*, when any was demanded, he underſtanding their language beſt, had half an hour's converſation with a *French* Officer, during which time their dykes were filled with *French* or *Indians*; and, as he took his leave of the *French* Officer, the treacherous raſcals fired a whole volley at him and killed him.

London. We hear that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant a penſion of 3000 *l.* a year to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Harrington*, during his natural life.

Norwich, Dec. 1. On *Sunday* laſt *John Prior*, of *Oxnead*, near *Buxton*, in the county of *Norfolk*, was committed to the caſtle, for wilfully murdering his own child, an infant, under two years of age. The manner in which he did it, was, perhaps, the moſt barbarous that ever was heard of: his wife being at a public houſe in the town, he went for her to come home, but ſhe told him ſhe would not come yet; and his anſwer was, that if ſhe did not go directly, it would be the worſe for her; accordingly he went home without her, and found the child aſleep in the bed, gave it ſeveral blows on the head, the

and threw it on the floor; but ſtill finding life in the infant, took it by the heels, and daſhed the head againſt the wall.

December 11.

St. James's, Dec. 6. His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare his Grace Lionel Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the year enſuing, *viz.*

Berkſhire. Alexander Walker, of Swallowfield, Eſq.

Bedfordſhire. Harry Johnſon, of Milton-Bryant, Eſq.

Buckinghamſhire. Sir Richard Atkins, Bart.

Cumberland. George Irton, of Irton, Eſq.

Cheſhire. Sir William Duckenfield Daniel, Bart.

Camb' and Hunt'. John Sumpter, of Walſokeing, Eſq.

Devonſhire. John Woolcombe, of Aſhbury, Eſq.

Dorſetſhire. Swayne Harbin, of Gunville, Eſq.

Derbyſhire. Robert Doxey, of Snelſton, Eſq.

Eſſex. Peter Leffebure, of Walthamſtow, Eſq.

Glouceſterſhire. Morgan Smith, of Urcott, Eſq.

Hertfordſhire. Thomas Wittewronge, of Harpenden, Eſq.

Hereforddſhire. Thomas Gwillim, of Burghill, Eſq.

Kent. James Beſt, of Chatham, Eſq.

Leiceſterſhire. Samuel Phillips, of Garrendon, Eſq.

Lincolnſhire. Sir John Thorold, of Cranwell, Bart.

Monmouthſhire. Evan Jones, of Lanvrechva, Eſq.

Northumberland. Poſtponed.

Northamptonſhire. Ambroſe Dickens, of Woolaſton, Eſq.

Norfolk. Robert Knopwood, of Throxton, Eſq.

Nottinghamſhire. Poſtponed.

Oxfordſhire. Francis Clerke, of North-Weſton, Eſq.

Rutlandſhire. Thomas Wootton, of Ketton, Eſq.

Shropſhire. Poſtponed.

Somerſetſhire. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, of Petherton-Park, Bart.

Staffordſhire. Henry Vernon, of Hilton, Eſq.

Suffolk. Poſtponed.

Southampton. Sir William Gardiner, of Rochcourt, Bart.

Surry. John Smith, of Lambeth, Eſq.

Suſſex. Robert Bull, of Chicheſter, Eſq.

Warwickſhire. Poſtponed.

Worceſterſhire. Poſtponed.

Wiltſhire. Charles Penruddock, of Compton Chamberlaine, Eſq.

Yorkſhire. Sir Griffith Boynton, of Burton Agnes, Bart.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon. Henry Rumſey, of Crickhowel, Eſq.

Caermarthen. Richard Cony Jones, of Caſtle-Piggin, Eſq.

Cardigan. William Williams, of Panty Seiry, Eſq.

Glamorgan. William Evans, of Egleſbuſh, Eſq.

Pembroke. John Owen, of Berllan, Eſq.

Radnor. Francis Walker, of Preſteign, Eſq.

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſey. John Lloyd, of Hirdrofaig, Eſq.

Caernarvon. Charles Evans, of Vaenol, Eſq.

Denbigh. Philip Pugh, of Penryn, Eſq.

Flint. Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden, Bart.

Merioneth. Maeſmer Morris, of Rhagat, Eſq.

Montgomery. Price Jones, of Glanhafren, Eſq.

December 13.

The Trials at the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey *being ended, the Court proceeded on* Tueſday *to give judgment, when ſeventeen received ſentence of death,* viz.

Benjamin Becklesfield, alias Ben the Coal-heaver, for robbing Henry Dickenſon, of a hat in Gutter-lane. Anthony Bourne and William Tidd, for Burglary. John Newcomb, for robbing James Clayton, in Featherſtone-buildings, of a hat and wig. John Roſs, Thomas Procter, and Davy Long, for a burglary. John Watling and John Carbold, for ſmuggling. John Richardſon, for a burglary. William Baker, for publiſhing Eaſt-India warrants, with intent to defraud. Joſhua Weſt, for imbezzling 30 l. belonging to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. William Dawſon and John Forſter, for robbing David Humphries of a ſilver watch and four guineas and a half, in Wapping. Little Will, for robbing James O Farrel in Stepney-fields, in company with Dawſon. Katharine Conner, for publiſhing a counterfeit will of a ſeamans. And Charles Speckman, for ſtealing a watch in the ſhop of Mr. Honychurch in Fleet-ſtreet. Conner pleading her belly, a jury of matrons were impannelled, and brought in their verdict, Not Quick.

Thirty-four ordered to be tranſported for 7 years; 5 whipped; and 2 branded.

The next ſeſſions will begin on *Wedneſday* the 16th of *January*.

December 15.

On *Thurſday* upwards of 40 perſons, licenſed diſtillers, were convicted before the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, for ſuffering tippling in their houſes, and fined in the penalty of 10 pounds each.

December 25.

The Definitive Convention *between the Kings of* Great-Britain *and* Spain.

HIS Majeſty the King of *Spain*, and his Majeſty the King of *Great-Britain*, having

having expressed an equal desire to adjust the disputable points, which, at the signature of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, remained unsettled, with regard to their respective pretensions, and to the commerce of their subjects; and their said Majesties being willing to terminate all things thereto relating by a friendly compensation, for that effect authorized their Ministers Plenipotentiary (Don *Joseph de Carvajal de Lancastre* and *Benjamin Keene*) who, in consequence of their instructions, have agreed on the following articles:

I. His *Britannic* Majesty cedes to his Catholic Majesty his right of enjoyment of the *Assiento* of negroes, and of the annual ship, during the four years stipulated by the 16th article of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

II. His *Britannic* Majesty, for a compensation of 100,000*l. sterling*, which his Catholic Majesty promises and engages to pay at *Madrid*, or at *London*, to the royal *Assiento* company, within the term of three months, or sooner, from the day of the signature of this treaty, cedes to his Catholic Majesty all that might be due to the said company in any manner, on account of the said *Assiento*; insomuch, that this compensation shall be esteemed and regarded as a full and entire satisfaction on the part of his Catholic Majesty, and shall extinguish for the present, for the future, and for ever, all rights, pretensions, or demands, which might be formed in consequence of the said *Assiento* or annual ship, directly or indirectly, either on the part of his *Britannic* Majesty, or on the part of the company.

III. The Catholic King cedes to his *Britannic* Majesty all that he might demand, in consequence of the said *Assiento* or annual ship, as well with regard to the articles already liqu dated, as those which might be easy or difficult to liquidate; so that neither on one side, nor the other, is ever the least mention to be made thereon.

IV. His Catholic Majesty consents, that the *British* subjects shall pay no greater or other duties for the merchandizes which they import or export at the different ports of his Catholic Majesty, than those which they paid for the same merchandizes in the time of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, regulated by schedules and ordinances of the said King, or of his predecessors: and though the *Pie del Fardo* was not founded upon any royal ordinance, his Catholic Majesty declares, nevertheless, that he wills and ordains, that it be observed for the present and the future as an inviolable law, and that all the said duties be levied with the same advantage and ease to the said subjects.

V. His Catholic Majesty permits the said subjects to take salt in the island of *Tortudos*, without any molestation, as they did in the time of King *Charles* II.

VI. His Catholic Majesty consents, that the said subjects shall not pay any other duties than those paid by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty in the same place.

VII. His Catholic Majesty grants the said subjects all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last war, in virtue of schedules or royal ordinances, by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce made at *Madrid* in 1667. The said subjects shall be treated in *Spain* on the same footing with the most favoured nations. In consequence, no nation shall be rated at less duties for the merchandize they send into or carry out of *Spain* by land, than the said subjects pay for such as they import or export by sea. All the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions and immunities that are permitted to any nation, shall be granted to the said subjects; and his *Britannic* Majesty consents, that the same thing be granted and permitted to the subjects of *Spain*, in the kingdoms of his said *Britannic* Majesty.

VIII. His Catholic Majesty promises to take all the care possible, on his part, to abolish all the innovations which have appeared to be introduced in the commerce; and in order to avert them for the future, his *Britannic* Majesty promises, likewise, on his side, to take all possible care to prevent all innovations of that kind.

IX. Their Catholic and *Britannic* Majesties confirm, by the present treaty, that of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and all other former treaties; which are hereby confirmed in all their articles and clauses, excepting such as are derogated by the present treaty; as also the treaty of commerce concluded at *Utrecht*, in 1713, except those articles which are found contrary to the present treaty, which become abolished and of no force, namely, the three articles of the said treaty of *Utrecht*, commonly called *Explanatory*.

X. All the reciprocal differences, rights, demands and pretensions, which have subsisted between the two crowns of *Spain* and *Great-Britain*, wherein no other nation has any part, interest, or right of intervention, being hereby accommodated; the two serene Kings mutually engage for the punctual execution of this treaty of reciprocal compensation, which shall be ratified by their said Majesties, and the ratifications exchanged within the term of six weeks from the day of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, We, Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Spain*, and of his Majesty the King of *Great-Britain*, in virtue of our respective full-powers, have signed the present treaty, and thereto affixed the seals of our arms.

At Madrid, Oct. 5, 1750. Signed,

Don *Joseph de Carvajal de Lancastre* (L.S.)
Benjamin Keene (L. S.)

Birth,

Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, and Bankrupts.

BORN. A daughter to the hon. Edward Finch, Esq; A daughter to Tho. Hussey Apreece, Esq; of Huntingdonshire. A daughter to the right hon. the Earl of Berkeley. A son to John Bristow, Esq; Deputy-governor of the South-sea company. A son to Sir Richard Hylton, Bart. A daughter to the Duke of Gordon.

MARRIED. Stephen Maurice Fox, Esq; to Miss Amelia Lutterwich. George Hampsan, Esq; to Miss Lowther. Tho. Cockayne, Esq; to Miss Ewin. Mr. Samuel Grace to Miss Rutt. Mr. Booth to Miss Charlton. Sam. Berkley, Esq; to Miss Main. Mr. John Rust to Miss Pickering. Mr. Skinner to Mrs. Haycock. Mr. Atkins to Mrs. Williams. Mr. Edward Withers Whinnel to Miss Whinnel. The hon. —— Fitzwilliams to Miss Bouchier. —— Andolph, Esq; to Miss Hart. Capt. Walker to Miss Billers. Mr. Pembroke to Miss Young. Mr. Thomas Harper to Miss West. Steph. Theodore Jansen, Esq; to Miss Soulegre. Mr. Carter Daking to Miss Winterbottom. Mr. James Waller, lace merchant to Miss Gwynn. —— Deere, Esq; to Miss Mendes. Mr. Samuel Batturst to Mrs. Hicks of Rotherhithe. The hon. Charles Moore to Miss Forbes. Sir John Bosworth to Miss Serle. Cha. Edwards, Esq; to Miss Ann Gore. Tho. Whittal, M. D. of Oxford, to Miss Hannah Prior. Mr. Church to Miss Eccleston.

DIED. Mr. Abraham Brabin, an eminent cheesemonger without Bishopsgate. Mr. John Skipworth, wine merchant in Goswell street. The right hon. the Lord Mansell. Henry Paxton, Esq. Colonel Caberol. The right hon. the Countess of Hyndford. Mrs. Warkman. Mr. Rooke at Brumpton. Mr. Matthew James in Holborn. Mr. Powell. Philip Harris, Esq; at Hackney. Revd. Mr. Stephen Ellerson at Lambeth. Mrs. Vanneck new Broad-street. Revd. Dr. Jones. Mr. Thomas Puckeridge at Rumsey, Hampshire. Francis Dickins, Esq; at Beaconsfield. James Brookes, Esq; stationer. Revd. Mr. John Shaw. Thomas Limeburner, Esq. Mr. Joseph Biscoe Red lion-street. Mr. Charles Vandebank. Mr. Thomas Williams. Mr. Joseph Pratt, Bricklayer to his Majesty. Mrs. Smith Westminster. The right hon. William Earl of Sutherland. Philip Harris, Esq; at Stratford. Revd. Mr. Needham at Westminster. Mr. Partridge, Fish yard Westminster. Mr. Harvey, Marsham street, Westminster. Mr. Wayland, Hatton-garden. Mr. John Pitt, Newgate-street. Mr. Arbuthnot, vintner, Cambridge. Mrs. Jennings, relict of James Jennings, Esq. Mr. Robinson, an eminent warehouseman, Old Jewry. Cockin Sole, Esq; Kent. Revd. Mr. Thomas Ship of Oxford. Revd. Mr. Thomas, rector of St. Peter's Cornhill. Mr. Bartholomew Kilpin, Long-acre. Robert Leeson, Esq; Enfield. George Edwards, Esq; Hatton-garden. Mr. Campbell, bookbinder, at Yarmouth. Mr. Benjamin Stevens, one of the keepers of Epping forest. The right hon. William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, &c. Revd. Mr. Troyte, Exeter. Mr. John Beckwith, Norwich. Mr. Yescombs, Attorney at Bristol. James Barret, Esq; at Brentford. Mr. George Laurence, surveyor in the brandy stock. The hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq. Dr. Thorpe, Rochester. John Gascoyne, Esq; Threadneedle street. Rev. Mr. Hutton, College-street, Westminster. Roger Harper, Esq; Blackheath. Mr. Franklyn, haberdasher, Newgate-street. Miss Hankey, daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey. Cha. Hosier, Esq; at Wickham, Buckinghamshire. Mrs. Ravenhill, an eminent milliner in Cornhill. Mr. Walker, linnen-draper, Charing-cross. John Carew, Esq; of Camelford in Somersetshire, a Governor of the several hospitals of this city. Rev. Mr. George Conen, D. D. one of the senior Fellows of St. John's College in Oxford.

PReferred. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dean of St Paul's. Rev. Mr. Lee, to the Vic. of Newton Massett, in Berkshire. Rev. Mr. Sidney Swiney, to the Rect. of Barton in the street, in the county and diocese of York. Rev. Mr. Thomas Sadler, to the Vicarage of Munkwell, in the diocese of Oxford. Rev. Mr. Hewlet, to the Rect. of Basset, Cambridgeshire. Rev. Mr. Longley, to the living of Tong, in Kent. Rev. Mr. Territ, a Whitehall preacher. Rev. Mr. Parker, to the Vic. of Terling, Essex. Rev. Mr. Croft, to the Rect. of the Mediety of Linton, in the diocese of York. Rev. Mr. Cox, to the Rect. of St. John's, Oxford. Rev. Mr. Foote, to the Rect. of Boughton, Kent. Rev. Mr. Simon Hughes, to the Rect. of St. Olave's, Southwark. Rev. Mr. Tim. Gibberd, to the Rect. of Althorpe, Lincolnshire. Rev. Mr. R. Lyne, to the Rect. of Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire. Rev. Mr. Handyside, one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty. Rev. Mr. Sam. Knight, M. A. to the living of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex.

PRomoted. Lieutenant Wilkinson, a Capt. in Wolf's regiment. Ensign Ellis, a Lieutenant. Mr. Grant, an Ensign. James Steuart, Esq; Admiral in chief of his Majesty's Fleet; and also at the same time had the honour of being knighted. —— Shaftoe, Esq; a Capt. in the third regiment of foot-guards. Charles Saunderson, Esq; a Capt. in Col. Cholmondley's regiment of foot. Mr. Rossiter, Bridge-master. John Cheshwood, Esq; a Counsellor of his Majesty's Palace Court, Westminster.

ſter. Mr. Lewis, Cook to his Majeſty's privy kitchen. Mr. John Maſon, Marſhal of his Majeſty's Exchequer. Mr. James Bell, a ſurveyor of the cuſtoms for Briſtol. His grace the Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The hon. —— Monſon, Eſq; an Enſign in the firſt regiment of foot guards. Charles Rainsford, Eſq; Deputy to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Charles Henry Collins, Eſq; Major of the garriſon in the Tower. Miſs Coſby houſe-keeper of Windſor palace. Sir James Chamberlayne, Lieutenant Colonel of horſe-guards, blue, and James Johnſon, Eſq; Major. John Forbes, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel of Rothes's regiment, and George Preſton, Eſq; Major. Anthony Heron, Eſq; Capt. of a troop, and William Bury, Eſq; Lieutenant, and Tho. Gilbert, Eſq; Cornet. Mrs. Britzick, houſe-keeper of Somerſet-houſe palace. Thomas Eld, Eſq; Deputy Regiſter of the court of Chancery. William Davenant, Eſq; Agent of Colonel Holmes's regiment of foot, and George Haydon, Eſq; Captain. Capt. Elias Bates, Capt. of the Mermaid man of war. James Nevis, Eſq; Cornet in Sir Philip Honeywood's dragoons. Captain Edwards, Commander of the Fubbs yacht. Capt. Campbell, Commander of the Charlotta yacht.

B—K—TS. Thomas Roſe, of Walbrooke, London, merchant. John Gawſon, late of Deviſe, in the county of Wilts, linnen-draper and chapman. Michael Wooden, of the pariſh of St. John, Southwark, in the county of Surry, ſhipwright and chapman. Thomas Leighton, of the pariſh of St. Bride's, London, coach-maker, dealer in horſes, and chapman. Thomas Wapham, of Mitcham, in the county of Surry, whitſter and chapman. Edward Cutter, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, brewer and maltſter. James Waterſtone, now or late of Stroud, in the county of Glouceſter, chapman. Thomas Taylor, of Mancheſter, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, chapman. Malachi Lindon, of the pariſh of St. James, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, and county of Middleſex, carver and chapman. Edward Argles, of the pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the county of Middleſex, mercer. Iſaac Bateman, of St. George the Martyr, in the county of Surry, victualler. Abraham Smith, of Ryegate, in the county of Surry, grocer and chapman. John Blake, of the city of Winchester, in the county of Southampton, ſtonemaſon and chapman. William Burchett, of Northend, in the pariſh of Fulham, in the county of Middleſex, dealer and chapman.

BOOKS publiſhed in DECEMBER.

INtroduction a l'Analyſe des Signes Courbes Algebriques, par Gabriel, Cramer, Meyers, 18 s.
The Rociad, a poem, Robinſon, 1 s.
The ill conſequences of a—ts of g—ce. Owen.
Memoirs of the life of Parneſſe. Owen, 3 s.
The nut-cracker. Newberry, 1 s. 6 d.
Stigan; or the Antigallican, a poem. Sheepy.
Two diſſertations concerning the etymology of the Hebrew words, Elohim and Berith, by Tho. Sharp, D. D. Knapton, 2 s. 6 d.
A Volume of Sermons. By Strickland Gough, M. A. Millar.
The London pocket-book. Griffith, 2 s.
Ben Johnſon's jeſts. Stamper, 1 s. 6.
A fragment. Cooper, 6 d.
The life of Peter Wilkins. 2 Vols. Robinſon, 6 s.
Remarks on eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. By John Jortin, M. A. Davis, 5 s.
The Works of Sir Walter Ralegh, 2 Vols. Dodſley, 10 s.
The female foundling, 2 Vols. Waller, 5 s.
The Grinſted ballad. Freeman. 6 d.
Memoirs concerning Herculaneum. Wilſon.
A correct liſt of Colonels of his Majeſty's regiment of horſe. Corbet, 1 s.
Animadverſions upon the preſent laws of England. Cooper, 1 s. 6 d.
An eſſay on the antiquity, dignity, and advantages of living in a garret. Owen, 6 d.
The mirrour. Corbet, 6 d.
Newmarket. A ſatire. Newberry, 6 d.
An index to the ſermons publiſhed ſince the reſtoration. Newberry, 2 s. 6 d. ſewed.
The Gentlemen puzzle. Donnelly, 2 s. 6 d.
The annual pocket-book. Baldwin, 1 s. 6 d.
The merry companion. Kent, 2 s.
A narrative of Capt. Peyton's conduct. Brett.
A guide to the ſtage. Job, 6 d.
The œconomy of human life, 2d part, Cooper.
The life of Harriot Stewart, 2 Vols. Payne and Bouquet, 5 s.
The œconomy of a winter's day. Griffith, 6 d.
The caſe of receiving the ſmall-pox by inoculation. Buckland, 6 d.
Thales. A monody ſacred to the memory of Dr. Pococke. Newberry, 6 d.
A defence of Dr. Hutchinſon's tenets. Withers, 2 s. 6 d.
The modern ſtory-teller, 2 Vols. Mechel, 6 s.
New tea-table miſcellany. Reeves, 2 s.
Secret hiſtory of Pythagoras. Griffith, 1 s.
A Hebrew grammar, formed on the uſage of the words by the inſpired writers. Cooper.
Gephyralogia; an hiſtorical account of Bridges. Corbet, 2 s.
Seſſions papers, No. 1 and 2. Cooper.
A treatiſe on trade. Clarke, 1 s.
The memoirs of M. de Meilcour. Nourſe, 2 s. 6 d. ſewed.
A new tranſlation of Cambray's directions for the conſcience of a King. Cooper, 1 s.
A diſquiſition on creeds, &c. Robinſon, 6 d.
Pandæmonium; or a new infernal expedition. Owen, 6 d.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS each Day from *Nov.* 26, to *Dec.* 24, inclusive, 1750.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	4 per Cent. B. 1746.	4 per Cent. B. 1747.	4 per Cent. B. 1748-9.	3 per Cent. Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. l.	s.	pr. d.
27	134 1/8	187 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/8	103 1/2	103 3/8	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/4	41 09 s	1	15	0
28	134 1/4	187 1/2	113 1/4	103 1/4	103 7/8	103 7/8	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/8	41 09 s	1	15	0
29	135	———	———	103 1/4	103 7/8	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/8	41 10 s	1	15	0
30	———	———	113 1/2	103 3/8	104	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/8	41 10 s	1	15	0
1	135	187 1/2	———	103 1/4	104	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/8	41 09 s	1	15	0
2	Sunday												
3	135 1/4	187 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/4	104	103 5/8	102 3/8	102 3/8	100 1/8	41 8 s	1	15	0
4	135 1/2	187 1/2	———	103 1/4	104	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/8	100 1/8	41 9 s	1	15	0
5	135 1/2	187 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/4	104	103 1/2	102 3/8	102 3/8	100	41 9 s	1	15	0
6	136 1/4	188 1/4	113 1/2	103 1/8	103 7/8	103 3/8	102 1/4	102 1/4	100	41 9 s	1	15	0
7	137	188 1/4	113 3/8	103 3/8	104	103 3/8	102 1/4	102 1/8	100	41 9 s	1	15	0
8	———	———	———	103 1/2	103 7/8	103 1/8	102 1/4	102 1/8	100	41 9 s	1	15	0
9	Sunday												
10	———	———	———	103 5/8	104	103 3/4	102 1/4	102 1/8	100	41 9 s	1	15	0
11	134 1/4	188	113 3/4	103 1/2	104	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/8	100	41 8 s	1	15	0
12	136 1/2	———	113 7/8	103 5/8	104 1/8	103 3/8	102 1/8	102 1/8	100	41 8 s	1	17	6
13	136	———	113 3/8	103 3/8	104 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/8	102 1/8	100	41 7 s	1	17	6
14	136 1/2	———	113 3/4	103 3/8	104 1/8	103 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/8	100	41 7 s	1	17	6
15	———	———	———	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/8	100	41 5 s	1	17	6
16	Sunday												
17	136 1/4	188	113 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	100	41 6 s	1	17	6
18	136	187 1/2	113 3/8	103 3/8	104 1/8	103 1/4	102 1/8	102 1/8	100	41 5 s	1	17	6
19	136 1/8	187 1/2	113 1/8	103 3/8	104 1/8	———	102	102 1/8	99 7/8	41 5 s	1	17	6
20	136 1/4	187 1/2	113 1/4	103 1/4	———	103 1/8	102	102 1/8	———	41 6 s	1	17	6
21	———	———	113 1/8	103 1/4	———	———	102	102 1/8	———	41 7 s	1	17	6
22	———	———	113 1/4	103 1/4	———	———	102 1/8	102 1/8	———	41 7 s	1	17	6
23	Sunday												
24	———	———	113	103 7/8	———	———	102 3/8	102 1/8	———	41 8 s	1	17	6
25													
26													
27													

Bills of Mortality from Nov. 20, to Dec. 18, 1750.

Christ.	Males	599	1179
	Femal.	580	
Buried	Males	935	2004
	Femal.	1069	

Died under 2 Years old		584
Between 2 and 5	—	77
5 and 10	—	47
10 and 20	—	67
20 and 30	—	187
30 and 40	—	230
40 and 50	—	254
50 and 60	—	220
60 and 70	—	162
70 and 80	—	113
80 and 90	—	50
90 and 100	—	12
100 and 102	—	1
		2004

Buried: Within the walls		196
Without the walls		468
In *Mid.* and *Surry*		957
City & Sub. *West.*		383
		2004

Weekly *Nov.* 27.	—	502
Dec. 4.	—	501
11.	—	478
18.	—	523
		2004

Price of corn.

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.
Wheat 24 s. to 27 s. qr.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 17 s. load.	8 l. 00 s. load.	7 l. 19 s. load.
Barley 14 s. to 16 s.	00 s. to 00 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 19 s. qr.	18 s. to 19 s. qr.	17 s. to 18 s. qr.
Oats 12 s. to 13 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 19 s.	14 s. to 16 s.	16 s. to 20 s.	12 s. to 15 s.
Beans 18 s. to 21 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	22 s. to 23 s.	24 s. to 25 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	24 s. to 28 s.

Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 8 d.
Hops 4 l. 15 s.
Hay per load 44 s.
Coals per chaldron 30 s.

A General Bill *of the* Christenings *and* Burials *from* December 12, 1749, *to* December 11, 1750.

Christened	Males	7394	Buried	Males	11742
	Females	7154		Females	11985
	In all	14548		In all	23727

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	8024	Sixty and Seventy	1728
Between Two and Five	1533	Seventy and Eighty	1038
Five and Ten	709	Eighty and Ninety	475
Ten and Twenty	746	Ninety and a Hundred	80
Twenty and Thirty	2031	A Hundred	1
Thirty and Forty	2542	A Hundred and One	3
Forty and Fifty	2708	A Hundred and Two	1
Fifty and Sixty	2107	A Hundred and Seven	1

Decreased in the Burials this Year, 1789.

42
85
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Sr Walter Raleigh's Conquest *of the* City *of* St Joseph *in the* Isle *of Trinidade.*

Engrav'd for the Universal Magazine 1750 for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London.

St Joseph *in the* Isle *of Trinidade*.

gs Arms in St Pauls Church Yard London.

The Life *of Sir* WALTER RALEGH (*Page* 266, Vol. VII.) *finished.*

With a Copper-plate representing Sir Walter's *Taking of the City of St.* Joseph, *and its* Spanish *Governor, on the Island of* Trinidade.

Sir *Walter*, during his confinement, perceiving by several circumstances, that his interest in the Queen's favour was much impaired by his impolitic amour with her Maid of Honour, resolved upon an attempt to sail in person, upon the discovery of the rich and extensive empire of *Guiana*, which the *Spaniards* had then only visited, and to this day have never conquered; having before-hand gained the best informations he could of the country, by Capt. *Whiddon*, whom he had dispatched with proper instructions, in 1594.

The Lord High-Admiral *Howard*, and Sir *Robert Cecil*, were so well satisfied with the project, that they joined with him in equipping a considerable squadron, and all things necessary for such an expedition; with which, and the Queen's permission, Sir *Walter* sailed from *Plymouth*, on the 6th of *February*, 1594-5, in the winter of his life, to try, if by such means, as he conceived would distress the enemy, do honour to his Sovereign, and enrich the nation, he might appease the powerful displeasure of the Queen. But it was far from having its desired success, and laid him open to the inveterate tongues of his domestic enemies; who in his absence on this voyage gave out, That it was a mere bravado; that he was retired only into *Cornwall*, or to some other secret place; that he was too easeful and sensual to undertake a journey of so great travel; or that he sailed with a design to cheat his principals, by running away to the King of *Spain*; and at his return, beat down the value of the *gold ore* he had found, and the importance of his discoveries.

The squadron, soon after their departure, separated by a storm; but Sir *Walter* steered forwards to the *Canary*-islands, where, in case of such an accident, it had been resolved to rendezvouz. But, having refreshed his crew and Capt. *Cross*'s small bark with fresh meat, and not finding his company, he proceeded, at the end of eight days, to the island of *Trinidade*, in 8 deg. on this side the line, where he arrived on the 22d of *March*, and cast anchor at cape *Curiapan*, which the *Spaniards* call *Punto de Gallo*. And for the better discovery of this island he took to his barge, coasted it close aboard the shore, and landed in every cove, while the ships kept the channel, the better to come to the speech of some of the inhabitants; and also to understand the rivers, watering-places, and ports of the island. In this course, between *Parico* and *Piche*, or *Tierra de Brea*, he met, in a salt water river, with the oyster-tree, mentioned by *Pliny*, whose boughs and sprays were loaded with that shell-fish, on which oysters engender, instead of the ground. And at *Tierra de Brea* he found such abundance of stone pitch, that he avoucheth, all the ships in the world might therewith be laden from thence, and that it is better than *Norway* pitch for trimming of ships, because the sun will not melt it.

At his arrival at *Puerto de los Hispaniolos*, he was agreeably received by his ships that had missed him off the *Canaries*; and entering here into traffic with the natives, and also with the *Spanish* soldiers, who guarded the landing-place, and finding their strength not sufficient to make resistance, offered peace, and hostages for their good behaviour; Sir *Walter* by this means gained so real an information of the dissatisfaction of the natives, under their new masters, the *Spaniards*, and of the weakness of the garrisons under the *Spanish* Governor, that he determined to attempt the conquest of this island, as well to be revenged on *Don Antonio de Berreo*, the Governor, who had,

had, contrary to his promise, decoyed ashore, and made eight of Capt. *Whiddon*'s people prisoners the year before; as to secure a retreat for himself, and a road for his ships to ride in safety, till he proceeded on his discovery of the empire of *Guiana*. Therefore, taking the advantage of the most convenient time, when least expected, to attack them; he set upon the *Corp du Guard* in the evening, and having put them to the sword, sent Capt. *Calfield* forward with sixty soldiers; himself, following with forty more, stormed the city of *St. Joseph* the same night, and entering it after a very faint resistance, by break of day, killed all the *Spaniards*, except *Berreo* and his companion, whom he sent aboard; released five *Indian Cassiqui*, or Chiefs, from a loathsome dungeon, where they were confined in one chain, almost starved to death with hunger, and wasted by cruel tortures and torments; and to oblige the *Indians*, set this new city on fire.

Then bending his mind entirely to the intended discovery, he summoned the Chiefs of the island, who were enemies to the *Spaniards*, and by his interpreter told them, 'That he was 'the servant of a Queen, who was the 'great *Cassiqui* of the north, and a virgin, and had more *Cassiqui* under her, 'than there were trees in the island; 'that she was an enemy to the *Castellani*, or *Spaniards*, because of their 'tyranny and oppression; and that, having freed all the coasts of the northern world from their servitude, she 'sent him to deliver them also, and 'withal, to defend the country of *Guiana* from their invasion and conquest.' Which speech, ushered in with the slaughter of their oppressors, inspired the natives with such great ideas of Queen *Elisabeth*, that they were almost disposed to pay divine honours to her name and her picture, which Sir *Walter* at the same time presented to their view; and so engaged them to give him the best informations they could of *Guiana*.

Having thus secured his interest in *Trinidade*, he weighed anchor, and returned to *Curiapan*, where he strictly examined *Berreo*, who had several times attempted, and had the same discovery of *Guiana* much at heart, and had made a very diligent search for gold; who was so much wrought on by Sir *Walter*'s kind behaviour towards him under his confinement, that he gave him more insight of that country, than he had learned before, and convinced him that he had been misinformed of its situation, and that the empire of *Guiana* lay six-hundred miles farther within the country, than he had been made to believe; a discouragement, which he durst not relate to his fellow-adventurers, who would never have been persuaded to the attempt at such a distance.

Thus informed, Sir *Walter* left his ships there at anchor, entered the river *Oronoque* in his small craft, with one-hundred men, and provisions for a month: and exposed to the heat of the sun, right over his head, and incommoded by violent storms of rain, besides many other difficulties, for four-hundred miles together, up the river, he was obliged by the land floods in *April*, occasioned by incessant rains, to return to his ships, without reaching the country he was searching after. And therefore, though he ingratiated the *English* name among the several natives bordering on that river, in order to secure an entrance into *Guiana*, and allies to assist her Majesty's subjects, who thenceforward should be sent to compleat so good a work, he, upon his return home, breaks out into these complaints:—'Of that little remain I had, I have wasted, in effect, all herein; I have undergone many constructions; I have been accompanied with many sorrows, with labour, hunger, heat, sickness, and peril; and returned a beggar, and withered; yet I might have bettered my poor estate by plunder, if I had not only respected her Majesty's future honour and riches.

However, Sir *Walter* persisted in the cer-

certainty of the riches, with which *Guiana* abounded; and brought home some specimens of *gold ore*, which is reported to have yielded from 12000 *l.* to 26,900 *l.* of gold, the ton weight. But his account, published after his return, which happened at the latter end of the summer, in 1595, was not sufficient to procure him the public concurrence, for a second trial in the discovery of *Guiana*; some affecting to treat many things in his narrative, as fabulous, or uncertain at least; others objected the hazard of sending a large fleet, well manned, into so unhealthy a climate. But we rather think that envy was the chief cause of all their objections. Yet this did not deter him from fitting out two ships at his own expence, under the command of Captain *Laurence Keymis*, to make farther discoveries with relation to *Guiana*, and its gold mines; who at his return to *England*, in *June* 1596, published an account of this expedition also, and dedicated it to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was but just restored to favour at Court, so far as to be appointed of the Council of war to the Earl of *Essex*, and Lord High-Admiral *Howard*, in the expedition that year, against *Cadiz*, the success of which was entirely owing to his single advice, both as to the time, manner, and disposition of the fleet for the attack; which success, as it may be said with great probability, joined with his other annoyances of the *Spaniards*, under Queen *Elisabeth*'s reign, having made him so hateful to the *Spanish* nation, that they pursued him to the block at last, may be accounted one of the most remarkable, as well as the most glorious actions of his life, and therefore deserves our particular attention.

Sir *Walter*'s plan for entering the harbour, and fighting the *Spanish* naval force therein, and to storm the city of *Cadiz*, being agreed upon, and both the Generals persuaded to lead the main body of the fleet, Sir *Walter* was ordered to command the van, consisting of seven men of war, and twelve *London* hired ships, and twenty-two fly-boats; and he accordingly, on the 22d of *June*, weighed anchor, on board the *Warspright*, at break of day, and bore in towards the *Spanish* fleet, which lay in this form to support the attack.

Under the walls of the city were ranged seventeen gallies, to flank the *English* ships, as they entered, and to prevent their passing forward to the galleons. The cannon from fort *Philip*, and from the curtain of the town, played on the fleet, and six culverins helped to scour the channel. When the *Spanish* Admiral, on board the *Philip*, perceived the *English* under sail for the harbour, he, accompanied by the St. *Matthew*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Thomas*, four capital galleons of *Spain*, two great galleasses of *Lisbon*, three frigates of war, two argosies, the Admiral, Vice-admiral, and Rear-admiral of *New Spain*, and forty other great ships bound for *Mexico*, &c. set sail likewise. The *Philip*, *Matthew*, *Andrew*, and *Thomas*, came to anchor under the fort of *Puntal*, in the narrow passage that leads to *Puerto Real*. On the star-board side were placed the three frigates, behind them the two galleasses of *Lisbon*; the argosies, and seventeen gallies, were stationed so as to be able to play upon the *English*, as they entered the harbour; and behind these laid the Admiral, Vice-admiral, and Rear-admiral of *New Spain*, with the body of the fleet in a line, stretching like a bridge over the streight, to defend the entrance, which was also guarded by the fort of *Puntal*.

Sir *Walter*, as he advanced at the head of the *English* van, received the cannon of fort *Philip*, and from the curtain, and from all the 17 gallies: to which he answered with only a flourish of his trumpets, and intrepidly kept driving forwards, to encourage those that followed him to haste into play; and to engage those which passed by, while he attacked the body of the enemy. He, during the whole action, kept closest to the enemy, and stood for the most part in the head of all; and at

laſt, after a long and deſperate fight, in which his ſhip was almoſt ſunk, he, by the conſent of the two Commanders, who promiſed to ſecond him, prepared to board the *Spaniſh* Admiral, the St. *Philip*, of 1500 tons. But his intention being diſcovered, the Admiral run his ſhip aſhore, and was followed by the other capital ſhips, two of which, the *Matthew* and *Andrew*, were ſaved by the *Engliſh* boats; but the *Philip* and *Thomas* were either burnt by accident, or deſignedly, to prevent their being taken.

This action was the more remarkable from the diſproportion between the *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* force, there being but ſeven ſhips of the former oppoſed to ſeventy-one of the latter, which were all taken, ſunk, or burnt to aſhes. This defeat was followed by the ſurrender of the town to the Earl of *Eſſex*, after a very ſlight reſiſtance; but though moſt of the Commanders by ſea and land were conſiderably rewarded for this day's ſervice, with the ſpoil and plunder, except Sir *Walter Ralegh*, who having borne the heat of the engagement, as well as adviſed its management, complains, 'That he 'got not, by this victory, but a lame 'leg, and a deformed body; nought 'but poverty and pain;' yet when he arrived at *London*, his gallant behaviour was highly approved of by the Queen, and as much admired by her ſubjects. But it was not till *June* 1, in 1597, that he was reſtored to the execution of his office of Captain of the guard. This was ſaid to be brought about by Secretary *Cecil*, for his good offices in reconciling him with the Earl of *Eſſex*; and that the Queen, who had been continually made uneaſy by their conteſts, received Sir *Walter* with great kindneſs, and admitted him as formerly, to private conferences, and into her Privy-chamber.

It did not appear from what *Keymis* publiſhed, that there could be any further encouragement to proceed in the diſcovery of *Guiana*; yet Sir *Walter*, immediately after his return, and the concluſion of the *Spaniſh* expedition, diſpatched another ſhip, called the *Watt*, under the command of Captain *Leonard Berrie*, who ſailed in the latter end of *December*, 1596; and after gaining further knowledge of the ſtate and riches of thoſe parts diſcovered before, and ſettling a friendly commerce with the natives, returned on the twenty-eighth of *June*, 1597, juſt before Sir *Walter* embarked in her Majeſty's ſervice, on board the *Warſpright*, as Rear-Admiral, under the command of the Earl of *Eſſex*, for the expedition to the *Iſlands*; in which he behaved with great ſatisfaction to the Miniſtry: but all his actions were miſinterpreted by the Earl and his ill-adviſers; inſomuch that they cenſured him at a Court-martial, and would have taken away his life for ſtorming and taking the town of *Fayal* in his abſence, had not Lord *Howard*, the Vice-Admiral, brought the Earl to more moderation. Yet, at their return to *England*, without all the ſucceſs which might have been expected from ſuch an armament, the Earl, prompted by his own creatures, endeavoured to transfer the miſcarriages upon *Ralegh*, and had addreſs enough to engage the voice of the people to his party; while the more intelligent part of the nation were more juſt to the merits of Sir *Walter*. However, we find them both good friends in *January*, 1597-8; and the Earl, to the great ſurprize of the public, uſing his endeavours to promote *Ralegh* at Court, or at leaſt to bring him into the Privy-council. And it is certain, that he might, in the *March* following, have had the poſt of Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, but he did not chuſe to accept thereof.

In *Auguſt*, 1598, finding his intereſt ſtrengthened amongſt the Miniſters of ſtate, Sir *Walter* procured the reſtoration of the Dutchy-manors in *Cornwall* to their ancient tenures; and a revocation of a tax on the curing of fiſh. And in the beginning of the ſame month, next year, he was appointed

pointed Vice-Admiral of a fleet commiſſioned to watch the motions of the *Spaniards*, who again threatened us with another invaſion. But theſe apprehenſions being ſoon removed, the fleet never weighed anchor; and Sir *Walter* returned to Court to ſollicit the ſtile, title, and dignity of a Baron.

It is probable that the raſh and unadviſed temper of the Earl of *Eſſex*, not able to bear *Ralegh*'s advancement in the Queen's eſteem, ſought ſome occaſion at this juncture to break with him again; for we read that Sir *Walter* adhered to Secretary *Cecil*, when he adviſed her Majeſty to confine the Earl for his bad conduct, and unexpected return from his poſt of Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, on the twenty-eighth of *September*, 1599; and which proved the ruin of both. For *Eſſex*, though he ſome time after procured his own enlargement from the *Tower*, was ſo perſuaded that his confinement and ſuſpenſion from all his offices were owing to the counſel of *Ralegh*, that he repreſented him and all his friends to the King of *Scotland*, as ill affected to his ſucceſſion; which laid the baſis of King *James*'s irreconcileable hatred to Sir *Walter*. And at laſt the Earl, under a pretence of defending himſelf againſt the violence of his perſonal enemies, Lord *Cobham* and *Ralegh*, who, he falſly inſinuated, had formed a deſign to murder him, took up arms, and depending upon the favour of the people, attempted a public inſurrection, which brought his own head to the block.

About *May*, this year 1600, he and Lord *Cobham*, though of late there appeared ſome ſlight breach of their long friendſhip, were ſent to the camp of Count *Maurice* in *Flanders*, with ſome private inſtructions to that General, which were not thought convenient to be truſted with the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners at the treaty of *Boulogne*; and, making but a ſhort ſtay in *Flanders*, Sir *Walter* had acquitted himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the Queen and the great men at Court, that they preferred him, before Sir *William Ruſſel*, to the government of *Jerſey*, about the twenty-ſixth of *Auguſt*; to which was added a grant of the Manor or Lordſhip of St. *Germain*, in the ſaid iſland.

In the Parliament which met on the twenty-ſeventh of *October*, 1601, Sir *Walter* took his ſeat as Knight of the ſhire for *Cornwall*, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much by engaging in the important buſineſs of this laſt ſeſſion of Queen *Eliſabeth*'s reign. He oppoſed the hemp-act, diſapproving ſuch ſchemes as compelled people to manure or cultivate their land, contrary to their own judgment and inclination: and he ſo ingeniouſly expoſed the defects of a bill for the more diligent reſort to church on *Sundays*, that they were both rejected by the Commons. He promoted the ſubſidy; and when the complaint againſt monopolies was brought in, on the twentieth of *November*, he defended his patent for the pre-emption of tin; but offered, that if all other patents of that kind ſhould be repealed, he would give his conſent as freely to the cancelling of that, as any Member of the houſe. He ſhewed the defects and hardſhips in the bill for reformation of abuſes in inns; and was very active in reſtraining the tranſportation of ordnance, which at that time was very advantageous to our enemies. He declared likewiſe for the repeal of the ſtatute of tillage, which had been made in the time of dearth; and for the tax to repair *Dover* haven.

Next year he ſold his eſtate in *Ireland* to Mr. *Boyle*; and about *Midſummer*, the ſame year, being reſolved to accept a challenge given him by Sir *Amias Preſton*, a creature of the late Earl of *Eſſex*, he ſettled his eſtate of *Sherburne* upon his ſon *Walter*; though it appears they were reconciled before the duel took place. But the Queen's death, on the twenty-fourth of *March*, 1602-3, expoſed him to greater misfortunes and more powerful enemies.

King

King *James* I. was so prejudiced against Sir *Walter*, by the misrepresentations of the late Earl of *Essex*; and, it is supposed, heightened by the insinuations of *Cecil*, who, after the death of *Essex*, looked upon *Ralegh* as his rival for power, and was determined to ruin him at all events in the opinion of that timorous and jealous King, before his accession to the throne; and again, by his joining with Lord *Cobham*, Sir *John Fortescue*, and others, to oblige his Majesty to articles, before he should be admitted to the throne, and to limit the number of his countrymen: that, though at first he shewed some kindness to him, Sir *Walter* soon found himself neglected and ill treated at Court; deprived of the Captainship of the guards, and unjustly charged with being engaged in a plot against the King and Royal family. And though all that his enemies could prove against him was being a great stickler against the peace then negociating with *Spain*, and a firm friendship with Lord *Cobham*; who, with others, had conspired to seize the King's person: Sir *Walter* was tried for this plot at *Winchester* (on account of the plague in *London*) and condemned to death on the seventeenth of *November*, 1603; though Lord *Cobham*, in his own hand-writing, cleared him in the most solemn manner.

Sir *Walter*, upon his trial, asserted and confirmed his own innocence of the crime laid to his charge, in the minds of the impartial; and behaved himself so worthily, so wisely, so temperately, that in half a day the mind of all the company was changed from the extremest hate to the greatest pity. Even some of the Jury, after he was cast, were so far touched in conscience, as to demand of him pardon on their knees: and *Coke* himself, the Attorney-general, being retired into a garden for a little air, when his man brought him word, that the Jury had brought *Ralegh* in guilty of treason, answered, 'Surely thou art mistaken, for I myself [*who used him most insolently*] accused him but of 'misprision of treason'.

Upon the whole, this trial has always appeared to every impartial and intelligent person a most unjustifiable proceeding; and Sir *John Hawles*, Solicitor-general to King *William* III, pronounces it *very irregular throughout*; and avers, That the accusations against *Ralegh* did not amount to *legal proof*. But it was nothing less than Sir *Walter* expected to find from such prosecutors, as will more fully appear from his own thoughts in a letter to the King before his trial; which also informs us what he apprehended had wronged him in his Majesty's good opinion.

Sir Walter Ralegh's *Letter to King* James I, *before his Trial at* Winchester, Anno Dom. 1603.

SIR,

IT is one part of the office of a just and worthy Prince to hear the complaints of his vassals; especially such as are in great misery. I know that, amongst many presumptions gathered against me, your Majesty hath been persuaded, that I was one of them who were greatly discontented; and therefore the more likely to prove disloyal: but the great God of heaven and earth so relieve me, as I was the contrary; and I took it as a great comfort to behold your Majesty, always learning some good, and bettering my knowledge, by hearing your Majesty discourse; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty not to believe any of those, in my particular, who, under pretence of offences to Kings, do easily work their particular revenge. I trust, no man, under colour of making examples, shall persuade you to leave the word *merciful* out of your Majesty's stile; for it will no less profit your Majesty, and become your greatness, than the word *invincible*. It is true that the laws of *England* are no less jealous of the King, than *Cæsar* was of *Pompey*'s wife; who, notwithstanding she was cleared for keeping company with *Claudius*,

Claudius, yet, for being suspected, he condemned her: For myself, I protest before the everlasting God (and I speak it to my Master and Sovereign) that I never invented treason, consented to treason, nor performed treason against you; and yet, I know that I shall fall *in manus eorum à quibus non possum evadere*, unless by your Majesty's gracious compassion I be sustained. Our law, therefore, most merciful Prince, knowing her own cruelty, and knowing that she is wont to compound treasons out of presumptions and circumstances, doth give this charitable advice to the King, her Supreme: *Non solum sapiens esset Rex, sed et misericors, ut cum sapientia misericordetur, et sit justus; cum tutius sit reddere rationem misericordiæ quam judicii.* I do therefore, on the knees of my heart, beseech your Majesty to take counsel from your own sweet and comfortable disposition, and to remember that I have loved your Majesty twenty years, for which your Majesty has given me no reward; and it is fitter that I should be indebted to my sovereign Lord, than the King to his poor vassal. Save me therefore, most merciful Prince, that I may owe your Majesty my life itself, than which there cannot be a greater debt; lend it me at least, my Sovereign, that I may pay it in your service, when your Majesty shall please to command it. If the law destroy me, your Majesty shall put me out of your power, and then I shall have none to fear, none to reverence, but the King of Kings.

Your Majesty's most humble vassal,
Walter Ralegh.'

He was kept at *Winchester*, near a month after he was condemned, in daily expectation of death; the time of which was at last so determined, that he wrote what he intended for his last words, to his wife, the night before he expected to be put to death, in a very pathetic letter, as follows:

'You shall now receive (my dear wife) my last words in these my last lines. My love I send you, that you may keep it when I am dead; and my counsel, that you may remember it when I am no more. I would not, by my will, present you with sorrows (dear *Bess*) let them go into the grave with me, and be buried in the dust; and seeing it is not the will of God, that ever I shall see you more in this life, bear it patiently, and with a heart like thyself.

First, I send you all the thanks which my heart can conceive, or my words can express, for your many travels and care taken for me; which, though they have not taken effect, as you wished, yet, my debt to you is not the less; but pay it I never shall in this world.

Secondly, I beseech you, for the love you bear me living, do not hide yourself many days after my death; but by your travels seek to help your miserable fortunes, and the right of your poor child: Thy mournings cannot avail me, I am but dust.

Thirdly, you shall understand that my land was conveyed (*bonâ fide*) to my child. The writings were drawn at *Midsummer* was twelve months; my honest cousin *Brett* can testify so much, and *Dalberie* too can remember somewhat therein. And I trust my blood will quench their malice that have thus cruelly murdered me; and that they will not seek also to kill thee and thine with extreme poverty. To what friend to direct thee I know not, for all mine have left me in the true time of trial: and, I plainly perceive that my death was determined from the first day. Most sorry I am, God knows, that, being thus surprized with death, I can leave you in no better estate. God is my witness, I meant you all my office of wines, or all that I could have purchased by selling of it, half my stuff and all my jewels, but some are for the boy; but God hath prevented all my resolutions, even that great God that ruleth all in all. But, if you can live free from want, care for no more; the rest is but vanity.

nity. Love God, and begin betimes to repose yourself on him; and therein shall you find true and lasting riches, and endless comfort. For the rest, when you have travelled and wearied your thoughts over all sorts of worldly cogitation, you shall but sit down by sorrow in the end. Teach your son also to love and fear God, whilst he is yet young, that the fear of God may grow up with him; and then God will be a husband to you, and a father to him; a husband and a father which cannot be taken from you. *Bayly* oweth me 200*l.* and *Adrian Gilbert* 600*l.* In *Jersey* also, I have much money owing me; besides, the arrearages of the wines will pay my debts; and howsoever you do, for my soul's sake, pay all poor men. When I am gone, no doubt you shall be sought to by many, for the world thinks I am very rich. But take heed of the pretences of men, and their affections, for they last not, but in honest and worthy men; and no greater misery can befal you in this life, than to become a prey, and afterwards to be despised. I speak not this (God knows) to dissuade you from marriage; for it will be best for you, both in respect of the world and of God. As for me, I am no more yours, nor you mine: death hath cut us asunder, and God hath divided me from the world, and you from me.

Remember your poor child, for his father's sake, who chose you and loved you in his happiest times. Get those letters, if it be possible, which I writ to the Lords, wherein I sued for my life. God is my witness, it was for you, and yours, that I desired life: But it is true that I disdain myself for begging it, for know it (dear wife) that your son is the son of a true man, and one, who in his own respect despiseth death, and all his mishapen and ugly forms. I cannot write much: God knoweth how hardly I steal this time, while others sleep; and it is also high time that I should separate my thoughts from the world. Beg my dead body, which living was denied thee; and either lay it in *Sherburne* (if the land continue) or in *Exeter* church by my father and mother. I can say no more, time and death call me away.

The everlasting, powerful, infinite and omnipotent God; who is goodness itself, the true life and true light; keep thee and thine, have mercy upon me, and teach me to forgive my persecutors and accusers, and send us to meet in his glorious kingdom. My dear wife, farewel, bless my poor boy, pray for me, and let my good God hold you both in his arms.

Written with the dying hand of sometime thy husband, but now, alas! overthrown.

Yours that was, but now not my own,
Walter Ralegh.'

Yet when the day of execution came for the real conspirators, they were all ordered to die, but Sir *Walter Ralegh*. Lord *Cobham*, Lord *Grey*, and Sir *Griffin Markham*, were reprieved on the scaffold by warrant from his Majesty. But *Ralegh* was not put into the dead warrant, and, though he was remanded back to the tower of *London*, he was permitted to cohabit there with his wife; and obtained a restoration of his estate by the King's courtesy, who might have sequestered it, during the term of Sir *Walter*'s life.

This inclination towards mercy put his enemies upon another project to ruin his affairs. For, finding they had not interest enough in the King to get *Ralegh*'s estate for themselves, they prompted *Robert Carr*, a young *Scotsman* and a great favourite at Court, and without any fortune of his own, to petition for *Sherburne*-manor, under a pretence of a flaw in *Ralegh*'s last conveyance of the same to his son. Accordingly an information was exhibited in the *Exchequer* by the Attorney-general *Hobart*, to which *Ralegh* put in his answer; and therein the said grant was set forth to be made over, as above-mentioned; yet, for want of a *single word*, it was adjudged invalid and

and forfeited to the crown, and given to *Carr*. (*See* p. 63, 64. Vol. vii.) Upon which occasion Sir *Walter* wrote the favourite the following most excellent letter.

To Sir Robert Carr, *afterwards Earl of* Somerset.

SIR, *Dec.* 1608.

AFTER many losses, and many years sorrows, of both which I have cause to fear I was mistaken in their ends, it is come to my knowledge, that yourself (whom I know not but by an honourable favour) hath been persuaded to give me and mine my last fatal blow, by obtaining from his Majesty the inheritance of my children and nephews, lost in law for want of *a word*. This done, there remaineth nothing with me but the name of life. His Majesty, whom I never offended (for I hold it unnatural and unmanlike to hate goodness) staid me at the grave's brink; not that I thought his Majesty thought me worthy of many deaths, and to behold mine cast out of the world with myself; but as a King that knoweth the poor in truth, hath received a promise from God, that his throne shall be established.

And for you, Sir, seeing your fair day is but in the dawn, mine drawn to the setting, your own virtues and the King's grace assuring you of many fortunes and much honour; I beseech you, begin not your first building upon the ruins of the innocent: and let not mine and their sorrows attend your first plantation. I have ever been bound to your nation, as well for many other graces, as for the true report of my trial to the King's Majesty; against whom had I been malignant, the hearing of my cause would not have changed enemies into friends, malice into compassion, and the minds of the greatest number then present into the commiseration of mine estate. It is not the nature of foul treason to beget such fair passions; neither could it agree with the duty and love of faithful subjects (especially of your nation) to bewail his overthrow that had conspired against their most natural and liberal Lord. I therefore trust that you will not be the first that shall kill us outright, cut down the tree with the fruit, and undergo the curse of them that enter the fields of the fatherless; which, if it pleases you to know the truth, is far less in value than in fame. But, that so worthy a Gentleman, as yourself, will rather bind us to you (being six Gentlemen not bare in birth and alliance) which have interest therein; and myself with the uttermost thankfulness will remain ready to obey your commands.

Walter Ralegh.

This letter has been handed about in somewhat different terms; and that published by Mr. *Oldys* in *Ralegh*'s life, instead of the parenthesis (*being six Gentlemen not bare in birth and alliance*) reads it thus, *Being, Sir, Gentlemen, not base in birth and alliance.*) But our reading is most agreeable to Sir *Walter*'s genealogy, including *himself*, his *children*, and *nephews*.

Be this as it will; it had so little effect upon *Carr*, or any other applications made to the King himself, that he was stripped not only of *Sherburne*, but of all his other estates purchased with his own money; which the King gave to *Carr*, his minion (*see* p. 64.) though Prince *Henry* did all in his power to prevent it.

However, this very *Carr*, after he was created Earl of *Rochester*, lived not long to enjoy his ill gotten fortune. For, being convicted and condemned to die for poisoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, he was himself executed; and Sir *Walter* presently, upon his removal from the King's ear, obtained his enlargement from the *Tower* on *March* 25, 1616; but could not recover his estate of *Sherburne*, which upon *Rochester*'s attainder was granted to Sir *John Digby*, afterwards Earl of *Bristol*.

Ralegh now at liberty, but reduced very much in his fortune, thought to mend it by pursuing his old scheme to discover *Guiana* and its gold mines; and for that end sollicited and obtained

ed the King's commiſſion, or, according to the narrative of his ſon *Carew*, (*ſee* p. 64.) he obtained his liberty that on condition, he ſhould hazard another voyage to *Guiana*. And if ſo, this clemency of the King ſeems rather to be a ſnare laid by his *Spaniſh* Counſellors to trap Sir *Walter* in an expedition, wherein he could not help giving him a favourable opportunity to ſacrifice him to the reſentment of the *Spaniards*; as the ſad event too manifeſtly ſhews. For though his commiſſion impowered him to ſet forth ſhips and men upon a voyage to the *South* parts of *America*, or elſewhere in *America*, poſſeſſed and inhabited by heathen and ſavage people, to diſcover ſome commodities and merchandizes profitable for the ſubjects of theſe Kingdoms, whereof the inhabitants make little or no uſe, *&c.* his whole deſign and intended method of executing it, communicated to the King only, was betrayed to the *Spaniards*, who were prepared to give him a warm reception; which, and the accidents he met with from the badneſs of the weather in this voyage, reduced him to great ſtreights, and forced him at laſt to return without his errand: though he arrived on the ſeventeenth of *November* off the river *Caliana*, in 5 deg. in ſight of *Guiana*, and continued there till the 4th of *December*.

The *Indians* received him with the utmoſt joy; and not only aſſiſted him with proviſions and every thing elſe in their power, but offered him the ſovereignty of the Country, if he would ſettle amongſt them; which he refuſed.

Here Sir *Walter* was ſo ſickly that he was obliged to commit the ſucceſs of the enterprize to Captain *Keymis*, who, with five ſhips and 50 men on board each, and proviſions for a month, departed from the reſt of *Ralegh*'s fleet, and ſailed up the river *Oronoque*; where they found new built, on the main channel of this river, a *Spaniſh* town, named St. *Thomè*, conſiſting of 140 ſlight houſes, a chapel, and a convent of *Franciſcans*, defended by a garriſon. Near this ſpot of ground *Keymis* had orders to ſearch for the gold-mine; and reſolved to deal with the town, as it ſhould behave towards them: and accordingly landed in one body, to encamp between the mine and the town by night. But the *Spaniſh* troops apprized of, and fore-armed for their coming, ſet upon them before day-break, and put them into ſuch confuſion, that *Ralegh*'s men had been all cut to pieces had not the Officers rallied them, and led them on ſo vigorouſly, that they obliged the *Spaniards* to fly, and purſued them, before they know where they were, into the very town of St. *Thomè*. And here the Governor with his body of reſerve renewed the battle, in which fell Captain *Ralegh*, Sir *Walter*'s eldeſt ſon, aged 23, who, as he lay expiring on the ground, cried out, *Lord have mercy upon me, and proſper your enterprize*. However, victory declared for the *Engliſh*: for, the Governor and all his Officers being killed, many of the common men fled to the woods; others, rallying in the market-place, did us ſome miſchief, and obliged our men to drive them thence by ſetting fire to the town. But the *Spaniards* had lined the roads with ſo many ambuſcades to cover the mines, that Captain *Keymis* loſt two of his men, and had ſix more wounded in the attempt; and, finding it impracticable with his force to carry his point through thick and unpaſſable woods, lined with *Spaniſh* muſqueteers, he returned to *Punta de Gallo*, without diſcovering the mine. Yet as ſome mitigation of this bad fortune, and inducement to further hopes, *Keymis* brought with him two ingots of gold, which had been reſerved at St. *Thomè*, as the King of *Spain*'s *Quinto*, or proportion, together with other valuable ſpoils of the Governor, and a large quantity of papers, letters, memorials, ſchemes, plans, and maps found in that Governor's ſtudy; and among theſe were four letters, which plainly diſcovered, not only *Ralegh*'s whole enterprize to

have

have been betrayed, but his life thereby put into the power of the *Spaniards*.

When *Ralegh* discovered this treachery, he could not help complaining; but when he knew that *Keymis* was returned, without making trial of the mine, he cried out that he was undone: and this affliction of his Commander so affected *Keymis*, that he withdrew into his cabbin, and first shot himself, and then, finding his wound was not mortal, dispatched himself with a long knife, thrust through his left pap into his heart. All which is more particularly set forth in the following abstract of Sir *Walter*'s letter on this occasion to Sir *Ralph Winwood:*—— The *Spanish* armada staid for us at *Margarita*, by which they knew we must pass towards the *Indies*; for it pleased his Majesty to value us at so little, as to command me, upon my allegiance, to set down under my hand the country and the very river by which I was to enter it; to set down the number of my men, and burthen of my ships, and what ordnance every ship carried: which being known to the *Spanish* Ambassador, and by him sent to the King of *Spain*, a dispatch was made, and letters sent from *Madrid*, before my departure out of the *Thames*, [to prepare a sufficient force by sea and land to hinder and destroy us.] Now, Sir, if all that have traded to the *Indies*, since his Majesty's time, knew that the *Spaniards* have flaid alive all the poor men they have taken, being but merchantmen, what death and cruel torment shall we expect, if they conquer us?

To make my apology for not working the mine, I have lost my son and my estate in the enterprize; and it was easy for the *Spaniards*, by the King's instructions, to defend the craggy and woody passage to it.

When I rebuked *Keymis* at his return, and told him that he had undone me, and wounded my credit with the King past recovery, he slew himself; for I told him, that, seeing my son was slain, I cared not if I had lost an hundred more in opening of the mine, so my credit had been saved.——What shall become of me I know not: I am unpardoned in *England*, and my poor estate consumed; and, whether any Prince will give me bread or no, I know not.

The news of the sacking and burning of the town of St. *Thomè*, and Sir *Walter*'s disappointment, was brought to *England* long before his return, which furnished the *Spanish* Ambassador with a subject to demand satisfaction; and the King with discontent and with a colourable pretence to sacrifice him to the malice and policy of his enemies both at home and abroad. And therefore King *James* on the 11th of *June*, 1618, published a proclamation, declaring his detestation of Sir *Walter*'s conduct, and pretending that his commission contained express limitations and cautions to restrain and forbid him to act in the manner, as above recited. And, when he arrived at *Plymouth*, Sir *Lewis Stuckley*, Vice-admiral of *Devonshire*, by order of the Privy Council, arrested him on the road to *London*.

This disingenuous proceeding convinced Sir *Walter* that he must either contrive his escape out of their power, or fall a sacrifice to the *Hispanionised* King and his Ministers. And, therefore, laying aside his resolution to surrender himself into the King's hands, as had been determined at his first landing in the *West*, he formed a design to escape to *France*, but not without the privacy, and, as some imagine, by the advice of his guardian and kinsman *Stuckley*; who afterwards basely discovered it, and had him seized in the attempt, as he fled in a boat, on the *Thames*, below *Woolwich*; and carried a second time, on the 10th of *August*, to the *Tower* of *London*, having been permitted before to be prisoner in his own house.

But, tho' this great man's death was determined, the Court was greatly puzzled to find a colourable pretence to satisfy the generality of the nation that it was just to take away his life; since

ſince his conduct in his late expedition could not be ſtretched in law to ſuch a ſentence. It was therefore reſolved to ſacrifice him to *Spain* in a manner, which has juſtly expoſed the actors in his tragedy to the abhorrence of all ſucceeding ages; (*ſee* p. 65;) by calling him down to judgment upon his ſentence paſſed 15 years before, and which they were then aſhamed or ſcrupled to execute. Sir *Walter* was accordingly taken out of his bed in a hot fit of the ague, and carried to the *King's-Bench* at *Weſtminſter*, on *Wedneſday* the 28th of *October*; and though he pleaded his Majeſty's commiſſion for his late voyage, as a virtual pardon of all that had been laid againſt him before; and offered to juſtify his conduct in that voyage; the court refuſed to hear him, and awarded execution againſt him. The dead warrant came down the ſame day ſigned at *Weſtminſter*, though the King was retired from thence into the country to avoid petitions in his favour; which made it ſhrewdly ſuſpected that the King had ſigned the warrant for his execution, before it had been awarded in the *King's-Bench*. But, be this as it will, Sir *Walter* could not have the leaſt reſpite, though moſt earneſtly intreated; and he was executed next morning in *Old Palace-Yard*, *Weſtminſter*, on the 29th of *October*, being Lord Mayor's day.

His behaviour under theſe fatal circumſtances ſtill recommended him more to the unbiaſſed part of mankind. He was ſo far from being dejected at the approach of death, that, as he told Dr. *Thomas Tolſon*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, who aſſiſted him in his laſt moments, he bleſſed God for it; and that he had rather die by the ax, than in a burning fever. He told him further, that the Earl of *Eſſex* was taken off by a trick. On the ſcaffold he cleared himſelf to the Lord *Arundel*, *&c.* of having had any intention to engage in a plot or confederacy with *France*, and that he had ever ſpoken diſloyally of his Majeſty. He vindicated himſelf from ſome other aſperſions, and concluded with deſiring the company to join with him in prayer to that great God of heaven, 'whom ſays 'he, I have grievouſly offended, be-'ing a man full of vanity, who has 'lived a ſinful life in ſuch callings, 'as have been moſt inducing to it: 'for I have been a ſoldier, a ſailor, 'and a courtier; which are courſes 'of wickedneſs and vice.' He gave his hat, cap, and money to one of his attendants; and, in taking leave of the Lords and Gentlemen about him, ſaid, *I have a long journey to go, and therefore will take leave.* Having ſtripped off his gown and doublet, he called to the executioner to ſhew him the ax; and, finding the poor man ſeemingly unwilling, added, *I pr'ythee let me ſee it. Doſt think I am afraid of it?* Then taking it into his hand and feeling the edge of it, he ſmiling ſaid to the Sheriff, *This is a ſharp medicine: but it is a Phyſician for all diſeaſes.* His head was ſtruck off at two blows, but his body never ſhrunk nor moved. And, after it had been ſhewn on each ſide of the ſcaffold, the Sheriff delivered both it and his body to his relations; who buried his trunk in the chancel of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*: but his widow kept his head in a caſe by her for 29 years; nor was it buried till it was put into the coffin of his ſon *Carew*, who was 60 years old at his death.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER XXII.

On the Miſeries of Old Age.

THE moſt indifferent, or negligent ſpectator, can indeed ſcarcely retire without heaviness of heart, from a view of the laſt ſcenes of the tragedy of life, in which he finds thoſe who in the former parts of the drama were diſtinguiſhed by oppoſition of conduct, contrariety of deſigns,

ſigns, and diſſimilitude of perſonal qualities, all involved in one common diſtreſs, and all ſtruggling with affliction, which they cannot hope to overcome.

All the other miſeries, which waylay our paſſage through the world, wiſdom may eſcape, and fortitude may conquer: by caution and circumſpection we may ſteal along with very little to obſtruct or incommode us; by ſpirit and vigour we may force a way, and reward the vexation of conteſt by the pleaſures of victory. But there is a time, when all our policy and our bravery will be equally uſeleſs, when we ſhall all ſink into helpleſneſs and ſadneſs, without any power of receiving ſolace from the pleaſures which have formerly delighted us, or any proſpect of emerging into a ſecond poſſeſſion of the bleſſings which we have loſt.

The induſtry of man has, indeed, not been wanting in endeavours to procure comforts for theſe hours of dejection and melancholy, and to gild the dreadful gloom with artificial light. The moſt uſual ſupport of old age is wealth. He whoſe poſſeſſions are large, and whoſe cheſts are full, imagines himſelf always fortified againſt invaſions on his authority, and ſecure, at leaſt, from open inſult and apparent contempt. If he has loſt all other means of government, if his ſtrength and his reaſon fail him, he can, at leaſt, alter his will; and therefore all that have hopes muſt likewiſe have fears, and he may ſtill continue to give laws to ſuch as have not ceaſed to regard their own intereſt.

This is, indeed, too frequently the citadel of the dotard, the laſt fortreſs to which age retires. But here, tho' there may be ſafety, there is no pleaſure; and what remains is but a proof, that more was once poſſeſſed.

Nothing ſeems to have been more univerſally dreaded by the ancients, than *Orbity*, or want of children; and indeed, to a man who has ſurvived all the companions of his youth, all who have participated his pleaſures and his cares, have been engaged in the ſame affairs, intereſted in the ſame events, and filled their minds with the ſame conceptions, this full-peopled world is a diſmal ſolitude. He ſtands forlorn and ſilent, neglected or inſulted, in the midſt of multitudes, animated with hopes which he cannot ſhare, and employed in buſineſs which he is no longer able to forward or retard, and finds none, to whom his life or his death are of importance, unleſs he has ſecured ſome domeſtic gratifications, ſome tender employments, and endeared himſelf to ſome whoſe intereſt and gratitude may unite them to him.

So different are the colours of life, as we look forward to the future, or backward to the paſt; and ſo different the opinions and ſentiments which this contrariety of appearance naturally produces, that the converſation of the old and young ends generally with contempt or pity on either ſide. To a young man entering the world, with fulneſs of hope and ardour of purſuit, nothing is ſo unpleaſing as the cold caution, the faint expectations, the ſcrupulous diffidence which experience and diſappointments certainly infuſe; and the old man wonders that the world never can grow wiſer; that neither precepts, nor teſtimonies, can cure boys of their credulity and ſufficiency; and that not one can be convinced that ſnares are laid for him, till he finds himſelf entangled.

Thus one generation is always the ſcorn and wonder of the other, and the notions of the old and young are like liquors of different gravity and texture, which never can unite. The ſpirits of youth, ſublimed by health, and volatiliſed by paſſion, ſoon leave behind them the phlegmatic ſediment of warineſs and deliberation, and burſt out in temerity and enterpriſe. The tenderneſs therefore which nature infuſes, and which long habits of beneficence confirm, is neceſſary to reconcile

cile ſuch oppoſition; and an old man muſt be a father to bear with patience thoſe follies and abſurdities, which he will perpetually imagine himſelf to find in the ſchemes and expectations, the pleaſures and the ſorrows, of thoſe who have not yet been hardened by time, and chilled by fruſtration.

Yet it may be doubted, whether the pleaſure of ſeeing children ripening into ſtrength and importance be not overbalanced by the pain of ſeeing ſome fall in the bloſſom, and others blaſted in their growth; ſome ſhaken down by ſtorms, ſome tainted with cankers, and ſome ſhrivelled in the ſhade; and whether he that extends his care beyond himſelf, does not multiply his anxieties more than his pleaſures, and weary himſelf to no purpoſe, by ſuperintending what he cannot regulate.

But though age be to every order of human being ſufficiently terrible, it is particularly to be dreaded by fine Ladies, who have had no other end or ambition, than to fill up the day and the night, with dreſs, diverſions and flattery, and who having made no acquaintance with knowledge, or with buſineſs, have conſtantly caught all their ideas from the current prattle of the hour, and been indebted for all their happineſs to compliments and treats. With theſe Ladies, age begins early, and very often laſts long; it begins when their beauty fades, when their mirth loſes its ſprightlineſs, and their motion its eaſe: from that time all that gave them joy vaniſhes from about them; they hear the praiſes beſtowed on others, which uſed to ſwell their boſoms with exultation. They viſit the ſeats of felicity, and endeavour to continue the habit of being delighted, but pleaſure is only received when we believe that we give it in return; and neglect and petulance ſoon inform them that their power and their value is paſt; and what then remains but a tedious and comfortleſs uniformity of time, without any motion of the heart, or exerciſe of the reaſon?

Yet, however age may diſcourage us by its appearance, from conſidering it in proſpect, we ſhall all by degrees certainly be old; and therefore we ought to enquire, what proviſion can be made againſt that time of diſtreſs? What happineſs can be ſtored up againſt the winter of life? And how we may paſs our latter years with ſerenity and chearfulneſs?

If it has been found by the experience of mankind, that no ſeaſon of life is able to ſupply itſelf with ſufficient gratifications, without anticipating uncertain felicities, it cannot ſurely be ſuppoſed, that old age, worn with labours, harraſſed with anxieties, and tortured with diſeaſes, ſhould have any gladneſs of its own, or feel any ſatisfaction from the contemplation of the preſent. All the comfort that can now be expected muſt be recalled from the paſt, or borrowed from the future; the paſt is too often very ſoon exhauſted, and the future lies beyond the grave, where it can be reached only by virtue and devotion.

Piety, then, is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man, ſince this world can give no farther proſpects. And he, therefore, that grows old without religious hopes, as he declines into imbecillity, and feels pains and ſorrows inceſſantly crowding upon him, falls into a gulph of bottomleſs miſery, in which every reflection muſt plunge him deeper, and where he finds only new gradations of anguiſh, and precipices of horror.

The Nature, Cauſe, and Uſes of the Twilight.

AS the ſublimeſt, and at the ſame time the moſt uſeful ideas, reſult from reflecting on the wonders of the creation, it will not be an uſeleſs ſpeculation to conſider attentively that light, which whitens our horizon, long before

before the ſun, the immediate cauſe of it, is arrived at that circle. This order of nature has ſomething ſurpriſing in it; for we ſee the light no otherwiſe, than by the rays that flow to our eyes. Now the ſun being as yet in that part of the heavens which is hidden from us, and behind the other half of the earth, it cannot project any of his rays directly to us. It may indeed cauſe ſeveral of them to dart upon the extremities of the lands that terminate our ſight, but theſe rays proceed farther into the heavens. If, in thoſe ſpaces which they go through, they meet with any ſolid body, like that of the moon, or any other planet, they will be reflected, as in a glaſs, and part of them ſent back to us. Is there any particular body in nature deſigned to do us this ſervice? If ſo, ſure the artifice and mechaniſm of it will be more admirable, becauſe it ſerves us without being perceived; and the uſefulneſs of it the more worthy of our gratitude, becauſe the caution was taken by the Almighty architect, for our ſakes alone.

Theſe benefits are intirely owing to the atmoſphere, which is framed and diſpoſed over our heads in ſuch a manner, that notwithſtanding its extenſive maſs, it ſuffers us to ſee the ſtars, that ſhine at an immenſe diſtance from us; and notwithſtanding its tranſparency, bends and gathers for us an infinite number of rays, of which we ſhould otherwiſe be entirely deprived.

Any ray, or portion of light, that falls directly and perpendicularly on the atmoſphere, enters it without any obſtacle, and deſcends through it to the earth, in the ſame right line. But thoſe which fall obliquely upon it, are either admitted into, or repelled from it, according to the ſituation of the luminous body. If its obliquity be more than 18 degrees, that is, when the object is more than 18 degrees below the horizon, all the rays flowing from it are turned aſide, and loſt in the immenſe extent of the heavens; but when the obliquity is leſs than 18 degrees, the rays enter the atmoſphere, and are refracted to our ſight.

This is the true cauſe of the aurora, or dawn of the day; and the ſame cauſe alſo produces its continuance, and principal beauty, even when the ſun is in its greateſt degree of elevation, and caſts on us all its heat. The earth which receives theſe rays, beats them back on all ſides; they aſcend again into the atmoſphere, which once more returns us the greater part of them. Thus it makes them doubly uſeful, preſerving to us that ſplendor, which is the beauty of nature, and that heat which is the ſoul of it; for it gathers together an innumerable quantity of rays, the greater or leſſer union of which is the meaſure of heat and cold. Thus the atmoſphere becomes to man a mantle of the fineſt texture, which, without making him ſenſible of the leaſt weight, confines that vivifying heat, which would otherwiſe ſoon be loſt.

The atmoſphere does, at the ſame time, cauſe and maintain round us that briſk and univerſal light, which lays our whole habitation before our eyes, and which, though it be a neceſſary conſequence of the irradiation of the ſun on the atmoſphere, yet is the work of the latter, rather than the production of the ſun itſelf.

In order to elucidate this, which at firſt may appear a paradox, let us for a moment ſuppoſe the atmoſphere to be deſtroyed, and we ſhall be convinced that it muſt be productive of the following conſequences: 1. The riſing of the ſun would not be preceded by any twilight, nor uſhered in by the aurora, there being nothing to reflect towards us the leaſt of its oblique rays; but the moſt intenſe darkneſs would ſurround us, till the moment of its riſing. 2. It would in an inſtant break out from under the horizon, ſhew itſelf the ſame as it would appea towards the middle of its courſe, and would not in the leaſt change his appearance, till the inſtant of his ſitting, when it would be equally obſcure,

ſcure, with regard to us, as the middle of the darkeſt night. The ſun, indeed, would ſtrike our eyes with a lively brightneſs, but it would only reſemble a clear fire, which we ſhould ſee, during the night, in the midſt of a ſpacious field. It would be day-light, if you will, for we ſhould ſee the ſun and the adjacent objects round us; but the rays which fell on ſuch lands, as are a little remote, would be for ever loſt in the vaſt expanſe of the heavens. The lands would not be perceived, and the night would ſtill continue, notwithſtanding the fire of this bright and brilliant ſtar. For inſtead of the white tint or colour, which characterizes the day, and diſplays all nature by brightening the azure of the heavens, and colouring all the horizon; we ſhould ſee nothing but a black deep, an abyſs of darkneſs, wherein the rays of the ſun meet with nothing capable of reflecting them to us. It is true, the number of objects would ſeem to be augmented in the heavens, and the ſtars would be ſeen at the ſame time with the ſun; but it would always be dark, and the difference of that darkneſs and our night would conſiſt in this, that thoſe luminous bodies which now appear to be placed in a pleaſing and delightful azure, would then ſeem faſtened on a diſmal mourning carpet.

It may perhaps be difficult to conceive, how the deſtruction of the atmoſphere carries with it the loſs of that fine azure, which adorns the heaven, and delights the earth. But this will plainly appear, if it be conſidered what a quantity of rarified water is raiſed on high, and buoyed up from the higheſt part of the atmoſphere down to us. There never is a greater quantity of it collected there, than in the fineſt ſummer-days, when there are no clouds or vapours to be ſeen; thus, though theſe waters, higher than the region of the clouds, eſcape our ſenſes, our reaſon points out their exiſtence. It is among theſe gatherings of light, and rarified waters always ſuſpended over our heads, that all the rays of light, reflected from the ſurface of the land, meet, and the atmoſphere ſends them back to us from all parts. This prodigious maſs of rarified waters which ſurround us, being a ſimple and uniform body in its whole extent, the colour of it is always ſimple, and conſtantly the ſame.

How! thoſe azure-arched ſkies which we confounded with the ſtarry heaven, are they then nothing more than a little air and water? And what we took for the heaven only a cover wrapped cloſe round the earth? It is indeed nothing elſe; and this is a new wonder which requires more than a bare admiration. It is no leſs than a compleat demonſtration of our being the objects of our Creator's tendereſt affection. A few ſmall bubbles of air and water are indeed in themſelves things very inſignificant; but that hand which has with ſo much art and caution placed them over our heads, has done it merely, that his ſun and ſtars might not be rendered uſeleſs to us. He embelliſhes and enriches whatever he pleaſes; and theſe drops of water and air become in his hands an inexhauſtible ſource of glory and happineſs. He draws from them thoſe twilights, which ſo uſefully prepare our eyes for the receiving a ſtronger light. He fetches out of them the brightneſs of the *Aurora*. From them he produces that ſplendor of the day, which the ſun of itſelf could never procure us. He makes them contribute to the increaſe and preſervation of that heat which nouriſhes every thing breathing. Of them he makes a brilliant arch, which inchants the ſight of man on all ſides, and becomes the ceiling of his habitation.

An Eſſay on Man's Memory.

IMagination is not the only help wherewith God was pleaſed to ſtrengthen and adorn our reaſon. He added memory to it, and has, by this new

new faculty, ſtill better characterized the vocation of man, who is appointed to take notice of whatever paſſes upon the earth, and keep a regiſter of all, and is to apply every thing to its ſeaſonable and proper uſe.

The animals are not without ſome kind of memory. Thoſe who are to live independent, and provide every thing for themſelves at a diſtance, and without requiring any aſſiſtance from us, eaſily diſtinguiſh the avenues of their reſpective haunts, and the marks of all things that concern them. Thoſe who are to remain near man, and be perpetually at his command, know his habitation, features, and voice. They accuſtom themſelves to whatever he requires of them, and are ever ready to execute his orders on the firſt ſignal. But their memory is limited within a very ſmall compaſs of functions and reiterated ſigns, which are the ſame over and over. If you take them out of that, you no longer find any ſenſibility or reminiſcence in them: but the memory of man is in a manner as extenſive as nature itſelf. It is a vaſt repoſitory, wherein he ranges the names and ſituations of the ſtars, and the ſucceſſive diſplacings and critical returns of the celeſtial bodies, at ſuch and ſuch times and points. He finds again there the names, features, and profeſſions of ſeveral thouſands of his fellow-citizens exactly titled and regiſtered. He will ſhew you there, if occaſion requires, not only the ſtreets of a large city, but all the habitations in the world, that have been famous by remarkable events, by deſirable productions, or by a vaſt reſort of traders of all kinds. His memory keeps for him, in the beſt order, the names, figures, and properties of animals and plants, and of whatever has a form, or is of conſtant uſe in nature. He ſees there the names and ſervices of the numberleſs inſtruments that will help his hands to work the ſeveral riches of his abode. His memory is a faithful journal, wherein he ſums up the whole ſeries of his life, and runs over a croud of events, he has been a witneſs to, in order to draw from them proper models for the regulation of his conduct. The amazing variety of the objects he collects in his memory, is ſo far from producing any confuſion there, that his faculty of recalling to his mind the things he ſees no more, is always ſtronger in proportion as he exerciſes it oftener. His memory may, if he pleaſes, embrace the ſeveral pieces that compoſe the life of mankind in general. It entertains him very agreeably with the particulars of all climates, and relates to him the good and evil, that have been done from age to age. If it happens to deceive him, it is ſeldom for any other reaſon, but becauſe he ſuffers it to be idle. The more he exerciſes it, the more pliant and quick he finds it.

The monuments of the hiſtory of each nation have bounds; but the memory of man has none. It will join one hiſtory to another. What it has once admitted into good order (eſpecially when it retains it with the ſtrong ties of reaſoning and pleaſure) is a *depoſitum* it preſerves for us all our lives.

But what is moſt wonderful is the perſpicuity that is maintained among theſe images, which no length of time, nor any luxuriancy, can poſſibly efface or embarraſs. For inſtance: a perſon ſhews me the picture of a man, whom I have not ſeen for twenty years together. I immediately find a great many faults in it. I do not think it altogether unlike the original: but the mouth is too wide; the contour of the face is too much upon the round; the eye is too full, and looks ſad. Thoſe who have lived with the man I ſpeak of, find that I judge right of the picture. But, where is the rule that fixes my judgment? Where is the voucher that can authoriſe my cenſure? It is another faithful and indelible portrait, which the bare ſight of that man has left in my memory, and which a million of other pictures, placed by the ſide of it, cannot hin-

der me from diſtinguiſhing directly. Notwithſtanding this amazing multitude of images, which man does not always ſee, but which he keeps in reſerve, to make uſe of occaſionally; he has table-books beſides, wherein he now and then peruſes the broken materials of his numerous readings; and conſults pieces that are leſs connected, and more difficult to preſerve, ſuch as the terms, idioms, phraſes, and peculiar delicacies of three or four different languages. It is his memory that ſupplies him ſeaſonably with the diſcoveries of the greateſt genius's of every age; with the raviſhing ſtrokes of the greateſt orators and poets; with the reflections of men, whom a long experience has rendered perfect; in ſhort, with whatever he has been able to learn in conſequence of his own remarks, or by means of the works of others.

When he is arrived at the knowledge of certain truths by reaſon, and has made himſelf ſure of the acquiſition of them by experience, he depends upon his memory for the keeping them. It is anſwerable for them to him. It lays them before him in proper time, not with every particular proof of them, but in a compendious manner, and by way of concluſion. One ſingle maxim, or even a ſingle word, which it recals to his mind ſeaſonably, ſpares him much ſtudy and needleſs repetitions. He finds there, at any time, the edict, or the table of the law, which is to be the rule of his conduct in every inſtant of his life.

How is it poſſible that one ſingle head ſhould range in order this amazing multitude of ideas, ſo very wide from each other, and not the leaſt trifle be miſlaid in that magazine, provided it is only reviewed now and then? There, as well as every-where elſe, it is the eye of the maſter that keeps every thing in proper order.

But he experiences, in his memory, a kind of conveniency, never met with in common magazines. It is a general cuſtom in the latter, ſometimes to diſplace and remove a great many things, in order to find what is looked for. You muſt at leaſt read the labels, to know what you are to fix upon; whereas it is the reverſe in our memory. If man is deſirous of making uſe of what he has ſeen or tried, that has a relation to the object that fills his mind; this ſingle intention of his does the buſineſs at once: for inſtead of being then obliged to run over and peruſe the table-books, in order to find his ideas there, it is the ideas themſelves, that come and offer to him of their own accord. The others, at the ſame time, keep at a diſtance. That which immediately concerns him, after it has ſerved him, diſappears in its turn, though ſtill ready to ſhew itſelf again upon every new command. What corner of the brain can ſerve them for a retreat? Nay, what relation is there between ideas and a brain? What veſſels, or what ſtreams of ſpirits, can poſſibly aſſiſt theſe ebbings and flowings of thought? What is it can awake them from a long ſleep, and immediately lull them into it again? What can animate all thoſe ſervices with ſo much variety and expedition? How can the brain contribute to operations of ſo fine and ſubtile a nature? Are theſe things then only in the mind, in the pureſt intelligence? Can ye let us into that ſecret, ye great philoſophers, who have ſtudied and ſifted man to the bottom? Here you ſcorn to dwell upon the goodneſs of the gift, or the intention of the benefactor; for you think that no philoſophy. Of all the faculties that help our thoughts, memory is, in your opinion, the groſſeſt and moſt material. It is eſſentially no more than a matter apt to receive a variety of impreſſions. What produces memory, is only a ſtream of animal ſpirits, which imprint their own ſtamp more or leſs deeply in that matter, according as they are more or leſs abounding. They form a picture there; and when new ſpirits run into the ſame engraved ſtrokes, the ſame images offer themſelves again to the

the mind. Nothing can be more plain or natural.

From this positive manner in which you explain yourselves, one would be apt to think that you have at your disposal these animal spirits, the very channels through which they run, and all the vessels that convey them. As if you could dissect memory. But, it is all illusion. When I talk of the superiority which memory gives to the human understanding over all the animals; I speak, it is true, like one whose knowledge is but very narrow, since I only say what I know, and what every body may very easily know of the matter; but this observation is at least connected with realities, and may work upon the mind by filling it with gratitude: whereas, when you materialize memory, and learnedly articulate the essence and operations of it, you talk with confidence of a thing, which you have no certain idea of; and by that means lessen the esteem we might otherwise have for your dissertations.

You know that the rays of light, being reflected from the surface of objects, paint the image of the latter on the *Retina*, or bottom of the eye. We will allow you to say (though you know nothing of it) that another ulterior image of them is immediately formed in the brain: but, were you sure of that, as you are uncertain of it, there would be an analogy, we suppose, between this last image and the ocular one; and as the picture drawn by the extremities of the rays, at the bottom of the eye, lasts no longer than the picture of the optic nerve, it will be the same with the picture, which is said to be drawn in the brain. As soon as the latter shall cease to be shaken, the pretended portrait, which the pretended animal spirits had engraved on it, will vanish. What picture can then remain in the brain?

Besides; What can the image of a savour be? What the length and breadth of a sound? Could the pencil of a *Titian*, or a *Raphael*, represent the smell of a jessamin, or distinguish it from that of a rose? Has a colour any out-lines that can be delineated? According to what direction must the spirits stream in the brain, to draw there the purple, rather than the grain-colour? There is no image but what has its dimensions. But the major part of our sensations having no lineaments or dimensions whatever; What can the image of it be? And when the shaking of the organs is perfectly over, how can there remain in us any character or figure of them cast in a mould?

We will not say, however, that there remain in us no foot-steps of what we have felt or thought; let people even affirm, if they please, that there remain in us tracks and images of all the things we have experienced in the world. These are loose words, that sound indeed very learnedly; but which teach us nothing in this, any more than in a great many other matters. They are tolerated, because they are employed by way of metaphors, and cannot lead us into any dangerous mistakes. But let us frankly own that our memory, as well as our imagination, our intelligence, and all things within us, is a marvellous instrument, which we employ without knowing any thing about it; an instrument the more useful, as it performs wonders, without our being troubled, in the least, with the care of the execution.

The CELESTIAL GLOBE *explained.*

With a curious Copper-Plate *representing the Constellations,* &c. *in Symbolical Figures.*

THE surface of the celestial globe, of which the principal figure before us is a true delineation, represents the convex surface of the sphere of the heaven, such as it would appear to us, if we were placed without, at an immense distance from it. Whence it is easy to conceive, that if the eye be supposed to be placed in the center of the globe, and holes made in the center of each star, the eye, if properly posited, would view, through each of these holes, the very stars in the heavens represented by them.

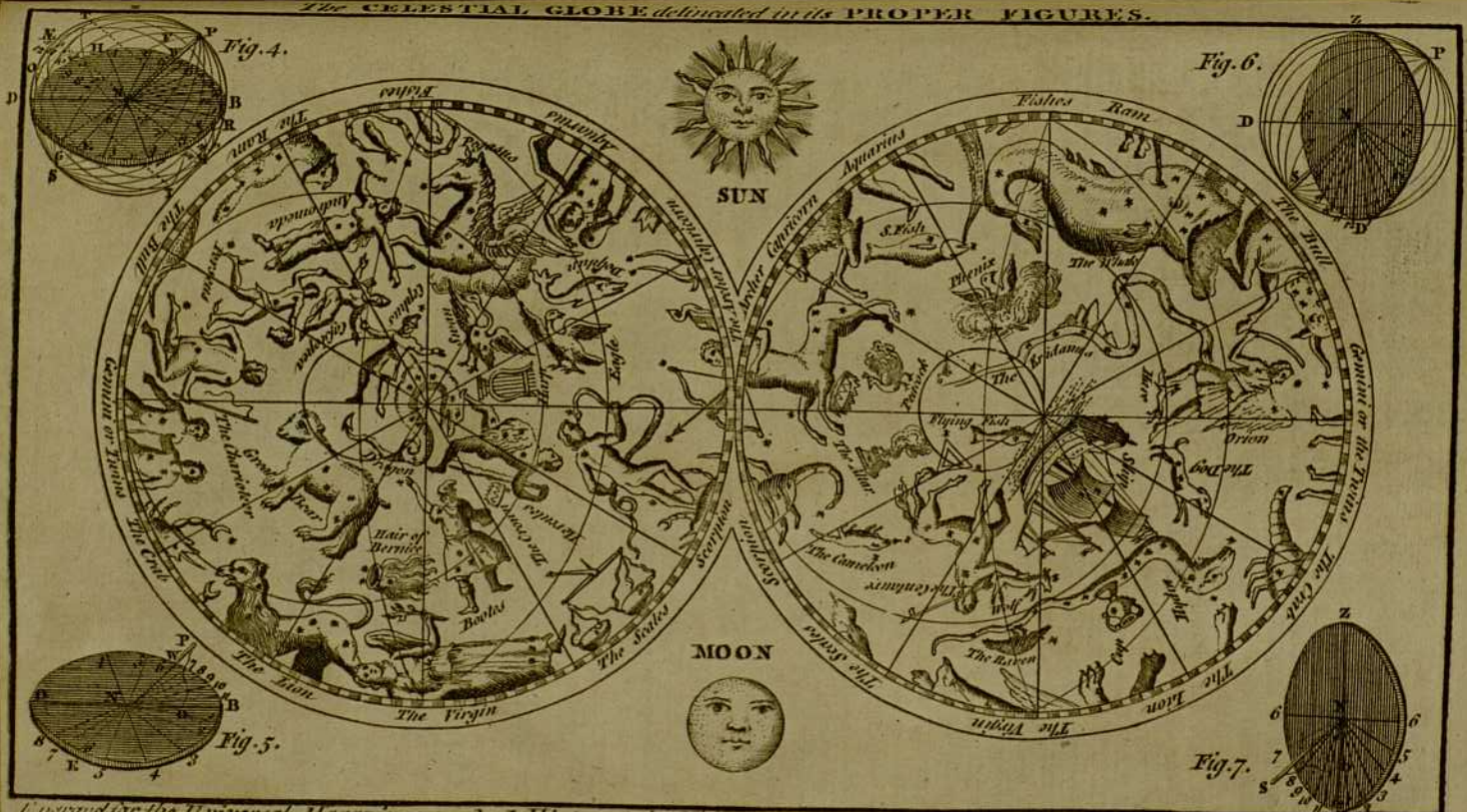
But as it would be impossible to have any distinct ideas of the stars, with regard to their number, magnitude, order, distance, *&c.* without reducing them to proper classes, and arranging them into certain forms; the ancients divided them into several *constellations*, or *asterisms*: a constellation is a collection of stars, which in the heaven appear near to one another, and may be imagined to represent the figure of some real or imaginary animal, or of some other known visible thing, as a ram, a lion, a centaur, an harp, a crown, *&c.* The number of the ancient constellations is forty-eight, but the number on our present globes is about seventy. By the ancient constellations, we mean those which were received from the *Greeks*, and particularly from *Ptolemy*. We find some of these occasionally mentioned by *Homer* and *Hesiod*, but *Aratus* treats professedly of them all, except two or three which were invented after his time, in the following method: *First*, He shews how each constellation is situated, with respect to those which are near it. *Secondly*, What position it is in, with regard to the principal circles of the sphere; and *Thirdly*, what constellations rise or set with it. This falls, however, far short of the accuracy of *Hipparchus* the *Rhodian*, and of *Ptolemy*, with regard to the places of the stars; but was sufficient for the use of sailors, and the purposes of husbandry, which were the ends chiefly proposed by this author, who lived above two-hundred and seventy years before the birth of our Saviour, and is the poet cited by St. *Paul*, Acts xvii. 28. *Hipparchus*, the *Bythinian*, has shewn by several passages quoted from them both, that he followed the descriptions of *Eudoxus*, who flourished about one-hundred years before him; and it is very probable, that the *Greek* astronomers who succeeded him, continued to use the same figures of the constellations down to *Ptolemy*, though with some variations and additions.

Ancient tradition has handed down to us the ingenious method, which the first men made use of, to know exactly the line which the sun describes, now called the ecliptic, which may be seen in *Macrob. in somn. Scip.* Lib. i. c. 21. and *Sext. Empiric.* Lib. v. *adversus Mathemat.* The former of these authors attributes it to the *Egyptians*; the latter, and more justly, to the first inhabitants of *Chaldea*, who were the fathers of astronomy, as well as of all mankind.

This circle they distinguished in the heavens, by twelve constellations, whose names were taken from the most important events, which happen either in the heavens, or on the earth, as the sun successively takes his place under every one of them.

By a particular care of providence, the dams of the flocks commonly happen to be pregnant, about the end of *Autumn*. They bring forth during the winter, and in the beginning of the spring. Whence it happens, that the young ones are kept warm under the mother during the cold, and afterwards easily thrive, and grow active, at the return of heat. The lambs come the first, the calves follow them, and the kids fall the last. By this means the lambs,

The CELESTIAL GLOBE delineated in its PROPER FIGURES.



lambs, grown vigorous and ſtrong, may follow the ram to the fields, as the fine weather comes on. Soon after the calves, and at laſt the kids venture abroad, and, by increaſing the flock, begin to augment the revenues of their maſter.

Our *Chaldean* obſervers, ſeeing that there were, during the ſpring, no productions more uſeful than lambs, calves, and kids, gave the conſtellations, under which the ſun paſſes during that ſeaſon, the names of the three animals which enrich mankind moſt. The firſt was called the *ram*, the ſecond the *bull*, and the third the *two kids (Gemini)* the better to characterize the fœcundity of the goats, which oftener bring forth two young ones than one, and an abundance of milk, more than ſufficient to nouriſh them.

The bulk of mankind, united in the plains of *Shinar*, had already very often remarked, that there was a point to which the ſun raiſed itſelf in its coming towards them, but which it never exceeded; and that it afterwards ſunk daily, in receding from them for 6 months together, till it arrived at another point, a great way under the firſt, but below which it never deſcended. This retreat of the ſun, made very ſlowly, and always backward, gave occaſion for the obſervers to diſtinguiſh the ſtars, which follow the two *kids*, or *Gemini*, by the name of the animal, which walks backward, *viz.* the *crab*. When the ſun paſſes under the next conſtellation, it makes our climate feel ſultry heats, but eſpecially the climate, where men were at that time gathered together. They therefore called the conſtellation under which the ſun paſſed at that time the *lion*; repreſenting, by the fierceneſs of that animal, the exceſſiveneſs of the heat. Soon after, harveſt is entirely over, throughout the eaſt. There remain on the ground only a few ears ſcattered here and there, which they cauſed to be gleaned by the leſs neceſſary hands. This work was left to the youngeſt girls; How then could they repreſent the conſtellation under which the ſun ſees no longer any crops on the ground, better than by the name and figure of a young virgin a gleaning? The wings added as ornaments are of later date, after the introduction of fables. The virgin which follows the lion, is certainly no other than a gleaning girl, or a reaper; and leſt we ſhould miſtake her functions, ſhe beſides has in her hand a cluſter of ears, a very natural proof of the origin here attributed to her.

The perfect equality of the days and nights, which happens when the ſun quits the ſign *Virgo*, cauſed aſtronomers to give the next conſtellation the name of *Libra*, or the balance. The frequent diſeaſes which the ſun leaves behind him, or cauſes by his retiring, procured the next conſtellation the name of *Scorpio*, becauſe it is miſchievous, and drags after it a ſting and venom. Towards the end of *Autumn*, the fall of the leaf expoſes wild beaſts, leaving them leſs covering; vintage and harveſt are over; the fields are free, and it is of ill conſequence to ſuffer the propagation of beaſts at the approach of winter. Every thing then invites us to hunt, and the conſtellation under which the ſun then is, has obtained the name of *Sagittarius*, that is, the archer or huntſman.

What is the proper and diſtinguiſhing character of the wild goat, or *Capricorn*, which is applied to the firſt conſtellation of the winter? It is to look for its food, getting from the foot of the mountains to the higheſt ſummit, and always climbing from rock to rock.

The name *Capricorn* was therefore proper to inform men of the time when the ſun, having reached the other verge of its courſe, was ready to begin to aſcend again towards the higheſt, and to continue to do ſo for ſix months together. This is directly the reverſe of the crab *(Cancer)*; and the happy concurrence of the oppoſite characters of theſe two animals is a proof of what directed the firſt obſervers in the impoſition of all theſe names.

Aquarius and *Piſces* (the fiſhes) naturally point out the rainy ſeaſon, and the

the time of the year when fishing is attended with the greatest profit and pleasure.

It may be observed, that of these twelve constellations, the names of ten of them are borrowed from animals; hence astronomers have called the annual circle, they compose, the zodiac, that is, the circle of animals.

From the ancient inhabitants of *Chaldea*, the *Egyptians* learned the names of the constellations in the zodiac, but mistaking the original signification of those celestial animals, they paid them divine worship, calling them the stations or mansions of their gods. Those who will have the *Egyptians* to be the first inventors of the zodiac seem to forget, that had they been the authors of the names of the celestial signs, they would not have placed the figure of a gleaning maid after the sign *Leo*, to represent the harvest, which is indeed finished at that time in other places, but is at a very great distance in *Egypt*, the country being then under water; so that they are obliged to defer sowing, till towards the latter end of *November*, that they may in *March* or *April* get in their corn, which is only four months a ripening. These constellations were therefore invented before the *Egyptian* colony, and consequently came from the plains of *Shinar*.

The *Greeks*, who learned astronomy of the *Egyptians*, retained several of their figures, as the ram, the bull, the lion, the dog, *&c.* but accommodated almost all of them to the fabulous history of their gods and heroes, whom in this manner they placed among the stars; this gave birth to that monstrous and inconsistent medley of truths and extravagances, which are found in the fables of paganism.

Sir *Isaac Newton* observes, that *Musæus*, who is said to have made the first globe among the *Greeks*, was father to *Orpheus*, one of the *Argonauts*; and that the greatest part of the figures upon the celestial globe are applied to things or persons concerned in the *Argonautic* expedition, and none of them are supposed to have relation to any transaction of later date. This is very true, but the great disagreement there is among the mythologists, in their accounts of these figures, proves that they are of greater antiquity; and that the constellations were received some time among the *Greeks*, before their poets, according to their several fancies, applied them to different fables.

We have already observed that the number of constellations, delineated by the ancients, was 48; all the stars were not comprehended in these constellations, but a great number placed in the interstices between them; these, because not reduced to any figure, were called *unformed stars*. Some of these have been, from time to time, made into constellations: thus to console the Queen of *Ptolemy Euergetes*, for a lock of her hair, which was stolen out of the temple of *Venus*, *Conon*, an astronomer, out of some unformed stars near the tail of the lion, formed the constellation, called *Berenice's hair*. The celebrated *Hevelius* made several new constellations out of the unformed stars. These are delineated on our globes, in fainter lines, to distinguish them from those of the ancients. And, to mention no more, Sir *Charles Scarborough*, physician to *Charles* II, gave the name of *Cor Caroli*, to a single star of the second magnitude, in honour of that unfortunate Prince *Charles* I.

Since the discovery of *South-America*, the *Portuguese* and *Dutch* navigators crossing the line, and having a view of the stars near the south pole, have furnished our globes with new southern constellations, which were unknown to the ancients; as *el Dorado*, the golden fish; *el Cruzero*, the cross, which we call the crosiers, *&c.*

But no discovery in the celestial hemisphere was ever of greater consequence to mankind, than of the two *Ursæ*, i. e. *Bears*, and of the *Polar Star*. The situation and motions of both the *Bears* were discovered by those, who were bent upon the improve-

provement of trade and navigation. They saw most of the stars ascending the horizon, as well as the sun, then rising up obliquely, and like him approach the place, where he appears at noon; then to draw towards the west, and hide themselves under the earth: and on the contrary observed, that there were some stars that never set, and which, every night in fair weather, were seen on that side, where the sun never appears, *i. e.* in the north point: and therefore found that the immobility of that part of the heavens might be depended upon by the navigators, in the absence of the sun, for their safety in steering their course, on which they desired to proceed.

This important singularity made them to make an exact study of the constellations of that part of the heavens, which could be discovered with most ease; and at last they pitched upon seven of the brightest stars, that take up a pretty large space; and because it sometimes appears above and sometimes below; sometimes on one side, and always beginning the same revolution again; named it the *Wheel*, or the *Chariot*; to which the word *Septentrio*, qu. *Septem Terio*, or seven heavy carts, which the *Romans* used in threshing their corn, alludes, and is now given to the *seven* brightest stars of that constellation. The *Phœnician* pilots, however, with greater propriety, called it *Parrhasis*, i. e. the *Instruction*, *Index*, or *Rule*: sometimes they called it *Calitsa* or *Callisto*, i. e. the *Deliverance* or *Safety* of *Sailors*; but most commonly *Dobebe* or *Doube*, i. e. the speaking constellation, or the constellation that gives advice; because it regulated their course, and their eyes were continually fixed upon it to receive its direction: and as it chanced that this word *Doube*, in the *Phœnician* language, signified a *She-bear*, the *Greeks* received it from them only in this sense; and so it passed from them to the *Latins*, &c. and laid the foundation of *Ovid*'s fable of *Callisto*'s being metamorphosed into a *She-bear*; which owes its invention to a word of a double meaning.

In process of time it was observed, that as the *She-bear* filled a great space in the heavens, and made a very large revolution, it exposed pilots to the danger of deviating considerably from their true course, if, towards the end of the night, they should fancy the *Ursa* to be in the same situation, as it had been in the beginning of the night; though in reality it varied more than a quarter part of the horizon. Therefore to prevent such hazardous mistakes, the sailors fixed upon another constellation, much in the same form; but not so bright, nor subject to so much variation, as it does not take up so great a space. By comparing this with the other, they gave it the name of *Ursa minor*, or the *little She-bear*. But the three stars, which make up the tail of this, turning up in a sort of curve line, and imitating a *Dog*'s tail rather than that of a *Bear*; that part of the least of the two constellations is named Κυνὸς οὐρὰ, i. e. *the Dog's-tail*, vulgarly *Cynosure*. Yet their chiefest care centered on the last star of the tail of *Ursa minor*: because it being very little distant from the pole or point, on which the whole heavens seem to revolve, it describes round it so small a circle, that it hardly can be perceived to move; and is always to be seen near the same point of the heaven: and therefore we call it the *Polar Star*, which is the chief guide of our mariners.

Hipparchus of *Rhodes*, as *Pliny* informs us, upon the appearance of a new star, began to doubt whether there might not be changes among the fixed stars, and therefore made a catalogue of them, setting down the place and magnitude of each star, that if any changes should happen, they might be known to posterity. This catalogue was afterwards copied by *Ptolemy*, and adjusted to the year 140. The number of stars in this was 1026. After this *Ulug Beigh*, grandson to *Tamerlane*, from his own observations at *Samar-*

Samarcand, made a catalogue of 1022 ſtars, whoſe places are reduced to the year 1437. The noble *Tycho Brahe* tells us, that he had, by his own obſervations, rectified the places of 1000 ſtars: but his catalogue, publiſhed after his death by *Longomontanus*, contains only 777. *Bayer* publiſhed a catalogue of 1160 ſtars, with very beautiful figures of the conſtellations. In this catalogue every ſtar is marked with ſome letter, which renders it truly valuable. *Hevelius* compoſed a catalogue of 1888 ſtars, adjuſted to the year 1660. But the largeſt and moſt compleat of all is the *Britiſh* catalogue of the ſtars, owing to the labours of the learned Mr. *Flamſtead*. It contains 3000 ſtars, many of which are ſo ſmall, that they cannot be ſeen without a teleſcope; the places of them are rectified to the year 1689.

The different apparent magnitudes of the ſtars are owing to their different diſtances from us. An ordinary teleſcope, in ſeveral parts of the heavens, diſcovers ten times as many ſtars as are viſible to the naked eye. Dr. *Hook* ſays, that with a teleſcope of twelve feet he told 78 ſtars among the *Pleiades*, and with a more perfect teleſcope he was able to ſee a great many more. *Antonius Maria de Rheita* affirms, that he counted 2000 in the conſtellation *Orion*. The *Galaxy*, or milky-way, owes its whiteneſs to a prodigious number of ſtars too ſmall to appear diſtinct to the naked eye. So that we have reaſon to believe that only that infinitely wiſe and powerful being, who created them, is able to tell the number of the ſtars, and to call them all by their names.

Mr. *Whiſton*, in his aſtronomical lectures (lect. 4.) from the obſervations of Dr. *Hook* and Mr. *Flamſtead*, computes that the greateſt annual parallax, or that which a ſtar in the pole of the elliptic would have, is 47″; from whence he finds the diſtance of the ſtars to be about 9000 ſemi-diameters of the orbit of the earth, or 500000000000 miles: a prodigious diſtance this; but Dr. *Bradley*, by a ſeries of accurate obſervations, has diſcovered that the parallax does not amount to two ſeconds. Therefore the diſtance of the fixed ſtars will be near twenty times greater than by the foregoing calculation. An amazing diſtance! and beyond the power of the imagination to reach. It has been found that a cannon-ball, at its firſt diſcharge, moves at the rate of about ſeven miles and a half in a minute; and that the velocity of ſound is about thirteen miles in a minute. According to this computation, a cannon-ball, ſuppoſing it to continue the ſame velocity as at its firſt diſcharge, would be 8,600,000 years, and the ſound would be 4,800,000 years in moving from us to the fixed ſtars. Even light itſelf, whoſe prodigious velocity is about 17000 miles in a ſecond, would be above ſix years in paſſing from the fixed ſtars to us.

The twinkling of the fixed ſtars is owing to the exceeding ſmallneſs of their apparent diameters, occaſioned by their immenſe diſtance; ſo that every little particle of duſt that floats in the air, when it comes in a right line between the ſtar and the eye, will eclipſe it; and as the air is full of various kinds of particles, ſome of them are conſtantly paſſing between the eye and the ſtar, and conſequently cauſe the ſtar to twinkle.

We have before obſerved, that the appearance of a new ſtar induced *Hipparchus* to make a catalogue of them. Theſe appearances have been often obſerved; but the moſt remarkable is that which appeared in *November*, 1572, in *Caſſiopeia*. This ſtar was ſeen for ſixteen months ſucceſſively, without any change of place among the fixed ſtars: it had neither hair round it, nor tail, as comets have; but ſhone with the ſame luſtre as the other fixed ſtars, ſurpaſſing *Sirius* or *Lyra*, in brightneſs and magnitude. It appeared even bigger than *Jupiter*, which, at that time, was near his perigee; and by ſome was thought to equal *Venus*, when in her greateſt luſtre: it ſhone forth all at once in its greateſt ſplendor, and con-

continued the ſame all *November*, ſo as to be ſeen, by thoſe who had good eyes, even at noon-day; and at night it might be perceived through thin clouds, which obſcured the other ſtars. It did not continue long of the ſame apparent magnitude; for in *December* it ſeemed equal to *Jupiter*, and in *January* leſs than that planet, but bigger than ſtars of the firſt magnitude. Thus it gradually decreaſed till *March*, 1574, when it intirely diſappeared.

Cloudy Stars are ſmall luminous ſpots in the heaven, ſome of which appear to the naked eye like dim ſtars, ſurrounded by an hazy light; others like little whitiſh clouds, nearly reſembling the milky way in brightneſs and colour. Theſe are in general an aſſemblage of ſtars too ſmall to be apparent to the naked eye, but form lucid ſpots by an aſſemblage of their rays. The two remarkable whitiſh ſpots near the ſouth pole, called *Megallanic Clouds*, and when viewed by the naked eye, exactly reſemble the milky way, were diſcovered by Dr. *Halley* to be a mixture of ſmall clouds and ſmall ſtars.

The fixed ſtars are doubtleſs of the ſame matter with the ſun, for they ſhine with their own light like him; and therefore we have the greateſt reaſon to think that they are all, like our ſun, centers to as many ſyſtems of innumerable worlds. For it can hardly be ſuppoſed that the all-wiſe and omnipotent being ſhould create ſo many radiant bodies for no other uſe than to illuminate an infinite void. But by ſuppoſing them ſuns, and the centers of innumerable worlds, how juſtly do we open to ourſelves a vaſt field of probation, and an endleſs ſcene of hope to ground our expectation of an ever-future happineſs upon, ſuitable to the native dignity of that awful mind, which made and comprehends it, and whoſe works are all the buſineſs of eternity?

What an amazing ſcene does this diſplay to us! What inconceivable vaſtneſs and magnificence of power does ſuch a frame unfold! Suns crowding upon ſuns, to our weak ſenſe, indefinitely diſtant from each other; and myriads of myriads of manſions, like our own, peopling infinity, all ſubject to the Creator's will; a univerſe of worlds, all decked with mountains, lakes, and ſeas, herbs, animals, and rivers, rocks, caves, and trees; and all the produce of indulgent wiſdom, to chear infinity with endleſs beings, to whom his omnipotence may give a variegated eternal life.

Could we (ſays Mr. *Hervey*) wing our way to the higheſt apparent ſtar:—We ſhould there ſee other ſkies expanded, other ſuns that diſtribute their inexhauſtible beams of day; other ſtars that gild the alternate night; and other perhaps nobler ſyſtems eſtabliſhed; eſtabliſhed in unknown profuſion, through the boundleſs dimenſions of ſpace. Nor does the dominion of the great Sovereign end *there*; even at the end of this vaſt tour, we ſhould find ourſelves advanced no further than the frontiers of creation, arrived only at the ſuburbs of the great *Jehovah*'s kingdom.

O for a teleſcope his throne to reach!
Tell me, ye learn'd on earth, or bleſs'd above!
Ye ſearching, ye Newtonian *angels! tell,*
Where your great Maſter's orb? His planets where?
Thoſe conſcious ſatellites, thoſe morning ſtars,
Firſt-born of Deity, *from central love.*

The other figures on this plate explain the philoſophical principles of dialling. Thus, if we conſider that the earth revolves about its axis in 24 hours, and conceive a ſphere conſtructed with 24 meridians, the ſun will be upon one of them at the beginning of every hour. Let therefore figure 4. repreſent ſuch a ſphere; then will P 1 S, P 2 S, P 3 S, P 4 S, *&c.* be meridians or hour-circles. Let us imagine this globe to be tranſparent,

 and

and its axis placed parallel to that of the earth: this axis (if we suppose it opaque) when exposed to the rays of the sun, will cast a shadow on the opposite meridian. Thus if the meridian P *a* S points to the sun, the shadow of the axis P S will fall on the opposite meridian P Q S.

If we imagine any plane to pass through the center of this transparent globe, the shadow of half the axis will always fall on one side or other of this intersecting plane. Thus in figure 4, let D W B E be the plane of the horizon of *London*; then will the axis of the sphere P S pass through the center of the plane: and while the sun continues above the horizon, the shadow of the upper half of the axis N P will fall somewhere on the upper side of the plane D W B E.

When the plane of any meridian or hour-circle points to the sun, the shadow of the axis marks the respective hour-line upon the intersecting plane. The hour-line therefore is a line drawn from the center of the intersecting plane to the point where the intersecting plane is cut by the meridian, opposite to that meridian which is exposed to the sun: thus in fig. 4, let D W B E, the horizon of *London*, be the intersecting plane; when the meridian of *London* P Z S points at the sun, the shadow of half the axis P E, falls on the line N B, which is drawn from N, the center of the horizon, to B, the point where the horizon is cut by the opposite meridian P B S: therefore N B is the hour of 12 at noon.

By the same method the rest of the hour-lines are found, by drawing, for every hour, a line from the center of the intersecting plane, to that meridian which is directly opposite to that which is exposed to the sun. The fourth figure shews the hour-lines drawn upon the plane of the horizon of *London*, during the time that the sun is above that horizon, the longest day in summer.

The hour lines being thus found by the intersecting points of the meridians, let the meridians be taken away, as the scaffolding is when the house is built; and what remains, as in figure 5, will be an horizontal dial for *London*.

If, instead of 24 meridians, as above described, we take twice that number, we may, by observing the points where they intersect the cutting plane, find the lines for every half-hour; or if we take four times that number, we may find the lines for every quarter of an hour, *&c.*

We have here taken the horizon for the intersecting plane, by which the method of making horizontal dials is explained. If we take any other for the intersecting plane, and find points where the meridians cut it, and draw lines from the center of the plane to those points, we shall have the hour-lines for that plane. Thus figure 6. shews the method of drawing the hour-lines on a south plane, perpendicular to the horizon; and the 7th figure represents a direct south dial with its hour-lines, without the meridians, by means of which they were found.

From what has been said we may observe, that the gnomon or style of a dial must always be parallel to the axis of the earth; and therefore in horizontal dials it will always make an angle with its plane equal to the latitude of the place; and in erect south dials, equal to the complement of the latitude. If the foregoing directions concerning a direct south dial be well considered, it will not be difficult to understand the *Rationale* of such dials, as decline any number of degrees, from the south or north towards the east or west.

The

The following Account of Mr. Baker *(Page 279) has been published by the Ordinary of* Newgate.

WILLIAM BAKER, was about 38 years of age, and was the ſon of very honeſt and reputable parents, who kept a baker's ſhop in *Cannon-ſtreet*. He was brought up at *Merchant-Taylors* ſchool, where he had very liberal education beſtowed on him; and about three years ſince, he married his own couſin, the daughter of a very honeſt and reputable clergyman in *Northamptonſhire*, with whom he had a handſome fortune. He was bred a grocer, in which buſineſs he ſet up, with a very good fortune, in *Cannon-ſtreet*, upwards of ſixteen years ago; which buſineſs he followed about ſeven years, and acquired in that time, a conſiderable addition to his fortune. At the expiration of this time he commenced ſugar-baker with one Mr. *Carter*, to which buſineſs alone, had he applied himſelf, he might have been worth ſome thouſands of pounds, and lived in credit and happineſs all his days; but being in hopes of encreaſing his fortune, he conſtantly attended the *Eaſt-India* company's ſales, where he has bought to the amount of ten-thouſand poundſworth of goods at a time, and always took care to pay for the ſaid goods at the time appointed by the company. But as he ſuſtained every now and then conſiderable great loſſes upon the goods bought at theſe ſales, at laſt his fortune was greatly diminiſhed, and in a manner loſt; which (unfortunately for him) induced him to make uſe of the unhappy methods for which he has ſuffered, to raiſe money, only to ſupply preſent purpoſes, without direct intention to have defrauded any perſon whatever, but on the contrary, in hopes to have had ſome lucky chance or other, in his large undertakings, to have redeemed his paſt loſſes; and his real intentions, he declared, was to have paid the Gentleman in full of whom he borrowed the money; his flattering hopes gave him ſtrong preſumption ſo to think. He was a man that never was addicted to drinking, gaming, *&c.* the vices of the age, nor given to any extravagancy whatever. He was a man that bore an exceeding good character in the world, which did appear from the character given him by ſeveral worthy Gentlemen, and ſome of the moſt eminent Merchants of this great metropolis, who appeared on his behalf upon the trial; ſo that had his intention been really inclined to have defrauded, he might have got many thouſands of pounds of money and effects into his hands, of other people's, and gone off with the ſame, without the leaſt ſuſpicion from any perſon whatever.

N. B. As he uſed to buy ſuch large quantities of goods at theſe ſales, he was obliged to borrow large ſums upon intereſt, to make good his payments; for which ſums he has, upon an average, paid above four-hundred pounds, *per ann.* for intereſt, for upwards of theſe eight years paſt, and had continually great loſſes upon theſe goods likewiſe.

He, with the utmoſt ſenſe of the badneſs of the practice, acknowledged his having been but too much concerned in handing about bad *India* warrants. He was content to be made an example to the juſtice of his country, and wiſhed it might have the effect intended, *viz.* to prevent any one for the future from attempting to make uſe of ſuch unwarrantable meaſures, as by ſerving their own preſent purpoſes, may impoſe upon, and defraud any individual, or body of men.

The following is a note of hand given by Mr. *Baker*, and a particular account of the affair relating to it, alſo under his own hand.

London, 174

I *Promise to pay to Mr.* John Barnes, *or order, nine-hundred twenty-two pounds, ten shillings, on demand for value received.*

£. 922 10

Per

As in all probability an affair of me, *William Baker*, concerning the bankruptcy of *William Sandys*, tea-man (about nine years since) may at this time be mentioned to my prejudice, the case is as follows: Mr. *John Barnes*, an eminent tea-broker, came to me, and desired I would give him cash for a note of Mr. *Sandys*'s hand, payable to the said Mr. *John Barnes*, or order, for nine-hundred twenty-two pounds, ten shillings, but I had not so much cash by me; he desired I would give him my note of hand for the same, which I did in form, as above. He told me he would indorse Mr. *Sandys*'s note to me, which I took, I was satisfied with his indorsement, knowing him sufficient to answer the sum to me. After this Mr. *Barnes* desired me to prove Mr. *Sandys*'s note of hand under the commission, as he was become a bankrupt; upon which I asked him, How I could prove it, as having no concern with the bankrupt? He told me, as he had my note of hand for the same value, I might prove it, and say, it was for a valuable consideration. Upon this I went to prove the note, but in my hurry, as having never proved a debt before under a commission, and there being great debates and quarrelling at the meeting, I inadvertently proved the note for goods sold and delivered, neither did I know at that time, but the whole money was due to Mr. *Barnes*, this note being given by Mr. *Sandys* to him, on a mortgage of teas; but upon enquiry into the bankrupt's affairs, Mr. *Barnes* was intitled to prove no more than two-hundred and ninety pounds; and I most solemnly declare, as I must soon answer for all my actions before a true and just God, what I did was without consideration or benefit, directly or indirectly, or any promise or reward whatever, but to the contrary, I was one-hundred eighty-six pounds out of pocket for the same, and only have received forty pounds of Mr. *Barnes*, towards the expences I was put to.

Witness my hand, this 24*th of* December, 1750. W. Baker.

In respect to the above account given by Mr. *Baker*, under his own hand, he always, when talked to upon that affair, did declare, *viz.* That in his conscience he did believe Mr. *Barnes* had no intention of imposing upon him, or putting him upon doing an unjustifiable thing; but, on the contrary, he was verily persuaded Mr. *Barnes* had no other view, but to receive only his just due: and added, that from what did arise of his own knowledge of that Gentleman, and the reputation he bore with the mercantile part of the world, among whom were his grand concerns, he could not entertain an opinion that Mr. *Barnes* would knowingly have put him upon doing a wrong thing. To this purpose was always his declaration; he expressed himself to the same effect the *Sunday* evening before his execution, in presence of several of his particular friends, who came to take leave of him, and continued in the same way of thinking to the last, as may be made appear by a letter which Mr. *Baker* sent to Mr. *Barnes*, the night before execution.

Various were the reports, and many the aspersions every day handed about upon Mr. *Baker*'s former conduct in life, which came to his ears, while under sentence of death. There are some things he does not deny, but upon account of which he was highly blameable, to atone for which he was to forfeit his life, and hoped forgiveness from all those whom he has wronged or injured. As to many other things that were said of him without

out any foundation, he gave no ear to them, and passed by them with generous disdain, saying, What he really had in justice to answer for, was sufficient weight for him to bear, and he was sorry the world should endeavour to load him with more than what really belonged to him. Where he has done an injury, the injured must be but too sensible of it, and need not to be told what is done; and where there is no injury done, there is no particular right to call Mr. *Baker*'s character in question, since he has satisfied the justice of the law by his suffering; and as he owned the justice of the punishment inflicted on him, and submitted willingly to his fate; he wished this might so far plead in his behalf, as to put a stop to all false reports; that the family to which he belonged, already sufficiently afflicted upon account of the unhappy measures he pursued, might not still have additions to their sorrows.

His behaviour all along was quite composed and resigned, and such as was, by all that saw him to the last minutes, admired and approved of.

He was conducted to the place of execution in a mourning coach, attended by a hearse to receive his body; and was buried at St. *Swithin's, London-stone.*

The BRITISH *MUSE:*

CONTAINING

Original POEMS, SONGS, DANCES, *&c.*

Advice to Old Men.

TAKE heed, ye elders, let your guide be truth,
The sincere lesson learn from gen'rous youth:
Their artless hearts of selfish views are void,
So love and friendship in their souls reside.
Good-nature chiefly guides the youthful mind,
Till trick'd and cheated by the elder kind:
Ye sages then give youth the praise that's due,
Youth thinks no ill but what's imbib'd by you;
No bad examples set, teach not the way
To make the younger age the elder's prey:
The old rooks view, condemn their pulling down
The young crow's nest, to build compleat their own:
True emblem of the world's detested ways,
O wretched life to see such wicked days!
Let pride no more dwell in the aged breast,
Imposing smiles and artful tricks detest:
No more let cunning craft your sanction meet,
Nor cheat your hov'ring souls with curs'd deceit;
Abhor the direful love of hell-gain'd pence,
Dispel those sordid * rules which drown your sense:
Avoid the coming shock of conscious guile,
For subtle frauds will certainly recoil.
With wealthy pow'r no longer tyrannize,
Nor make your gold a God to idolize:
Acquir'd sins subdue, win the blest abode,
Be good in time, implore your injur'd God.
The theory part of good cannot deceive
The all-discerning eye you must believe:
Then don't neglect to act the practical,
Nor gull yourselves with notions mystical.
Indulgent nature dictates what is right,
The worldly reason clouds the innate light.
Then learn again youth's task, and truth adore,
—*Be good, Old Boys, and do so no more.*

Thom.

* *Deal with an honest man as a rogue; a pin a day is a groat a year.*

EPITAPH *intended for Mr.* Dan. G—.

HERE *Daniel* lies close in his den,
Defying devils, lions, men;
Content within his *little stall,*
As *Cæsar* is,——— or honest *Ball*;
Let him lie still;—— he's free from strife,
From pains, and restless hours of life:
They're left behind, forgot, or gone,
Or rest beneath this silent stone.
If he had faults; pray who is free?
For some have greater faults than he.
Thro' various scenes in life he past,
And boldly view'd his fate at last.——
Few friends he had, fewer caress'd him;
The curtain falls,— and no one miss'd him.

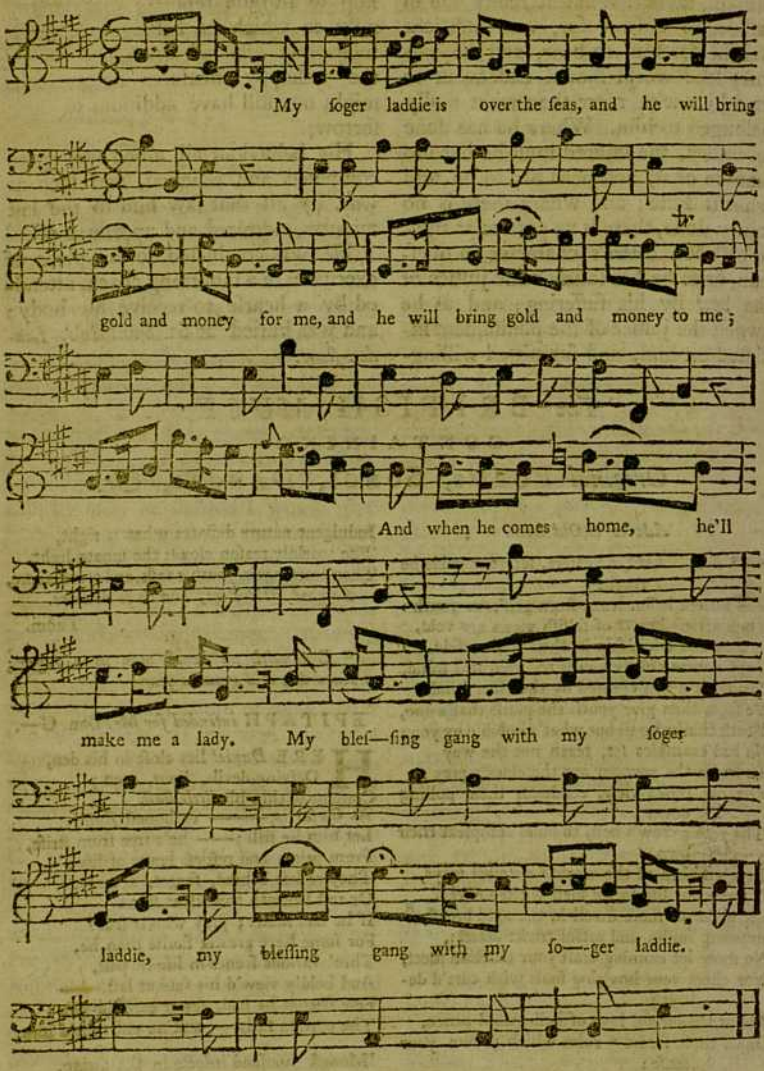
'Mongst thousand insects in the spring,
The watching sparrow one espies;
He nimbly flits, and drops his wing,
The gilded prey, unheeded, dies.

So insect man, we daily see,
Drops unregarded as the bee:
This maxim learn, as from a friend:
None live so well, but they may mend.

R. M.

The

The SOGER LADDIE.



2.

My lovely laddie is handſome and brave,
And can as a ſoger and lover behave;
He's true to his country, to love he is ſteady,
There's few to compare to my ſoger laddie.

3.

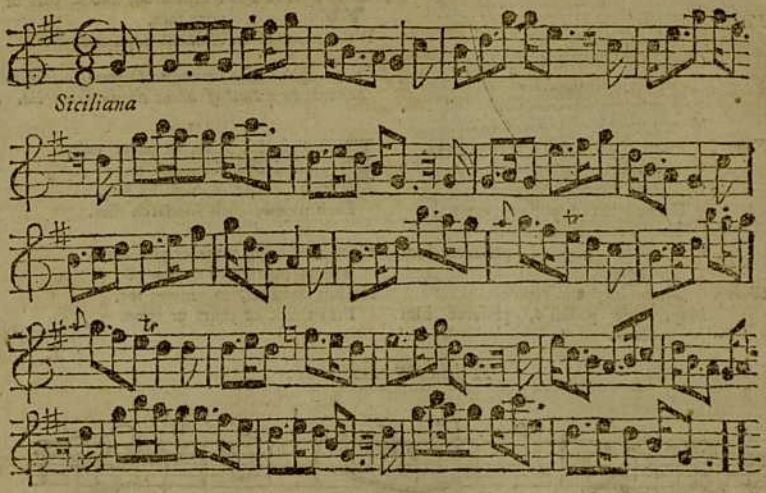
Shield him, ye angels, from death in alarms,
Return him with laurels to my longing arms;
Since from all my care ye'll pleaſantly free me,
When back to my wiſhes my ſoger ye gi'e me.

4.

Oh! ſoon may his honours bloom fair on his brow,
As quickly they muſt, if he gets his due;
For in noble actions his courage is ready,
Which makes me delight in my ſoger laddie.

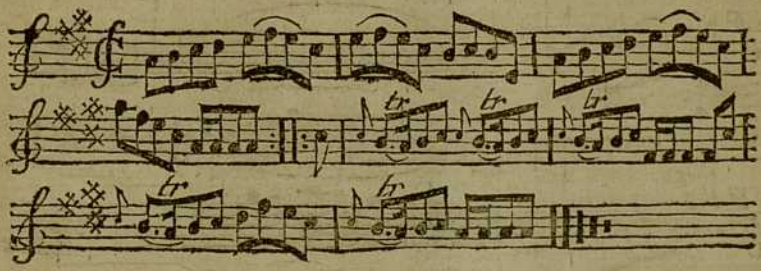
For

For the German *Flute.*



A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The Renown.



Foot it all four ſingle, and right and left half round ⅟; the ſame back again ÷; gallop down one couple up again, and caſt off ÷; lead through third couple, and caſt up ⅟.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR:

In a Dialogue between FAME and VIRTUE.

FAME, *by Mr.* Beard. VIRTUE, *by Mr.* Savage.

Fame. GLORY! where art thou, Goddeſs, where?
Direct me, Virtue, to her ſight;
'Tis I, 'tis Fame, prefer the pray'r,
Leſt I miſtake her ſhade for light.

Virtue. Well haſt thou pray'd, illuſtrious Fame!
Nor ſhall deluſion wrong thine eye:
Lathe'd, behold, behold her there;
Aſſert, and ſound her to the ſky.

Fame. O glorious view! th' immortal ray
Around the *Britiſh CÆSAR* beams;
Diſtinguiſh'd as the riſing day,
That o'er the golden ocean gleams.

Virtue. Not brighter ſhines the ſolar ball,
Or moves with more exalted mien;

Fame. Refulgent, viſible to all,
Yet to itſelf alone unſeen.

Virtue. 'Tis not the waſted world,
Or dire deſtruction hurl'd
By arms injuriouſly victorious:

Chorus. But to protect, to ſave,
Avows the great, the brave:
Thence! thence alone is empire glorious!

Fame. Theſe are thy views, *Auguſtus*, this
The juſt ambition we adore:

Thus

Thus guarded, liberty and peace
With wreaths of glory crown thy pow'r.

Virtue. Happy ſubjects,
Envy'd objects
Of the bleſs'd with kinder ſky:
All their pleaſure,
Wanting *CÆSAR*,
Wants the bliſs our hinds enjoy.

Fame. From *CÆSAR*'s patriot ſway,
The heart-reviving ray
Of liberty ſerenes our ſphere;
Hence! hence ariſe our vows,
That glory and repoſe
May, long poſſeſs'd, preſerve him here!

Chorus. That glory and repoſe
May, long poſſeſs'd, preſerve him here.

A REBUS.

WHAT watermen do, and a part of your face,
Is the name of an eminent populous place.

On the Death of a favourite Dormouſe, ſaid to be writ by a Lad of about eleven Years old.

1.

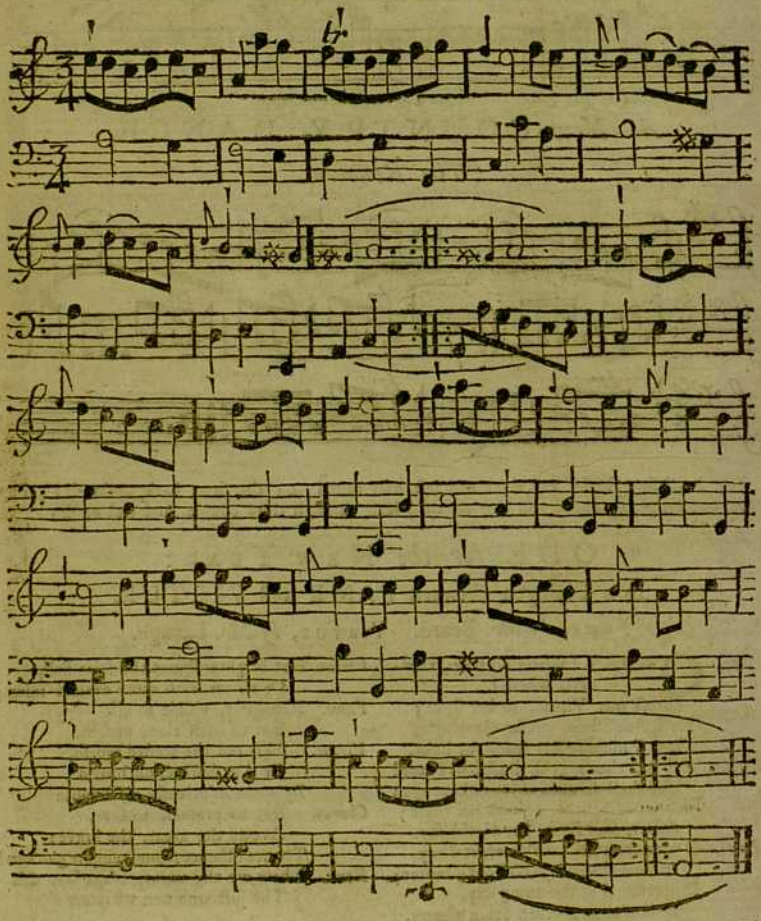
BEneath this place, in paper caſe,
A pretty dormouſe lies;
And ſoon or late, decreed by fate,
Each mouſe, each Monarch dies.

2.

Ye men of care, whoe'er you are,
Attend inſtructive rhyme;
No ſins had Dor, to anſwer for,
Pray think of yours in time.

J. P.

A New Minuet.



The

The


Sr ROBERT SOUTWELL in the ELIZABETH JONAS.
Sr JOHN HAWKINS REAR ADMIRAL in YE VICTORY
Sr THOMAS SYCILL.
CAPT CROSSE in the HOPE.
SANDEW
Sandown
PAR
Deal Castle
OF
Walmer
KENT
St Marga
Dover Ca
DO
VER

art of
ce.
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old.

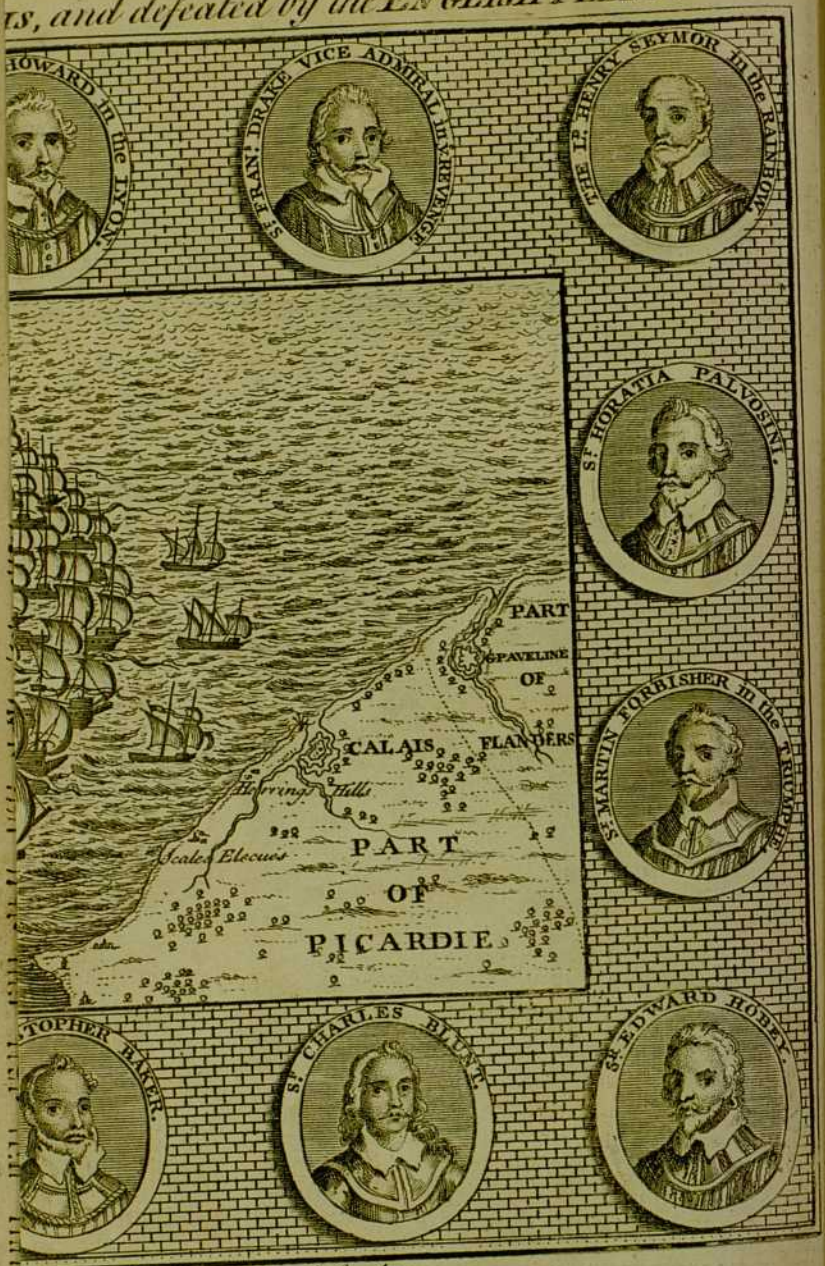
J. P.

The

The SPANISH INVINCIBLE ARMADA, *attacked between* DOVER *and* CALAIS, *and defeated by the* ENGLISH FLEET.

Engravd for the Universal Magazine 1750 for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard London.

ts, and defeated by the ENGLISH FLEET.



n St Pauls Church Yard London.

The History of England (Page 250, Vol. VII.) continued.

With a curious Representation of the Defeat of the Spanish, *commonly called the* Invincible Armada, *and the Heads of the principal Commanders in the* English *Fleet.*

THE great preparations for war on both sides, as mentioned on page 254, did not prevent some overtures of a peace from the Duke of *Parma:* for, whether it was designed only to amuse and deceive the Queen of *England* into a fatal security, that she and her country might be the more easily surprized, and ruined by his tremendous armament; or the Duke of *Parma* was thoroughly persuaded that he should never be able to gather any laurels in the *Netherlands*, till he could by a peace, or some ways, deprive them of the powerful aid constantly received from *England*; he obtained powers from the King of *Spain*, to treat about a peace with the *English* Ministry, while his master was preparing to invade them with his whole strength.

But *Elisabeth* was too watchful and jealous of her enemies, to be cajoled by such pretences of amity; and, though she thought it not politic to reject his offers absolutely, and informed the Duke that she was well disposed to an accommodation; yet she was determined to arm herself against all events, and to treat of peace with sword in hand; and managed the negotiations so dexterously, that they were spun out in fruitless debates, till she was thoroughly prepared to receive the enemy; and *Philip* was obliged to pull off the mask, and confess his own insincerity, when his grand fleet was ready to put to sea; of which the reader has had an account on page 254.

Before the *Spanish* fleet sailed out of the *Tagus*, the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, Commander in chief, or Captain-general, in this expedition, issued out his particular orders to be observed by every Officer, and other persons, under his command, in the voyage towards *England*, dated the twenty-eighth of *May*, 1588, in the first article of which is a most clear declaration, That, before all things, it was to be understood by all the Officers and others, from the highest to the lowest, that the *principal* foundation and cause, moving the King's Majesty to make and continue this journey or expedition, had been and was *to serve God*, and to deliver a great many good people oppressed and kept in subjection to sectaries and heretics from eternal sorrow, and to restore them to the unity of his Church. After such a declaration, what could be expected from these *Spanish* missionaries, whose arguments were the ensigns of death and destruction?

The bigotted adventurers, thus spirited up with a notion of doing God service, as well as in expectation of enriching themselves by the spoil of the *English* nation, had already conquered us in their vain imagination, and assured of a recompence, whether they lived or died, in so religious and advantageous a cause, weighed anchor in the river of *Lisbon*, called the *Tagus* or *Tajo*, on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and bent their course first for the *Groyne*, with the greatest pride and glory, and the least doubt of success that their vanity could suggest to them. They were attended with all the ornaments of delight, and at the same time carried all the horrors of slavery and destruction. But they had not been long at sea, before they were separated by a violent tempest off cape *Finisterre:* three of the gallies, by the stratagem of *David Gwinn*, an *English* slave, assisted by some of the *Moorish* rowers, were run into a port of *France*; and fourteen of them were driven to the chops of the channel, between *Ushant* and *Scilly:*

 but,

but, before they were met by any part of the *Engliſh* fleet, a northerly wind conveyed them back to the *Groyne*; where, and in the neighbouring ports, both they and the reſt of the fleet rendezvouſed after the ſtorm in a diſabled condition, to take in their ſoldiers and warlike proviſions.

Yet, howſoever this miſhap proved diſaſterous to the *Spaniards*, it had like to have been attended with fatal conſequences to the *Engliſh* alſo: for this creating a report all over *Europe*, and a belief in the *Engliſh* Council, that the whole *Spaniſh* fleet was deſtroyed, Secretary *Walſingham*, by order from the Miniſtry, ordered, in the Queen's name, four of the beſt ſhips to be ſent back into port, ſuppoſing that the *Spaniards* could not be able to repair their damages, and proceed till next year. But the Lord High Admiral, not being ſo credulous, and ſtill fearing the worſt, would not agree, and retained the four ſhips; alledging how dangerous it was to put themſelves off guard, in a matter of ſuch importance, when they had no better authority than hearſay: and added, that he would rather keep the ſhips out at his own charge, than expoſe the nation to ſo great a hazard.

The Lord High Admiral alſo diſpatched certain light veſſels to ſpy the coaſt of *England*, *France*, and *Spain*; and, being aſſured that no enemy was to be found at ſea, reſolved, by advice of his Council, to take the advantage of the next northerly wind, in order, either to compleat the deſtruction of the enemy's fleet, ſhould it be already diſabled; or, otherwiſe, to get a certain account of its condition. This he executed on the eighth of *July*, and upon the tenth he was arrived within forty leagues of the *Spaniſh* coaſt; where getting good intelligence that the enemy's fleet had not ſuſtained the damages, as had been reported in *England*, and the wind ſhifting to the ſouth, he, in compliance with his chief commiſſion to guard the *Engliſh* coaſts, returned immediately to the channel, left the ſame wind ſhould give the enemy the advantage of getting there before him.

He arrived with his whole fleet, on the twelfth, at *Plymouth*. And that this was a good precaution, appears from the *Spaniſh Armada*'s arrival off the *Lizard*, on the nineteenth of the ſame month; having been haſtened to ſea by the intelligence of an *Engliſh* fiſherman, who, being taken and carried into the *Groyne*, either ignorantly or deſignedly ſaid, That the *Engliſh*, upon a report that the *Spaniards* were diſabled from purſuing their deſign that year, had called home their fleet, and diſcharged the ſailors, that manned it: which determined them to deviate from their inſtructions, and to attempt, as a thing moſt feiſable, to ſurprize, burn, or deſtroy all our ſhips in harbour at unawares.

The certain advice of the enemy's fleet being off the *land's-end*; and the wind at ſouth, and ſometimes ſhifting to ſouth-weſt, which almoſt blocked the *Engliſh* navy up in *Plymouth* harbour; ſomewhat chagreened the Admiral; but with great difficulty, diligence and induſtry, and good-will, he, encouraging the ſeamen to labour, not only by his preſence, but by ſetting his hand to their work among them, got moſt of his ſhips warped out of the haven, by next morning early the twentieth; and there waited the approach of the enemy, whoſe fleet the *Engliſh* diſcovered to the weſtward, as far as *Foy*, in the form of a half-moon *(See the plate.)* The points of which ſtretched out about ſeven or eight miles aſunder, ſailing under full ſail ſlowly up the channel. The ſhips appeared, for bigneſs, like ſo many floating caſtles; under whom the ocean ſeemed to groan, for the weight of their heavy burthens. But the *Engliſh* Admiral, conſidering it would be more advantageous to gain the wind of them, and attack them in the rear, let them paſs by.

The next morning, being *Sunday*, *July* 21, all the *Engliſh* ſhips, about one-hundred in all, having got the wind of the *Spaniards*, two leagues weſt

weſt of the *Ediſtone*; the Lord Admiral ordered the ſloop *Defiance* to advance, and declare war againſt the enemy, by the diſcharge of all her guns; which he himſelf, in the *Ark-royal*, his own ſhip, ſeconded immediately with the ſame ſalute upon the ſhip, commanded by *Alphonſo de Leva*, which, on account of her bulk and ſtation, he miſtook for the Admiral's ſhip, and engaged her very furiouſly, till ſhe was reſcued by ſeveral of her own fleet. At the ſame time, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbiſher* engaged the enemy's ſternmoſt ſhips, and threw them all into ſuch confuſion, as obliged the *Spaniſh* Admiral to croud all the ſail he could to continue his courſe, in order to join the Duke of *Parma*, whom he expected off *Calais*, not knowing that he was locked up in his ports by an *Engliſh* fleet.

However, the Lord High Admiral, with his light, nimble ſhips, kept cloſe to their rear, for two hours, and by his continual briſk cannonading, obliged them to a ſort of running fight; and their flight was ſo precipitate, that they left behind them a great galleon, commanded by *Don Pedro Valdez*; which, having loſt her fore-maſt, by running foul of another, could not keep up with the *Spaniſh* fleet. In this ſhip were 450 men, and 55,000 duckets in gold, which he diſtributed to his own men; and ſent the ſhip into *Dartmouth*.

The enemy at night lay about fourteen miles off the *Start*; and next day in the morning they were as far to the leeward as the *Berry*, purſued by the Lord Admiral with only the *Bear* and the *Mary Roſe*, who kept the whole night within culverin ſhot; whilſt his whole fleet was ſo far behind, that in the morning, the neareſt could ſcarce be ſeen half maſt high, and very many out of ſight. A miſhap occaſioned by Sir *Francis Drake*'s neglect to put out lights in the dark night for their direction, as had been ordered the day before in a Council of war, to ſettle the method of purſuing, diſtreſſing, and fighting the enemy. Into which miſtake Sir *Francis* had been led by giving chace to five *German* merchant-ſhips, whom he ſuppoſed had been enemies. Thus the whole fleet was obliged to lie by all that night, having no lights for their direction.

The *Spaniſh* Admiral, finding himſelf unmoleſted, ſpent this whole day in the ordering of his fleet. He commanded *Alphonſo de Leva*, to bring the firſt and laſt ſquadrons together; and then, aſſigning each ſhip its ſtation in battle, according to the plan agreed on in *Spain*, enjoined their reſpective Commanders to keep the ſame, on pain of death. He alſo diſpatched another meſſenger to accelerate the motions of the Duke of *Parma*, and to inform him of his near approach, and of the ſtate of the navy. And, a *Dutch* gunner, on board the ſhip of *Michael de Oquendo*, having blown it up to revenge the affronts received from the *Spaniſh Dons*, who had raviſhed his wife and daughter; the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* condemned her unfit for ſervice, and taking her men and other things of value out of her, ordered her to be ſet a-drift; which being perceived by our Admiral, and finding her in ſo bad a plight, he ordered a ſmall bark to tow her into *Weymouth*.

The next night proved very calm, and the enemy's four galleaſſes, ſingling themſelves out from the reſt of their fleet, gave ſuſpicion of a deſign to attack ſome of the ſmaller ſhips, which were ſtill ſhort of the *Engliſh* fleet: but their courage failed them ſo, that they attempted nothing. However, on the twenty-third, by break of day, the *Spaniards* tacked about with the wind at N. or N. E. and bore down upon the *Engliſh*, who preſently tacked likewiſe and ſtood to the W. or N. W. and after ſeveral attempts on both ſides to gain the weather-gage, they at length came to another engagement; which was managed with ſome diſorder and variety of ſucceſs. In one place the *Engliſh*, with undaunted courage, reſcued ſome

ſhips of *London*, which were ſurrounded by the *Spaniards*: and they, with no leſs bravery, delivered, in another place, their Admiral *Recalde* from the hands of the *Engliſh*. The great guns on both ſides rattled like ſo many peals of thunder: but the ſhot from the high-built *Spaniſh* ſhips flew, for the moſt part, over the heads of the *Engliſh*, without doing much execution. Beſides, the *Engliſh* ſhips being ſo much leſs than the *Spaniſh*, and infinitely more nimble and better ſailors, attacked and retreated, gave broad-ſides, and ſheered off again, juſt as they pleaſed; while the enemy's heavy ſlugs, as ſlow as their maſters, lay like ſo many butts for the *Engliſh*, againſt which they could not well miſs their aim. Which determined the Lord Admiral not to attempt to grapple with, or to board their ſhips, which were ſo ſuperior to him in bulk, number, and hands; the *Spaniards* having an army of ſoldiers on board, which the *Engliſh* had not; but to advance within muſket-ſhot, and to pour their great ſhot into the hulls of thoſe monſtrous ſhips. The fight was this day continued with great bravery from morning to night, the Lord High Admiral being always in the hotteſt of the engagement: during which he took a great *Venetian* ſhip, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels; and the thundering of the ordnance was ſo great, that the vollies of ſmall ſhot, though incredible in number, were hardly heard or ſeen.

On the twenty-fourth, neither ſide ſeemed diſpoſed to renew the fight. The *Spaniards* wanted to gain time, in order to be recruited by the additional ſtrength of the Duke of *Parma*; the *Engliſh* were already in want of powder and ball, inſomuch that Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in his eſſays, remarks, 'That many of our great guns ſtood 'but as cyphers and ſcare-crows.' However we find there was ſome ſkirmiſhing between four of the enemy's great galleaſſes, and ſome of our ſhips, without any advantage. But the Lord Admiral, having received a recruit of powder and ball from the land, meditated an attack upon the enemy's fleet in the dead of the enſuing night, with his nimbleſt ſhips; which might have proved fatal to the *Spaniards*, had he not been prevented by a calm. Nevertheleſs this ſame calm proved the cauſe of a ſharp engagement the next day. For it preventing a great *Portugueſe* galleon, called the St. *Ann*, to join the *Spaniſh* fleet, then over-againſt the *Iſle of Wight*, it fell into the hands of Captain *John Hawkins*. And three *Spaniſh* galleaſſes, attempting to reſcue her, were ſo warmly received by the Lord Admiral himſelf in the *Ark*, and Lord *Thomas Howard* in the *Golden Lion*, that one of them was obliged to be carried away upon the careen: another had her lanthorn cut away by a ſhot from the *Ark*: and the third loſt her *peak-head* in the ſame manner. During this ſmart engagement, both fleets looked on, their approach being prevented by the calm; the *Ark* and the *Lion* being obliged to tow to the galleaſſes, with their long-boats. At length it began to blow a ſmall gale, and the *Spaniſh* fleet edged up to reſcue their galleaſſes, in which they ſucceeded; though not without conſiderable damage in a ſhort engagement of both the fleets.

This prompted the *Spaniſh* Admiral to diſpatch another meſſenger to haſten the junction of the Duke of *Parma*, as ſoon as poſſible; and to deſire him to ſend ſome great ſhot for the uſe of the main fleet. And while he kept on his courſe to favour the ſaid junction, our Lord Admiral knighted Lord *Thomas Howard*, Lord *Sheffield*, *Roger Townſhend*, Capt. *John Hawkins*, and Capt. *Martin Forbiſher*, in conſideration of their gallant behaviour: and, holding a Council of war, determined therein, as powder and ſhot ran ſhort again, not to make any further attempts upon the enemy, till they ſhould be arrived in the ſtreights of *Calais*; where Lord *Henry Seymour* and Sir *William Winter* were ſtationed to receive them, and to reinforce the *Engliſh*

lish fleet; which, in the mean time, might be provided with ſtore of ammunition from the ſhore.

The *Spaniſh* fleet continued its courſe up the channel, with an eaſy gale at S. W. by S. the *Engliſh* following them cloſe, and driving them like a flock of ſheep before them to ſlaughter. Which ſight ſo animated the *Engliſh* on ſhore, that the coaſts now were ſo far from being alarmed with any terrible apprehenſions, that a great many of the Nobility and Gentry entered themſelves volunteers, and taking leave of their parents, wives and children, with inexpreſſible alacrity, hired ſhips at their own charge, and in great numbers, ſailed and joined the Lord High Admiral, to ſhare in the honour of the certain deſtruction of the vain *invincible Armada*. And the Juſtices of the Peace on the ſea-coaſts ſent on board the fleet not only a ſufficient ſupply of powder and ball, but of men and proviſions alſo.

On the twenty-ſeventh, the *Spaniſh* fleet, leſt they ſhould be forced by the current into the northern ocean, came to an anchor before *Calais* (ſee the *Copper-plate.*) And the Lord High Admiral, joined with the ſquadrons under the command of Lord *Henry Seymour* and Sir *William Winter*, anchored as near to the *Armada* as convenient, his fleet being now increaſed to 140 ſail of ſtout ſhips and good ſailors: though the main ſtreſs of the engagement lay not upon more than fifteen or ſixteen of them.

This ſituation preſently ſhewing that their expedition was come to its *criſis*; and their daily loſſes, and waſte of their ammunition, *&c.* prognoſticating no happy iſſue to their undertaking, Prince *Aſcoli*, the King of *Spain*'s natural ſon, and other of the prime Nobility on board the *invincible Armada*, convinced of their danger, and foreſeeing their own deſtruction, took the opportunity of another meſſage ſent to the Duke of *Parma*, urging him in a very earneſt manner to ſend out forty fly-boats immediately to their aſſiſtance, and to forward his army with ſpeed; quitted the fleet, and got aſhore, judging rightly, that it was not in the Duke's power to join them, and ſupply them with ſuch things and men as had been concerted; while the ſhips of *Holland* and *Zealand*, under the command of Count *Juſtin* of *Naſſau*, blocked up the harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Newport*, from which only he could ſail.

On the twenty-eighth, both fleets ſtill riding at anchor, the Queen's Majeſty ordered the Lord Admiral to ſingle out eight of his worſt ſhips, and, after covering them well with pitch, tar, wild-fire, and roſin; lining them well with brimſtone, and other combuſtible matters, and loading their cannon with bullets, chains, and ſuch like deſtructive things; to ſend them before the wind, and with the tide, about two hours after midnight, under the conduct of *Young* and *Prowſe*, into the midſt of the *Spaniſh Armada*, and, at a certain diſtance, to ſet fire to the trains, and to retire. Their prodigious blaze, which repreſented the ſky and ocean in one conflagration, threw the whole fleet into the utmoſt ſurprize. Many of them had been at the ſiege of *Antwerp*, and ſeen the deſtructive machines made uſe of there: and therefore ſuſpecting, that theſe were big with ſuch like engines, they ſet up a moſt hideous cry, *Cut your cables, and get up your anchors*; and immediately in a panic put to ſea with the utmoſt confuſion and haſte. The *Spaniards* themſelves acknowledge that their Admiral, upon the approach of the fire-ſhips, did give the ſignal for weighing anchor, to avoid the preſent danger; but add, that he alſo ordered each ſhip, after it was over, to return to her former ſtation. Yet, be this as it will, one of the fleet, a large galleaſs, having loſt its rudder, and caſt upon the ſands before *Calais*, was next day picked up by Sir *Amias Preſton*, and a hundred men in a long-boat; though not without a ſharp and doubtful diſpute, in which *Don Hugo de Monçada*, her Captain, was ſhot through

through the head. Sir *Amias*, having at last overpowered the crew, either drove them overboard, or put four-hundred of them to the sword; released three-hundred gally-slaves, and took out 50,000 duckets of gold, belonging to the King. The ship and guns were claimed and left as a wreck to Mr. *Gourdon*, Governor of *Calais*.—This is the ship, which some writers call the *Admiral*, and others the *chief Galleass*.

The *Spanish* Admiral in the mean time was returned to his station, and fired a gun, as a signal for the rest to do the like. To which some paid no regard, while others endeavoured to come to their rendezvous off of *Gravelling*; but others were so dispersed out at sea, or among the shoals on the *Flemish* coast, that they could not hear it. And wherever the *English* could spy them they pursued and plied them so warmly with shot, that some were sunk, others run ashore, and all much damaged. They that were able to keep the sea did their utmost endeavours early next morning, the last of *July*, to retreat through the streights of *Calais*: But the wind springing up with hard gales at N. W. forced them towards the coast of *Zealand*, and the *English*, knowing that, should this wind continue, it would destroy them amongst the sands and shallows of that coast, discontinued the chace: But the wind soon after came about to the S. W. by W. which, by tacking about, drove them out of that danger.

The *Dons* the same evening held a Council of war out of the remains of the *invincible Armada*, to consider what was to be done; when it was unanimously resolved, that as they were in want of many necessaries, especially of cannon-ball; as their ships were miserably torn and shattered; their anchors left in *Calais* road; their provisions short; their water spent; a great number of their soldiers slain; many of their men sick, and wounded; and that there were no hopes left of the Duke of *Parma*'s coming out to join them; there was no other course to take, but to return to *Spain*, north about the *British* Islands. And pursuant to this resolution, having thrown overboard their horses and mules, to save water, and to lighten their ships, they made all the sail they could: and were followed by the Lord High Admiral, till he saw them clear of the *Firth* of *Forth*, in which, had they anchored there, he had concerted measures to destroy them entirely.

The *Spaniards* kept on their course on the *Scotch* coast, round by the *Orkneys*, the Western Islands, and *Ireland*; in which they also suffered great losses from their ignorance of the coasts, and the accidents of the weather and seas. Several ships were stranded on the coast of *Scotland*; whose men, to the number of 700 getting ashore, were, by Queen *Elisabeth*'s consent, delivered by King *James* I. to the Duke of *Parma*. Others were wrecked on the *Irish* coast: But the Lord Deputy either put their crews, *&c.* to the sword, or ordered them to be executed by the common hangman, lest they should join with his rebellious people.

The *despicable* remains of the *invincible* fleet arrived, at length, on the coasts of *Spain*, in a most deplorable condition: several of the ships, not able to repair the damages received in battle, foundered at sea; and no less than ten were cast away on the coast of *Ireland*; in all about 40 sail; and most of the persons in them perished. And they that lived to return home, were laden with shame and dishonour; the Duke of *Medina* himself being forbid the court, who brought back with him only 53, or at the most 60 shattered ships, out of the 132, he had carried out with him.

Camden says that King *Philip* received the news of the ill success of his fleet with an heroic patience; and when he heard of the defeat, so contrary to his expectation, thanked God it was no greater. Others add, that

that he coolly said, 'That he had sent 'his fleet to fight against the *English*, 'and not against the winds.' But *Anthony Coppley*, an *English* fugitive in *Spain* at that time, declares that, when the news was brought, *Philip*, being at mass, swore (as soon as mass was done) 'That he would waste and consume his crown, even to the value of 'a candlestick (pointing at one that 'stood upon the altar) but either he 'would utterly ruin her Majesty and '*England*, or else himself and all *Spain* 'become tributary to her.' Which is most agreeable to his fiery spirit and superstitious bigotry. Besides, he ordered the Commandants in every part of his dominions to apprehend *Diego Flores de Valdez*, who had persuaded the Duke to break the King's instructions; which was done accordingly, and he carried to the castle of St. *Andrea*, where he was never seen nor heard of afterwards. And, had not the Duke of *Medina*'s Lady had a sufficient interest in the King to divert the blow, it is very probable he would have made the same *exit* upon his arrival in *Spain*.

Now to return to our own fleet: the Lord Admiral having chaced the *Spaniards* from the *English* coasts, bent his sails, and steered with his whole fleet homeward, and arrived safe in the *Downs*, to join in the acclamations and thanksgivings of the whole nation, for so great a deliverance; with the loss only of one small ship, and one-hundred men: though the loss of the Nobility and Gentry, on board the vanquished fleet, was so great, that there was hardly a family in *Spain*, but was in mourning on this occasion. According to some authors, the *Spaniards*, in *July* and *August*, lost 15 great ships, and 4791 men, in the fight or several skirmishes between the two navies in the channel: and in *September*, 17 ships and 5394 men on the coast of *Ireland*; in all 32 ships and 10,185 men. But if we may credit *Stow*, they lost in all 81 ships, and upwards of 13,500 soldiers.

Several medals were struck in *England*, in memory of this victory. One, in honour of the Queen, represented *fire-ships*, and a fleet in a hurry and confusion, with the inscription, *Dux fœmina facti*. Another in honour to the *English* navy, with the device of a fleet flying under full sail, and the inscription, *Venit, vidit, fugit*. The *Zealanders*, whose very existence depended upon the success of the *English* arms, struck medals also in honour to this victory, among which was one representing the *Spanish* fleet in great confusion, with this motto, *Impius fugit, nemine sequente*.

And we may rightly conclude, that all *this was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.*

To the PROPRIETORS *of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Amber-Varnish is of the greatest Use among Mechanics, and at the same Time made a great Secret of by those who are acquainted with the Process; I flatter myself, that you will think the following Method of making it deserves to be communicated to the Public.

TAKE one pound of powdered amber, melt it in a proper unglazed vessel over a charcoal fire, and pour it, whilst fluid, upon an iron-plate; then powder it again, when concreted, and afterwards dissolve it entirely in an unglazed earthen vessel, adding to it first linseed oil, prepared and boiled with litharge, and afterwards spirit of turpentine. With this incrust your vessels of wood or metals, and afterwards polish them, being first carefully and artfully dried.

From

From this proceſs it evidently appears, that amber contains much aqueous and mucilaginous humidity, of which it muſt be deprived by liquefaction; and after this the linſeed oil and ſpirit of turpentine find an eaſy admittance into the gum-reſinous mixture remaining. Nor is a ſubtle diſtilled oil alone adapted to diſſolve the amber, without being mixed with an expreſſed oil; which plainly ſhews, that the ſubſtance of amber, beſides its reſinous particles, has ſome which are mucilaginous.

A Mathematical Queſtion, by Amico-Mathematicus.

A Ship, from an iſland in the latitude of 69° 20′ N. longitude 50° 30′ W. ſails S. E. at the rate of 9 miles an hour, in a current ſetting S. S. W. 3 miles in the time the ſhip ſails 7 miles: four hours after the ſhip's departure, the Governor of the iſland, having occaſion to ſend an expreſs to her, diſpatches an advice-boat, which ſails at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Required what courſe the advice-boat muſt ſteer to overtake the ſhip, and the time in which ſhe will perform it, together with the latitude and longitude of the ſhip, at the time when the advice-boat comes up with her?

A Queſtion in Algebra.

AN old Lady was aſked the age of her three daughters, who made this anſwer: My firſt and ſecond daughter's ages, added together, make 58 years, and my ſecond and third's ages, multiplied together, are 204; and the eldeſt is four times as old as the youngeſt. *Quere their ages?*

An Account of the crooked and angular Appearance of the Streaks or Darts of Lightning *in* Thunder-ſtorms, *by Mr.* Logan.

MR. *Stephen Hales*, in his *Statical Eſſays*, Vol. II. page 291, mentions this phenomenon of the ſtreaks or darts of lightning in thunder-ſtorms appearing crooked and angular, as a thing not hitherto accounted for; and therefore he gueſſes at a ſolution of it.

The clouds are generally diſtinct collections of vapours, like fleeces; and therefore the rays of light through them muſt paſs through very different denſities, and accordingly ſuffer very great refractions: from thence therefore, that appearance muſt undoubtedly ariſe. For it is highly abſurd to imagine, that fire darted with ſuch rapidity can from any aſſignable cauſe deviate from a right line, in the manner it appears to us: and this, if duly conſidered, may probably be found a plenary ſolution.

Young Aſh-trees ſpringing from rotten Wood.

A Gentleman having cauſed ſome aſhen pipes (that conveyed water to his fountain, for at leaſt twelve years) to be taken out of the earth; they were left in an unpaved yard, where they almoſt entirely rotted; but in their room there ſhooted forth from the earth a little foreſt of aſh-trees; and flouriſhed and grew about three or four feet high. It is remarkable, that more than fifty young trees ſprung up exactly where the pipes had been laid, and no where elſe in the yard. There was no aſh-tree thereabouts, nor at a very great diſtance.

RIDDLES *answered.*

PAGE 26, A fan. Page 185, A handkerchief. Page 232, A pair of stays. Page 270, A feather-bed.

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A LIST *of the* COPPER-PLATES, *all neatly engraved, contained in the Seven Volumes of the* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

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