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THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE Month of *October*, 1733.

Containing in particular,

LONDON:

Printed for *T. Warner*, at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-noster Row*. Where may be had the former Months.

[Price 1 s. 6 d.]

N. B. The Months of *July*, *August* and *September* contain the Debates of the *Last Session of Parliament*; and the Month of *June* has an exact Copy of the *late Bill for Exciſing Tobacco*.

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THE POLITICAL STATE OF THE Month of *October*, 1733.

London, Oct. 31, 1733.

THE last two Months being the proper Season of the Year for Stag-hunting, their Majesties, with the Royal Family, and the whole Court, have generally twice a Week during their Stay at *Hampton Court* taken that Diversion in the Neighbourhood of that Royal Palace. Upon one of these Days of Diversion there happened an Accident which this Nation has Reason to be proud of, because it shews that we have a King that has a just Regard for the Liberty and Property of his Subjects, and at the same Time that we have Subjects that dare venture to vindicate their Liberty and Property even at the Hazard of disobliging their Sovereign: The Story was thus.

Royal Hunting.

On Wednesday the 5th of last Month, a Stag was turned out to be hunted on *Cobham*-Common, and the Chace continued on the *Surrey*-Side of the *Thames*

Liberty and Property asserted by a Farmer.

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for the Space of two Hours when the Stag taking to the River came over to the *Middlesex*-Side, bringing after him the Royal Sporters with all their Followers in Wherries and Ferry-Boats, and then led them towards *Staines*, where taking a Fancy to pass and repass a little Brook, there was no Way to get after him, but through the Grounds of one *Richard Violet*, a Farmer, who perceiving that the Hunters were coming towards his Farm, locked up the Gates of all his Fields to prevent their Entering; several Noblemen and Gentlemen went up and expostulated with him in the most obliging Terms, telling him that the King, the Queen and the whole Royal Family were just coming up, and that the pretending to stop them would be a great Baulk to their Diversion, and one of the most rude imprudent Things he could do, but all they could say availed nothing; the Farmer told them he was King in his own Grounds, and must have Satisfaction for any Damage he might sustain for their Pleasure: Some of the young Courtiers were for violent Measures, and called out for Hatchets to break down the Gates; but their Majesties coming up, and hearing what was the Matter, they expressly forbid the offering of any Violence, and ordered immediate Satisfaction to be made to the Farmer, for what Damage he thought he might sustain by the Company's passing through his Fields, whereupon he opened his Gates, and let the Royal Company with their Attendants pass through. We hope that for the Glory of his Majesty and the *British* Nation, and for the Benefit of Mankind, this Story has been or will be translated and published in all the Monarchies of *Europe*.

His Majesty in some Danger.

On the 26th of the same Month, while the Royal Family was out a hunting, another Accident happened which might have been of fatal Consequence to this Nation: A severe Shower of Hail happening to come on, and some of the Hailstones falling with Violence upon the King's Horse, the Creature took Fright, and ran away with his Majesty, but by his Majesty's excellent Skill, and Dexterity in Riding and managing a Horse, he got him stopt in about a Quarter of a Mile's Riding, without any unlucky Consequence, other than that the Violence of the Motion raised in his Majesty

Majesty some Stitches, which obliged him to give over the Chace, and return in her Majesty's Chaise to *Hampton-Court*; but next Day he was so perfectly recovered, that he appeared in the Drawing-Room, dined in publick, and went again to hunt on Saturday as usual.

Honesty of a Life-Guardman.

On the same Day in the Chace, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal lost a Gold Snuff-Box most curiously chased, and having on the Lid a fine Picture of great Value, which she did not miss till her Return to *Hampton-Court*. The Box had been luckily pickt up in the Fields before it received any Damage, by being trod on or otherwise, by one Mr. *Wright*, a Gentleman of the Life-Guards, who was upon the Party to attend the Royal Family in the Chace, and he was so honest, that as soon as he had found it, he acquainted his Commanding-Officer therewith, who acquainted her Royal Highness that it was found, and by whom, whereupon she sent for Mr. *Wright*, and was pleased to receive it from his own Hands, and to make him a Present of five Guineas; but as the immediate Discovery of his having found so valuable a Peice, shews him to be very much a Man of Honour, it is not to be doubted but that this Accident will make him be further taken Notice of by her Royal Highness, and may be a Means of his future Preferment.

Ambassadors.

On the 18th of last Month M. *Bunau*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Saxony*, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty; afterwards of her Majesty, and in a few Days after of all the rest of the Royal Family, with the usual Ceremonies: And on the 20th M. *de Loss*, the new Envoy Extraordinary from the said Elector, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his Letters of Credence; after which he had a private Audience of her Majesty, and of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; and in a few Days after of the rest of the Royal Family with the usual Ceremonies.

Resolution of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

On the said 18th past, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City came to a Resolution, speedily to appoint a new Ordinary of *Newgate*; and to encourage some able Divine to

execute that important Office as it ought, they resolved to add one Freedom a Year (valued at 25*l.*) to that already enjoyed by the Ordinary of *Newgate*, over and above the Salary of 40*l. per Ann.* and Perquisites, with a House to live in, *&c.* It is to be hoped that whoever they do appoint shall be obliged to live in the House appointed for him; for if every Parson were obliged to reside in his Manse, and took that proper Care to inspect into the Behaviour and Education of the Poor of his Parish which he may do by Law, and which he ought to do by the Nature of his Office, the Ordinary of *Newgate* would not have so much Business upon his Hands as he generally has.

Sheriffs sworn.

On the 28th of the same Month at a Court of Hustings at *Guildhall Daniel Lambert* Esq; Citizen and Cooper, and *Robert Westley* Esq; Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, Sheriffs elect, were sworn into their Offices with the usual Formalities, when the Keys of the several Prisons under the Care of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, together with Lists of the Prisoners, in each respective Prison, were delivered to them; after which they went to Coopers-Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them and the Company.

Lord Mayor chose.

And next Day at another Court of Hustings held at *Guildhall*, came on the Election of a Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, when Sir *William Billers*, Alderman of Cordwainers Ward, and Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, the two senior Aldermen eligible to that Office, were returned by the Common Hall to the Court of Aldermen, who made Choice of Sir *William Billers*, whereupon Sir *William* rose up and addressing himself to the Liverymen, in a short but pithy Speech thanked them for the great Honour they had done him, and assured them that his best Endeavours should not be wanting to discharge the Trust with the utmost Impartiality, and with a just Regard to the Rights and Privileges of his fellow Citizens. After which Mr. Alderman *Barber*, the then present Lord Mayor, rose up, and addressed himself to his fellow Citizens in the following manner, *viz.*

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Lord Mayor's Speech.

'Gentlemen, I beg leave to take this Opportunity, before I resign my Office, to return you my hearty Thanks, not only for the Favours I have myself received, but also for your Readiness to concur with me upon all Occasions, where the *Trade* and *Welfare* of this illustrious City were concerned; the great Share which you, and every honest citizen had, in opposing a *late Attempt against both*, will ever be remembered to your Honour; and I sincerely congratulate you on the happy Effects which have visibly appeared from your Conduct.

'Whenever this renowned City exerts herself in a proper manner, her Interest will have a great Influence in all Places, and can seldom fail of being crowned with Success; more especially, when she is so wise as to lay aside all Names of Distinction; and when all Ranks and Degrees of People unite, as one Man, to the Support of the common Cause. As an Union, so universal, was attended with such glorious Consequences, it ought to be the earnest Endeavour of all true Lovers of their Country, to preserve that Union inviolable; for then we shall have no Cause to fear, that any *past Attempts will be revived, or any new ones made*, to our Prejudice.

'As you, Gentlemen, are my proper Judges, to you I submit my past Behaviour; and if I am so happy as to merit your Approbation, I shall esteem it an ample Reward, and be proud to dedicate myself in any other Capacity, to the Service of you, my fellow Citizens.'

Ship Bombay arrived.

On the 25th of last Month, the *Monmouth*, Capt *James Montgomerie*, from East India Company, arrived safe in the *Downs*; but soon after she came to an Anchorage a Storm arose, by which she was forced from her Anchors, so that they were obliged to cut away her main and fore Masts, whereby they got her brought up near the *North Foreland*, and the Company having immediately sent down a fresh Set of Cables and Anchors, and what other Assistance was necessary, she was brought into the River without receiving any other Damage. Her Cargo consists

sists chiefly in 747,000 lb. of Pepper, and 14,240 Pieces of *East India* Stuffs, Chints, &c.

Bank Dividend. On the 20th of last Month was held a general Court of the Bank of *England*, when a Dividend of 2 ¾ *per Cent.* on their Stock, arising out of the Interest paid to them by the Government and the Profits of their Trade, was proposed by the Directors, and agreed to by the Court, for the half Year ending at *Michaelmas* then next, and the Warrants were ordered to be delivered out on the 19th Instant, or sooner if ready.

Georgia Affairs. Since our last Accounts from the Colony of *Georgia*, we have Advice that, while Mr. *Oglethorpe* was at *Charles Town*, an *Indian* shot himself near their new Town of *Savannah*; and his Uncle, who is the War-King of the Tribe called *Forks*, with some Friends finding him dead, and believing that he had been murdered by the *English*, swore he would be revenged on them; but King *Tomo Chi Chi* being informed thereof, came to the Place where that Tribe then was, and strove to quiet the *Indians*, saying, that he was persuaded it could not be the *English* that killed him, therefore desired they would enquire better into the Matter; but the Uncle continuing in great Rage, *Tomo Chi Chi* at last laid his Breast bare, and said, *If you will kill any body, kill me, for I am an* Englishman. Which pacified them so far as to give them Time to think a little; and upon further Examination it was found, that for some Days the Man had been in Despair, and had desired several of the *Indians* to shoot him, and an *Indian* Boy declared that he saw him kill himself in the following manner: He placed the muzzle of his Gun under his Chin, and with his great Toe pushed the Trigger, by which he made the Piece give Fire, and so shot himself through the Head.

On the 12th of *June* Mr. *Oglethorpe* went up to the Horse-Quarter, which lies up the River six miles above *Savannah*, from whence he took with him Capt. *Mackpherson*, with a Detachment of his Rangers; and after a March of 40 Miles westward into the Country, he chose a Post which commands the Passages by which the *Indians* used to invade *Carolina* in the late Wars: Upon this Situation, which is a very happy one, being an Eminence which com-

commands all the Country round, with a great and deep River at the Foot of it, Capt. *Mackpherson* has undertaken, pursuant to Mr. *Oglethorpe*'s Plan, to erect a Fortification, to be called Fort *Argyle*, where he and his Rangers are to be quartered, and ten Families are to remove thither from *Savannah*, to cultivate Lands which are to be granted them in that Neighbourhood.

Whilst Mr. *Oglethorpe* is thus employing his Time so beneficially for his Country, and so much for his own Honour Abroad, the other Trustees are doing all they can at Home towards establishing a flourishing Colony in that Part of the World; and for that End, they, on the 12th of last Month, made Choice of several Men and their Families, as well as single Men, to be sent over on the Charitable Establishment to that Colony; and as they are giving all proper Encouragement for the *Salizburgh* Emigrants to go over and settle there, some of the Managers for those poor People have sent over to the Trustees from *Holland*, a curious Medal or Device, enchased on Silver, representing the Emigration of the poor *Salizburghers* from their native Country, which opens like a Box, and in the Inside contains a Map of their Country, divided into seventeen Districts, with seventeen little Pieces of historical Painting, representing the seventeen Persecutions of the primitive Christians; the whole being folded up in a very small Compass, and is a most ingenious Piece of Workmanship.

Navy Corporation. On the 11th of last Month the Assistants for managing the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant-Officers of the Royal Navy, had a Meeting at the Admiralty Office, and several of the said Widows, whose Husbands had died on or since the 30th of *August*, 1732, presented their Claims, sixteen of whom were admitted to the said Charity, and Orders were issued for the Payment thereof on the 25th of the same month, at the Pay-Office in *Broad-Street*, which was accordingly most punctually complied with.

Commission against High-Church. In our last we gave an Account of a Commission being issued for enquiring into the Officers, &c. of the Court of Chancery; since which another Commission has been issued for enquiring in-

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to the Abuſes in the Eccleſiaſtical Court of *Canterbury*, and other inferior Courts within that Juriſdiction. If it were not for the ancient Cuſtom, (and we can never think that to be a good Argument for the Support of a bad Thing) one would be apt to imagine, that the Report of theſe laſt Commiſſioners could conſiſt but of one Article of a very few Words, *viz.* That the whole is an Abuſe.

Seſſions at the Old Baily.

On the 15th, the Seſſions ended at the *Old Baily*, when ten Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz.* two young Men for robbing their Maſters; a young Woman for robbing her Miſtreſs; a Soldier for ſhooting his Corporal; a Husband for the Murder of his Wife; a Man for raviſhing a Girl of nine Years old, and giving her the foul Diſeaſe; three young Fellows for a Street-Robbery; and a Man for Horſe-ſtealing: One Man having been found guilty of Manſlaughter, was burnt in the Hand; and 41 Perſons were ordered for Tranſportation: There were in all 110 Perſons tried for ſeveral Crimes, of whom, there were 58 acquitted.

Of thoſe that were acquitted, there was one poor Woman tried for ſtealing a Leg of Mutton, and her Innocence and Poverty appeared both ſo plain to the Court, that the Lord Mayor and ſeveral Gentlemen on the Bench were ſo good as to extend their Charity to the poor Creature. And one *Peter Williamſon*, a Chairman in *Covent Garden*, who was tried for robbing one *Gehogan*, an *Iriſhman*, in the Street, of his Hat and 6s. in Money, was not only acquitted; but it plainly appearing to the Court, that *Gehogan* had ſwore falſly againſt him, in hopes of getting the Reward for convicting a Street-Robber, they were pleaſed to order *Gehogan* to be committed to Newgate, to be tried next Seſſions for Perjury.

At the ſaid Seſſions the Grand Jury for the City of *London* preſented to the Court four pettyfogging Sollicitors (two of whom were Clerks to certain Juſtices of the Peace) for moſt infamous and ſcandalous Practices by them committed, in fomenting and carrying on Proſecutions againſt innocent Perſons, for the Sake of the Reward, and for other great Enormities, and deſired that they might be proſecuted for the ſaid Offences; which

which the Court aſſured them ſhould be done with the utmoſt Rigor of the Law; and at the ſame Time they returned Thanks to the Gentlemen of the Jury for the ſaid Preſentment.

Diſpute between Patentees and Players.

In our former States we have mentioned the Diſpute that happened between the Patentees and moſt of the principal Players at *Drury-Lane* Theatre. As this Diſpute could not, it ſeems, be accommodated by any Negotiation, it is now at laſt come to an open Rupture. The Patentees, by ſelling a Share of their Patent to Mr. *Giffard*, formerly and ſtill Maſter of *Goodman's-Fields* Playhouſe, by taking in ſome other new Players, and with the Help of the few that remained faithful (as they called it) to them, have ſet up a New Company at *Drury-Lane* Houſe; and thoſe termagant Players, who would not deign to ſubmit entirely to the Patentees, in order to ſhew that they never did ſo much as intend to act in Defiance of his Majeſty's Patent, have obtained a Licence from the Maſter of the Revels; and have ſet up a New Company at the little Playhouſe in the *Hay-market*. The New Company at *Drury-Lane* began to act on the 24th of laſt Month, and acted the Comedy of *Æſop*, with the Entertainment of the *Devil to pay*, or *the Wives Metamorphoſed*; and on the 26th the other New Company, under the Name of *The Company of Comedians of his Majeſty's Revels*, began to act with the Play of *Love for Love*, and the ſame Entertainment which was at the other Houſe. Both Houſes ſeemed to meet with pretty good Encouragement as to the Money Part, but the Company of the *Revels* met with a moſt general and uninterrupted Applauſe.

The former Diſpute between the two contending Parties related only to particular Grievances mutually alledged againſt each other; but now the Maſter of the Revels is brought into the Diſpute, and the Patentees of *Drury-Lane* threaten to diſturb his Company, and to put a Stop (if they can) to their Acting; upon which Account the following Piece was publiſhed, entitled

The CASE *of* CHARLES LEE, *Esq; Master of his Majesty's Revels.*

'THAT his present Majesty did, out of his Royal Favour and Goodness, by his Letters Patent dated *October* 22, in the fifth Year of his Reign, grant unto the said *Charles Lee* the Office of the Master of the Revels and Masks, with all the Rights, Liberties, Advantages, Profits and Fees belonging or appertaining, or which ought to belong or appertain to the said Office, and that in as full and ample Manner as any other of his Predecessors had occupy'd or enjoy'd the same.

'That by Virtue of the said Letters Patent the said *Charles Lee* is intituled to, and his Predecessors have always had the Power to license, authorize and protect any Person or Persons, to gather together, and form a a Company of Comedians, for acting Tragedies, Comedies, or other Entertainments on a publick Stage, for the Diversion of such of his Majesty's Subjects as should desire to see the same.

'That Mr. *John Mills*, Mr. *Johnson*, Mr. *Miller*, Mr. *Theophilus Cibber*, Mr. *Harper*, Mr. *Griffin*, and Mr. *William Mills*, in the Month of *June* last, on the Behalf of themselves and several other Actors and Actresses, apply'd to the said *Charles Lee*, and represented to him the bad Usage and ill Treatment which they had for some Time past met with and received, from the Patentees or Managers of the Theatre in *Drury-Lane*; and that they were then actually shut out and excluded from performing any longer in the same; and being under no further Engagements with the said Patentees, desired the said *Charles Lee* to license and protect them as a Company of Comedians.

'That the said *Charles Lee* approving of and considering the said *John Mills* and the rest of them, as Persons every way qualified for, and whose Livelihood and Support depended on, Theatrical Performances, did by Virtue and Power of the said Letters Patent, grant full Licence and Authority to them the said *John Mills*, &c. to join and form themselves with such other Persons as should be thought proper into one Body of Comedians, to act Tragedies, Comedies, and such other Entertainments as have been acted and shewn on the Stage.

'That in Pursuance of such Licence and Authority the said Mr. *Mills*, and the rest of them having taken and hired the Theatre in the *Hay-market*, for their Company to perform in the next Winter, the Patentees or Managers of *Drury-Lane*, in order to intimidate the Actors, to oppress the said *Charles Lee*, and to defeat him of the Benefit of his Patent, give out and pretend, that they, by Virtue of some Power or Authority, will silence and suppress the said Company.

'That as to any Power or Authority lodg'd or vested in the said Patentees, the said *Charles Lee* knows of none they have, except such as is equal to his own, a Royal Patent only to protect them and their own Servants, and not to restrain or disturb him or any of his Company.

'That such Pretences and Designs of the Patentees, to injure the said *Charles Lee*, must certainly be look'd upon as very extraordinary, since not content with having got a Company of their own, and enjoying all the Benefit of their Grant, without any manner of Interruption from him, they would now set up for an exclusive Patent: But such Endeavours and Attempts being a manifest Violation of his Majesty Patent Royal, it is to be hoped will meet with no Success; and the said *Charles Lee* is advised, that his Patent, Law, and Justice, will defend and secure him from all their Insults.

'That for the Patentees to desire to suppress the Company of the Revels, under Pretence that they are set up in Opposition to his Majesty's Company, is as weak as is contrary to Right, and they might with as equal Justice desire to suppress Mr. *Rich*'s Company, or any other Patent-Place in the Kingdom. The Master of the Revels is an antient Patent-Officer under the Crown, and it is presumed has an undoubted Right to protect and license Players. His Predecessors have had several Companies, called the Company of the * Revels; and tho' there have been none of late Years, it has been occasion'd by the want

'* *Vide* Langbain *and* Gildon, *&c. their Historical Account of the Plays acted for many Years by Companies of the Revels; and as farther appears by several Editions of many of* Ben. Johnson's *Plays, and others.*

want of good Performers (who have for some Time past, and until they could bear their Oppressions no longer, been engaged with other Patentees) and not for Want of Power or Inclination in the Masters of the Revels to authorize and set up a Company.

That as his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to give the said *Charles Lee* his said Patent towards his Support, and as he is desirous to act nothing but what is consistent with his Grant and the Privilege of his Office, so he is willing to submit his Power and Authority to a legal Examination; and until such Time as the Law shall have determined his Property, he hopes he shall be permitted to exercise and enjoy his said Office, in the same Manner his Predecessors have done, and according to his Royal Grant and Intentions.'

And soon after was published as follows, *viz.*

A Translation of Mr. LEE's *Patent, as Master of the Revels.*

THE King to all, to whom, *&c.* Greeting, Know ye, that We, for divers good Causes and Considerations us to these Presents specially moving, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant to our beloved and faithful *Charles Lee*, Esq; the Office of Master of all and singular our Jests, Revels and Masques; and do, by these Presents, make, ordain, and constitute the same *Charles Lee*, Master of the aforesaid Jests, Revels, and Masques, in the Place of *Francis Henry Lee*, Esq; deceased; to have, possess, enjoy, and exercise the aforesaid Office, to the aforesaid *Charles Lee*, by himself, or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, for and during our good Pleasure, with all Houses, Regards, Profits, Rights, Liberties and Advantages to the same Office belonging, or appertaining; or which to such Office ought to belong or appertain. And moreover, of our further Grace, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant to the same *Charles Lee*, for exercising and occupying the aforesaid Office, the Salary or Fee of Ten Pounds, of good and lawful Money of *Great Britain*, a Year, to have and receive the said Salary or

or Fee, to him and his Assigns, for and during our good Pleasure, out of our Treasury at the Receipt of our Exchequer at *Westminster*, by the Hands of the Commissioners for our Treasury, or Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain for the Time being, at the four most usual Feasts in the Year, *viz.* at the Feasts of the Nativity of St. *John the Baptist*, St *Michael the Archangel*, the *Birth of our Lord*, and the *Annunciation of the blessed Virgin* Mary; to be paid by equal Portions; the first Payment thereof to begin from the twenty sixth Day of *March*, in the third Year of our Reign: Willing, and by these Presents granting, to the aforesaid *Charles Lee*, that he may have, occupy and enjoy the said Office as aforesaid, with all Regards, Profits, Advantages, Fees and other the Premisses, to the same Office belonging, or which ought to belong, in as ample Manner and Form, as the said *Francis Henry Lee*, Sir *Charles Killigrew*, Knt. and Bart. and *Simon Thelwell*, Esq; or any of them, or any other or others having and enjoying the said Office, hath had, occupy'd or enjoyed, or ought to have, occupy and enjoy And lastly, We do will, and by these Presents grant, to the aforesaid *Charles Lee*, that these Letters Patent, or the Enrollment or Exemplification thereof, may and shall be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual, in the Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the same; any Omission, Imperfection, Defect, Cause or Matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof, and so forth. ---- Witness the King at *Westminster*, the 12th Day of *October*, in the fifth Year of his Reign.

This last Piece was, it seems, published, to shew that the Master of the Revels has no Right to authorize or keep a Company of Comedians; but as long as the Fact is not controverted, that the Masters of the Revels did of old keep such Companies, this new Patent seems to shew the direct contrary; for if the Masters of the Revels ever had such a Right, Mr. *Lee* has certainly the same; and the Comedians acting under him, are as much his Majesty's Company of Comedians as any other Company can well be; if there be any Precedency or Superiority, those of his Majesty's Revels seem

ſeem to have it, becauſe they act under the oldeſt Patent; and they have this further to ſay for themſelves, that moſt of them have been longer acting under his Majeſty's Authority than any other Set now in *England*.

The Maſter of the Revels ſeems indeed to have taken the right Courſe in this Affair: He ſeems to have left the whole Management to the moſt celebrated Players, for it would be ridiculous in any Maſter of the Revels, whom we muſt ſuppoſe not to be a Player, to ſet up to be the ſole Maſter and Manager of his Company; the Nature of Mankind makes ſuch an Attempt impracticable; we are all ſo deſirous of being what we call our own Maſters, that every Man will make himſelf ſo as ſoon as he can, unleſs he be tempted by moſt exceſſive Wages to remain in the State of a Servant or Journeyman; and therefore if ever any Maſter of the Revels ſhould attempt ſuch a Thing, he would find that as ſoon as four or five of his principal Players got an eſtabliſhed Character, he would be obliged to allow them what Wages they pleaſed to inſiſt on, or admit them into a Share of the Management and Profits, or otherways they certainly would leave him, and ſet up for themſelves: They certainly would do ſo, becauſe they would always have it in their Power to do ſo; for ſuch a Number of celebrated Players joyning together, could always make up a Company whenever they pleaſed, and wherever they ſet up, the Town would follow them; whereas when four or five of the moſt celebrated Players are at the Head of a Company, and the ſole Managers, they can eaſily manage the Reſt, the Town will always flock wherever they are, and that makes it impoſſible for any Number of the ſecond-hand Sort of Players to break off and ſet up for themſelves.

For this Reaſon I cannot agree with that Poſition which ſeems at preſent to be laid down by ſome Gentlemen, that the Management of the Stage ought always to be in the Hands of Gentlemen; if they mean by the Management of the Stage, the raiſing, keeping together, recruiting, managing and directing a Company of Comedians, it is impoſſible it can long remain in the Hands of Gentlemen, unleſs they were to have an excluſive Right; and if they had, it would make them ſuch Tyrants, and the Players ſuch Slaves, that it would ſoon deſtroy

deſtroy the Stage entirely; indeed if by the Management of the Stage is meant, a general Superintendency, that nothing ſhall be there repreſented which may tend to corrupt the Morals of the People, ſuch a Superintendency I muſt ſay ought to be not only in the Hands of Gentlemen, but in the Hands of ſome of the wiſeſt Men in the Nation, and in every Nation there ought to be a well pickt Set of ſuch Superintendents; for the Direction of the Playhouſe, as well as the Pulpit ought always to be the Buſineſs of the prime Perſons in the Adminiſtration.

Fine Aloe blows.

This Autumn one of thoſe curious Productions of Nature, an Aloe, blowed in the Garden of Madam *Stephens* at *Epſom*. Towards the Middle of laſt Month it came to be in great Perfection; the Height of it above the Tub was then about twenty one Foot and a half; the Circumference a Foot above the Tub was ſeven Feet four Inches; it was thirty one Feet in Circumference at the Points of the Leaves, and produced a Stem from the Center of the Plant, twenty Inches in Circumference; this Stem was nineteen Feet and a half high, and out of it proceeded thirty nine Branches, or Sconces, many of them two Feet ſix Inches long, ſome of which contained 196 or 198 Pods, from whence proceeded the Flowers of a beautiful yellow Colour; in theſe Pods there was a Liquid as ſweet as Honey, and on ſome of the Branches, there were a 100 Flowers at a time.

An Inſtance of Gratitude.

As Gratitude in all Shapes is a moſt delightful Virtue, we cannot omit recording every extraordinary Inſtance of it that we hear of in this Country. On the 14th of laſt Month, Mr. *Sidebottom*, a wholeſale Button-maker in *Birchin-Lane*, received a Letter by the Penny-Poſt, in which, to his Surprize, he found incloſed a Bank Note of 30 *l.* he being in no Expectation of any ſuch Meſſenger from any of his Correſpondents: Upon looking on the Letter he found it was without a Name, but the Writer therein told him, that having received many Favours from him formerly, he deſired him to accept the incloſed in part of Payment. This Piece of Gratitude is the more remarkable, becauſe it was paid in that Specie, in which few People incline to ſhew their Gratitude, for I have often

often heard a Man say, upon his being told of such a Friend, who had done him very signal Services being in great Want, *Well*, says he, *I will be ready to do him all the Service that lyes in my Power, but I cannot part with my Money*: Such an Answer I have heard given even by a Man who was in extreme good Circumstances, and pretended to be a just and a good Man; though I could not entirely agree with him in Opinion.

A Piece of great Benevolence in her Majesty.

About the Middle of last Month, a Country Girl, who had been hired as a Servant to Mr. *Ely*, at the *Mitre*-Tavern at *Hampton-Court*, and was going home in a Cart to fetch her Cloaths, in order to return the next Day to her Place, the Driver hurried on the Horses at so furious a Rate, that the Girl, expecting Mischief, cried out, and begg'd the Fellow to stop and set her down; but he remained deaf to her Entreaties, till at length the Cart overturned, and the poor Maid had the hard Fate to break both her Legs, so that she was left at *Teddington* in a most miserable Condition. This unlucky Accident shews the hard-hearted Cruelty of some of those Creatures called Men, but at the same Time it has afforded us a new Testimony of Royal Bounty; for her Majesty, who is always watching for proper Objects of her Royal Charity and Benevolence, no sooner heard of the Accident, and the wretched Condition the poor Maid was in, but she sent some Ladies of the Court to enquire into the Truth of the Matter, and being satisfied thereof, her Majesty was graciously pleased to order one Guinea a Week to be paid for her Lodging, Nurse, and Diet; and directed the Surgeon to take particular Care of the Girl, and her Majesty would pay him.

Guard alarmed at St. James's.

In our State for the Month of *June* last, we gave an Acount of two Centinels having fired their Pieces for Relief at *St. James's*, they having stood upon Duty many Hours longer than the usual Time: The just Redress that was given by his Majesty upon that Occasion, and the Approbation the two Centinels met with, produced another Alarm at *St. James's* on the 25th of last Month about one o' Clock in the Morning: One of the Centinels, who was posted at *St. James's* House,

House, having it seems fallen asleep upon his Post, and not being in a very easy Posture for sleeping, when he awaked he imagined he had sleeped several Hours, from whence he concluded that the Serjeant or Corporal had neglected te relieve him at the proper Time, and probably calling to mind the Behaviour of the other two Centinels, and what happened to them, he immediately, without waiting to hear an Hour strike, fired his Peice for Relief. His Royal Highness, who happened that Night to lye in Town, ordered a strict Enquiry to be made into the Truth of the Matter, whereupon it appeared that the Centinel had not been an Hour and a half upon his Post when he fired for Relief, and therefore he was ordered to the Savoy, tried at a Court-Martial, and in Pursuance of their Sentence, was whipped upon the Parade.

Two Highwaymen hunted down.

On the 22d of last Month two Highwaymen robbed a Man near *Hennault* Forest, and the Man meeting in a little Time after *Crisp Gascoigne* Esq; with other Gentlemen who were hunting in that Neighbourhood, informed them of the Robbery, and gave them a Description of the two Highwaymen and of the Horses they rode on; whereupon the Company left the Sport they were at, and went immediately in Pursuit of a much more honourable and useful Game, to wit, the Pursuit of Rogues; they had some Account whither the two Highwaymen seemed to bend their Course, and thither they directed theirs; in their Way they luckily happened to meet with a Boy, whom the two Highwaymen had passed in a Wood at some Distance; the Description the Boy gave of them and their Horses answered, and the Boy further said, that as the two Men passed him, he overheard one of them say to the other, *If we can get to a Farrier's Shop we shall be safe*; that was enough to the Gentlemen, they knew the Country, and away they went directly to the next Farrier's Shop which was in that Road, the Highwaymen were in when they passed the Boy, and there they found the two Rogues standing behind their Horses under the Farrier's Shed, in great Safety as they vainly imagined; as soon as the Hunters came up, Mr. *Gascoigne* dismounted, and laid hold of one of them, and the other was at the

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ſame Time ſeized by Sir *Harry Hicks's* Son; there were three Piſtols found thruſt into a Hole in the Wall near by where they ſtood; and they being carried before *John Goodyer* Eſq; were by him committed to *Chelmsford* Jail. This worthy Example will we hope be followed by all our Gentlemen Hunters in *England*, whenever they hear of a Robbery committed within the Purlieus of their Game; and if it is, the Noiſe of Hounds and Hunting-horns will ſoon become as terrible to ſuch Rogues, as it now is to the innocent Hare or Hind, or to the wily Fox.

We have from *Oxford* the following Account of the Laying the firſt Stone of the new Building at *Magdalene* College in that Univerſity.

New Building begun at Oxford.

On Monday the 27th of *Auguſt*, after Choir-Service was over, wherein was performed *Harry Hall's Te Deum*, with *Hine's Jubilate*, and *Harry Purcell's O give Thanks*, the Company went to the Weſt-End of Part of the Preſident's Garden, where, after one of the Fellows had made an excellent Speech, very ſuitable to the Occaſion, in the Preſence of Abundance of Ladies and Gentlemen, the Bells ſtriking up, Muſick playing, and in the midſt of vaſt Huzza's, as uſual, the firſt Stone was very ſolemnly laid, in the Abſence of the Preſident, by the Rev. Dr. *George Knibb*, ſenior Burſer of the ſaid College.

The other was laid by Miſs *Molly Butler*.

On the firſt was inſcribed.

Moribus exornandis,
Studiis Literarum excolendis,
Otium datura
Wainfleti Nomen & Honores
Ultimum proroget in Ævum
Magdalena inſtaurata,
Die Aug. Viceſ. Sept. A. D. 1733.
Edvardo Butler, Præſide.

On the other,

Locavit Maria,
Edvardi Butler
Filia unica.

Before

Before the Company went off, they drank Succeſs to the Building.

After the Ceremony was over, there were above a hundred Workmen, who laid about them heartily, in the College-School, and who, upon this Occaſion, had ſeveral Guineas given them.

There was a grand Entertainment in the Common Hall, where were preſent the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes, and a great Number of other Gentlemen. As ſoon as they had dined, and drank, *Floreat Coll. Magd.* the Preſident's Health went round, as a great Fautor of, and Benefactor to, this needful and pious Undertaking. Then his Mother's and Miſs Molly's.

After theſe, were remember'd the Right Rev. the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, *Lichfield*, *Rocheſter*; his Grace the Lord Primate of *Ireland*, Archdeacon *Hamilton* of the ſaid Kingdom; the Right Hon. the Lord *Digby*, of *Coleſhill*; Sir *Walter Wagſtaff Bagot*, of *Blithfield*, *Staffordſhire*, Bart. Sir *William Bowyer*, of *Denham-Court*, near *Uxbridge*, Bart. Sir *William Osbaldeſton*, of *Chadlington*, *Oxfordſhire*, Bart. *Herbert Mackworth*, Eſq; *John Walcot*, of *Walcot*, *Salop*, Eſq; *Robert Lloyd*, of *Aſton-Salop*, Eſq; *William Guidott*, of *Skyers*, *Hants*, Eſq; *James Dawkins*, of *Overnorton*, *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq; *John Banks*, of *Kingſton-Hall*, *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; the Rev. Dr. *Edward Maynard*, Rector of *Bodington*, and Reſidentiary of *Lichfield*. Dr. *Thomas Yalden*, Rector of *Chalton* and *Clanfield*, *Hants*, and Preacher at *Bridewell*-Hoſpital; the Rev. Mr. *John Wallis*, Rector of *Everley*, *Wilts*; the Rev. Mr. *John Davys*, Rector of *Caſtle-Aſhby*, *Northamptonſhire*; the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Vincent*, Rector of *Hanwell*, *Middleſex*; the Rev. Mr. *George Kynaſton*, of *Bow-ſtreet*, *Covent-Garden*; and ſeveral others that had been of the Society.

The Honours of the Day were concluded with abundance of regular Mirth, and *Sobriè inebriamini* was the Word, under the Management and Oeconomy, of the aforeſaid Perſon, who became his Poſt, during the Feſtival, very orderly, and who was truſtily intent to ſee that every Thing was conducted in the handſomeſt Manner that could be deſired, for the Celebration of that auſpicious Day.

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N. B. The President, from his Seat at *Burley*, in *Leicestershire*, with the Rev. Dr. *Thomas Jenner*, from *Worcester*, and some other of the Fellows, waited upon the Bishop of *Worcester*, at his Lordship's Palace at *Hartlebury*, to celebrate the Day there, and return him Thanks for 1000 l. Benefaction towards the Building.

The Lord Primate gave 500 l.

Gratitude of the People to Anti-Excise Members.

It would be too tedious to take Notice of all the Marks of Gratitude shewed by the People to their Members who voted against the Excise-Bill last Session of Parliament, but we cannot omit taking Notice of some of them, as a Specimen of the rest. At the Assizes at *Lancaster*, the following Address, or Letter of Thanks, was signed by the High Sheriff, and the whole Grand Jury, and also a special Jury of Gentlemen of Figure in that Country, which had been summoned to try a particular Cause, (all, except three) and sent to such Members within the County, as voted against the said Bill, *viz.*

To Sir Edward Stanley, *Sir* Thomas Lowther, *Sir* Thomas Aston, *Barts.* Richard Shuttleworth, Peter Bold, Legh Master, Thomas Lister, William Shippen, Nicholas Fazakerley, *and* Thomas Bootle, *Esqrs*;

'WE the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, and Gentlemen of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, having a just Sense of the valuable Services of those worthy Patriots, who bravely asserted the Liberties of their Country by a vigorous Opposition of the late pernicious Excise-Scheme, do take this Opportunity of publickly expressing our Gratitude for such a great and signal Deliverance, and of making our particular Acknowledgments to you, who have so honourably discharged that Trust, which we happily reposed in you; and we desire you to be assured, that we shall always support such Gentlemen as have shewn an unbyassed Concern for the Good of their Country, and a generous Regard to the Rights of their Constituents.

We

We have from *Norfolk* the following Account of a most extraordinary Sea-Creature caught upon that Coast, *viz.* 'Five Days ago a Fish was taken on the Sands near *Wells*, which is 40 Inches long, and in the Middle it is 8 Inches from the Back to the lower Part of the Belly, almost round, and taper to the Tail, very small, to three Inches; it has four Fins, or Paws, two before, and two behind; the fore Fins are 10 Inches long, and 5 Inches broad, webb'd like a Duck, and divided into five Parts, with Claws at the End of each Part an Inch long; the hind Claws are of the same Length as those before, but are ten Inches broad, two Inches between each Claw; the Fins, or Paws, are jointed both before and behind; the Head resembles a Tyger's, having Teeth sharp and long, with Smellers, and a very quick full Eye; it has two small Holes which it hears through, in the same Position with Quadrupedes: It is of a Dun-Colour, very sleek and fine Hair about half an Inch long, and a short bob Tail, an Inch and a half long. While I was admiring of it, a young Cat came into the Room, on which it lifted up its Head, and look'd as eager at it, as a Cat at a Mouse.'

A Sea-Monster caught.

In our State for the Month of *June*, we gave an Account of their having begun to build a fine Stone-Bridge over the River *Tay* in *Scotland*, the first Stone of which was not laid till the 23d Day of *April* last; and yet by our Accounts from that Country, of the Beginning of *September* last, we hear that a few Days before, General *Wade*, in his Way to Fort *Augustus*, in the Highlands of *Scotland*, had passed in his Coach along the said Bridge, which is 300 Foot in Length, and is founded on 1500 Piles, each 12 Feet long, shod with Iron; the Pillars are fenced with Starlings of Oak, and built of a most beautiful and durable Quarry-Stone, wrought by the most able Artificers; insomuch, that it is allowed by all who see it, to be the handsomest and best Piece of Architecture of the Kind in *Great Britain*. A great Part of the Parapet-Wall was then up, and the coping Stones fixed with Lead and Iron, after an uncommon and unperceptible Method.

Bridge in Scotland.

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So that the Whole promises to be a lasting Monument of his Majesty's Goodness, in ordering so beneficial and ornamental a Work for that Kingdom, and of his General's Care and Conduct, who has seen it executed with so much Exactness and Dispatch.

A new Way of making Love in Ireland.

From *Ireland* we have an Account of a very extraordinary and new Sort of Plot for committing a Rape, which was thus. A young Fellow at *Dublin*, having, it seems, taken a liking to an honest Man's Wife, who dwells at the Out-skirts of the Town, and not being able to contrive any ordinary Way of coming at her, he on the 22d of *August* last, gets himself dress'd in Woman's Apparel, and planting himself in a Field, at some Distance from the Man's House, where he knew he often pass'd, the Lover took his Opportunity when the Husband was passing by, to fall down, and squawl out in the most hideous Manner, which made the Husband come to ask what was the Matter, whereupon the supposed Woman cry'd out, she was in Labour, and begg'd in the most piteous Tone, for the Man to run back and send out his Wife; the poor Man accordingly went, and immediately fetched his Wife, and wishing the supposed Woman in Labour a good Hour, retired to some Distance, so as to be out of Sight, but not so far as to be out of Hearing: The Lover imagining that the Husband was gone quite away, concluded he had got his Opportunity, and immediately converted his Cries of Labour, into Addresses of Love to the Wife, but the Wife not being in an Humour to receive them kindly, he began to use some Violence, whereupon she cried out; the Husband knowing his Wife's Voice, was surpriz'd to hear her cry out much louder than the suppos'd Woman in Labour, and hearing her at last call him, and cry Murder, he drew a little nearer, so as to come within View, when he saw a most prodigious Struggle, and upon a more near Approach, he discovered his supposed Woman in Labour to be a Man, attempting with great Violence to ravish his Wife, at which, making more Speed than ordinary, as we may easily believe, he came up, but not before the Gallant was on his Feet, making off as fast as possible; however, the Husband pursuing, caught hold of him, and carrying him before a Justice, had him committed to *Kilmainham* Gaol.

Phænomena in Ireland.

Some curious and witty Observers at *Dublin* have observed that several great *Phænomena* have lately happened there; such as, 1. The Elopement of the honestest Man in that City, with nothing, but all of every Body's that he could run away with. 2. The Shutting up of their surest Bank, for such a Trifle as 19,000*l.* 3. The Citizens starving by the Combination of the Bakers for two or three Days. 4. The Drought suffered for want of Water. 5. The Ladies beginning to shave their Foreheads, and wear Wigs, Ruffs, and --- Breeches. 6. The Beaux appearing Girls, in every Thing but Gowns and Petticoats. 7. Their robust Lads, entirely aping their Servants in Behaviour and Livery. 8. The Appearance of a Journeyman-Taylor, hunting for Patterns in their Drapers Shops, armed with a Sword, bedecked in trimmed Cloaths, ruffled Linnen, and Hair tupeed, in the Pink of the Mode.

Lord Lieutenant arrives at Dublin.

On the 17th of last Month arrived at *Dublin* his Grace *Lionel Cranfield*, Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of that Kingdom, together with his Duchess and Family: They were received at *George*'s-Key, and conducted to the Castle with the usual Ceremonies.

English *Ship taken by the* Moors.

From *Gibraltar* we hear, that the *Spanish* Ship which took some Passengers out of Capt. *Hazelwood*'s Ship, as mentioned in our last, has since taken four *Moorish* Passengers out of another *English* Ship bound to that Place from *Algiers*; and their Pretence for thus misusing the *British* Flag is, that the *Sallee* Rovers had taken some *Spanish* Passengers out of an *English* Ship. This is agreeable to what often happens in private Life, if a Man tamely receives a Cuff from one, he is sure to meet often with the same Treatment from others. The *Sallee* Rovers are still blocked up by the *English* and *Dutch* Men of War cruising before that Port; but about the End of *August* last, they received the disagreeable News at *Gibraltar*, that a Row-boat, from *Tetuan*, had taken the *John* of *London*, a Pink-

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Pink-sterned Brigantine, *William Matthews* Master, bound from *Amsterdam* with Pipe-staves, &c. to *Malaga*.

Hurricane at Mountserratt.

In our last we gave an Account of a most terrible Hurricane which happened at St. *Christopher's*, and the other Islands thereabouts; we have since received some further Particulars which happened at *Mountserratt*, dated *July* 18.

On the 30th ult. we had as violent an Hurricane here as the oldest Person in this Island can remember. For three Months together we had one continued Series of scorching, dry Weather, till the 29th of *June*, about 10 in the Evening, when it began to rain very plentifully, and lasted the greatest Part of the Night, which gave us the pleasing Hopes of a fine Season; but about 5 o' Clock on the 30th in the Morning, the Wind arose, and blew prodigious hard at N. E. and N. E. by E. and held till 7, when there followed Gusts and Flaws, the Noise of which sounded more like Thunder than Wind; the Force of it too was such, that it blew down about three Fifths of the Houses in this Island, and not one in twenty of those which were not entirely destroyed, escaped without the Loss of some Part, or at least so left upon the Careen, that the next small Gale will level them with the Ground.

As many surprising Things happened in this Tempest, I shall instance a few, *viz.* A Store-house built opposite to the Custom-house, and about 45 Feet distant, being left uncovered, the Wind blew the Rafters thereof different Ways, Part was carried with such Force that it broke through the Side of the Custom-house, making a Hole so large, that had not Mr. *Webb*, the Collector, acted with the greatest Conduct, most Part, if not the whole Custom-house would have been demolished.

A Cattle Mill-house, belonging to Mr. *James Hussey* weighing at least 20,000 lb. was taken fairly up into the Air, carried some Distance from its proper Place, lodged in a Piece of Canes, and broke in ten thousand Pieces by the Force of the Fall.

An empty Sugar-hogshead was taken off the Ground by the Wind, and carried 30 or 40 Yards over a Dwelling-house.

A large

A large Copper, capable of containing 240 Gallons, was by the Wind carried over a high Wall, and by the Force of the Fall jammed close together.

A large Mill-case (weighing 400 lb.) lying on the Ground, was lifted up an end; and large Trees of four, five, and six Feet Diameter, were blown up by the Roots. We had, on *Friday* the 29th of *June*, 34 Windmills flying on this Island, many of which were totally destroy'd, and not above five or six have received less than 300 or 400 l. Damage; the Round-houses of many of them were carried prodigious Lengths; the Shafts of some were blown out of the Mills, and stuck perpendicular in the Earth, above ten Yards from their proper Places; Splinters of Timber were drove with such Force, that they stuck so hard into the very Sides of Houses, as to require great Strength to get them out.

Such Havock is made among our Sugar-canes, as would shock the hardest Heart, and enforce Pity to the Owners; some who had a Prospect of making 200 or 300 Hogsheads of Sugar next Year, would now gladly compound for 60 or 80.

Col. *Lyddell*, a worthy Gentleman, was so bruised by the Fall of his House, that he died seven Days after: My dwelling Houses are entirely demolished, not a Stick thereof is standing; my Provision is blown up by the Roots and carried into the Sea, as was also about 12 Acres of Sugar-canes just fit for Sugar.

The Damage sustained in this Island, exclusive of the Shipping, is, on a moderate Computation, 50,000 l. this Currency, and many Gentlemen are 2000 l. or 3000 l. poorer than they were the 29th of *June*.

Imports, &c. *in* Carolina.

There was imported into *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, from *Christmas* to *Midsummer* last, 50 Hogsheads, 12 Terces, and 620 Barrels of Sugar; 64 Hogsheads and 41 Terces of Melasses; 1600 Weight of Cocoa; 2549 Barrels of Flour; 637 Barrels of Bread; 599 Hogsheads and 279 Terces of Rum; 1156 Negroes; besides dry Goods.

Exported, 36,584 Barrels of Rice; 7743 Barrels of Pitch; 2802 ditto Pitch; 848 ditto Turpentine; 60 Tons of Lignum Vitæ; 20 Tons of Brazeletto; 27 Sassafras; 8 Chests of Skins; 209 Barrels of Pork;

29 ditto Beef; 63 ditto of *Indian* Corn; 129 ditto Peas; besides Lumber

Vessels sailed from this Port, Number 112.

Prices of the following Goods. Rice 35 s. *per* Hun. Pitch 30 s. *per* Bar. Tar 30 s. Turpentine 20 s. *per* Hun. Skins 17 s 6 d. *per* lb. Wine 85 l. *per* Pipe; *Indian* Corn 12 s. 6 d. *per* Bush. Staves 14 to 15 l. *per* Thous. Flour 3 l. 5 s. *per* Hun. Brown Bread 3 l. 15 s. Middle ditto 5 l. 10 s. to 5 l. White 6 l. 5 s. *Barbadoes* Rum 12 s. 6 d. *per* Hogsh. Lime-juice 15 s. *per* Hogsh. Melasses 6 s. 3 d. *per* Hogsh. Salt 12 s. 6 d. *per* Bush.

We have already given some Account of the charitable Assistance given by *South Carolina* to the new Colony of *Georgia*: On Account of those Charities already given, and in order to encourage them still to extend their Benefactions, Mr. *Oglethorpe*, being returned to *Charles-Town*, made the following handsome Speech to their Assembly on the 9th Day of *June* last, *viz.*

Mr. Oglethorpe's *Speech.*

'I should think myself very much wanting in Justice and Gratitude, if I should neglect thanking your Excellency, you Gentlemen of the Council, and you Gentlemen of the Assembly, for the Assistance you have given to the Colony of *Georgia.*

'I have long wished for an Opportunity of expressing my Sense of the universal Zeal, which the Inhabitants of this Province have shewn for assisting that Colony, and could not think of any better Opportunity than now the whole Province is virtually present in its general Assembly.

'I am, therefore, Gentlemen, to thank you for the handsome Assistance given by private People, as well as by the Publick. I am to thank you, not only in the Name of the Trustees, and the little Colony now in *Georgia*, but in Behalf of all the distressed People of *Britain*, and persecuted Protestants of *Europe*, to whom a Place of Refuge will be secured by the Success of this first Attempt.

'Your charitable and generous Proceeding, besides the Self-satisfaction which always attends such Actions, will be of the greatest Advantage to this Province. You, Gentlemen, are the best Judges of this; since most of you have been personal Witnesses of the dangerous Blows this Country has escaped, from *French*, *Spanish*, and *Indian* Arms. Many of you know this by Experience, having signalized yourselves personally, either when this Province by its own Strength, and unassisted by every Thing but the Courage of its Inhabitants, and the Providence of God, repulsed the formidable Invasions of the *French*, or when it defeated the whole Body of the Southern *Indians*, who were armed against it, and invaded the *Spaniards* who assisted them. You, Gentlemen, know there was a Time when every Day brought fresh Advices of Murders, Ravages, and Burnings; when no Profession or Calling was exempted from Arms; when every Inhabitant of the Province was obliged to leave their Wives, their Families, their usual Occupations, and undergo all the Fatigues of War, for the necessary Defence of the Country; and all their Endeavours scarcely sufficient to defend the Western and Southern Frontiers against the *Indians.*

'It would be needless for me to tell you, who are much better Judges, how the increasing Settlements of the new Colony upon the Southern Frontiers will prevent the like Danger for the future. Nor need I tell you how much every Plantation will increase in Value, by the Safety of the Province's being increased; since the Lands to Southward already sell for above double what they did when the new Colony first arrived. Nor need I mention the great Lessening of the Burthen of the People, by the Increasing of the Income of the Tax, from the many hundred thousand Acres of Land, either taken or taking up on the Prospect of future Security. The Assistance the Assembly have given, tho' not quite equal to the Occasion, is very large, with respect to the present Circumstances of the Province; and, as such, shews you to be kind Benefactors to your new-come Countrymen, whose Settlements you support, and dutiful Subjects to his Majesty, whose Revenues and Dominions you by that Means increase and strengthen.

'As I shall soon return to *Europe*, I must recommend the Infant-Colony to your farther Protection; being assured, both from your Generosity and Wisdom, that you will, in case of any Danger and Necessity, give them the utmost Support and Assistance.'

On the *Sunday* Evening following he set out again for *Georgia*, so that we may see there is no Endeavour wanting

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ing in him to eſtabliſh and make that Settlement a flouriſhing Colony; but his Behaviour in this whole Affair is by much the more extraordinary, and the more to be applauded, becauſe, by the Nature of the Settlement, he cannot ſo much as expect any private or particular Benefit, he cannot poſſibly have any other Reward in View, but that which is the certain, the eternal Reward of good Actions, a Conſciouſneſs of having done a Service to his Country and to Mankind.

Advices from Holland.

WE have nothing remarkable ſince our laſt from *Holland*, but only that on the 4th of laſt Month N. S. the Prince of *Orange*, taking the Air in a four-wheeled Chaiſe, had the Misfortune of being thrown out of it, as he was paſſing through a Turnpike, by one of the Wheels running againſt a Poſt; but his Highneſs did not thereby receive any great Hurt.

That on the 11th of the ſaid Month two of their *E. India* Ships arrived in the *Texil*, loaded chiefly with China-ware and Tea; and that five more *E. India* Ships were hourly expected, loaded chiefly with Pepper, Spiceries, Sugar, Salt-petre, Coffee, Silk-ſtuffs, and Callicoes.

Advices from France.

King Staniſlaus's *Journey.*

IT now appears that King *Staniſlaus* did not go on board the *French* Squadron at *Breſt*, as was imagined; but that, in order to make the World believe he did, the Chevalier *de Thianges* with ſome Attendants in Poſt-chaiſes went to *Breſt*, and from thence on board the Squadron; and to cover the Thing the more, his Attendants gave it out every where upon the Road as a great Secret, that he was King *Staniſlaus* going to embark on board the ſaid Fleet. In the mean time that Prince ſet out from *Verſailles* on the 22d of *Auguſt* N. S. taking the Road directly to *Saar-Louis*, and from thence, having croſſed all *Germany* and paſſed through the City of *Berlin*, he proceeded to *Dantzick*, accompanied by his great Marſhal, another Officer, and a Valet de Chambre. Upon his Arrival at *Dantzick*, he was met by the Marquiſs *de Monti*'s Nephew, who waited for him there, and they ſet

ſet out together for *Warſaw*. And on the 20th of *September*, at half an Hour after 11 at Night, the Sieur *Barret*, the Officer that went along with him, returned to *Verſailles* with the greeable News, that on the 12th in the Afternoon he had been proclaimed King of *Poland*, *Nemine Contradicente*; upon Receipt of which News the King of *France* went immediately to the Queen's Apartment, and communicated the ſame to her; and her Majeſty, after making ſuitable Acknowledgments to him, went to the Chappel of the Caſtle, and returned Thanks to God. Next Morning her Majeſty ſent Expreſſes to all the Princeſſes of the Blood, to tell them the News, and in the Afternoon they went to *Verſailles* to make their Compliments to her Majeſty thereupon. On *Sunday* the 27th of *September*, the Ambaſſadors and all the other foreign Miniſters at *Paris* went to *Verſailles*, to compliment the King and Queen upon the Election of *Staniſlaus* to the Crown of *Poland*; but it was much taken notice of, that the Agents of the Emperor and the Elector of *Saxony* would not go along with the reſt, or join any way in that Compliment.

French *Preparations.*

Beſides the great Army which the *French* have ready to be drawn out to Action upon the *Rhine*, they are forming another great Army in *Dauphiny*, where there are a great many Regiments already arrived, and many more are marching thither from all Parts of *France*. It is now publickly talked, that a Treaty is concluded between *France*, *Spain*, and the King of *Sardinia*, in which we may believe there are ſome ſecret Articles not much in Favour of the Emperor; and in a little Time we may perhaps hear that *France* has got ſome firm Allies in the *North*, who may be of great Uſe in ſupporting *Staniſlaus*'s new Claim to the Crown of *Poland*.

From *Spain* and *Portugal* we have nothing remarkable, except what relates to *Oran*, which we ſhall defer till another Opportunity.

Advices from Italy.

Pope's Love of Statues.

THE Holy Father being informed that Cardinal *Alexander Albani*, who has a conſiderable Number of fine Marble

Marble Statues in his Palace, was treating with Father *D'Evora*, Agent for the Court of *Lisbon*, for selling them to the King of *Portugal*, sent to the Cardinal, to tell him that he could not see without Displeasure, such fine Statues carried out of the Ecclesidastical State, but if his Eminence had really a Desire of disposing of them, he was ready to buy them himself, in order to put them up in the Capitol.

Murderers protected by Cardinals.

On the 7th of *September*, N. S. was held a private Congregation at Cardinal *Corsini*'s, by Order of the Pope, to deliberate, Whether it was proper to continue to grant to Murderers a Sanctuary in the Churches and other privileged Houses? To deliberate upon such an Affair must to all Men of common Sense and Reason appear very odd, yet among these Cardinals, these Pretenders to Christianity, the Affair seemed to be of so great Difficulty, that they could not come to any Resolution; for such Churchmen seldom like to give up any Right or Privilege they have once got possession of; nor would these reverend Fathers have come to any Deliberation about giving up their Pretences to this Privilege, if it were not that they find they cannot hold it; for most of the *Roman* Catholick Princes in *Europe* begin now to take the Liberty of tearing cruel Murderers even from the Horns of the Altar.

Tragical Story at Naples.

We have from *Naples* the following Account of a most tragical Story that has happened there in the Month of *August* last. The Story is thus: The Family of *Monti Calvi* is one of the most illustrious in that Kingdom, high in their Nobility, and without a Blemish for many Ages, till Duke *Laurentius*, a young Nobleman of great Expectation, and the present Representative of that House, struck the other Day with the Charms of a beautiful young Girl of low Parentage, prostituted the Honour of the Family, (as they term it) by entering with her the nuptial Bed. The Secret was not long kept, it was carried to the Duchess his Mother, she refused for some time to credit so unwelcome a Report, but at length convinced by indisputable Proofs, Grief overcame her, and stopt the present Functions of Life; restored by kind Assistance, she was once more herself, but alas! Rage had

had taken Possession, and dictated to her a shocking Cruelty: She called to her two Pages to follow her, and being led on by the spiteful Information of some busy Person, she found out the Lodgings of her Son's Wife, and accosted her with a thousand upbraiding Expressions; the young Innocent fell upon her Knees, and implored her Mercy and Forgiveness, but Innocence, Youth, and Beauty could make no Impressions upon her, the Furies had got the whole Possession of her Soul, she ordered the two Pages immediately to strangle her Daughter-in-Law. They performed the cruel Office with great Regret upon so aimiable a Creature; but Obedience being their leading Principle, they overcame all the Struggles of Pity and Humanity, performed their Orders, and afterwards buried the Corpse privately in the Garden. The young Duke *de Monte Calvi* soon after came Home, he ran to throw himself in the Bosom of his beloved Wife, but could no where find her; he searched the whole Apartment, but nothing furnished any Information what was become of her, till at length spying some Drops of Blood on the Floor, he drew his Sword and threw himself upon it. The Duke's Suicide, and the young Lady's Absence, engrossed the Discourse of *Naples* for several Days, when at length overcome with Guilt and Remorse, one of the Pages confessed the Murder, and had his Accomplice seized. The Duchess immediately took Refuge in a Convent, in Hopes of evading the Hands of Justice, but her Process is drawing up, and she will be proceeded against with the utmost Severity. In the mean Time, the Protecting of such a cruel Murderer shews us the vile Use that is made of religious Places among the *Roman* Catholicks.

People of Milan *petition the Imperial Court.*

The Ducal Chamber of *Milan*, charged with the Administration of the Affairs of that State, have sent an Express to *Vienna* with three several Petitions to his Imperial Majesty, couched in the most submissive Terms possible; the first prays that, in Regard to the deplorable State of his Subjects, he will be graciously pleased to lessen their annual Subsidies, and moderate their Taxes, in Order thereby to put them in a Condition gratefully to acknowledge his paternal Goodness over them. The second represents the insupportable Preju-

Prejudice that accrues to their State, by Foreigners being possessed of such a Number of Benefices, which yearly drains the Country of so much Specie. The third humbly applies to his Imperial Majesty, to have the Duty, which has been doubled for three Years last past on Letters, retrenched, and put upon the old Establishment: But we may prophesy that they will meet with no Redress as to any one of these Points; for as to the first and third, it is apparent that the present is not a Time for applying to the Imperial Court for lessening the Duties payable by any of their Subjects; and as to the second, how can they expect that it should be otherwise, or that it ever can be otherwise, as long as they are as to all temporal Matters, subject to the Court of *Vienna*; and as to all spiritual Affairs to the Court of *Rome*, which are both foreign Courts with Respect to them.

Troubles in Corsica.

There are still great Broils and Troubles reigning in *Corsica*, which, if one may judge at such a Distance, proceeds from the Jealousy of the Government, by which Rogues are encouraged to bring false and vexatious Informations of treasonable Practices carried on by some of those who were before concerned in the Insurrection in that Island, but are now, if the Government would allow them, inclined to live quietly at Home, under the Amnesty that was granted them: But *Væ Victis* is always the Word; some of them are every Day taken up upon such Informations; and among the rest *Francois Alexandrini*, one of the Chiefs of the late Insurrection, being cited to answer, and ready to be seized, took Shelter with his Wife and Children in the Church of *Canary*, situate in the Cape of *Corsica*; but the Government soon prevailed on the Bishop to permit him to be taken from thence. This has put all the rest of the great Men upon their Guard, and among others, M. *Joseph Castignetto*, having had Notice that he was to have been seized, retired to the Mountains with a great Number of his Friends and Relations well armed, and a Party of 300 Men having been sent after him, there happened a sharp Rencounter between them, in which the Troops of the Republick seem to have had the worst, for they were obliged to return without their Prize, having left several of their Men behind them killed or taken Prisoners.

Advices

Advices from Germany.

Investiture granted to the K. of Sardinia.

ON the 10th of last Month N. S. the *Sardinian* Plenipotentiary at *Vienna*, received, in the Name of his Master, from the Hands of the Emperor, the Investiture of the Duchies of *Savoy*, of *Mountserat*, the Principality of *Piedmont*, and the States depending thereon; which Act was performed with the more Solemnity, because that it is above 100 Years since any of the Dukes of *Savoy* received the Investiture of those States.

Imperial Rescript to Hamburgh.

In our last we gave an Account that at *Hamburgh* they had begun to sell the Merchandizes brought thither by the Ship *Maria Armande* from *East India*, but last from *Cadiz*. This Sale, as we said, was at first much opposed by the *British* and *Dutch*, and it seems they have at present so much Influence at the Imperial Court, that before the Goods were all sold, an Imperial Rescript came to *Hamburgh*, expressly prohibiting any further Sale, and ordering that the Money, which had been raised by the former Sale, should be sequestred till it could be discovered to whom those Merchandizes really belonged, upon which Account the Notices for the said further Sale, which were posted up, for the said Sale's commencing the 14th of last Month, were pulled down and revoked. This has caused a great Consternation among the Merchants upon the Exchange at *Hamburgh*, and is exclaimed against as being contrary to the antient Rights and Privileges of that City; but the Magistrates wisely chose to put off the Sale till the Affair shall be cleared up by Negotiation, rather than to fly in the Face of an Imperial Rescript.

As for the other News we have had lately from *Germany*, they relate all to the marching of Troops, forming of Camps, repairing of Fortifications, and other Preparations for War, which it would be tedious to repeat, and therefore we shall say nothing of them till we hear of some Action.

Poland being now the Scene of Action, we shall put off till another Opportunity the Continuation of our Accounts from thence, and from the other Kingdoms in the

North,

North, in order that we may make our History of them the more exact.

Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament continued.

Excise-Scheme brought into Parliament.

THE House of Commons having gone into that Committee which introduced the Excise-Scheme, as mentioned in our last.

The Debate of this important Day was opened by Mr. *C---r* of the E------r, who spake in Substance as follows, *viz.*

Mr. C--r *of the E---r's Speech.*

'*Sir*,

'AS I had the Honour to move for 'the House's resolving itself into 'this Committee, I think it incumbent 'upon me to open to you what was then 'intended to be proposed as the Subject of your Consi-'deration. We are now in a Committee for considering 'of the most proper Methods for the better Security and 'Improvement of the Duties and Revenues already 'charged upon, and payable from Tobacco and Wines: 'This can be done in no Way so proper or effectual, as 'that of preventing for the future those Frauds by which 'the publick Revenues have been so much injured in 'Times passed. I know, that whoever attempts to re-'medy Frauds, attempts a Thing, that must be very 'disagreeable to all those who have been guilty of them, 'or who expect a Benefit by such in Time to come. 'This, Sir, I am fully sensible of, and from this have 'sprung all those Clamours which have been raised with-'out Doors against what I am now to propose to you. 'The Smugglers, the fraudulent Dealers, and those who 'have for many Years been enriching themselves by cheat-'ing their Country, foresaw, that if the Scheme I am 'now to propse took Effect, their profitable Trade would 'be at an End; this gave them the Alarm, and from 'them I am persuaded it is, that all those Clamours have 'originally proceeded.

'In this 'tis certain they have been most strenuously as-'sisted and supported by another Set of People, who, from 'Motives much worse, and of much more dangerous Conse-'quence

'quence to their Country, are fond of improving every Op-'portunity that offers for stirring up the People of *Great* '*Britain* to Mutiny and Sedition. But, Sir, notwith-'standing all the Clamours that such wicked and deceit-'ful Men have been able to raise, as the Scheme I have 'to propose will be a great Improvement to the publick 'Revenue, an Improvement of two or 300,000 l. *per* '*Ann.* and perhaps more, and as it will likewise be of 'great Advantage to the fair Trader, I thought it my 'Duty, not only as being in the Station I am in, but also 'as being a Member of this House, to lay it before you; 'for no such Clamours shall ever deter me from doing 'what I think is my Duty, or from proposing any Thing 'that I am convinced will be of such signal Benefit to 'the Revenue, and to the Trade of my Country.

'It has been most industriously spread abroad, that the 'Scheme I am now to propose, was a Scheme for a Ge-'neral Excise, but I do aver that no such Scheme ever 'entered into my Head, nor, for what I know, into the 'Head of any Man I am acquainted with: My Thoughts 'were always confined solely to those two Branches of 'the Revenue arising from the Duties on Wine and To-'bacco, and it was the frequent and repeated Advices I 'had of the notorious Frauds committed in these two 'Branches of the Revenue, and the Clamours even of 'some of the Merchants themselves, that made me turn 'my Thoughts particularly towards considering those 'two Branches, in order to find out, if possible, some 'Remedy for the growing Evil; what I am now going 'to propose will, I believe, if agreed to, be an effectual 'Remedy; but if I now fail in what I am to propose, it 'will be the last Attempt of this Kind that I shall ever 'make, I believe it will be the last that will ever be 'made, either by me or by any that shall succeed me in 'the Station I am now in.

'At present, Sir, I shall lay before you only the Case 'as it now stands with Respect to the Tobacco-trade, and 'the Revenue arising therefrom; and here it will be ne-'cessary first to consider the Condition of our Planters of 'Tobacco in *America*; if we can believe them, if we 'can give any Credit to what they themselves say, we 'must conclude that they are reduced almost to the last 'Extremity, they are reduced even almost to a State of

 'Despair,

‘ Despair, by the many Frauds that have been committed
‘ in that Trade, by the heavy Duties which the Importers
‘ of Tobacco are obliged to pay upon Importation, and
‘ by the ill Usage they have met with from their Factors
‘ and Correspondents here in *England*, who from being
‘ their Servants are now become their Lords and Masters.
‘ These poor People have sent Home many Representa-
‘ tions of the bad State of their Affairs, and have lately
‘ sent over a Gentleman with a Remonstrance setting
‘ forth their Grievances, and praying for some speedy
‘ Relief: This they may obtain by Means of the Scheme
‘ I intend now to propose, and I believe it is from this
‘ Scheme only that they can expect any Relief.

‘ The next Thing we are to consider, is the State of
‘ the Tobacco-trade, with Regard to the fair Trader;
‘ the Man who deals honourably and fairly with the Pub-
‘ lick, as well as with private Men, the Man who honest-
‘ ly pays all those Duties which the Publick is justly en-
‘ titled to, finds himself prevented and forestalled almost
‘ in every Market within the Island, by the Smuggler and
‘ the fraudulent Dealer; and even as to our foreign Trade
‘ in Tobacco, those who have no Regard to Honour, to
‘ Religion, or to the Welfare of their Country, but are
‘ every Day contriving Ways and Means for cheating
‘ the Publick by Perjuries and false Entries, are the
‘ greatest Gainers, and it will always be so, unless we
‘ can fall upon some Way of putting it out of their
‘ Power to carry on any such Frauds for the future.

‘ And lastly, Sir, we ought to consider the great Loss
‘ sustained by the Publick, by means of the Frauds com-
‘ mitted in the Tobacco-trade, and the Addition that
‘ must certainly be made to the publick Revenue, if those
‘ Frauds can be prevented in Time to come. By this
‘ Addition we may be enabled to relieve the Nation
‘ from some of those Taxes which it has laboured under
‘ so many Years; whereas, as the Case now stands, the
‘ innocent and the honest Part of the Nation are charged
‘ with Taxes which they would be free from, if the frau-
‘ dulent Dealers and the Smugglers could be any Way o-
‘ bliged to pay that which is justly due by them to the
‘ Publick. This, Sir, will, I am convinced, be the Ef-
‘ fect of the Scheme I am to propose to you, and whoe-
‘ ver therefore views in its proper Light, must see the
‘ Planters,

‘ Planters, the fair Traders, and the Publick ranged up-
‘ on one Side in Favour of it; and none but the unfair
‘ Traders and the Tobacco-factors upon the other.

‘ I shall beg Leave to mention to you, Sir, some of
‘ those Frauds which have come to my Knowledge. The
‘ Evidence I have had of them is to me very convincing:
‘ But in such Cases Gentlemen ought always to consider
‘ what Evidence it is impossible to bring, what Evidence
‘ it is by the Nature of the Thing unreasonable to expect.’

Then he went through and gave a most exact Account of the several Frauds which had been practised of late Years in the Tobacco-trade, from which he made Calculations of the Loss the Publick thereby sustained, particularly that of getting the Tobacco weighed at an under Weight upon Importation, and getting it weighed again upon Exportation at a Weight much above what it ought to be: ‘ A particular Instance of this Fraud, (says he)
‘ Sir, we came lately to the Knowledge of by mere Ac-
‘ cident: One *Midford*, who had been a considerable
‘ Tobacco-merchant in the City, happened to fail, at a
‘ Time when he owed a large Sum of Money upon Bond
‘ to the Crown, whereupon an Extent was issued out
‘ immediately against him, and thereby the Government
‘ got Possession of all his Books, by which the Fraud he
‘ had been guilty of was discovered; for it appeared, as
‘ may be seen by one of his Books I have in my Hand,’ (whereupon he shewed one of this *Midford*’s Books to the Committee) ‘ that upon the Column where the false
‘ Quantities which had been entered at the Importation,
‘ by Collusion between him and the Officer, by which he
‘ paid or bonded the Duty payable upon Importation, a
‘ Slip of Paper had been so artfully pasted on that it
‘ could not be discovered, and upon this Slip of Paper
‘ were written the real Quantities which were entered,
‘ because he was obliged to produce the same Book when
‘ that Tobacco was entered for Exportation; but then
‘ upon Exportation the Tobacco was entered and weigh-
‘ ed according to the Quantities marked upon this Slip
‘ of Paper so artfully pasted on as I have mentioned, by
‘ which he got a Drawback, or his Bonds retired, to near
‘ double the Value of what he had actually paid Duty for
‘ upon Importation. Yet, Sir, this *Midford* was as ho-
‘ nest a Man and as fair a Trader as any in the City of
London;

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'*London*; I desire, Sir, not to be misunderstood, I 'mean that before he failed, before these Frauds came to 'be discovered, he was always reckoned as honest a Man 'and as fair a Trader as any in the City of *London*, or in 'any other Part of the Nation.'

After this he mentioned the several Frauds following, *viz*. That of Re-landing the Tobacco after it was shipped off for Exportation. That of Socking of Tobacco, which was a Cant-word used for stealing and smuggling it out of the Ships after their Arrival in the River, before they were unloaded at the Custom-house. That of Stripping the Leaves from the Stalks, and afterwards splitting and pressing the Stalks by an Engine contrived for that Purpose, and then exporting them. That of giving Bonds for the Duty payable upon Importation, whereby the Government had lost several large Sums by the Failure of Payment of such Bonds. That of the rich Moneyed-men making Prompt-payments, by which the Publick was obliged to allow them Ten *per Cent*. Discount as to the Duties, and by entering the Tobacco soon after for Exportation, they drew back the whole Duties, so that the Government actually lost ten *per Cent*. upon all the Tobacco that had been so entered.

'These Frauds, Sir, (says he) are notorious, most of 'them are known to the whole World; and as the Laws 'of the Customs have been found ineffectual for the pre-'venting of such Frauds, therefore it is proposed to add 'the Laws of Excise to the Laws of the Customs, and by 'Means of both it is probable, it is I may say certain, 'that all such Frauds will be prevented in time to come.

'The several Subsidies and Imposts now payable upon 'Tobacco, by sevaral Acts of Parliament for that Pur-'pose made, stand, Sir, thus;' (here he went through, and gave an Account of the several Acts of Parliament for laying Duties on Tobacco, then he went on) 'By all 'which, Sir, it appears that the Duties now payable upon 'Tobacco on Importation amount to 6 *d*. and one third 'Part of a Penny *per* Pound Weight, all which must be 'paid down in ready Money upon Importation, with the 'Allowance of ten *per Cent*. upon Prompt-payment, or 'otherways there must be Bonds given with sufficient 'Sureties for the Payment thereof, which is often a great 'Loss to the Publick, and is always a great Inconvenience 'to

'to the Merchant-importer; whereas by what I am to 'propose, the whole Duties to be paid for the future 'will amount to no more than 4 *d*. and three Farthings '*per* Pound-weight, and this Duty not to be paid till the 'Tobacco comes to be sold for Home-consumption, so 'that if the Merchant exports his Tobacco, he will be 'quite free from all Payment of Duty, or giving Bond 'therefor, or finding out proper Sureties for joining with 'him in such Bond; he will have nothing to do but to 'reload his Tobacco on board a Ship for Exportation, 'without being at the Trouble to attend for having his 'Bonds cancelled, or for taking out Debentures for the 'Drawbacks; all which I conceive, Sir, must be a great 'Ease to the fair Trader; and to every such Trader the 'preventing of Frauds must be a great Advantage, be-'cause it will put all the Tobacco-traders in *Britain* 'upon the same Footing, which is but just and equal, 'and what ought certainly to be accomplished, if it be 'possible.

'Now, Sir, in Order to make this Ease effectual to the 'fair Trader, and to contribute to his Advantge by pre-'venting as much as possible any Frauds in Time to come, 'I propose, as I have said, to join the Laws of Excise to 'those of the Customs, and to leave the one Penny, 'or rather three Farthings *per* Pound, called the further 'Subsidy to be still charged at the Custom-house upon 'the Importation of any Tobacco, which three Farthings 'shall be payable to his Majesty's Civil List as heretofore; 'and I propose that all Tobacco for the future, after 'being weighed at the Custom-house and charged with the 'said three Farthings *per* Pound, shall be lodged in a 'Warehouse, or Warehouses to be appointed by the Com-'missioners of the Excise for that Purpose, of which 'Warehouse the Merchant-importer shall have one Lock 'and Key, and the Warehouse-keeper to be appointed by 'the said Commissioners shall have another, in order 'that the Tobacco may lie safe in that Warehouse till 'the Merchant finds a Market for it, either for Expor-'tation or for Home-consumption: That if his Market 'be for Exportation, he may apply to his Warehouse-'keeper and take out as much for that Purpose as he 'has Occasion for, which when weighed at the Custom-'house shall be discharged of the three Farthings *per* 'Pound

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Pound with which it was charged upon Importation, so that the Merchant may then export it without any further Trouble: But if his Market be for Home-consumption, that he shall then pay the three Farthings charged upon it at the Custom-house upon Importation, and that then upon calling his Warehouse-keeper he may deliver it to the Buyer, on paying an Inland-duty of 4 *d. per* Pound-weight, to the proper Officer appointed to receive the same.

And whereas, Sir, all the Penalties and Forfeitures to become due by the Laws now in Being for regulating the Collecting of the Duties on Tobacco, or at least all that Part of them which is not given to the Informers, now belong to the Crown, I now propose that all such Penalties and Forfeitures, in so far as they formerly belonged to the Crown, shall for the future belong to the Publick, and be applicable to the same Uses to which the said Duties shall be made applicable by Parliament; and for that Purpose I have his Majesty's Commands to acquaint this House, that he, out of his great Regard for the publick Good, with Pleasure consents that they shall be so applied, which is a Condescension in his Majesty, that I hope every Gentleman in this House is fully sensible of, and will freely acknowledge.

I know, Sir, there has been an Objection made, I expect to hear it again made in this House, against what I now prupose: The Objection is this, that a great many of his Majesty's Subjects will be subjected to being tried in a Multitude of Cases by the Commissioners of Excise, from whom there is no Appeal, but to Commissioners of Appeal, or to Justices of Peace in the Country, all named by the King and removable at Pleasure, from whom the Appellants cannot expect to meet with any Justice or Redress. I am far from thinking there is any Ground for this Complaint, I am far from thinking that any Man ever had a just Reason to say that he was wronged or unjustly dealt with, either by the Commissioners of Appeal, or by the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter-sessions; but in Order to obviate any Objection of this Nature, I propose that all Appeals in this Case, as well as in all other Cases relating to the Excise, shall for the future be heard and determined by two or three of the Judges to be named by his Majesty, out of the twelve Judges belonging to *Westminster-hall*; and that in the Country all Appeals from the first Sentence of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall be to the Judge of Assize upon the next Circuit which shall come into that Country, who shall in all Cases proceed to hear and determine such Appeals in the most summary Way, without the Formality of Proceedings in Courts of Law or Equity. From such Judges, Sir, and from such a Manner of Proceeding, every Man must expect to meet with the utmost Dispatch, and with the most impartial Justice, and therefore I must think, that what I now propose can be no Inconvenience to those who may thereby be subjected to the Laws of Excise, but that if there was formerly any ground of Complaint, it may be a great Relief to those who are already subjected to such Laws.

This, Sir, is the Scheme which has been represented in such a dreadful and terrible Light: This, Sir, is the Monster, that many headed Monster, which was to Devour the People and to commit such Ravages over the whole Nation. How justly it has been represented in such a Light, I shall leave to this Committee and to the whole World without Doors to judge. I have said, Sir, I will say it again, that whatever Apprehensions and Terrors People may have been brought under from a false and malicious Representation of what they neither did nor could possibly know or understand, I am firmly perswaded, when they do come to know and fully to understand the Scheme which I have now had the Honour to open to you, they will view it in another Light; and that if it has the good Fortune to be approved of by Parliament, and comes to take Effect, the People will soon feel the happy Consequences thereof, and when they feel those good Effects, they will no longer think those People their Friends who have so grossly imposed on their Understandings.

I look upon it, Sir, as a most innocent Scheme; I am convinced it can be hurtful to none but Smugglers and unfair Traders; I am certain it will be of great Benefit and Advantage to the publick Revenue; and if I had thought otherwise of it, I never would have ventured to have proposed it in this Place; therefore, Sir, I shall now

'now beg leave to move, that it may be resolved, That it 'is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Subsidy and 'additional Duty upon Tobacco of the British Plantations, 'granted by an Act of the 12th of King *Charles* II. and 'the Impost thereon, granted by an Act of the first of 'King *James* II. and also the one third Subsidy thereon, granted by an Act of the 2d of Queen *Anne*, (amounting in the whole to five Pence and one third Part of a 'Penny *per* Pound) for several Terms of Years in the said 'respective Acts mentioned, and which have since been 'continued and made perpetual, subject to Redemption 'by Parliament, shall, from and after the 24th Day of '*June* 1733, cease and determine.'

Upon this Speech and Motion ensued the grand Debate, in which the following Gentlemen spoke in Substance, or to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

Mr. A--n P--y's *Speech.*

'Mr. *A——n P——y* said, Sir, 'The honourable Gentleman on the 'Floor has taken up a great deal of 'the Time of the Committee, in stating a great Number and Variety of Facts, and in drawing Conclusions, and making Calculations upon the 'Supposition that every one of those Facts was exactly 'as he has been pleased to represent them to us. This, 'Sir, I cannot entirely agree with the Gentleman in, for 'if all those Facts were exactly as he has represented them, 'and if all the Computations he has made upon that Supposition were just, that Quantity of Tobacco, the Duties 'of which the Publick is thereby supposed to be entirely 'defrauded of, would amount to a much greater Quantity of Tobacco yearly than grows in the whole Country from which we fetch that Commodity. I did not 'expect, Sir, to have heard such a long Detail of Facts, 'or so many particular Computations. I do not think 'it at all necessary upon the present Occasion; I expected 'that the Gentleman would have taken a much more 'general and a more just Method. I thought he 'would have stated to us the Quantity of Tobacco yearly imported, the Quantity yearly exported, and would 'have given us the best Proofs that could be found for 'justifying his Computations in that respect, because from 'thence every Man might have easily seen what Quantity remained for home Consumption, and what Sum of 'Money

'Money that would have yearly brought in if the Duties 'had been all regularly paid; and upon comparing that 'with what those Duties have really amounted to for some 'Years past, we might have been able to have made some 'guess of the Value of the Frauds that have been committed, and of the Advantage that may accrue to the Publick, supposing that all Frauds were to have been 'by his Scheme prevented in time to come.

'This, Sir, is the proper Way, the only Way of coming 'at any Sort of certain Knowledge in the Affair before us, 'but I am affraid if we should consider it in this Way, we 'would find that the Scheme now proposed to us would 'be of no such mighty Advantage to the publick Revenue as has been represented, even supposing that all 'Frauds were for the future to be thereby entirely prevented; and considering that no Method of Collection, 'no Pains or Penalties, that can be contrived, can be 'supposed effectual for preventing every Fraud that may 'in time to come be invented and set on foot; we would 'have found no great Temptation for agreeing to any 'Scheme by which the Liberties of our Country may be 'brought into the least Danger, for the sake of any Advantage that we could suppose would have thereby accrued to the publick Revenue. That there are Frauds 'committed in the Tobacco-trade, I shall never pretend to deny, I make no manner of Doubt but that there 'are too many Frauds committed in that Trade as well 'as in every other Branch of the publick Revenue: But 'upon a fair State of the Case, I am sure that they cannot amount to near that Value which the honourable 'Gentleman has been pleased to mention; and therefore 'I shall beg leave to examine a little those particular Frauds 'and Calculations which have been mentioned by him.'

Here he went through and examined all the Frauds that had been mentioned, and all the Computations that had been made, more particularly as to the Bonds he said, 'It has been pretended, Sir, that the Publick has sustained and are still in Danger of sustaining great Losses 'by the Method of granting Bonds for the Duties payable upon Tobacco: This, Sir, I had before heard hinted at by the honourable Gentleman, and therefore I 'have lately had a Meeting with several of the Merchants in *London* trading in Tobacco: We have ex-

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amined that Affair, and I can now tell that Gentleman, that I have it in Commission from them to Propose, that if the Government will give us a Discount but of 20,000l. we will give undeniable Security for the Payment of all the Bonds they are now possessed of, which are not become desperate by the Bondsmen being already gone off, or become Bankrupts.

As to that Fraud called Socking, it has been already discovered and is I hope prevented. But, Sir, it is well known, that it was the Merchants that discovered it, the Merchants went and complained of it to the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Merchants joined and assisted the Officers of the Customs in putting an effectual Stop thereto. This I must know, because I had the Honour to go at the Head of several Merchants trading in Tobacco, to the Commissioners of the Customs, to request of them that we might be allowed to give a Gratuity to one of their Officers, who had been most instrumental in the detecting and preventing of that Fraud, and accordingly I my self, Sir, paid that Officer a very handsome Sum of Money, which we all thought his Dilligence and Integrity very well deserved.

As to the Frauds committed at the Weighing of the Tobacco either on Importation or Exportation, I am affraid they are too frequent, but as the Tobacco is always weighed upon the publick Custom-house Keys, where Custom-house Officers swarm like Bees before a Bee-hive, and as there must be two or three Officers of the Customs, attending and over-looking the weighing of every Cask of Tobacco, we cannot suppose that these Frauds were ever so enormous as they are represented to be. Whatever Frauds are committed in that Way must be either by the Neglect or the Collusion of the Officers, and I cannot see how the Scheme now proposed to us will make the Officers either of the Customs or the Excise more diligent in their Duty or more faithful to their Trust than they were heretofore.

As to the re-landing of Tobacco after it has been entered for Exportation, it was never pretended that that was practised at the Port of *London*, nor can it be pretended that any great Quantities of such Tobacco were ever consumed in *London*: That is a Practice that may perhaps

perhaps have been frequent in the Northern Parts of the Island, and in some distant Creeks and Corners of the Coast, and while there is such a vast Disproportion between the prime Cost and the Duties on Tobacco, I may prophesy that in such remote Places this will always be a Practice: It could not be prevented by ten times the Number of Officers we have, even tho' we had a much more numerous Army, to support them than we have at present. And as for the Stripping, Cutting, and Pressing the Stalks, and the Engine that has been invented for that Purpose, if the honourable Gentleman mentioned it as a Fraud, or as a late Discovery, he mistakes it very much; on the contrary, it is no Fraud, nor is it a late Discovery; it is a Business that has been openly, honestly and publickly carried on for many Years; it is a Business that has improved our Tobacco-trade, and is as common and as well known as the Business of a Wollen or a Linnen-Draper.

Permit me now, Sir, to take some Notice of the Tobacco-planters, and of the Hardships they are laid under by their Tobacco-factors, who are it seems now become their Lords and Masters. I am sure none of them ever thought of Complaining till they were put upon it by Letters and by Applications from hence. There are Hardships in all Trades, which Men must necessarily submit to, or give up their Business; but every Man that understands the Tobacco-trade must see, that the Hardships the Factors labour under, are by much the most numerous and the most grievous; and if this Scheme should take Effect, they will become so grievous, that no Man would be able to continue in the Trade, by which the Planters would be utterly undone, and the Trade quite lost to this Nation; for it will be impossible for them to manage their Plantations, or to send their Produce to *Britain*, without having some considerable Merchants settled here, to send Ships to receive the same in *America*, to receive and dispose of it after it is landed here, and to supply them with ready Money till their Tobacco can be brought to a proper Market.

As to the Remonstrance mentioned by the honourable Gentleman, to have been lately sent over by the Tobacco-planters, I know, Sir, that it was obtained by Letters

Letters sent from hence, and I believe many of those who joined in it, now heartily repent of what they have done; it was drawn up in the Form of a Petition to this House, and was designed to have been presented, but it seems the Promoters of it have thought better of the Matter: However that it was obtained in the unfair Manner I have represented, I am now ready to prove to the Conviction of the whole World.

This then being the Case, as the Scheme now proposed to us cannot be supposed to be of any great Benefit to the publick Revenue, as it will be so far from being an Advantage to the fair Trader, or to the honest Planter, that it may probably ruin both, and entirely destroy our Tobacco-trade; tho' I and all honest Men, (and I defy that honourable Gentleman, I defy the whole World to reproach me with one unfair Practice, in the whole Course of my Life) I say, Sir, tho' I and all honest Men wish from our Hearts that Frauds may be prevented in this as well as in every other Branch of the publick Revenue, yet I cannot give my Assent to a Proposition that may be of so dangerous Consequence; a Proposition which I look upon to be inconsistent with our Constitution; I am convinced it would prove to be a most fatal Stroke to the Liberties of my Country, which will I doubt not be made plainly appear by other Gentlemen, of much greater Abilities than mine; and to every Man who has a Regard for his Country, or for the People he represents, this last must be a sufficient Reason for being against it, even tho' it were other ways the most beneficial Scheme that had ever been proposed.

But, Sir, since I look upon my being a Member of this House, as the greatest Glory of my Life, since I look upon that Day on which I was chose one of the Representatives of the City of *London*, as the most auspicious Day of my whole Life, I cannot tamely sit still and hear the whole Body of the Merchants of that great City represented by that honourable Gentleman as a pack of Rogues, Smugglers, and unfair Traders. It is a Treatment they no way deserve, it is a very odd a very unkind sort of Treatment, and such a Treatment as I am sure they never will forget, I believe they never will forgive.

Sir

Sir *P---l M---n*, one of the Representatives for the Borough of *B-y* in *Northamptonshire*, said, Sir, when I first heard of this Scheme, I was in the Country, and there I must say that it had been represented in such a Light, as created a general Dislike to it, and raised great Apprehensions in the Minds of most People. It was represented as a Scheme for introducing a general Excise; such a Scheme I own I would not allow myself to think was contrived or approved of by any Gentleman in the Administration; I did imagine that all those in the Administration, were very well convinced that a general Excise was what the People of *England* would never quietly submit to, and therefore I would not allow my self to believe that any of them would ever countenance a Scheme which had the least Tendency that Way: But now, Sir, after having heard it opened, and fully explained, by the honourable Gentleman on the Floor, I cannot but think that it is a wide Step towards establishing a general Excise upon the People of this Nation, and therefore I must be excused in giving my Dissent to it.

Sir P---l M----n's Speech.

In so far as it relates to Trade, with which it certainly has a very close Connection, I shall leave to be explained by others who are more conversant in those Affairs than I am; and as to how far it may be a Remedy for the Frauds mentioned by the honourable Gentleman, I will not take upon me to say; but there is another Concern, which I shall always, while I have the Honour to sit in this House, have a particular Eye to, and that is, Sir, the Liberty of my Country. The Danger which this Scheme seems to threaten to the Liberty of many of my Fellow-Subjects, is alone of sufficient Force to make me give my Negative to the Question moved for. Let Gentlemen but reflect, let them but cast their Eyes back on the several Laws that have been made since the Revolution, they will there find, that there has been already more Power vested in the Crown than may be thought altogether consistent with the Constitution of a free Country, and therefore, Sir, I hope this House will never think of adding to that Power, which there may be some Ground to suspect to be already too far extended.

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'The Laws of Excise, Sir, have always been look'd 'on as most grievous to the Subject: All those already 'subjected to such Laws, are in my Opinion in so far de-'priv'd of their Liberty; and since by this Scheme, a 'great many more of his Majesty's faithful Subjects are 'to be subjected to those arbitrary Laws, let the Advan-'tages accruing to the Publick from it, be never so 'great or so many, they will be purchased at too dear a 'Rate, if they are purchased at the Expence of the Li-'berty of the meanest of his Majesty's Subjects; for 'even the meanest Man in the Nation, has as natural 'and as good a Right to his Liberty, as the greatest Man 'in this or in any other Kingdom.

'Let us, Sir, but take a View of our neighbouring 'Nations in *Europe*, they were all once free, the Peo-'ple of every one of them had once as many Liberties 'and Privileges to boast of, as we have now, but at 'present they are most of them reduc'd to a State of 'Slavery, they have no Liberty, no Property, no Law, 'nor any Thing that they can depend on. Let us exa-'mine their Histories, let us enquire into the Methods, 'by which they were deprived of their Liberties, and 'we shall find a very near Resemblance between those 'Methods and the Scheme now propos'd to us. Almost 'in every Country in the World, the Liberties of the 'People have been destroyed under Pretence of preserv-'ing, or of rescuing the People from some great Evil, 'to which it was pretended they were exposed; this, 'Sir, is the very Case now before us, in order to ena-'ble the Crown to prevent some little Frauds pretended 'to have been committed in the antient Method of col-'lecting the publick Revenue, it is proposed to us to 'put such a Power in the Hands of the Crown, as may 'enable some future Prince to enslave the whole Na-'tion. This, Sir, is really the Light in which this Scheme 'appears to me, but to the honourable Gentleman who 'proposed it to us, I am perswaded, it appears in a quite 'different Light, otherways I am certain he would never 'have proposed it to this Committee: However, Sir, 'since the Generality of the Nation have already shewn 'a great Dislike to it; I therefore hope the honourable 'Gentleman may be prevailed on to delay it till another 'Session of Parliament; in such a Delay there can be 'no

'no Danger, there can be no great Loss to the Pub-'lick, more especially, since the Money to be thereby 'raised, is not so much as proposed to be apply'd to the 'current Services of this present Year. If it be delay'd till 'another Session of Parliament, Gentlemen will then have 'Time to consider it fully, and to consult with their 'Constituents about it; by that Time it may possibly 'appear in a quite different Light, both to me and to 'many other Gentlemen without Doors as will as with-'in, and then if upon Examination it appears to be as 'good a Thing as some Gentlemen now seem to believe, 'it will without doubt be approved of by the Generality 'of those without as well as by the Majority of those 'within.

'But, Sir, I hope those Gentlemen who have now so good 'an Opinion of the Scheme, will not think of thrusting it 'down People's Throats, when they see that the Generali-'ty of the Nation have an Opinion of it quite different 'from what they have; such a Resolution, such an Attempt 'might produce Consequences which I tremble to think 'of; and this, Sir, is another Motive which is of great 'Weight with me; I have the Honour to know his Ma-'jesty, his Royal Person I have formerly had the Ho-'nour to approach, and I know him to be a Prince of so 'much Goodness, that were this Scheme represented in 'this Light to him, he never would approve of it; to 'him it will always be a sufficient Reason against any 'Proposition, that the Generality of his People have 'shewn their Dislike to it I love his Majesty, I have 'a sincere and a dutiful Respect for him and all his royal 'Family, and therefore I shall always be afraid of any 'Thing that may alienate the Affections of many of his 'Majesty's faithful Subjects, which I believe would be 'the certain Consequence of the present Establishment 'of this Scheme; for which Reasons, Sir, if the Ques-'tion be now pushed, I shall most heartily give my Ne-'gative to it.

Mr. *A--y G--l.* 'Sir, after the ho-'nourable Gentleman by me had opened 'to the Committee in a Manner so full 'and so clear, a Scheme which had met 'with so unfair and so ungenerous a Treatment, before 'those who treated it so could know any thing about it,

Mr. A--y G--l's *Speech.*

‘ I little expected that the honourable Gentleman who ‘ spoke last, or any Gentleman in this Committee, could ‘ have so far mistaken it as to have taken it in the Light ‘ they now do. In my Opinion, Sir, the Debate is now ‘ put upon a Footing very different from what it ought ‘ to be; what can the Affair now before us have to do ‘ with our Constitution? There is nothing, there can be ‘ nothing supposed to be in the Proposition made by my ‘ honourable Friend, that can in the least tend towards ‘ incroaching on our Constitution, or towards affecting ‘ the Liberty of the Subject. The only Consideration ‘ at present before us is, whether we shall allow those ‘ gross Frauds and Abuses formerly committed in the ‘ Tobacco-trade to be still carried on with Impunity, or ‘ if we shall accept of a Remedy which by effectually ‘ preventing these Frauds for the future, will considerably ‘ improve the publick Revenue, will be of great Advan- ‘ tage to the fair Trader, and of singular use and benefit ‘ to the whole Nation?

‘ This, Sir, is the plain Question now before us, and ‘ if it be considered in its proper Light, without confoun- ‘ ding it with other Matters with which it has no manner ‘ of Relation, I am sure it cannot admit of any Debate. ‘ The honourable Gentleman in opening this Affair to ‘ us, made it so manifest, that there have been great ‘ Frauds committed in that Branch of Trade, and that ‘ the preventing of those Frauds would be a great Im- ‘ provement to the publick Revenue, that what he ad- ‘ vanced upon that Head, has not been opposed or con- ‘ tradicted: And this House has been upon all Occasions ‘ so very careful of the publick Revenues, and has been al- ‘ ways so ready to agree to any Measures for preventing A- ‘ buses in the Collecting of them, that I cannot help think- ‘ ing that the Dislike which appears against the Remedy ‘ now proposed, must proceed from some other Motives ‘ than Gentlemen are willing to own.

‘ It is certain, Sir, that by the Frauds and Abuses that ‘ are committed in this Branch of the Revenue, not only ‘ the Publick is cheated of what is due to them, but like- ‘ wise every private Consumer is most grossly imposed ‘ on, for he pays the same Price as if the Duties had ac- ‘ tually been paid to the Publick. He pays a high Price ‘ for what he consumes, but then he has this for his Com- ‘ fort,

‘ fort, that he thinks a great Part of that high Price goes ‘ towards the publick Good of his Country, but in all ‘ fraudulent Trade he is imposed on, the high Price he ‘ pays goes every Farthing of it into the Pocket of the ‘ fraudulent Dealer. This then being plainly the Case, ‘ I should think that the Gentlemen, who are to oppose ‘ this Scheme, would endeavour to shew us, that no such ‘ Frauds as are pretended have been committed, or that ‘ they are so inconsiderable that they are not worth mind- ‘ ing, or that what is now proposed would be no sort of ‘ Remedy for them; but upon the present Question, to ‘ talk of our Constitution, seems really to me to be a ‘ sort of Insinuation as if Frauds, in the Collecting of the ‘ publick Revenue, were become a Part of our Constitu- ‘ tion, and that whoever attempts to remedy them must ‘ attempt something against our Constitution: And as to ‘ the Liberty of the Subject, it is not possible for me to ‘ find out any Liberty that can be struck at by the Scheme ‘ now before us, but the Liberty of Smuggling; for as to ‘ National Liberty, as to that Liberty which has always ‘ been, and I hope always will be the Glory of the Peo- ‘ ple of these Kingdoms, it is certain that our publick ‘ Revenues are its greatest Security: How then can that ‘ Scheme be said to tend towards the Destroying of Liber- ‘ ty, which so evidently tends towards the Improvement ‘ of that upon which our Liberty manifestly depends?

‘ As to the raising of Clamours and Disaffection among ‘ his Majesty's faithful Subjects, there can be no Reason ‘ for apprehending any such Thing from the Scheme now ‘ proposed to us; Whatever Clamours may have been ‘ unjustly raised by ill-designing Men against the Scheme ‘ before it was known, will certainly all evanish as soon ‘ as it comes to be publickly known, that there never ‘ was any Thing intended by the Scheme, but only to ‘ enable the Publick to receive those Duties they are al- ‘ ready by Law entitled to, and to prevent the fair Tra- ‘ der's being undone by Rogues and Smugglers; so that ‘ one strong Argument with me for agreeing to the ‘ Scheme is, that by carrying it into Execution, and ‘ thereby shewing to every Man what it really is, those ill- ‘ grounded Clamours, which have been raised by the Ene- ‘ mies of the Government, may be allayed, and may be ‘ made appear to be at last as groundless as they were at

first malicious. Besides, Sir, as one of the chief Things intended by this Scheme is the Relief of the Landed-Interest, it must contribute towards establishing his Majesty and his Government in the Hearts and Affections of all the Landed-gentlemen in *England*, when they see themselves so considerably relieved as to a Tax which they have been charged with for a great many Years, and that without loading them or any of their Fellow-subjects with any new Tax whatever, or obliging one honest Man in the Kingdom to contribute a Farthing to the publick Charge more than he did before: This, Sir, must secure to his Majesty the Affections of all honest Men, and it will greatly improve our Character among our foreign Neighbours; for when they see that the Government may be supported in Times of Peace, without the Assistance of that Imposition which is yearly raised upon the Land-holders of *Great Britain*, they will be careful of giving us any Disturbance or Offence, they will all see that we have a Fund in reserve, ready at all Times, and sufficient for supporting a most heavy and expensive War.

As to the Severity of the Laws of Excise, I am surprised, Sir, to hear Gentlemen talk so much of it as they do. They talk of those Laws as if there were something in them most singularly severe, when it is well known that the Laws of the Customs are in many Cases as severe as those of the Excise, and the Powers granted by the former are in most Cases as extensive as the Powers granted by the latter: An Officer of the Customs, Sir, has in many Cases a Power of entering the House of any Subject in *Britain*: This, Sir, is a Power that is absolutely necessary to be given, and will always be necessary as long as we have any Duties to be levied: It is a Power they have had for many Years, and yet it never has been, I hope it never will be abused; if ever it should, the Parliament would without Doubt severely chastise that Officer that committed such an Abuse, or those Commissioners who dared to encourage him in the committing of any such Abuse. In this therefore the Laws of the Excise are no more severe than the Laws of the Customs, and in most other Cases we shall find them pretty much the same with respect to Severity; for which Reason I could not but be surprised to hear the honourable Gentleman who spoke last say, that he thought all those who were subject to the Laws of Excise were downright Slaves, and were entirely deprived of their Liberty: I believe, Sir, that most of those People, who are now subject to the Laws of Excise, look upon themselves to be as free, and to enjoy as much Liberty, as any other of his Majesty's Subjects.

One of the great Complaints against this Scheme is, I find, Sir, that it will greatly encrease the Number of Excise-officers; a new Army of Excisemen it is said must be raised for the Execution of this Scheme, and this may be of dangerous Consequence to our Liberties. But how little Weight there is in this Argument I leave to every Gentleman to judge: The whole Number proposed to be added is not above 126 Officers; but granting that there were to be 150, is this Nation to be enslaved by 150 little Excisemen? In this there is really something so ridiculous, that I am almost ashamed to mention it.

Another Objection is, that thereby a great many People will be subjected to be tried by the Commissioners of Excise, or by Commissioners of Appeal, who are entirely dependent on the Crown, and removable at Pleasure; but this Objection, Sir, is I think entirely removed by making the Appeal to three Judges in *Westminster-hall*, who are all Judges for Life, and are consequently entirely independent on the Crown. To this the Gentlemen answer, that, even before those Judges, the Subject is not to be tried by a Jury, and this is loudly complained of, as if the subjecting of *Englishmen* to any Tryal but that by a Jury were a great Innovation, and a dangerous Encroachment upon our Constitution. I own, Sir, that by the Great Charter, by one of the fundamental Articles of our Constitution, every *Englishman* is to be tried by his Peers; but, Sir, has not the Wisdom of the Nation found it necessary to admit of many Exceptions to this general Rule; we have several of our most eminent Courts, which are in every Method of their Proceeding an Exception to this Rule; in the Court of Chancery we have no Tryals by Juries; in the High Court of Admiralty we have

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have no no Tryals by Juries; and in many particular Cases it is ordered that the Affair shall be tried in the most summary Way without any Jury: In all these Cases the Wisdom of the Nation found it necessary to depart from the general Rule established by the Great Charter, and therefore they altered the Method of Tryal; why should not the Legislature now do the same? Is not their Power the same? And if they see good Reason for it in the present Case, ought not they to do it? Whatever is done by the Wisdom of Parliament becomes a Part of our Constitution; and whatever new Method of Tryal is thereby introduced becomes from thenceforth as much a Part of our Constitution as ever the old one was.

'Now, Sir, if ever there was a Reason in any Case for altering the antient Method of Tryal by Jury, I am sure there is a very strong Reason for altering it with Regard to Tryals concerning the Revenue: Every Gentleman, who has been the least conversant in the Courts of *Westminster-hall*, well knows the Partiality of Juries in Favour of those who are sued by the Crown for any Frauds in the publick Revenue; I could give many Instances of it; but I shall mention only one.' (Here he informed the House of the Case.) 'The Defendant in this Case was one of the most famous and the most notorious Smugglers in the whole Country, he had often been tried for such Practices, and though he had always before escaped, yet it was thought impossible he should then get off; I had then the Honour to serve the Crown, and so must very well remember the Trial; the Evidence against him was so very full and clear, that I believe there was not a Man in the Court, except those on the Jury, who were not fully convinced of the Truth of the Evidence given against him; he was, according to the Opinion of every other Man present, fully convicted of what he was accused of; yet the Gentlemen of the Jury thought fit to bring in a Verdict in his Favour: So that really, Sir, the Crown can never pretend to prevent Smuggling or unfair Trading, as long as the Trials are to be for the most part by Juries; and where it becomes necessary to alter that Method of Trial, the Altering it in that new Case can no more be said to be an

an Innovation or an Incroachment on our Constitution, than the Altering of it formerly in another Case was.

'In short, Sir, I have as great a Value for the Liberty of my Fellow-subjects as any Gentleman in this House; I shall always be ready to appear for the Liberties of my Country whenever I see them in any manner attacked; but as Liberty does not at all enter into the present Question, it is needless to make any Declarations about it, or to have it in any Way under our Consideration, and therefore I shall be very ready to give my Assent to the Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman near me.'

Sir *P--l M---n.* 'I rise up, Sir, only to explain myself as to one Particular in which the honourable and learned Gentleman over the way, for whom I have a very great Respect, seems to have mistaken me, or rather indeed has misrepresented what I said. For I did not say, Sir, that those who are now subject to the Laws of Excise are downright Slaves, or that they are totally deprived of their Liberty. I should be sorry, Sir, if any such Thing could be said of any Man that has the least Pretence to call himself a Subject of *Great Britain*; but I said, Sir, that those who are subjected to the Laws of Excise, are in so far as they are subjected to such Laws deprived of their Liberty: They are deprived of a Part of their Liberty, and therefore cannot be said to be as free as any other of his Majesty's Subjects. This I said, Sir, this is still my Opinion, and if those who are so unfortunate as to be subject to the Laws of Excise were to be asked the Question, Whether they think themselves as free in all Cases as those who are subject to no such Laws? I believe there is ne'er one of them but would answer, No.'

Sir P--l M--n's Speech.

Sir *J--n B---d.* 'I find, Sir, that the Honour. Gentleman who opened this Scheme to the Committee, and the honourable and learned Gentleman who spoke last, make great Complaints of some People's having grossly and maliciously misrepresented their Scheme, before those malicious Persons knew what it was. For my Part, Sir, I happen to be of a very different Way of Thinking; for tho' I am far from thinking that the Scheme, as now opened to us, is the very same with

Sir J--n B--d's Speech.

'with what it was when first formed, yet even as it is 'now opened, it is such a Scheme in my Opinion as cannot, 'even by Malice itself, be represented to be worse than 'it really is. Now that I know it, now that I see what 'it is, it appears to me to be a Scheme that will be at-'tended with all those bad Consequences that ever were 'apprehended from it before it was known; and I plainly 'foresee that it will produce none of those good Effects 'which Gentlemen have been pleased to entertain us 'with the Hopes of: They have indeed gilded the Pill 'a little, but the Composition within is still the same; 'and if the People of *England* be obliged to swallow it, 'they will find it as bitter a Pill as ever was swallowed 'by them since they were a People.'

'The learned Gentleman was pleased to say, that he 'was of Opinion that the Opposition to this wicked 'Scheme, (for so, Sir, I must call it) proceeded from o-'ther Motives than Gentlemen are willing to own, I do 'not know what Motives he can mean; but I am per-'suaded that those Gentlemen who propose this Scheme, 'have some secret Views which it would neither be con-'venient or safe for them to own in this Place. For as 'to any Reasons or Views which may be openly avowed 'for the proposing of this Scheme, I know of none but 'that of preventing the Frauds that may be committed 'in that Branch of the Revenue now under our Conside-'ration; and that this Scheme will not answer that Pur-'pose, has I think been made plainly appear by my wor-'thy Brother near me; but granting that this Scheme 'should answer such a Purpose, if the Laws now in be-'ing duely executed are sufficient for answering that Pur-'pose, what Necessity is there for applying this new, 'this desperate Remedy, a Remedy which is certainly 'much worse than the Disease? Before I proceed any 'further, I shall desire that the Commissioners of the Cus-'toms, who are attending at the Door, may be called in.'

The Commissioners were accordingly called in, and being ask'd by Sir *J--n*, What they thought the Value of the Frauds committed in the Tobacco-trade might amount to one Year with another? Their Answer in effect was, that they had never made any Computation; but one of them said, that by a Computation he had made only for the satisfying of his own private Curiosity, he believed the

the Frauds come to their Knowledge might amount to 30 or 40,000 *l. per Annum* one Year with another. Then Sir *J--n* put the following Question to them, Whether or no it was their Opinion, that if the Officers of the Customs performed their Duty diligently and faithfully, it would not effectually prevent all, or most of the Frauds that could be committed in the Tobacco-trade? To which they answered, that it was their Opinion it would. Then he ask'd them, Whether or no it was their Opinion, that if the Commissioners of the Customs had the same Power over their Officers that the Commissioners of Excise have over their's, it would contribute a great Deal towards making them more exact and more faithful in the Dis-charge of their Duty, than they now are? And their An-swer was, That they believed it would. After this, the Commissioners being withdrawn, Sir *J--n* went on to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

'I now, Sir, leave it to every Gentleman in this 'House to consider, what real Pretence can be formed 'for introducing such a dangerous Scheme, as what has 'been proposed to us. The only Pretence I have yet 'heard made use of is, the Preventing of Frauds, by 'which, say they, the fair Trader will be encouraged, 'and the Revenue encreased; but now you see, that it is 'the Opinion even of the Commissioners of the Customs, 'that, by a due Execution of the Laws now in Being 'all, or most of those Frauds may be effectually pre-'vented; and I am sure, if they can be prevented by the 'Laws in Being, the Preventing of them by that Method 'will contribute much more to the Increase of the pub-'lick Revenue, and to the Encouragement of the fair 'Trader, than the Preventing of them by Means of the 'dangerous Scheme now proposed to us. I now leave it 'to the whole World to judge, who are they that have 'secret Motives which they are not willing to own, 'which they dare not own; Whether it be those who are 'the Proposers and Promoters of this Scheme, or those 'who are the Opposers of it?

'The learned Gentleman seemed to be surprised how 'our Constitution, or the Liberties of our Country came 'to be brought in to the present Debate; he said he 'thought they had no Manner of Concern in the present 'Question. I am sorry, Sir, to differ from a Gentleman,

who by his Profession ought, and who certainly does understand the Nature of our Constitution, as well as any Man in *England*, but I am of Opinion, that the Constitution of our Government, and the Liberty of the Subject was never more nearly or more immediately concerned in any Question, than they are in the present; they are both so deeply concerned, that their Preservation or their total Overthrow depends entirely upon the Success of the Scheme now under our Consideration: If the Scheme succeeds they must tumble of Course, if the Scheme is defeated, they may be preserved; I hope they will be preserved till Time shall be no more; but I must say, that the learned Gentleman, and every Gentleman, who appears as an Advocate for the Scheme now proposed to us, is much in the right to keep, if they can, the Constitution and the Liberties of their Country out of the Debate; it is from thence that the principal Arguments are to be formed against their Scheme; it is from thence that such Arguments may be formed against it, as must appear unanswerable to every Man who has a Regard for either.

'The Gentleman tells us, that there are but 120, or 150 Excise-officers, besides Warehouse-keepers, to be added by the Scheme now before us, and this additional Number they seem to make a Ridicule of; but considering the Swarms of Tax-gatherers we have already established, this small Number (as they call it) is no trivial Matter; And I would be glad to know from those Gentlemen, what they call Warehouse-keepers, and what Number of them may be necessary? I hope they will allow, that a Warehouse-keeper appointed by the Treasury, and paid by the Treasury, is an Officer of the Revenue, as much as any other Officer whatever; and if the Number that there must be of them be added to the other, I believe we may find that the Number of Revenue-officers to be added by this Scheme must be very considerable.

'As for the new Method of Appeal proposed, I can see no Advantage, Sir, that it will be of to any unfortunate Man that may have Occasion therefor. In all Cases the Charge and the Trouble of attending must be very great, and the Event very precarious; but in most Cases, where poor Retailers may have Occasion to be concerned, the Charge and the Trouble of Attendance must be much greater than the Subject can bear, so that all such People must succumb, they must submit to the Determination of the Commissioners of Excise, and can expect no other Redress, but what they meet with from the Mercy of those Commissioners. The Judges of *Westminster-hall* are, 'tis true, for Life, but they are all named by the Crown; I shall say nothing of the present Judges who so worthily fill the several Benches of *Westminster-hall*; but if they should die, and if the Crown should be resolved to use that Power which the Parliament had put into their Hands, in order to oppress the Subject, they will always find Judges fit for their Purpose; Judges are but Men, they are subject to the same Frailties that other Men are, and the Crown has always Plenty of Baits wherewithal to tempt them. A Judge may be made a Lord Chief-Justice, a Lord Chief-Justice may be made a Lord Chancellor, and every one may have a Son, a Brother, or a Cousin to be provided for. The Crown has many Ways by which they may win over even a Judge to administer Justice according to the Directions he shall receive from Court; more especially when he is to administer Justice in a summary Way, and without the usual Forms of proceeding in Courts of Law or Equity. For by this new Method of Appeal, which has been so much bragged of, Care has been taken that the Subject shall not be restored to their antient Birth-right, that is, to a Tryal by Jury: No, this I find is most carefully avoided, and yet I think it must be allowed, that it is the inherent Right of every *Englishman* to be tried by his Peers; I am not so much acquainted with Law as to give an Account of the several Cases in which this Method of Tryal has been set aside, or the Reasons for so doing; but I will venture to say, that wherever that Method of Tryal has been set aside, whether the same was done by the Wisdom of the Nation, or otherways, such Alteration was an Innovation, and was a dangerous Encroachment upon the original Charter of our Constitution.

'As to the pretended Partiality of Juries, so much complained of by the learned Gentleman, it is of no Weight with me; I cannot see how that honourable Gentleman, or any Gentleman, can pretend to know

'what

‘ what Reasons a Jury may have for giving their Verdict: No Gentleman has a Right to be believed upon his single Say-so, against a Verdict given by twelve honest Men upon Oath. If there have been so many Verdicts given against the Crown, as that learned Gentleman seems to insinuate, it is to me a strong Proof that Prosecutions have been set on Foot against the Subject upon the Evidence of Witnesses, whose Credibility or Veracity have not been very much to be depended on, which is so far from being an Argument for altering the Method of Tryal by Jury, that it is a very strong Argument for the Continuance of that Method in all Time to come. But, Sir, as it is now very late, and as I shall probably have another Opportunity of giving my Sentiments more fully upon the Affair now before us, I shall therefore trouble you no further at present, but only to declare, that now, after hearing this Scheme opened to us, I dislike it as much as ever I did any Representation of it that ever I heard of, and therefore I shall give my Negative to the Question proposed.

M----r of the R-lls's Speech.

M--r of the R-lls, one of the Representatives for *R--te* in *Surrey*. ‘ Sir, as the Affair, which is at present the Subject of our Consideration, has been much talkt of and very variously represented without Doors, and as it has been for some Months the Subject of Conversation amongst People of all Ranks and Qualities, I was resolved to suspend entirely passing any Judgment in Relation to it, till I should hear it fully opened and laid before this House. There were indeed such Clamours raised without Doors, and it was represented in so many hideous Shapes, that I cannot say but I came this Morning to the House prejudiced rather against, than in Favour of any such Project; but still, Sir, I came this Morning into the House, as I always do, altogether undetermined, and resolved not to determine myself till I was fully informed by other Gentlemen, in the Course of the Debate, of all those Facts which ought to be known before any Determination can be made in an Affair of so great Importance.

‘ I had before heard, Sir, that by this Scheme the Landed-gentlemen were to be eased of a Part of the Land-

‘ Land-tax, that the publick Revenue was to be greatly improved, and that our Planters in *America* and our fair Traders at home were to be greatly encouraged; but all these Considerations would have had no Weight with me, if I had found that so many of my Fellow-subjects were thereby to have been subjected to the grievous Laws of Excise without any Alleviation or Alteration. I must own, Sir, that the Severity of the Laws of Excise has been long justly complained of, but at the same Time I must say, that the many Frauds committed in that Branch of the publick Revenue now under our Consideration are most heavy and grievous, and what I cannot think of seeing the Nation suffer any longer under, without applying some proper Remedy; and since by the Proposition now made to us, there is not only an effectual Remedy provided against all those Frauds, but likewise a Method proposed, by which the Edge of the Laws of Excise is to be blunted, and that Severity taken quite off, which hitherto always afforded just Ground of Complaint, therefore I cannot hesitate one Moment as to giving my Assent to what is now proposed.

‘ This Consideration, Sir, is of the greater Weight with me, and must be so with every honest Man, that by what is now proposed, the Laws of Excise are to be rectified not only in the Case now before us, but in every other Case; the whole Body of those Laws are to be reformed and rectified in such a Manner as to remove the greatest Objection, with me indeed the only Objection, could ever be made against the Extention of them; and if this Proposition be now rejected, it is not easy to know when we shall, or if we shall ever have such an Opportunity of reforming those Laws which have been so long thought so grievous. With me it hath always been a Principle to hearken to any reasonable Scheme for suppressing of those Frauds which are committed against the Publick; I look upon the Persons guilty of such Frauds as the greatest of Criminals, and if they have any Character, if they observe any Decency in private Life, I take it to be only because they have no Opportunity to do otherwise; for that Man must have a very whimsical Conscience who cheats the Publick,

Publick, and yet would scruple to cheat a private Man if he had the same Opportunity.

Whatever Resolutions we may come to in this Committee, there will probably be a Bill or Bills ordered to be brought in pursuant to them; and if in the Course of the Debate any real Difficulties be started, if any reasonable Objections be made, without Doubt all proper Care will be taken, in the Framing such Bill or Bills, to obviate all the Difficulties and Objections that shall or may occur: This, Sir, I make no manner of Doubt of, and therefore I can find no Difficulty in giving my Assent to the Question proposed.'

Mr. H----te's *Speech.*

G---ge H---te, Esq;. 'Other Gentlemen have, Sir, already fully explained and set forth the great Inconveniencies which must be brought on the Trade of this Nation by the Scheme now proposed to us; those, Sir, have been made very apparent, and from them arises a very strong Objection against what is now proposed; but the greatest Objection arises from the Danger to which this Scheme will most certainly expose the Liberties of our Country: Those Liberties for which our Ancestors have so often ventured their Lives and their Fortunes; those Liberties which have cost this Nation so much Blood and Treasure seem already to be greatly retrenched: I am sorry to say it, Sir, but what is now in Dispute seems to me to be the last Branch of Liberty we have to contend for; we have already established a standing Army, and have made it in a manner a Part of our Constitution; we have already subjected great Numbers of the People of this Nation to the arbitrary Laws of Excise, and this Scheme is so wide a Step towards subjecting all the rest of the People of *England* to those arbitrary Laws, that it will be impossible for us to recover or to prevent the fatal Consequences of such a Scheme.

'We are told, Sir, that his Majesty is a good and a wise Prince, we all believe him to be so; but I hope, Sir, no Man will pretend to draw any Argument from thence for our surrendering those Liberties and Privileges, which have been handed down to us by our Ancestors; We have indeed nothing to fear from his present Majesty, he never will make a bad Use of that Power which

which we have put into his Hands; but if we once grant to the Crown too great an Extent of Power, we cannot recall that Grant when we have a mind; and tho' his Majesty should never make a bad Use of it, some of his Successors may: The being governed by a wise and a good King does not make the People a free People; the *Romans*, Sir, were as great Slaves under the few good Emperors they had to reign over them, as they were under the most cruel of their Tyrants: After the People have once given up their Liberties, their Governors have all the same Power of oppressing them, tho they may not perhaps all make the same wicked Use of the Power that has been put into their Hands; but a Slave that has the good Fortune to meet with a good-natured and a humane Master, is no less a Slave than he that meets with a cruel and a barbarous one. Our Liberties, Sir, are too valuable, and have been purchased at too high a Price, to be sported with, or wantonly given up even to the best of Kings: We have before now had some good, some wise and gracious Sovereigns to reign over us, but we find that under them our Ancestors were as jealous of their Liberties as they were under the worst of our Kings: It is to be hoped that we have still the same Value for our Liberties, if we have, we certainly will use all peaceable Methods to preserve and secure them; and if such Methods should prove ineffectual, I hope there is no *Englishman* but has Spirit enough to use those Methods for the Preservation of our Liberties, which were used by our Ancestors for the Defence of their Liberties, and for transmitting them down to us in that glorious Condition in which we found them. There are some still alive who bravely ventured their Lives and their Fortunes in the Defence of the Liberties of their Country; there are many whose Fathers were embark'd in the same glorious Cause. Let it never be said, that the Sons of such Men wantonly gave up those Liberties for which their Fathers had risqued so much, and that for the poor Pretence of suppressing a few Frauds in the Collecting of the publick Revenues, which might easily have been suppressed without entering into any such dangerous Measures. This, Sir, is all I shall trouble you with at present, but so much I thought was incumbent upon me to say,

ſay, in order that I might enter my Proteſt againſt the Queſtion now before us.'

W---m P---y, Eſq;. 'Sir, the Honour. Gentleman who opened this Affair to us, took up ſo much of the Time of the Committee, and it is now ſo very late, that I am almoſt afraid of giving you any Trouble at preſent; but I hope, conſidering the Importance of the Subject, that Gentlemen will excuſe me, and will allow me to take ſome notice of what has been ſaid by the Hon. Gentleman who introduced the Debate, and the honourable and learned Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one. As to the Frauds, Sir, which the Hon. Gentleman dwelt ſo long on, and which the honourable and learned Gentleman was pleaſed to call heavy and grievous, I believe every Gentleman in the Committee is convinced that there are ſuch Frauds; I believe every Gentleman will agree that they are moſt heavy and moſt grievous; but I do not believe, that it is but of late that the Hon. Gentleman has come to the Knowledge of them, nor do I believe that the Frauds, relating to Wine and Tobacco, are the only Frauds he has heard complained of; there is hardly a Gentleman in the Kingdom but has heard of Frauds in almoſt every Branch of the publick Revenue; even that Hon. Gentleman muſt have heard many Years ago of the Frauds committed in the Tobacco and Wine-trade; why then, Sir, was there no Remedy ſooner propoſed? How could that Gentleman ſee the publick Revenue, for which he expreſſes ſuch a tender Concern, ſuffer ſo long by thoſe Frauds, without propoſing ſome Expedient for preventing them: The Expedient now propoſed is certainly no ſuch new or extraordinary a Thing; it might have been thought of, I dare ſay it has often been thought of before this Time, but it ſeems it was never thought proper to propoſe it till now; at leaſt it was never till now thought neceſſary, and yet it cannot be ſaid, but that the Frauds both in Wine and Tobacco were as great formerly as they are at this preſent Time.

Mr. P----y's *Speech.*

'The Hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to tell us, that his Thoughts are entirely confined to the two Articles of Wine and Tobacco, and that nothing elſe was ever deſigned by him, or any of his Acquaintance, to be ſubjected

be ſubjected to the Laws of Exciſe: Whatever his Thoughts may have been in Time paſt, he muſt excuſe me if I ſay, that I do not believe they will be ſo much confined in Time to come. Are there not Frauds, Sir, committed in every Branch of the publick Revenue? Will not that Hon. Gentleman think himſelf as much bound in Duty to lay thoſe Frauds before this Houſe, and propoſe a Remedy for them, as he now thinks himſelf bound to expoſe and to offer a Remedy for preventing the Frauds in Wine and Tobacco? And if the Remedy now propoſed be deemed by Parliament the moſt proper and the moſt effectual Remedy for preventing the Frauds in Wine and Tobacco, will not that be made uſe of as an Argument for applying the ſame Remedy as to the Frauds in every other Branch of the publick Revenue? Will it not be ſaid, you did ſo and ſo in the Caſe of Wine and Tobacco, why ſhould you ſcruple to apply the ſame Remedy in the Caſe now before you? So that from the Gentleman's own Reaſoning, from his own Way of arguing as to the Caſe which he has been pleaſed now to lay before us, one may ſee a moſt plain and evident Deſign of a much farther Extention of the Laws of Exciſe; one may clearly ſee a Deſign of ſubjecting every Branch of the publick Revenue to thoſe arbitrary Laws; only the Gentleman has a mind it ſeems to be a little cunning, and to do it by Piece-meal.

'Whatever Opinion the honourable and learned Gentleman may have of the Propoſition made by his Hon. Friend, it is plain it breathes nothing but the Principles of the moſt arbitrary and moſt tyrannical Governments that have been eſtabliſhed in *Europe*: The enlarging of the Power of the Crown; the increaſing the Number of Dependers on the Crown; the rendering the Happineſs of the Subject precarious and uncertain, and depending in a manner entirely on the good Will of a prime Miniſter, or of thoſe employed under him, are the certain Conſequences of the Scheme now propoſed to us: They are the certain Conſequences of all Schemes for extending the Laws of Exciſe, and are probably the principal Views of all thoſe who ſet up ſuch Projects. Let Gentlemen but read the political Teſtaments of *Richlieu* and *Louvois*, thoſe Legacies which were left by the Authors

‘ Authors to their Master, for instructing him in the
‘ Principles of arbitrary Government; let Gentlemen,
‘ I say, but read those Testaments, and they will see
‘ that the Author of this Scheme, whoever he be, must
‘ be very well versed in them; they will see how well it
‘ agrees with the Principles there laid down for the
‘ Establishing and Supporting of arbitrary Power. It is
‘ for this Reason that the *English Nation* has always been
‘ so averse to Excise-Projects of all kinds; the very
‘ word Excise has always been odious to the People of
‘ *England*. It is true there has been an Excise estab-
‘ lished by Parliament, but it was at first given as a Pur-
‘ chase for the Court of Wards and Liveries; and tho'
‘ that Court was most justly look'd on as one of our
‘ greatest Grievances, yet the Purchase has always been
‘ reckoned too dear, and that Parliament which gave the
‘ Excise has been branded with the infamous Name of a
‘ Pensionary Parliament. Even the great King *William*,
‘ notwithstanding all he had done for the People of *Eng-*
‘ *land*, notwithstanding of his being most generally be-
‘ loved and esteemed by his Subjects, yet he had like to
‘ have suffered by a Notion's prevailing among the Peo-
‘ ple, that some new Excises were to have been esta-
‘ blished. It was publickly said, that we had got a *Dutch*
‘ King, and that therefore we were to be saddled with
‘ *Dutch* Excises: That wise King was so sensible of the
‘ Danger he might be exposed to by the prevailing of
‘ such a Notion, that he thought it necessary to disavow
‘ any such Intention by a publick Declaration.

‘ I most readily believe, Sir, that the honourable and
‘ learned Gentleman over the Way comes at all Times
‘ to this House undetermined as to any Point that is to be
‘ brought before us; I believe he always comes resolved
‘ to be determined by what shall be offered in the Course
‘ of the Debate; but I am very much at a loss to find
‘ out what in the present Debate has determined him to
‘ be of the Opinion he now seems to be of: He has in-
‘ deed told us, that the Reformation proposed as to the
‘ Laws of Excise, is what very much weighs with him;
‘ he says that the Laws of Excise are to be blunted,
‘ that their Edge is to be taken off by what is now pro-
‘ posed In this, Sir, I must confess my Short-sighted-
‘ ness, I can see no Reformation in what is proposed;
‘ what

‘ what I look on as most grievous in the Laws of Excise
‘ is to continue the same as before; Are not the Officers
‘ to have the same oppressive and vexatious Powers con-
‘ tinued to them? Are not the Commissioners to have the
‘ same dispensing Power with regard to Fines and Forfei-
‘ tures? Are Trials by Jury to be restored to the Sub-
‘ jects? No, Sir; all these Grievances are to remain upon
‘ the same Footing they were on before. The Power
‘ and Influence of the Crown by means of the Laws of
‘ Excise is still to be as great as it was before, only there
‘ are by this Scheme many thousands more to be sub-
‘ jected to it; the Method of Appeal is indeed to be
‘ a little altered, but I am afraid the Alteration will not
‘ be much for the better; the Expence will be much
‘ greater, and the Redress as precarious as ever it was be-
‘ fore: How then are the Laws of Excise to be blunted?
‘ Where is this Reformation so much boasted of, and on
‘ which that honourable and learned Gentleman seems
‘ solely to ground his Opinion? But it seems he expects
‘ that when this Proposition comes the length of a Bill,
‘ many fine things are to be done, many more things than
‘ we have ever as yet heard of: If it should come the
‘ length of a Bill, which I am in great Hopes it never
‘ will, he may very probably find himself disappointed,
‘ and if that should be the Case, I doubt not but he will
‘ be of a different Opinion.

‘ Gentlemen have said, that there are no Complaints
‘ made of the Laws of Excise, or of the Oppressions of
‘ Excise-officers; but, Sir, I believe there is ne'er a
‘ Gentleman in this House, who cannot give some In-
‘ stances even within his own Knowledge, of most cruel
‘ Oppressions committed by some of those Officers; I am
‘ sure there is no Gentleman who has ever acted in the
‘ Country as a Justice of Peace, but can give hundreds
‘ of such Instances. The People have complained so
‘ often, and so long, of the Severity of those Laws, and
‘ the Vexations of those Officers, that they are now wea-
‘ ry of complaining. To what Purpose should they
‘ complain, since they see there has never as yet been
‘ any Provision made for their Redress? Their Com-
‘ plaints have been hitherto disregarded, even by those
‘ who are in some Manner bound to take Notice of them.

 ‘ The

‘ The honourable Gentleman was pleased to dwell ‘ long upon the Generosity of the Crown in giving up the ‘ Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures to the Publick; but ‘ in my Opinion it will be but a poor Equivalent for ‘ the many Oppressions and Exactions which the People ‘ will be exposed to by this Scheme. I must say, that ‘ the honourable Gentleman has himself been of late migh- ‘ ty bountiful and generous in his Offers to the Publick. ‘ He has been so gracious as to ask us, Will you have a ‘ Land-tax of two Shillings in the Pound, or a Land-tax ‘ but of one; or will you have no Land-tax at all? Will ‘ you have your Debts paid? Will you have them soon ‘ paid? Tell me but what you want, let me but know ‘ how you can be made easy, and it shall be done for ‘ you. These, Sir, are most generous Offers, but there ‘ is something so very extraordinary, there is something ‘ so farcical in them, that really I can hardly mention ‘ them without Laughing: It puts me in Mind of the ‘ Story of *Sir Epicure Mammon* in the *Alchymist*. He ‘ was gulled out of his Money by fine Promises; he was ‘ promised the Philosopher's Stone, by which he was to ‘ get Mountains of Gold, and every Thing else he could ‘ desire; but all ended at last in “ some little Thing for “ curing the Itch.”

‘ I wish the Gentlemen, who appear so zealous for this ‘ Scheme, would have some little Regard to their Consti- ‘ tuents. It is well known that it was the Custom among ‘ our Ancestors, when any new Device was proposed, to ‘ desire Time to have a Conference with their Countries: ‘ I am but very little conversant in Books of Law, how- ‘ ever I sometimes look into them, and I must beg ‘ Leave to read a Passage or two on this Subject from my ‘ Lord *Coke*. That great Lawyer, in the 4th Part of ‘ his Institutes, Page 14th, says, “ It is also the Law “ and Custom of the Parliament, that when any new “ Device is moved on the King's Behalf, in Parliament, “ for his Aid, or the like, the Commons may answer, “ that they tendered the King's Estate, and are ready to “ aid the same, only in this new Device they dare not “ agree without Conference with their Countries; where- “ by it appeareth, that such Conference is warrantable “ by the Law and Custom of Parliament.” And again, ‘ in Page 34, he tells us, “ At the Parliament holden in “ 9th

“ 9th *Edw.* III. when a Motion was made for a Subsidy “ of a new Kind, the Commons answered, that they “ would have Conference with those of their several “ Countries and Places, who had put them in Trust, be- “ fore they treated of any such Matter.” ‘ If such a ‘ Conference, Sir, was ever necessary upon any Occasion, ‘ it is surely necessary before we agree to the Device now ‘ offered to us; a Device which, in my Opinion, strikes ‘ at the very Root of our Liberties; it is, in my Way ‘ of thinking, a downright Plan for arbitrary Power, ‘ and in this I am not singular, for there seems to be ma- ‘ ny Gentlemen of the same Opinion within Doors as ‘ well as without; therefore I must think that it is ne- ‘ cessary, it is incumbent upon every Gentleman in this ‘ House, at least to desire to have a Conference with his ‘ Constituents before he agrees to any such Device: This, ‘ Sir, would have been necessary if we had been entirely ‘ ignorant of the Sentiments of our several Countries, ‘ but indeed in the present Case such a Conference seems ‘ to be quite unnecessary; we already know the Senti- ‘ ments of our Constituents in Relation to the Device ‘ now offered to us; the whole Nation has already, in the ‘ most open Manner, declared their Dislike to it, and ‘ therefore I hope the Gentlemen of this Committee will ‘ reject it with that Scorn and Contempt it deserves.

Sir *W--m W--m.* ‘ Sir, Tho' it be ‘ now very late, yet I must beg Leave ‘ to offer my Sentiments as to the Que- ‘ stion now in Debate; for it is a Que- ‘ stion of such Importance, that I should not think I ‘ discharged the Duty I owe to my Country without de- ‘ claring in the most open and publick Manner my Dis- ‘ like and Abhorrence of the Scheme which has been ‘ now opened to us. The Scheme, as now explained to ‘ us, has in my Opinion been no way misrepresented. It ‘ is the very same with what has been represented to us, ‘ it is the very same with that which the Nation has so ‘ openly and so generally declared their Dislike to; it is ‘ fraught with all those Evils which were ever attributed ‘ to it, and most apparently strikes at the very Funda- ‘ mentals of our Constitution. The Collecting of any ‘ Duties by the Laws of Excise has, in all Ages, and in ‘ all Countries, been looked on as the most grievous and ‘ most

Sir W---m W--m's *Speech.*

‘ moſt oppreſſive Method of Collecting of Taxes, and
‘ if one Method of raiſing an Exciſe can be more op-
‘ preſſive than another, it muſt be granted, that the Me-
‘ thod now propoſed to us, of raiſing this new Exciſe,
‘ muſt of all Methods be the moſt oppreſſive, and the
‘ moſt vexatious to the People : In all Countries Exciſes
‘ of every kind are look’d on as Badges of Slavery, and
‘ tho’ the *Engliſh* Nation be now unfortunately ſubjected
‘ to ſome of them, yet I hope they will never conſent to
‘ any new Exciſes, or to any new Extention of the Laws
‘ of Exciſe, let the Pretences for ſo doing be ever ſo
‘ ſpecious.

‘ But in the preſent Caſe pray Sir, let us conſider, what
‘ are the ſpecious Pretences made uſe of, what are the
‘ great Advantages propoſed for perſuading us to conſent
‘ to the ſubjecting of ſo many of his Majeſty’s faithful Sub-
‘ jects to be plagued and harraſſed by the Officers of Ex-
‘ ciſe. The ſuppreſſing of Frauds and the Advantages
‘ that will accrue therefrom to the Publick and to the fair
‘ Trader, is by what I can find the only Pretence now
‘ made uſe of ; and yet thoſe Frauds even aggravated as
‘ they were by the honourable Gentleman who propoſed
‘ this Scheme to us, do amount to but a meer Trifle ;
‘ ſo that the Improvement to be made as to the publick
‘ Revenue will be but very inconſiderable, if any at all,
‘ after deducting the additional Charges of Management,
‘ which the Publick will become liable to by the great
‘ Increaſe of Officers : This Pretence therefore, even
‘ when ſet in the ſtrongeſt Light, can be no ſufficient
‘ Argument for prevailing on us to expoſe our Conſti-
‘ tution to the leaſt Danger, or to ſubject any of our
‘ fellow Countrymen to great Hardſhips ; but this Pre-
‘ tence is ſtill more frivolous, ſince it has been made
‘ appear to us, that thoſe Frauds are not at all ſo con-
‘ ſiderable as they have been repreſented ; that all Sorts
‘ of Frauds cannot be prevented even by the Scheme now
‘ propoſed, and that many of thoſe Frauds that have
‘ been lately committed, might be prevented by the
‘ Laws now in Being, if Care were taken to have pro-
‘ per Officers, and to make thoſe Officers diligent and
‘ faithful. I grant indeed, Sir, that the Power and In-
‘ fluence of the Crown will be greatly encreaſed and im-
‘ proved by this Scheme ; I muſt own, Sir, that great
‘ Numbers

‘ Numbers of the People of this Nation will thereby
‘ be rendered moſt ſubmiſſive and obedient to thoſe that
‘ ſhall hereafter be employed by the Crown ; and if this
‘ be a Motive for agreeing to this Scheme, I muſt allow
‘ that it is a ſtrong one, I believe indeed that it is the only
‘ real one that any Gentleman can have for giving his
‘ Conſent to ſuch a Scheme ; but with me, Sir, it is ſo
‘ far from being a Motive for giving my Conſent, that
‘ it is the ſtrongeſt Motive I have for giving my Nega-
‘ tive to the Queſtion now before us, becauſe I think it
‘ abſolutely inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution.

‘ ’Tis true, Sir, an Eaſe to the Landed-intereſt has up-
‘ on this, as well as upon ſome other late Occaſions of the
‘ like Nature, been thrown out, as a Bait for ſome Gen-
‘ tlemen ; but I hope the Landed-gentlemen are not to be
‘ caught by ſuch Baits ; the Hook appears ſo plain, that
‘ it may be diſcovered by any Man of common Senſe ;
‘ however I muſt ſay, that the Method of Arguing is un-
‘ fair, the Deſign is wicked, for it is an Endeavour to ſet
‘ the Landed-intereſt in a manner at war with the Trad-
‘ ing-intereſt of the Nation ; it is endeavouring to deſtroy
‘ that Harmony which always ought to ſubſiſt among
‘ the People of the ſame Nation, and which if once de-
‘ ſtroyed would certainly end in the Ruin and Deſtruction of
‘ the whole. But every Landed-gentleman in *England* will
‘ do well to conſider what Value their Lands would be of,
‘ if for the ſake of a ſmall and immediate Eaſe to them-
‘ ſelves, they ſhould be induced to oppreſs and deſtroy
‘ the Trade of their Country, and whoever conſiders this,
‘ will deſpiſe all ſuch Projects, and reject them with that
‘ Contempt which they deſerve : This, Sir, is one Reaſon
‘ for the Landed-gentlemen not to accept of the pretended
‘ Eaſe now offered to them by agreeing to the Scheme
‘ now propoſed ; but there is another ſtrong Reaſon a-
‘ gainſt it : This Houſe of Commons, Sir, is moſtly com-
‘ poſed of Gentlemen of the beſt Families and greateſt
‘ Properties perhaps in the Nation, they have generally a
‘ great Family-intereſt in the ſeveral Counties, Cities and
‘ Boroughs they repreſent ; if this Scheme ſhould take
‘ Effect, that Intereſt will ſoon be deſtroyed ; and ſurely
‘ no Man will agree to a Scheme which muſt inevitably
‘ deſtroy the natural Intereſt the great Families have, and
‘ always ought to have, in their reſpective Counties, and
‘ tranſ-

transfer the Whole to the Crown: If this Scheme should once be eſtabliſhed, the Power and Influence of the Crown will be ſo great in all Parts of the Nation, that no Man can depend upon the natural Intereſt he has in his Country for being a Member of this Houſe, he muſt in all future Times for ſuch a Favour depend entirely upon the Crown, and this I hope there is no Gentleman in this Houſe would chuſe to ſubmit to.

'Queen *Elizabeth*, that wiſe and gracious Princeſs, governed herſelf by Politicks quite different from thoſe which ſeem to be at preſent in Vogue: ſhe was ſo far from endeavouring to divide or throw Diſcord among her Subjects, that ſhe wiſely never gave herſelf up to any one Miniſter, or to any one Party; ſhe always preſerved a Harmony among all her Subjects, and kept a friendly Correſpondence with all Parts and all Parties in the Kingdom; ſhe even kept up a conſtant perſonal Correſpondence with ſome of the principal Men in every County, by which ſhe had always a thorough Knowledge of the ſeveral Sentiments as well as Circumſtances of all her Subjects, and moſt prudently adapted all her Meaſures to what ſhe found to be the Sentiments of the Generality of the Nation, more particularly ſhe took Care to avoid every Thing that appeared to be diſagreeable to the People: To this wiſe Politick, Sir, it is owing, that her Reign makes ſuch a glorious Figure in our *English* Hiſtory; to this it is owing, that ſhe reigned with more Popularity than any Prince ſince her Time, except her royal Succeſſor Queen *Anne*: Thus ſhe reigned, Sir, and reigned abſolutely, but ſo as I could wiſh every Prince in *England* to do; ſhe reigned abſolutely over the Hearts and Affections of her Subjects, and thereby ſhe had both their Perſons and their Purſes always at Command.

'We are told, Sir, why do you complain of this Scheme? here is no new Tax to be impoſed; there is nothing propoſed but only a new Method of raiſing thoſe Taxes which are already due by Law: But I would have Gentlemen remember, that this Nation has once already been more grievouſly oppreſſed by a new Method of Raiſing and Collecting that Money that was before due by Law, than they ever were by any new Tax that was ever laid on them; I have already, Sir, 'mentioned

'mentioned the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, let us but look a little further back, and we ſhall find that the People were moſt terribly harraſſed, and the Nation almoſt deſtroyed, by a grievous Method of collecting and raiſing that which was due by the Laws then in being: *Empſon* and *Dudley*, thoſe two noted Ways and Means-Men, thoſe two wicked Miniſters knowing the Avarice of their Maſter, and the inſatiable Deſire he had for Money, concluded that no Scheme would be more agreeable to him than thoſe which would fill his Coffers by draining the Purſes of his Subjects; and this they did, Sir, without impoſing any new Taxes, they laid no new or illegal Burdens on the People, they did it by a ſevere and rigorous Execution of the Laws that had before been enacted: But what was their Fate? They had the Misfortune to out-live their Maſter, and his Son as ſoon as he came to the Throne took off both their Heads. In this he did juſtly tho' he did it againſt Law; they had done nothing contrary to Law, they had only put the Laws ſeverely in Execution, and what they did was in Obedience to the Commands of the King his Father; yet that could be no Excuſe for them, their Manner of Executing thoſe Laws was ſo grievous and oppreſſive upon the Subjects, that nothing leſs than their Lives could be admitted of as a ſufficient Attonement to the People; and certainly, Sir, that Oppreſſion which is committed under the Sanction of the Laws, or of the Royal Authority, muſt always be deemed to be the moſt heniouſly criminal, and ought to be the moſt ſeverely puniſhed.

'There never was in any Reign a Scheme or Project attempted ſo much to the Diſlike and Diſſatisfaction of the People in general; the whole Nation has already ſo openly declared their Averſion to the Scheme now offered to us, that I am ſurpriſed to ſee it inſiſted on; the very propoſing of ſuch a Scheme to a Houſe of Commons, after ſo many Remonſtrances againſt it, I muſt think moſt audacious; it is in a manner flying in the Face of the whole People of *England*: And ſince they have already declared againſt it, God forbid that we who are their Repreſentatives ſhould declare for it.

Mr. C——r *of the* E——r's *Speech.*

‘ Mr. *C*——*r* of the *Ex*——*r*.

‘ Sir, as I was obliged when I opened ‘ the Affair now before us, to take up ‘ a great deal of your Time, I then ‘ imagined that I ſhould not have been obliged to have ‘ given you any further Trouble; but when ſuch Things ‘ are thrown out, Things which in my Opinion are quite ‘ foreign to the Debate; when the ancient Hiſtories not ‘ only of this Country, but of other Countries, are ran- ‘ ſacked for Characters of wicked Miniſters, in order to ‘ adapt them to the preſent Times, and to draw Parallels ‘ between them and ſome modern Characters, to which ‘ they bear no other Reſemblance but only that they were ‘ Miniſters, it is impoſſible for one to ſit ſtill; of late Years, ‘ I have dealt but little in the Study of Hiſtory, but I have ‘ a very good Prompter by me, (meaning Mr. *A*---*y* ‘ *G*----*l*) and by his means I can recollect, that the Caſe ‘ of *Empſon* and *Dudley* mentioned by the honourable ‘ Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was ſo very different from ‘ any Thing that can poſſibly be preſumed from the Scheme ‘ now before us, that I wonder how it was poſſible to ‘ lug them into the Debate. The Caſe as to them was, ‘ that they had by Virtue of old and obſolete Laws moſt ‘ unjuſtly extorted great Sums of Money from People, ‘ who, as was pretended, had become liable to great ‘ Pains and Penalties, by having been guilty of Breaches ‘ of thoſe obſolete Laws, which for many Years before ‘ had gone entirely into Diſuſe. I muſt ſay, Sir, and I ‘ hope moſt of thoſe that hear me think, that it is very ‘ unjuſt and unfair to draw any Parallel between the ‘ Characters of thoſe two Miniſters and mine, which ‘ was I ſuppoſe what the honourable Gentleman meant ‘ to do, when he brought that Piece of Hiſtory into the ‘ Debate. If I ever endeavour to raiſe Money from the ‘ People, or from any Man whatever by oppreſſive or ‘ illegal Means, if my Character ſhould ever come to be ‘ in any reſpect like theirs, I ſhall deſerve their Fate: ‘ But while I know myſelf to be innocent, I ſhall de- ‘ pend upon the Protection of the Laws of my Coun- ‘ try; as long as they can protect me I am ſafe, and if ‘ that Protection ſhould fail, I am prepared to ſubmit to ‘ the worſt that can happen. I know that my political ‘ and miniſterial Life has by ſome Gentlemen been long ‘ wiſhed

‘ wiſhed at an End, but they may ask their own diſap- ‘ pointed Hearts, how vain their Wiſhes have been; and ‘ as for my natural Life, I have lived long enough to ‘ learn to be as eaſy about parting with it as any Man ‘ can well be.

‘ As to thoſe Clamours, Sir, which have been raiſed ‘ without Doors, and which are now ſo much inſiſted ‘ on, it is very well known by whom, and by what Me- ‘ thods they were raiſed, and it is no difficult Matter to ‘ gueſs with what Views; but I am very far from taking ‘ them to be the Senſe of the Nation, or believing that ‘ the Sentiments of the Generality of the People were ‘ thereby expreſſed. The moſt Part of the People con- ‘ cerned in thoſe Clamours, did not ſpeak their own ‘ Sentiments, they were plaid by others like ſo many ‘ Poppets; it was not the Poppets that ſpoke, it was thoſe ‘ behind the Curtain that plaid them, and made them ſpeak ‘ whatever they had a mind.

‘ There is now, Sir, a moſt extraordinary Concourſe ‘ of People at our Door; I hope it will not be ſaid that ‘ all thoſe People came there of themſelves naturally, ‘ and without any Inſtigation from others, for to my ‘ certain Knowledge ſome very odd Methods were uſed ‘ to bring ſuch Multitudes hither; circular Letters, Sir, ‘ were wrote, and were ſent by the Beadles in the moſt ‘ publick and moſt unprecedented Manner, round almoſt ‘ every Ward in the City, ſummoning them upon their ‘ Peril to come down this Day to the Houſe of Com- ‘ mons: This I am certain of, becauſe I have now one ‘ of thoſe Letters in my Pocket, ſigned by a Deputy ‘ of one of the greateſt Wards in the City of *London*, ‘ and ſent by the Beadle to one of the Inhabitants of that ‘ Ward, and I know that ſuch Letters were ſent in the ‘ ſame Manner almoſt to every Liveryman and Tradeſ- ‘ man in that Ward. By the ſame ſort of unwarrantable ‘ Methods have the Clamours been raiſed almoſt in every ‘ other Part of the Nation.

‘ Gentlemen may ſay what they pleaſe of the Multi- ‘ tudes now at our Door, and in all the Avenues lead- ‘ ing to this Houſe; they may call them a modeſt Mul- ‘ titude if they will, but whatever Temper they were in ‘ when they came hither, it may be very much altered ‘ now, after having waited ſo long at our Door: It may

be a very easy Matter for some designing seditious Person to raise a Tumult and Disorder among them, and when Tumults are once begun no Man knows where they may End; he is a greater Man than any I know in the Nation that could with the same Ease appease them; for this Reason I must think that it was neither prudent nor regular to use any Methods for bringing such Multitudes to this Place, under any Pretence whatever. Gentlemen may give them what Name they think fit, it may be said that they came hither as humble Supplicants, but I know whom the Law calls sturdy Beggars, and those who brought them hither could not be certain but that they might have behaved in the same Mann r

Sir *J---n B---d* then got up to speak, but there being some Disorder in the Committee, and the Question loudly called for, Sir, *J--n H--n C---n* got up and spoke thus 'To Order, Sir, I hope you will call Gentlemen to Order; there is now a Gentleman up to speak, a Gentleman who speaks as well as any Gentleman in this House, and who deserves Attention as much as any Gentleman that ever spoke in this House: Besides, Sir, he is one of the Representatives of the greatest and the richest City in *Europe*, a City which is greatly interested in this Debate, and therefore he must be heard, and I desire, Sir, that you will call to Order, that the Committee may shew him at least that Respect that is due to every Gentleman who is a Member of this House.'

Sir J--n H--d C--n's Speech.

After which the Committee being called to Order Sir *J--n B---d* went on in Substance as follows. 'Sir, I know of no irregular or unfair Methods that were used to call People from the City to your Door; it is certain that any Set of Gentlemen or Merchants may lawfully desire their Friends, they may even write Letters, and they may send those Letters by whom they please to desire the Merchants of Figure and Character to come down to the Court of Requests and to our Lobby, in order to sollicit their Friends and Acquaintances against any Scheme or Project which they think may be prejudicial to them. This, Sir, is the undoubted Right of the Subject, and what has been always practised upon all Occasions. The honourable Gentleman talks of sturdy Beggars, I do not know what sort of People may be now at our Door, because I have not lately been out of the House, but I believe they are the same sort of People that were there when I came last into the House, and then, Sir, I can assure you that I saw none but such as deserve the Name of sturdy Beggars as little as the honourable Gentleman himself, or any Gentleman whatever. It is well known that the City of *London* was sufficiently apprised of what we were this Day to be about; where they got their Information I do not know, but I am very certain that they had a very right Notion of the Scheme which has been now opened to us, and they were so generally and zealously bent against it, that whatever Methods may have been used to call them hither, I am sure it would have been impossible to have found any legal Methods to have prevented their coming hither.'

Sir J--n B--d's Speech.

There were several other Gentlemen spoke both for and against the Scheme, and at last the Question was put upon the Motion made by Mr. *C---r* of the *E----r*, whereupon they came to a Division; and as this Affair will probably make a great Figure in the History of our present Times, we shall give our Readers the most correct List we could procure of those who voted of each Side of the Question.

List of those who Voted for the Question, and consequently for the EXCISE SCHEME.

T. Winnington Droitwich Worcestershire, *one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Teller.*

ALSTON Sir Rowland Bedfordsh.
Andrews Townshend Hindon, *Deputy Paymaster.*
Anstruther Sir John Fifeshire, *Master of the King's Works in* Scotland.
Anstruther Philip Anstruther, *&c. Col. of a Regiment, and since made Deputy-Governor of* Minorca.
Arundel Hon. Richard Knaresborough Yorkshire, *Surveyor General of the Works.*

Eshe

Eſhe Edward Heytsbury Wilts, *Com. of Trade.*
Aſhburnham Sir William Haſtings Suſſex, *Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and Commiſſioner of the Alienations.*
Auſten Sir Robert New Romney Kent
Bacon Waller Norwich, *Commiſſ. at* Minorca.
Bacon Sir Edmund Thetford Norfolk, *Hath a Grant of Crown-Lands at* Chatham, *and a Brother in the Cuſtoms.*
Baker Hercules Hythe Kent, *Capt. in the Navy.*
Bateman William Lord Viſc. Leominſter
Beauclerk Lord Vere Windſor *Commiſſ. of the Navy, and Capt. of a Man of War.*
Bennet Thomas Nottinghamſhire
Barkeley Hon. Henry Glouceſterſhire, *Col. of Horſe Grenadiers.*
Bladen Martin Stockbridge, *Com. of Trade.*
Bladen Thomas Steyning Suſſex, *Nephew to Mart. Bladen.*
Bond John Corf-caſtle Dorſetſh.
Bradſhaigh Sir Roger Wigan Lancaſh.
Bridgman Sir Orlan. Bletchingly Surrey, *Commiſſ. of Trade.*
Briſtow Robert Winchealſea Suſſex, *Clerk of the Green-cloth.*
Britiffe Robert Norwich
Brodie Alexander Elginſhire, *Lyon King at Arms.*
Bromley Henry Cambridgeſhire
Brooksbank Stamp Colcheſter, *Director of the Bank.*
Brudenell Hon. James Andover Hants, *Com.* of *Trade, and ſince made Gr.* of *the Bedchamber.*
Burchet Joſiah Sandwich Kent, *Secretary of the Admiralty.*
Burton William Rutland
Butler James Suſſex
Byng Hon. Robert Plymouth Devon. *Comm. of the Navy.*
Campbel John Pembrookſhire
Campbell John Dunbartonſh. *Groom of the Bedchamber to the King.*
Campbell John Edinburgh City
Champbell Sir James Shire of Argyle

Champbell

Champbell Daniel Glaſgow, &c. *His eldeſt Son a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, and another Son Receiver General in* Scotland.
Campbell Peter Burgh of Elgin, &c. *an Officer in the Houſhold, and ſince made Deputy Governor of* Portſmouth.
Carey Walter Cliſton, Dartmouth, &c. *Clerk of the Council, and Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of* Ireland.
Carr William Newcaſtle on Tine
Carnarvan Marqueſs of Hereford, *Lord of the Bed-chamber to the Prince.*
Chamberlayn George Buckingham
Cholmondely James Boſſiny Cornw. *Major of the Horſe-Guards, and Governor of* Cheſter-Caſtle.
Churchill Charles Caſtle-riſing Norfolk, *Col. of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of* Plymouth.
Clarke Sir Thomas Hereford
Clayton Sir William Bletchingly Surrey
Clayton William Weſtminſter, *Lord of the Treaſury.*
Cliſton Sir Robert Retford Nottinghamſh.
Clutterbuck Thomas Leskard Cornw. *Lord of the Admiralty.*
Cockburne John Shire of Haddingtoun
Conduit John Whitchurch Southamp. *Maſter Worker of the Mint.*
Cope Sir John Southampton County
Cope John Leskard Cornwall, *Col. of a Regiment.*
Copleſton Thomas Kellington Cornw. *Hath a Place in* Ireland.
Corbet William Montgomery, Flintſhire
Cornwallis Hon. John Eye Suffolk, *Equerry to the Prince.*
Cornwallis Hon. Col. Stephen Eye Suffolk, *Col. of a Regiment.*
Cotton Sir Robert Salisbury Cheſhire
Cracherode Anthony Leſtwithiel Cornw. *Joint Solicitor to the Treaſury.*
Croft Sir Archer Boralſton Devonſh. *Comm. of Trade.*
Croſſe John Wotten-baſſet Wilts
Crowle George Kingſton on Hull, *Com. of Victualling.*
Cunningham Henry Shire of Stirling, *Commiſſioner of the Maſters in* Scotland.

Danv er

Danvers Joſeph Bramber Suſſex
— Darcy Sir Conyers Richmond Yorkſh. *Comptroller of the Houſhold.*
— Dominique Paul Gatton Surrey, *Commiſſ. of Trade.*
— Doddington George Bridgwater Som. *Lord of the Treaſury*
Douglas Robert Orkney and Zetland, *an Officer in the Army.*
Downing Sir George Dunwich Suffolk
— Drummond John Burgh of Perth, *Director of the* Eaſt-India Company *and Commiſſary for ſettling Commerce.*
Duckett William Caln Wilts, *Major of the Horſe-grenadiers.*
Dunbar Patrick Bute and Caithneſs
Duncombe Anthony New Sarum
— Earle Gyles Malmesbury Wilts, *Clerk of the Green-cloth.*
— Earle Capt. William Rawlinſon Malmsbury Wilts, *ſince made Clerk of the Ordnance.*
— Edgcumbe Richard Plympton Dev. *Vice-Treaſurer of* Ireland.
— Edwards Samuel Wenlock Salop, *Under-teller of the Exchequer.*
— Eliot Richard St. Germains Cornw. *Auditor General to the Prince.*
Erskine Thomas Burgh of Stirling, *Captain in the Army.*
— Erskine Charles Shire of Dumfries, *Sollicitor Gen. for* Scotland.
— Evans Richard Queenborough Kent, *Deputy-Governor of* Sheerneſs, *and Captain of Dragoons.*
— Evelyn John Helſton Cornwall, *Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince.*
Eversfield Charles Hoſham Suſſex
Eyles Francis Devises, *Captain in the Army.*
Fane John Bucking. *Captain of a Troop of Horſe.*
— Fane Francis Taunton Somerſetſhire, *Sollicitor to the Prince.*
— Farrington Thomas St. Michael Corn. *Receiver of the Revenue of* Wales.
Finch Hon. Henry Malton Yorkſhire
— Fitzroy Charles Thetford Norf. *Cornet and Maſter of the Tennis-court.*

Fitzwilliams

Fitzwilliams Viſc. Fowey Cornwall
Forbes Duncan Fortroſe, Inverneſs, *&c. Lord Advocate for* Scotland.
Forbes Sir Arthur, Aberdenſhire.
Forteſcue William Newport Hants, *Secret. to the Chanc. of the Exchequer.*
Fox Stephen Shaftsbury Dorſetſhire.
Frankland Sir Thomas Thirsk Yorkſh. *Lord of the Admiralty.*
Gage Sir William Seaford Suſſex
Gallway Lord Viſc. Clithero Lancaſhire
Gibſon Thomas Marlborough Wilts, *Scrivener to Sir* R. Walpole.
Glenorchy Lord Viſcount Saltaſh Cornwal, *Envoy to the Court of* Denmark.
Gough Sir Henry Totneſs Devonſhire
Gould Nathaniel Wareham Dorſetſhire
Gould John Shoreham Suſſex
Grant Sir James Inverneſs ſhire, *two Brothers Officers in the Army.*
Gregory George Boroughbridge York. *Storekeeper of the Ordnance.*
Griffith John Carnarvon, *Captain in the Army.*
Grimſton William Lord Viſc. St. Albans
Hales Thomas Camelford Cornwal, *Clerk of the Green-cloth.*
Hales Sir Thomas Canterbury Kent
Hamilton Alexander Shire of Linlithgow, *Secretary to the Prince of Wales for* Scotland.
Hamiliton Lord Archibald Lanerkſhire, *Lord of the Admiralty.*
Hamilton John Wendover Bucks
Handaſyd Roger Huntingdon, *Col. of a Regiment.*
Harbord Harbord Norſolk
Haris John Helſton Cornwal
Harriſon George Hertford
Heathcote Sir John Bodmin Cornw.
Hedges John Boſſiny Cornwal, *Treaſurer to the Prince.*
Henley Henry Holt Lyme Dorſetſhire, *Clerk of the Pipe.*
Herbert Henry Arthur Ludlow Salop
Herbert Hon. Rob. Wilton Wilts, *Com. of the Revenue in* Ireland.
Heron Patrick Kirkbright Stewarty.

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Hervey John Lord St. Edmund's Bury Suff. *Vice-chamberlain to the King's Houſhold, and ſince made a Peer.*
Hinxman Joſeph Chriſtchurch Southam. *Woodward of the New Foreſt.*
Houghton Sir Henry Preſton Lancaſhire
Hope Thomas Maidſtone Kent
Hoſte James Bramber Suſſex, *Couſin to Sir* R. Walpole.
Hotham Sir Charles Beverly Yorkſhire, *Col. of a Regiment, and Groom of the Bedchamber.*
Howard Charles Carliſle Cumberland, *Col. of the Guards.*
Howarth Sir Humph. Radnorſhire
Hucks William Wallingford Berks, *Brewer to the King's Houſhold.*
Hucks Robert Abingdon Berks, *His Son.*
Huxley George Newport Hants, *Muſter-Maſter General.*
Jekyll Sir John Rygate Surry, *Maſter of the Rolls.*
Jennings Sir John Rocheſter Kent, *Governor of* Greenwich *Hoſpital.*
Ingoldesby Thomas Aylesbury Bucks
Ingram Henry Horſham Suſſex, *Com. of the Stores at* Gibraltar.
Jewks John Bridport Dorſet.
Kelſal Henry St. Michael Cornwal, *Clerk of the Treaſury.*
Knight John Sudbury Suffolk
Knollys Henry St. Ives Cornwal
Lane Sir Richard Worceſter, *whoſe Son is Com. of Hawkers and Pedlers.*
Laroche John Bodmin Cornwal
Leathes Carteret Sudbury Suffolk
Leheup Iſaac Grampound Cornwall, *Brother-in-Law to* Hor. Walpole.
Lewis Thomas Radnor. *His Brother has a good Place in the Cuſtoms.*
Lewis Thomas New Sarum Hants
Liddell George Berwick
Lisburne Lord Viſ. Cardiganſhire
Lockyer Charles Ilcheſter Somerſet. *Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber.*
Lloyd Richard Cardigan
Lloyd Philip Chriſtchurch Hants, *Capt. of Dragoons.*

Longueville

Longueville Charles Eaſtlow Cornwal, *Auditor to the Queen.*
Lowther Sir William Pontefract Yorkſh.
Lowther Hon. Anthony Weſtmoreland, *Com. of the Revenue in* Ireland.
Lumley John Arundel Suſſ.
Lyttleton Sir Thomas Worceſterſhire, *Lord of the Admiralty.*
Malpas Lord Viſc. Windſor Berkſhire, *Maſter of the Horſe to the Prince.*
Manners Lord William Leiceſterſhire, *Lord of the Bedchamber to the King.*
Martin Thomas Wilton Wilts
Medlycott Tho. Milbourn-Port Som. *Com. of the Revenue in* Ireland.
Meredith Sir Roger Kent, *An Officer of* Dover-caſtle.
Micklethwait Lord Kingſton on Hull
Middleton John Aberdeen, Montroſe, *&c. Col.* of *a Regiment.*
Mill Sir Richard Midhurſt Suſſex
Monro Sir Robert Kirkwall, Tain, *&c. His Brother Capt. of an Independent Company.*
Monro John Roſsſhire
Monſon George Great Grimsby Lincoln.
Montagu Hon. Edward Northampton, *Col.* of *a Regiment, and Governor of* Hull.
Mordaunt John Pontefract Yorkſhire, *Col. of the Guards.*
More Robert Biſhop's-caſtle Salop
Morgan Thomas Town of Brecon
Morton Matthew Ducie Tregony Cornw.
Murray John Selkirk, Peebles, *&c.*
Naſmith Sir James, Shire of Peebles
Neale John Coventry, *Husband to one of the Queen's Bedchamber Women.*
Nicoll Sir Charles Gounter Peterbor. Northam.
Norton Thomas Edmondsbury Suffolk, *Lieut. Governor of* Chealſea-College.
Offley Crew Bewdley Worceſterſhire, *Gentleman of the Privy-chamber.*
Onſlow Arthur [Speaker] Surrey, *Chancellor to the Queen.*
Onſlow Richard Guilford, *Col. of the Guards, and Adjutant General.*
Orlebar John Bedford

Owen Williams Pembroke-Town
Oxendon Sir George Sandwich Kent, *Lord of the Treas.*
Papillon David Rumney Kent
Parsons Henry Maldon Essex, *Com. of Victualling, and Purveyor of* Chelsea-Coll.
Pearse Thomas Weymouth Dorsetshire, *Com. of the Navy.*
Peirse Henry Northallerton Yorkshire
Pelham Hon. Henry Sussex, *Paymaster General of the Army.*
Pelham Thomas Lewis Sussex, *Com. of Trade.*
Pelham Thomas Lewis Sussex, *Secretary to the Embassy in* France.
Pelham James Newark Nottingh. *Secretary to the Prince, and to the Lord Chamberlain.*
Pelham Thomas Jun' Hastings Sussex
Percival Lord Visc. Harwich Essex
Piers Col. William Wells Somersetshire.
Pitt John Camelford Corn. *Col. of the Guards.*
Pitt Thomas Oakhampton Devon.
Polhill David Rochester Kent, *Keeper of the Records in the* Tower.
Powlett Lord Harry Southamptonsh. *since made a Lord of the Admiralty.*
Powlet William Lymington Southamp.
Powlet Norton Sen' Petersfield Hants
Pdwlet Norton Jun' Winchester
Powlett Charles Armand Newton Hants, *Lieutenant-Col. of Horse Grenadiers.*
Price Uvedale Weobly Herefordshire
Pulteney Henry Heydon Yorkshire, *Col. of the Guards, and Equerry to the King.*
Purvis George Aldborough Suffolk, *Capt. in the Navy.*
Ramsden John Apnlby Westmoreland
Reade Sir Thomas Cricklade Wilts, *Clerk* of *the Green-cloth.*
Reade George Tewksbury Gloucestshire, *Major of the Guards.*
Rich Sir Robert St. Ives Cornwal, Col. of *Horse, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the King.*
Rider Dudley St. Germains Cornw.
Roberts Gabriel Chippenham Wilts
Robinson Sir Thomas Thirsk Yorkshire

Rutherford

Rutherford James Selkirkshire, *Commissary of* Peebles.
St. Quintin Matth. Chitty Old Sarum
Saunders Sir George Queenborough, *Com. of the Navy.*
Scot Robert Forfarshire
Scrope Hon. John Bristol, *Secr. of the Treasury.*
Selwyn John Whitchurch Hants, *Treas. to the Queen,* &c.
Shannon Lord Viscount Grinstead Sussex, *Capt. of a Troop of Guards.*
Schaw Sir John Renfrewshire, *Com. for preventing the Importation of* Irish *Meal into* Scotland.
Shelly Sir John Arundel Sussex. *His Brother one of the Commissioners of the Salt-Duty*
Sinclair James Dysart, Kirkaldie, *&c. Major of a Regiment of Foot-Guards.*
Sloper William Great Bedwin Wilts, *Deputy-Cofferer.*
Smelt Leonard Northallerton Yorksh. *Clerk of the Ordn.*
Speke George Taunton Somersetshire
Stanhope Charles Aldborough Yorkshire
Stewart William Air, Irwin, *&c. Paymast. of the P-n-ns.*
Sutherland Hon. William Sutherlandshire
Sutton Richard Newark Nottinghamshire, *Col. of a Regiment, and since Governor of* Guernsey.
Talbot Charles Durham, *Sollic. General.*
Thompson William Scarborough Yorkshire, *Commiss. for Victualling.*
Thompson Richard Reading Berks
Thornhill Sir James Melcomb Dorf. *King's Painter.*
Tilson Christopher Cricklade Wilts, *Cl. of the Treasury.*
Towers Christopher Lancaster, *Reversionary Auditor of the Impress.*
Towers Thomas Wareham Dorsetshire, *Reversionary Auditor of the Impress.*
Townshend Hon. Hor. Heytsbury Wilts
Townshend Hon. Tho. Cambr. Univ. *Tell. of the Excheq.*
Treby George Clifton, Dartmouth, *&c. Master of the Houshold.*
Trenchard George Pool Dorsetshire
Tuffnel Samuel Colchester, *Comm. for settling Commerce.*
Turner Sir Charles Lynn, *Teller of the Exchequer.*
Tylney Earl Essex
Tyrconnel Lord Visc. Grantham Lincolnshire
Tyrrel James Boroughbr. Yorkshire, *Col. of a Regiment.*
Vincent Harry Guilford

Wade

Wade Gen. George Bath, *Col. of a Regiment of Horse, and since made Gov. of* Fort William.
Wager Sir Charles Portsmouth Hants, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Walker Thomas Westlow Cornw. *Surveyor General of his Majesty's Land-Revenues.*
Walpole Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Lynn Norfolk, *Chancellor of the Excheq. and Lord of the Treasury.*
Walpole Horatio Yarmouth, *Cofferer and Auditor of the Plantations.*
Walpole Edward Lestwithiel Cornw. *Son of Sir* Robert Walpole, *Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, and Collector Inwards of the Customs.*
Walter Peter Winchelsea Sussex, *Clerk of the Peace for the County of* Middlesex, *&c.*
Wardour William Calne Wilts
Wentworth Sir William Malton Yorkshire
White Thomas Retford Nottinghamsh.
Whitworth Francis Minehead Somersetsh. *Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods.*
Willes John Westlow Cornwal, *Ch. Justice of* Chester.
Williams Sir Nicholas Carmarthenshire
Williams Hughs Anglesea
Wills Sir Charles Totness Devonshire, *Colon. of a Regiment of Guards, and Lieutenant Gen. of the Ordnance.*
Wollaston William Ipswich
Wyndham Thomas Pool Dorsetshire, *Cousin to Mr.* Doddington.
Wynn Thomas Carnarvan, *Clerk of the Green-cloth.*
Yonge Sir William Honiton Devonsh. *Lord of the Treas.*
York Sir Philip Seaford Sussex, *Attorney Gen.*
York John Richmond Yorkshire

Total for the *Excise*, with the Teller, 266.

Sir *Thomas Pendergrass* was not returned till the Question was carried in the Committee, but appeared upon the Report, and voted for the EXCISE.
Francis Knollys absent in the Committee, but appeared upon the Report, and voted against the EXCISE.

List

List of those who voted against the Question, and consequently against the Excise-Scheme.

S. SANDYS, *Teller.*

ABDY Sir Robert Essex
Aislabie William Rippon Yorkshire
Alington Marmaduke Agmondesham
Annesly Francis Westbury Wilts
Astley Sir John Salop-Town
Aston Sir Thomas Liverpool Lancashire
Bacon Thomas Cambridge
Bacon Sir Edmond Norfolk
Bagot Sir Walter Wagstaff Staffordshire
Banks John Corf-castle Dorsetshire
Banks Jos. Peterborough Northamptonshire
Barnard Sir John LONDON
Barrington Sir John Newtoun Hants
Bathurst Peter Cirencester
Bathurst Benjamin Gloucester
Belfield John Exeter
Berkeley Hon. George Dover
Bevan Arthur Carmathen
Bold Peter Wigan Lancashire
Boscawen Hugh Truro Cornwal
Bowes George Durham-County
Bowles William Bridport Dorsetshire
Bramston Thomas Malden Essex
Broke Philip Ipswich Suffolk
Bromley William Warwick
Browne John Dorchester
Bulkeley Lord Viscount Beaumaris Anglesea
Burrard Paul Yarmouth Isle of Wight
Burrel Peter Haslemere Surrey
Cæsar Charles Hertfordshire
Carew Sir William Cornwal
Cartwright Tho. Northampton
Caswal Sir Geo. Leominster Heref.
Chafin George Dorsetshire
Charlton St. John Bridgenorth Salop
Chetwynd Lord Visc. Staffordshire
Chetwynd John Stockbridge Hants

Child

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Child Sir Francis Middlesex
Childe William Lacon Salop-County
Cholmondeley Charles Cheshire
Clarke Godfrey Derbyshire
Cocks James Rygate Surrey
Coffin Richard Barnstaple Devon.
Compton George Northampton
Cornbury Lord Visc. Oxford University
Cornewall Velters Herefordshire
Cotton Sir John Hynde Cambridge-Town
Courtenay Sir William Devonshire
Crisp Thomas Ilchester Somerset.
Curzon Sir Nathaniel Derbyshire
Dalrymple Col. John Burgh of Wigtoun
Dalrymple Sir James Burgh of Hadding.
Dalrymple Hon. Col. William Shire of Wigtoun
Davers Sir Jermyn Suffolk
Devereux Hon. Price Montgomeryshire
Digby Hon. Edward Warwickshire
Drax Henry Lyme Dorsetshire
Drewe Francis Exeter
Dundass Robert Shire of Edinburgh
Elton Sir Abraham Bristol
Eyles Sir John LONDON
Eyles Sir Joseph Southwark
Fazakerley Nicholas Preston Lancashire
Fenwick Nicholas Newcastle upon Tine
Finch Hon. John Higham ferrers North.
Finch Hon. John Maidstone, Kent
Foley Edward Droithwich Worcestershire
Fortescue Hon. Theoph Barnstaple Dev.
Fuller John Plimpton Devon
Furnese Henry Dover
Gage Ld. Vis. Tewksbury Glou.
Gay Robert Bath
Gower Baptist Leveson Newcastle Staff.
Gower Hon. Wm. Lev. Newcastle Staff.
Grosvenor Sir Robert Chester
Guidott William Andover Hants
Gybbon Philip Rye Sussex
Hall Charles Lincoln
Hanbury John Monmouthshire
Harley Edward Herefordshire

Harrison Thomas Old Sarum
Harvey Michael Milbourn-Port Somersetshire
Hawkins Philip Grampound
Heathcote William Southampton
Heathcote George Hindon Wilts
Hedworth John Durham-County
Henley Anthony Southampton
Hoby Sir Thomas Marlow Bucks
Holland Rogers Chippenham Wilts
Hope Sir J. Bruce, Kinross and Clackman
Howe John Wiltshire
Howard Hen Ld. Walden Boralston Dev.
Hylton John Carlisle Cumberland
Inwen Thomas Southwark
Inchequin Earl of Tamworth Staff.
Isham Sir Justin. Northamptonshire
Kemp Sir Robert Suffolk
Kemp Robert Orford Suffolk
Keyt Sir William Warwick
Lawson Gilfrid Cumberland
Lawson Sir Wilfrid Cockermouth Cumb.
Lee Sir Thomas Bucks
Lee George Brackley Northamptonshire
Leigh Hon. Charles Bedfordshire
Levinz William Nottinghamshire
Lewen George Wallingford Berks
Limerick Ld. Visc. Wendover Bucks
Lisle Edward Marlborough Wilts
Lister Thomas Clithero Lancashire
Lloyd Salisbury Flint-Town
Lowther Sir James Cumberland
Lowther Sir Tho. Lancashire
Lutterel Alexander Minehead Somerset.
Lutwyche Thomas Agmondesham Bucks
Lyster Richard Salop-County
Mackenzie Sir Geo. Cromairy and Nairn
Mansel Hon. Bussy Cardiff Glamorgansh.
Master Thomas Cirencester Gloucestersh.
Master Legh Newton Lancashire
Meadows Sidney Truro Cornwal
Merril John St. Albans
Methuen Hon. Sir P. Brackley Northam.
Middleton Sir William Northumberland

Milner Sir William York.
Moneux Sir Humph. Taviſtock Devonſh.
Morpeth Ld. Viſc. Morpeth Northumberland
Morrice Sir William Newport Cornwal
Moſtyn Sir Roger Flintſhire
Mountrath Earl of Caſtle-riſing Norfolk
Newland William Gatton Surrey
Newton Sir Michael Grantham Linc.
Nightingale Joſeph Gaſcoign Stafford
Noel Hon. Thomas Rutland
Noel Sir Clobery Leiceſterſhire
Norris Sir John Portſmouth Hants
Northmore William Oakhampton Dev.
Ongley Samuel Shoreham Suſſex
Parker Winchcomb Berkſhire
Packington Sir Herbert Worceſterſhire
Palmer Thomas Bridgewater Somerſet.
Parſons Humphrey LONDON
Pelham Charles Beverly Yorkſhire
Perrot Henry Oxfordſhire
Perry Micaiah LONDON
Peyto William Warwickſhire
Philips Eraſmus Haverford--weſt Pemb.
Plumer Richard Litchfield Staff.
Plumer Walter Apulby Weſtmoreland
Plumtree John Biſhops-caſtle Salop
Pottinger Richard Reading
Powlett Ld. Naſſau Lymington Southam.
Pulteney William Heydon Yorkſhire
Raſhleigh Jonathan Fowey Cornwal
Reynell Richard Aſhburton Devonſhire
Rolle Henry Devonſhire
Rowney Thomas Oxford-City
Ruſhout Sir John Eveſham Worceſterſhire
Sambrooke John Wenlock Salop
Sambroke Sir Jer. Vanacker Bt. Bedford
St. Aubin Sir John Cornwal
St. John Hon. John Wotton-Baſſet
Saunderſon Sir Thomas Lincolnſhire
Scawen Thomas Surrey
Scor James Kinkardinſhire
Sebright Sir Thomas Hertfordſhire
Seymour Francis Bedwin Wilts

Shafto John Durham-City
Shepheard Samuel Cambridgeſhire
Shippen William Newton Lancaſhire
Shirley Hon. Robert Stamford Lincolnſhire
Shuttleworth Richard Lancaſhire
Slingsby Sir Henry Knaresborough Yorkſh.
Somerſet Ld. Charles Noel Monmouthſhire
Spencer Hon. John Woodſtock Oxfordſh.
Stanhope Hon. John Nottingham
Stanhope Sir William Bucks
Stanhope Charles Derby
Stanley Sir Edward Lancaſhire
Stapleton Sir William Oxfordſhire
Talbot John Ivory Wilts
Taylor Joſeph Petersfield Hants
Townſhend Hon. Wm. Yarmouth Norfolk
Tremayne Arthur Launceſton Cornwal
Turner Cholmley Yorkſhire
Vane Ld. Viſc. Steyning Suſſex
Vane Hon. Henry St. Maw's Cornwal
Vaughan Wm. Gywn Brecon-County
Vernon Sir Charles Bt. Chipping-wincomb
Vernon George Venables Litchfield Staff.
Vernon Edward Penryn, Cornwal
Vyner Robert Lincolnſhire
Walcot John Salop-County
Waller Edmond Great Marlow
Waller Harry Chipping-wincomb Bucks
Ward John Newcaſtle Staffordſhire
Warden Bonlace Nottingham
Williams Sir John Alborough Suffolk
Willoughby Hon. Thomas Tamworth
Windham Thomas Dunwich Suff.
Windford Thomas Hereford
Wortley Montagu Edward Huntington
Wrighte George Leiceſter
Wyndham Sir William Somerſetſhire
Wynn Watkin Williams Denbighſhire

Total againſt the *Exciſe*, with the Teller, 205.

These voted afterwards *against the* Excise.

Edward Rudge	Lord Tyrconnel
Sir C. Bunbury	W. Noel
Sir C. Bishop	R. Jenison
Sir J. Coryton	Lord C. Cavendish
Lord J. Cavendish	Geo. Clarke
E. M. Pleydell	F. Knollys.
E. Tucker	J. Weaver
Sir T. Clarke	T. Horner
Sir E. Desbouverie	Sir T. Pendergrass
Sir E. Dering	J. Gifford
T. Bootle	B. Styles
Sir G. Beaumont	J. Rudge
Sir Richard Ellis	J. York.
Lord Coleraine	

Resolutions of the Excise-committee.

After the Question upon this first Resolution had been thus carried in the Affirmative, the following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to without any Division, *viz.*

2d, That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that in Lieu of the said Duties, (*viz.* those mentioned in the first Resolution) so to be determined, there should be granted to his Majesty an Inland-duty of Four-pence *per* Pound upon all Tobacco imported from the *British* Plantations, to be paid before the taking the same out of the Warehouse.

3d, That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that the Inland-duties, to be raised and levied upon Tobacco, should be appropriated and applied to the same Uses and Purposes, as the former Duties upon Tobacco, to be determined, were appropriated and applied.

4th, That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that all Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Seizures, to arise by the said Duties, should be applied to the Use of the Publick, except so much thereof as should be allowed to the Informers or Prosecutors.

Thus the Excise-scheme triumphed for this first Day in the House of Commons, but the Debate had lasted so long, that it was near Two o' Clock on *Thursday*-morning before the House rose, and therefore they adjourned over till next Day, being *Friday* the 16th of *March*; on which Day they ordered the Report to be received.

This Journal to be continued in our next.

Marriages of Eminent Persons in this Month.

SEPT. 25. *Philip Palmer* Esq; Brother to Sir *Charles Palmer* Bart. was married to Miss *Thompson* of *Ludgate-hill*, a young Lady of a good Fortune.

——— 21. *James Wawchop* of *Edmonston* Esq; was married at *Edinburgh* to a Daughter of Sir *John Inglis* of *Cramond* Bart.

October 4. *John Pedley* of *Tetworth* in *Huntingdonshire* Esq; was married to Miss *Stanhope*, a Lady of 15,000 *l.* Fortune.

——— 4. Sir *James Elphingston* of *Logy* Bart. was married at *Edinburgh*, to Miss *Jean Rattray*, Daughter to ----- *Rattray* of *Craighall* Esq;

——— 9. Mr. Serjeant *Birch* was married to Miss *Tashmaker* of *Edmonton*, a young Lady of 14,000 *l.* Fortune.

——— 16th. *John Moor* of *Penthurst* in *Kent* Esq; was married to Miss *Mary Luxford*, a young Lady of a great Fortune.

——— *Henry Middleton* of *Middleton-hall* in *Carmarthenshire* married to Miss *Elizabeth Price*, a young Lady of a good Fortune.

——— *Thomas Jones Trye* of *Hanham* in *Gloucestershire*, was married to Miss *Hare*, a young Lady of 16,000 *l.* Fortune.

——— *William Robinson* of *Wrexham* in *Denbighshire*, was married to one of the Daughters of the late *Robinson Lytton* of *Nibworth* in *Hertfordshire* Esq; a young Lady of 15,000 *l.* Fortune.

BIRTHS.

OCTOBER 6. Mrs. *Cornish*, Wife of *William Cornish* Esq; was safely delivered of a Son, at his House in *Spring-Garden*, *Charing-Cross*.

——— 18.

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——— 18. Mrs. *Brathwait*, Wife of *John Brathwait* Esq; late chief Merchant on the Gold-coast for the Royal *African* Company, was safely delivered of a Son.

——— Mrs. *Vane*, Wife of the Hon. *Morgan Vane* Esq; Comptroller of the Stamp-office, was safely delivered of a Son.

PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Thomas Johnson*, Citizen and Mason, chosen one of the Ale-conners of this City.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Frampton* presented to the Vicarage of *Helmerton* in *Wiltshire*.

Robert Fraser Esq; Captain in Colonel *Harrison*'s Regiment of Foot, made Major to the said Regiment.

The Right Hon. *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Wilts*.

Thomas Rigg of *Berkshire* Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*.

Lieutenant *Carr* made Capt. Lieutenant in the King's own Royal Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Mr. *Henry Dowdy*, House-keeper to the Navy-office, made House-keeper to the Admiralty, and Mr. *William Wyat*, Butler to Sir *Charles Wager*, made House-keeper at the Navy-office.

Capt. *Driver*, Exempt of the first Troop of Life-guards, made Major to the said Troop; Capt. *Herbert*, Brigadier, made Exempt; and Capt. *Elways*, Sub-brigadier, made Brigadier.

The Rev. Dr. *Long* chosen Master of *Pembroke*-Hall, in the University of *Cambridge*.

Charles Howard Esq; appointed Deputy-clerk of the Patents.

The Rev. *Francis Clerk*. L. L. D. presented to the Living of *North Benfleet* in *Essex*.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Woodward*, of *Allhallows London*-Wall, made one of the Prebendaries of *Salisbury*.

The Rev. Mr. *John Harris*, M. A. presented to the Rectory of St. *Nicholas* in *Hereford*-City.

The Rev. Mr. *Jackson* made one of the Prebendaries of *Litchfield*.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

SEPTEMBER 29. Died Mr. *John Martin*, a noted Hop-Merchant of *Southwark*.

——— 25. Died ——— *Withers* of *Manedown* in *Hampshire* Esq;

——— 28. Died Mr. *Robert Pierson*, an eminent Proctor of *Doctors-Commons*.

——— 28. Died at *Dulwich* in *Surry*, ——— *Killeleage* of the Kingdom of *Ireland* Esq;

——— Died the Rev. Mr. *Peters*, Rector of *Barnford* in the County of *Durham*.

——— 29. Died at *Hampstead*, ——— *Beaver* Esq; a Gentleman of a good Fortune.

——— 29. Died Capt. *Hunter* of *Well-close Square*, lately Commander of an *East-India* Man.

——— 30. Died ——— *Peyton* of *Brook-street Grosvenor-square*, Esq;

——— 27. Died at *Norwich*, Dr. *Edward Snell*, an eminent Physician of that City.

——— Died at *Woodford* in *Essex*, the Lady *Eaton*, Relict of Sir *Peter Eaton*.

——— 28. Died at *Bath* the right Hon. *Charles Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, &c.

October. 2. Died Mr. *Webb*, one of the Bridge-masters of this City.

——— 2. Died *Rodney Fane* Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

——— Died *Edward Reynolds* of *New-house Grange* in *Leicestershire*, Esq;

——— Died the Rev. *Abraham Franche*, D. D. Rector of *West-Dane* in *Wiltshire*.

——— 2. Died *John Knight* of *Gosfield-hall* in *Essex* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*.

SEPTEMBER 27. Died *Thomas Arundell* of *Stoke-Park* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq;

OCTOBER 1. Died at *Bromley* near *Bow*, *Edward Mallory* Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Essex*.

——— 5. Died Mr. *Bennet*, House-keeper of the Admiralty Office.

Died

——— Died Capt. *Lancaſter*, an old Officer in General *Evans's* Regiment of Horſe.

——17. Died Mrs. *Brooks*, Wife of *William Brooks* Eſq; one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company.

——— 8. Died Mr. *Foſter* an eminent Tobacconiſt of *Union-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*.

——— 9. Died Mr. *Morland*, head Maſter of St. *Paul's* School.

——— 7. Died the Rev. Mr. *Hodges* M. A. Miniſter of *Shipton-moyne* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

——— Died *Thomas Colſton* of *Hammerſmith* Eſq;

——— 10. Died Mr. *John Rice*, Maſter of the *Eaſt-India* Coffee-houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*.

——— 10. Died Capt. *John Vernon*, of *Tedington* in *Middleſex*, an old experienced Officer in the Navy.

——— 10. Died Mr. *Reaſon*, Maſter of *New Tunbridge-Wells*.

——— 11. Died at her Houſe in *Cook's-court* near *Lincoln's-Inn*, Mrs. *Stone* Relict of Councellor *Stone*.

——— 10. Died Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for *Berks*.

——— 12. Died at his Houſe near *Edmonton* Mr. *Muſquett*, formerly an eminent *Portugueze* Merchant in *Seething-Lane*.

——— 13. Died Mrs. *Villars*, Wife of Capt. *Villars* Gentleman Uſher to the Princeſs Royal.

——— 14. Died Mr. *Garrot*, a wealthy China-Man next the great *James* Tavern in *Bishopſgate-ſtreet*.

——— 13. Died Mr. *Samuel Gale*, Steward to St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital.

——— 4. Died at *Leith* near *Edinburgh*, the Hon. *Alexander Elphinſton* Eſq; Son to the Right hon. the Lord *Balmerino*.

——— Died Sir *William Duglaſs* of *Killhead* in *Scotland* Bart.

——— Died *Patrick Gordon* of *Abergeldie* in *Scotland* Eſq;

——— 6. Died the Lady *Margaret Campbel*, Wife of *John Campbel* Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms at *Edinburgh*.

——— 17. Died Mr. *Thomas Dawſon* an eminent Carpenter of *Princes-ſtreet, Stockſ-market*.

——— Died

——— Died the Rev. *Thomas Stamper*, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of St. *Paul's*.

——— Died the Rev. Mr. *Fell*, Rector of *Benſdon* in *Cornwal*.

——— Died Mrs. *Gybbon* Wife of *Philip Gybbon* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Rye* in *Suſſex*.

——— 16. Died at *Peterſham* in *Surrey* Mrs. *Trevor*, Wife of ——— *Trever* Eſq;

——— 17. Died Mr. *Pope* one of the Meſſengers to the Hon. Houſe of Commons.

——— 13. Died Mr. *Hornby*, Nephew to the ingenious Mr. *Hornby*, the celebrated Heraldiſt.

——— Died ——— *Mokun* of *Cornwal* Eſq;

——— 17. Died ——— *Broome*, of *Old Palace-yard, Weſtminſter*, a great Dealer in Pictures.

——— Died at *Greenwich*, *John Dowdall* Eſq; an *Iriſh* Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune.

——— 18. Died *George Phipps*, of *Strutton-ſtreet, Piccadilly* Eſq;

——— 17. Died Sir *Edward Betteſon* of *Chiſlehurſt* in *Kent* Bart.

——— 20. Died Mrs. *Pelham*, Wife of *Thomas Pelham* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Lewis* in *Suſſex*.

——— 20. Died Mrs. *Osborn* Mother of Mr. *Osborn*, Bookſeller in *Grays-Inn*.

——— 20. Died Mrs. *Caverly*, Miſtreſs of the Boarding School in *Queens-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet*.

——— 21. Died Miſs *Fude*, Daughter of the late Capt. *Fude*, deceaſed.

——— 20. Died *Miles Philipſon* of *Sutton-man-deville* in *Wiltſhire* Eſq;

——— 22. Died *James Cotton* Eſq; formerly an eminent Linnen Draper in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

——— 20 Died Mr. *Knapp* of *Bishopſgate-ſtreet*, an eminent Exchange Broker.

——— 23. Died Mrs. *Ewers*, Wife of Mr. *Ewers* and eminent Wine Merchant in *Old Fish-ſtreet*.

——— 6. Died in *Scotland*, the Lady of Sir *Arthur Forbes*, *Craigivar* Bart. Member of Parliament for *Aberdeenſhire*.

——— 13. Died in *Ireland*, the Rev. Mr. *John Mathews*, Rector of *Newry*.

——— 24. Died Mr. *Joseph Shaw* of *Lambeth* Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Surrey*.

——— 24. Died Mr. *Holmes*, Rent-gatherer to the Earl of *Burlington*.

——— 24. Died at *Harrow on the Hill* the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, the Wife of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Godolphin*.

——— 22. Died *Robert Laws* of *Sherburn* in *Hampshire* Esq;

——— Died 21. Sir *William Drake* of *Devonshire* Bart.

——— 19. Died at *Dublin* Sir *Thomas Molyneux* Bart. State Physician of *Ireland*.

——— 22. Died *Henry Hare* of *Norfolk* Esq;

——— 24. Died *Nathaniel Manlove* of *Charter-house-Square* Esq;

——— 28. Died Mrs. *Morrice*, a maiden Lady of *Kensington*, first Cousin to *William Morrice* Esq; late high Baliff of *Westminster*.

——— 29. *Francis Molyneux* Esq; one of the Verdurers of *Sherwood* Forrest.

——— 29. Died the Rev. Mr. *Serle*, one of the Officiates at St. *George's*, *Bloomsbury*.

——— 27. Died at *Hackney*, *Samuel Reade* Esq; one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company in 1720.

——— 22. Died by a Fall from his Horse Sir *John Stapylton* of *Myton* in *Yorkshire* Bart.

Bill of Mortality from Tuesday September 25*th*, *to* Thursday October *the* 30*th*, 1733.

Abortive	7	Convulsion	770
Aged	141	Cough	2
Ague	1	Dropsie	83
Apoplexy and Suddenly	32	Fever and spotted Fever	336
Asthma and Tissick	40	Fistula	2
Bedridden	3	Flux	1
Bloody-flux	4	French Pox	10
Cancer	4	Gout	4
Canker	1	Griping in the Guts	21
Childbed	30	Head-mould-shot	1
Cholick	4	Hooping Cough	4
Consumption	402	Jaundies	

Jaundies	23	Rupture	1
Imposthume	4	St. Anthony's Fire	1
Inflammation	6	Small-Pox	195
Loosness	1	Sores and Ulcers	6
Lunatick	3	Stillborn	63
Maligant Fever	1	Stone	6
Measles	7	Stoppage in the Stomach	5
Miscarriage	1	Surfeit	1
Mortification	6	Teeth	80
Palsie	4	Thrush	7
Plurisie	6	Water in the Head	2
Purples	3	Worms	1
Quinsie	1	Casualties	38
Rickets	6		
Rising of the Lights	2	In all	2383

Christned	Males	775	Buried	Males 1185
	Females	785		Females 1198
	In all	1560		In all 2383

Whereof have died

Under two Years of Age	945	Fifty and Sixty	178
Between two and five	214	Sixty and Seventy	145
Five and Ten	86	Seventy and Eighty	75
Ten and Twenty	58	Eighty and Ninety	42
Twenty and Thirty	161	Ninety and a Hundred	8
Thirty and Forty	215	A Hundred and One	1
Forty and Fifty	255	In all	2383

Goods imported and exported to and from the Port of London, *from* September 21, *to* October 26, *inclusive*, 1733.

Imports.

Holland.

Aqua Forts 200 Gal. 61 Bottles.
Argol 80 Hun.
Battery 33 Hun.
Bugle 2225 lb.
Broken Glass 20 Ton 24 Hun.
Bone-lace 63 Doz. Ells.
Cambricks and Lawns 1124.
Chrystal-beads 20,000.
Damask and Diaper 856 Yards.
Duck 6700 Ells.
Flax 40 Hun.

Garden-ſeeds 4 Hun. 1816 lb.
Incle 25,907 lb. 95 Doz.
Juniper-berries 138 Hun.
Lace 2139 Yards.
Lattin 45 Hun.
Linnen 91,303 Ells
German 23,200 Ells
Linſeed-oil 8 Casks
Madder 695 Hun.
Millet 38 Hun.
Metal prepared 1302 Hun.
Matting 1538 Yds
Oaker 13 Casks
Oil-cloves 40 lb.
Oil-mace 150 lb.
Old Iron 9 Tons
Ozenbrigs 360 Ells
Packthread 750 lb.
Pearl-barley 25 Hun.
Pearl-aſhes 2000 lb.
Paper 7188 Rms.
Rheniſh Wine 23 Aums 4 Casks
Silk 1019 lb.
Siſters and Brown-thread, &c. 3468 lb. 52 Doz.
Spiceries 12,935 lb.
Spelter 69 Hun.
Sublimate 100 lb.
Smalts 6000
Steel 45 Hun.
Spinnel 1200 lb.
Tarras 70 Bar.
Ticks 31 -- 11 Pieces
Twiſt 1074 Doz.
Twine 10 Hun.
Verdegreaſe 56 lb.
Vermillion 898 lb.
Whale-fins 306 Hun.

France.

Bridges and Brown-thread, &c. 61 Doz.
Cambricks 2521.
Catlings 20 Gro.
Human Hair 95 lb.
Juniper-berries 107 Hun.
Lace 140 Yds.
Linnen 8374 Ells
Madder 100 Hun.
Prunes 550 Hun.
Wine 160 Casks.

Portugal.

Dried Plumbs 152 lb.
Grapes 18 Boxes
Onions 1720 Buches 16 Bar.
Oranges and Lem. 622 M.
Wine 435 Casks.

Spain.

Almonds 62 Hun.
Brooms 4300 Doz.
Cheſnuts 36 Buſhels
Drugs 950 lb.
Human Hair 60 lb.
Indico 6750 lb.
Iron and Copper 59 Ton, 135 Hun.
Oil-casks
Oranges and Lem. 255 M.
Raiſins 1251 Hun.
Snuff 110 lb.
Small-nuts 550 Barrels
Walnuts 16 Barrels.
Walnut-planks 34.
Wine 652 Casks
Wool 1377 Bags

Italy.

Argol 50 Hun.
Bugle 11,100 lb.
Brimſtone 35 Ton
Box-wood 3 Ton.
Brooms 150 Doz.
Canes 10 M.
Carpets 126.
Catlings 350 Gro.
Cotton 37,300 lb.

Cotton-

Cotton-ſtripes 234 Pieces
Coral 70 lb.
Coral-beads 1598 lb.
Coffee 50 Hun.
Drugs 33,382 lb. 211 Hun.
Fuſtick 50 Hun.
Garden-ſeeds 520 lb.
Gum-Arabick 44 Hun.
Goats-hair 1500 lb.
Goats-skins 150 Doz.
Hemp 20 Ton, 34 Hun.
Human Hair 65 lb.
Juniper-berries 67 Hun.
Kid-skins 194,000, 15,000 lb.
Lemons 1169 M.
Lime-juice 9 Ton, 200 Gal.
Minikins 25 Gro.
Oil 214 Ton, 1865 Gal.
Paper 9344 Rhms.
Pickles 9000 lb.
Raiſins and Currants 6450 Hun.
Silk 29,261 lb.
Straw-hats 2510 Doz.
Soap 44 Hun.
Thread-hoſe 134 Doz.
Valonia 29 Ton
Verdegreaſe 4400 lb.
Wine 130 Cheſts

Germany.

Argol 274 Hun.
Anniſeed 112 Hun.
Braſs-wire 464 lb.
Briſtles 461 Doz.
Buckrams 463
Barras and Heſſens 75,800 Ells
Cambricks and Lawns 1744
Copperas 8 Tons 10 Hun.
Damask and Diaper 65,584 Yds.
Drugs 11,500 lb. 35 Hun.
Flax 530 Hun.
Hemp 1257 Hun.
Harts-horns 2168
Human Hair 340 lb.
Hare-skins 23 Doz.
Juniper-berries 8 Hun.
Lace 1792 Yds.
Lamp-black 2 Hun.
Lattin 62 Hun.
Linnen 1,623,066 Ells.
Holland do. 1169 Ells
Linnen-yarn 55,500 lb.
Leaf-gold 1200 Packets
Napkining 3374 Yds.
Old Rags 19 Ton.
Packthread 550 lb.
Pearl-aſhes 21,901 lb.
Pot-aſhes 10,000 lb.
Pickles 55 Gal.
Quills 371 M.
Spruce-yarn 7 Hun.
Smalts 8500 lb.
Staves 610 Hun.
Scaleboards 9 Hun.
Skins 14,770
Ticks 148
Tin-plates 31,050
Twine 11 Hun.
Turpentine 6 Hun.

Baltick.

Bees-wax 134 Hun.
Briſles 1900 Doz.
Canvas and Duck 587,900 Ells.
Cordage 35 Hun.
Damask and Diaper 27,806 Yds.
Down 267 lb.
Drilling 3100 Ells.
Feathers 22 Hun.
Flax 6 Tons, 888 Hun.
Hemp 377 Ton, 38,830 Hun.
Hartſhorns 520
Hare-skins 1166 Doz.

Juniper-

Juniper Berries 135 Hun.
Iron 4873 Ton, 5325 Hun.
Lattin 10 Hun.
Linnen 365,500 Ells, 3391 Yds German 2400 Ells.
Linseed 7200 Bushel, 500 Bar. 159 Quarters.
Matts 8000
Oak 55 Loads
Pot-ashes 137,800 lb.
Rhubarb 1400 lb.
Sailcloth 20,900 Ells
Staves 164,057
Stockfish 109 Hun.
Sturgeon 17 Kegs
Tallow 11 Hun.
Tarr 233 Last
Tow 3 Ton, 278 Hun.
Ticking 9712 Yards
Yarn 77 Hun. 500 lb.

Africa.

Bees-wax 130 Hun.
Cow-hides 12
Deer-skins 170
Elephants Teeth 169 Hun.
Gum-seneca 1120 lb.
Redwood 70 Tons

West Indies.

Bees-wax 2 Hun.
Bever-skins cut 818 lb.
Brazeletto 17 Ton.
Barbadoes Tarr 300 lb.
Cocoa 27 Hun.
Cocoa Nuts 65 Hun.
Cocus Wood 8 Ton
Copper Oar 60 Hun.
Coffee 5 Hun.
Cotton 6350 lb. 212 Bags
Drugs 3255 lb.
Deer-skins 17,284 lb.
Ebony Wood 11 Ton.
Elephants Teeth 1 Hun.
Feathers 16 Hun.
Fustick 12 Ton.
Ginger 543 Hun.
Guinea Grains 6000 lb.
Indico 1420 lb.
India Hides 490
Iron 150 Ton.
Lime Juice 5 Casks.
Logwood 27 Tons 33 Hun.
Mohogony Planks 183, 40 Ton.
Oil 139 Ton.
Pitch and Tarr 129 Last, 31 Bar.
Plat 730 lb.
Pibbles 3 Tons.
Rice 614 Hun.
Rum 338 Casks, 1700 Gal.
Sassafras 46 Hun.
Skins 85,923
Snakeroot 680 lb.
Staves 422,000
Sperma Cæti 88 Hun.
Succads 600 lb.
Sugar 56,768 lb.
Tobacco 2,618,570 lb.
Tortoishell 820 lb.
Turpentine 1008 Hun.
Turners 16 Ton.
Walnut Tree 30 Pes.
Wool 50 Bags.
Wood 9 Ton.

Ships entered Inwards 251.

Exports.

Holland.

ALlom 270 Hun.
Books 1 Hun.
Bugle 1129 lb.
Castors 538 Doz.
Caps 300 Doz.

Cambricks

Cambricks 66.
Copperas 424 Hun.
Cloths Long 7
Spanish 62.
White 38.
China-wares 2000 Pes.
Cotton 1500 Goads
Cotton-wares 45 Doz.
Clock-work 4 Hun.
Chalk 10 Ton
Coffee 139 Hun.
Calf-skins 84 Doz.
Deer-skins 84 Doz. 338 Doz.
Drugs 15,858 lb. 29. Hun.
East India Stuffs and Callicoes, &c. 93,097
Flannel 6210 Yards.
Freeze 6800 Yards.
Ginger 240 Hun.
Gleue 30 Hun.
Guinea Grains 2354 lb.
Gloves 79 Doz.
Gold 8075 Oz.
Glates Plates 58
Glass and Earthern wares 8272 pes 225 Chests
Gum Arabick 22 Hun.
Gauls 33 Hun.
Haberdashery 20 Hun. 63 lb.
Hose 405 Doz.
Indico 835 lb.
Iron and Brass 86 Hun.
Isinglass 270 lb.
Lead 106 Foder, 242 Hun.
Lamperns 42 M.
Leather 95 Hun.
Lanthorn-leaves 14,000
Lemons 203,500
Linnen 1213 Ells
Mohair Yarn 2794 lb.
Morells 349 lb.
Orchell 2 Hun.
Oxbones 40 M.
Pitch 14 Last.
Plate 120 Oz.
Pewter 7 Hun.
Quickfilver 1116 lb.
Rosin 6 Tons.
Rice 3867 Hun.
Raisins 230 Hun.
Sugar 1462 Hun.
Silk 171 lb.
Silk Hankerchiefs 137 Pes.
Sticklack 500 lb.
Silver 90,000 Oz.
Sperma Cæti 30 Hun.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 5289
Tin 350 Hun.
Tobacco 885,240 lb.
Turpetine 220 Hun. 310 lb.
Vigonia Wool 771 lb. 4 Bags.
Waistcoats 421 Doz.
Watches Gold 18
Silver 11
Wine 1486 Gal.

France.

Bees-wax 7 Hun.
Cocheneal 201 lb.
Canes 12 Doz.
Earthen-wares 500 Ps.
Flannel 500 Yds.
Gold 1000 Oz.
Gun-powder 600 lb.
Haberdashery 1 Hun. 56 lb.
Hops 300 Hun.
Iron and Brass 30 Hundr. 44 lb.
Iron-ordnance 8 Tons.
Lanthorn-leaves 23,000
Lead 20 Foder 10 Hun.
Long-cloths 12
Lemons 9 M.
Oxbones 12 M.
Pepper 1,524 lb.
Rice 77 Hun.

Silver

0054

Silver 17,000 Oz.
Salmon 20 Barr.
Stuffs and Bays &c. 469.
Tin 70 Hun.
Tobacco 1,073,881 lb.
Wool 35 Bags
Vigonia-wool 702 lb.

Portugal.

Apothecary-wares 9 Hun.
Barley 600 Quart.
Bees-wax 56 Hun.
Barras 1400 Ells
Castors 620 Doz.
Caps 730 Doz.
Cloths Long 210
Short 600
Clock-work 3 Hun. 28 lb.
Clock-cases 9
Cowries 72 Hun.
Cambricks 208
Cordage 2 Hun.
Confectionary 1 Hun.
East India Stuffs, Calicoes, &c. 582
Gartering 400 Gross
Glass and Earthen-wares 760 Ps. 20 Chests
Gum-arabick 10 Hun.
Ginger 58 Hun.
Haberdashery 17 Hun.
Hose 2880 Doz.
Iron and Brass 33 Ton, 177 Hun.
Lead and Shot 818 Hun.
Leather 305 Hun.
Linnen 60 Ps.
German 3200 Ells
Looking-glasses 50
Pewter 35 Hun. 32 lb.
Rye 1550 Quart.
Silk 389 lb.
Staves 13,250
Sugar 16 Hun.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 10,114
Tin 65 Hun.
Tortoise-shell 176 lb.
Wheat 7965 Quart.

Spain.

Barley 240 Quarters
Castors 682 Doz.
Caps 73 Doz.
Cloths Long 10
Short 60
Spanish 300
Clock-work 1 Hun.
Clock-cases 2
Cotton 1200 Goads
Gartering 125 Gross
Gold 4000 Oz.
Haberdashery 20 Hun. 84 lb.
Hose 2127 Doz.
Iron and Brass 115 Hun. 23 lb.
Lead and Shot 30 Fod. 500 Hun.
Leather 50 Hun.
Paper 80 Reams
Pewter 72 Hun. 56 lb.
Pepper 82,394 lb.
Plate 184 Oz.
Silk 230 lb.
Sail-cloth 360 Ells
Silver-watches 8
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 7945
Tin 10 Hun.
Wheat 620 Quart.

Italy.

Bees-wax 57 Hun.
Beer 149 Ton.
Castors 178 Doz.
Cavair 10 Hun.
Cloths Long 347
Short 280
Spanish 20
China-wares 1055 Ps.
Clock-work 15 Hun.

Clock-

Clock-cases 3
Cony-skins 10 Hun.
Coney-wool 175 lb.
China-roots 1820 lb.
Cocoa-nuts 36 Hun.
Deals 700
Drugs 9 Hun. 34 lb.
Elephants-teeth 41 Hun.
Fannel 5000 Yds.
Glass 3431 Ps.
Haberdashery 38 Hun. 56 lb.
Hose 406 Doz.
Horn-plates 8 M.
Iron and Brass 80 Hun.
Lead and Shot 279 Foder, 48 Ton, 1182 Hun.
Leather 264 Hun.
Pewter 25 Hun.
Plate 54 Oz.
Pepper 201,041 lb.
Quick-silver 894 lb.
Red-herrings 450 Barr.
Salt 120 Barr.
Stock-fish 288 Hun. 6 M.
Stuffs and Bays &c. 3701
Sugar 402 Hun.
Tea 55 lb.
Tortoishell 40 Hun.
Wheat 36,000 Quarters
Watches Gold 18
Silver 191
Wine 633 Gal.

Germany.

Allom 284 Hun.
Apothecary Wares 56 lb.
Barrel-hoops 40 M.
Bone-lace 1226 Yards
Beer 40 Tons
Castors 61 Doz.
Caps 66 Doz.
Cotton 3450 Goads, 11,434 lb. 12 Bags
Copperas 685 Hun.
Cloths Long 216
Short 90
Spanish 100
White 100
Coney-skins 31 Hun.
Coney wool 200 lb.
Clock-work 56 lb.
Clock-cases 1
Cochineal 523 lb.
Chalk 90 Ton
Coffee 256 Hun.
Canes 1650
Drugs 17,646 lb. 2 Hun.
East India Stuffs and Calicoes &c. 70,718
Flannel 42,346 Yards
Fustick 100 Hun.
Gauls 685 Hun.
Glass and Earthen-wares 500 pcs.
Guinea Grains 9721 lb.
Ginger 454 Hun.
Gold Watches 8
Glue 22 Hun.
Haberdashery 19 Hun. 76 lb.
Hose 200 Doz.
Iron and Brass 199 Hun. 69 lb.
Kids-hair 60 lb.
Lanthorn-leaves 43,500
Lead and Shot 6 Foder, 253 Hun.
Leather 507 lb.
Linnen 2 pcs.
Logwood 164 Hun.
Mohair-Yarn 438 lb.
Oil 11 Tons
Pewter 43 Hun. 10 lb.
Pitch 6 Bar.
Pepper 69,133 lb.
Raisins and Currants 188 Hun.

Rice 2273 Hun.
Rhubarb 47 lb.
Salmon 20 Bar.
Silk 734 lb.
Shomack 3 Hun.
Skins 2066
Smalts 1071 lb.
Saſſafras 100 Hun.
Sticklack 1714 lb.
Stuffs and Bays *&c.* 7239
Sugar 5125 Hun.
Tin 302 Hun.
Tobacco 368,502 lb.

Baltick.

Apothecary Wares 28 lb.
Caſtors 40 Doz.
Cambricks and Lawns 15
Canvas 100 Ells
Coney-skins 26 Hun.
Cotton 570 Goads
Cloths Long 6
Short 40
Spaniſh 4
Clock-work 4 Hun.
Clock-caſes 6
Cocheneal 20 lb.
Cheeſe 1 Ton
Currants 31 Hun.
Diaper 43 Yards
Eaſt-India Stuffs 26
Flannel 5480 Yards
Garments 24
Glaſs and Earthen-wares 6308 pes.
Ginger 8 Hun.
Haberdaſhery 6 Hun. 56 lb.
Hoſe 350 Doz.
Hops 3 Hun.
Linnen 6 pes 91 Ells
German 1200 Ells
Pipes 734 Gro.
Pewter 6 Hun. 56 lb.
Plains 1000 Goads
Roſin 6 Hun.
Shoes and wrought Leather 119 Hun. 26 lb.
Silk 108 lb.
Steel 1 Hun.
Stuffs and Bays *&c.* 1691
Sugar 770 Hun.
Tin 53 Hun.
Tobacco 54,505 lb.
Wrought Iron and Braſs 50 Hun.

Africa.

Aqua-vitæ 29 Hhds.
Battery 21 Hun.
Bugle 385 lb.
Beans 129 Quar.
Chryſtal Beads 31 M.
Coral Beads 22 lb.
Cotton 98 Goads
Cowries 1328 Hun.
Eaſt-India Stuffs and Calicoes *&c.* 44,037
Guinea Stuffs 20
Glaſs 480 pes.
Gun-powder 6800 lb.
Iron and Braſs 13 Ton, 213 Hun.
Linnen 346 Ells
German 31,800 Ells
Lead-ſhot 22 Hun.
Metal prepared 3 Hun.
Old-ſheets 1040
Paper 40 Rm.
Pewter 16 Hun. 44 lb.
Plate 410 Oz.
Raiſins 2 Hun.
Rice 54 Hun.
Sugar 36 Hun. 32 lb.
Stuffs and Bays *&c.* 196
Spirits 121 Gall.
Tallow 21 Hun.
Tobacco 1461 lb.

Turkey.

Turkey.

Beer 3 Tons
Clock-work 54 Hun.
Clock-caſes 8
Cloths Long 1141
Short 200
Glaſs and Earthen wares 694 pes.
Iron 5 Hun.
Plate 161 Oz.
Silver Watches 240
Stuffs and Bays *&c.* 120
Tin 60 Hun.

Eaſt-Indies.

Apothecary-wares 8 Hun.
Aqua-vitæ 4 Hhds.
Beer 124 Tons
Bacon 4 Hun.
Bugle 733 lb.
Books 3 Hun.
Brothet 120 Hun.
Caſtors and Felts 35 Doz.
Currants and Reaſins 27 Hun.
Cyder 120 Gal.
Cordage 5 Hun.
Deals 2000
Elephants Teeth 42 Hun.
Foreign Silver 124,000 Oz.
Flints 10 M.
Fuſtians 12
Glaſs 37,073 Pieces
Haberdaſhery 184 lb.
Hoſe 104 Doz.
Iron and Braſs 72 Ton, 169 Hun.
Lead and Shot 330 Foder, 420 Hun.
Linnen 4 Pieces
German 600 Ells
Long Cloths 1173
Oil 36 Gal.
Painters Colours 200 Hun.
Pewter 15 Hun.
Pickles 462 lb.
Ruſſia Duck 80 Pieces
Ruſſia Hides 840
Shoes and wrought Leather 162 lb.
Silk 306 lb.
Salt 50 Buſhel
Soap 9 Hun.
Snuff 4 Hun.
Steel 4 Ton 400 Hun.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 175
Tallow 56 Hun.
Tarras 45 Bar.
Tobacco 8421 lb.
Wine 7900 Gal.
Wheat 20 Quarters.

Weſt Indies.

Apothecary-wares 48 Hun. 56 lb.
Anniſeed 1 Hun.
Barrel-hoops 71,500.
Battery 1 Hun.
Bread and Bisket 244 Hun.
Beans 218 Quarters
Brimſtone 87 Hun.
Books 26 Hun. 15 lb.
Bees-wax 14 Hun.
Beer 55 Tons
Bonelace 912 Yds.
Cambricks and Lawns 1059
Cloths Long 40
Short 142
Spaniſh 77
Caſtors and Felts 562 Doz.
Caps 15 Doz.
Cotton 9258 Goads
Cordage 520 Hun. 84 lb.
Currants and Raiſins 87 Hu. 31 lb.
China-wares 866 Ps.
Clock-work 3 Hun.
Coffee 1 Hun. 62 lb.
Cheeſe 134 Hun. 76 lb.

Con-

Confectionary 1 Hun.
Canvas and Duck 15,844 Ells, 33 Ps. 5 Bolts
Hollands 1000 Ells, 50 Ps.
Russia 230 Ells, 172 Pieces
Damask and Diaper 7500 Yds.
Drugs 16,782 lb. 1 Hun.
Dimity 2 Ps. 190 Yds.
East India Stuffs and Calicoes, &c. 2412
Flannel 1429 Yds.
Flints 5000
Fustians 39
Glass and Earthen-wares 53,220 Ps.
Gloves 486 Doz.
Garments 119
Gun-powder 8050 lb.
Guinea-stuffs 330
Haberdashery 77 Hun. 46 lb.
Hose 539 Doz.
Hemp 33 Ton
Incle 309 lb. 18 Doz.
Iron, Copper and Brass 3 Ton, 2274 Hun. 18 lb.
Lace 216 Yds.
Lead and Shot 323 Hund. 88 lb.
Linnen 840 Ps. 7180 Ells
German 36,400 Ells
East-Country 16,263 Ells
Printed 158 Ps.
Metal prepared 6 Hun. 11 lb.
Mustard-seed 6 Hun.
Oil 842 Gall.
Olives 38 Gall.
Ozenbrigs 260 Ells
Ox-hair 40 Hun.
Paper 245 Reams
Printed Paper 54 Pes. 675 Yards
Pewter 127 Hun. 83 lb.
Plate 1431 Oz.
Pictures 8 Hun.
Packthread 508 lb.
Quicksilver 18 lb.
Quilts 3050.
Rack 540 Gal.
Rhubarb 33 lb.
Sail-cloth 2 Pieces 618 Ells
Saddles 144
Bridles 206
Soap 7 Hun.
Shoes and wrought Leather 130 Hun. 6429 lb.
Silk 1174 lb.
Silk Handkerchiefs 223 Pes.
Sifters and Brown-thread 440 lb. 9 Doz.
Skins 1313
Spiceries 315 lb.
Steel 22 Hun.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 1739
Staves 22,200
Sugar Loaf and Brown 199 Hun. 49 lb.
Tallow 4 Hun.
Ticks 27
Tea 722 lb.
Tin-plates 1350
Twine 10 Hun.
Twist 30 Doz.
Tobacco 1508 lb.
Wine 3 Tons, 4859 Gal.
Wool-cards 103 Doz.
Wheat 460 Quarters.

Ships clear'd outwards 153.

THE

POLITICAL STATE OF *GREAT BRITAIN*

FOR THE

Month of *November*, 1733.

Containing in particular,

I. Birth-Day Ode.
II. Common Council's Thanks to the late Lord Mayor.
III. An honest Church-warden in St. *Botolph*'s Parish.
IV. List of Commissioners for making Lawyers honest.
V. A sad Effect of necessitous Circumstances.
VI. Justices frightened by a Piece of military Discipline.
VII. High Church in Danger in *Ireland*.
VIII. Parliament Affairs in *Ireland*.
IX. King *Stanislaus*'s Journey to *Poland*.
X. *French* King's Manifesto.
XI. Account of the *Span. Flota*.
XII. A Prince killed by a Cobler.
XIII. *French* Politeness at *Brussels*.
XIV. Journals of the Proceedings and Debates in Parliament continued. Containing,
1. Debate on the Report from the Excise-Committee.
2. Debate on the City's Petition against the Excise.
3. Several extraordinary Motions and Resolutions.
4. Bill for regulating Ecclesiastical Courts.
5. Bill against Stock-Jobbing.
XV. Marriages, *&c.*
XVI. Bill of Mortality.
XVII. Imports and Exports.

LONDON:
Printed for *T. Warner*, at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-noster Row*. Where may be had the former Months.
[Price 1 s. 6 d.]

N. B. The Months of *July*, *August*, *September* and *October* contain a Journal of the Debates of *Last Session of Parliament*, which Journal will be concluded in the next.

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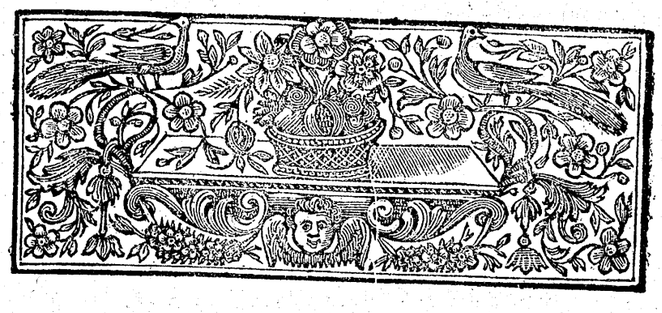

THE POLITICAL STATE FOR THE Month of *November*, 1733.

London, Nov. 30, 1733.

Court returns to St. James's.

ON *Saturday* the 27th of laſt Month their Majeſties and the royal Family came from *Hampton* Court to St. *James's* Palace, for the Winter Seaſon. On *Tueſday* thereafter being his Majeſty's Birth-day, there was a great Appearance of Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction at Court, to congratulate his Majeſty upon that Occaſion, and his Majeſty's Poet Laureat had prepared a Birth-day Ode to have been performed at St. *James's* as uſual on that Day; but as Orders had been given to adjourn the Celebration of that Day at Court, till the Day of Solemnizing the Marriage between his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, and her Royal Highneſs, therefore the Performance of the Ode was put off; nor was there any Ball at Night at Court, as is uſual upon

all ſuch Occaſions. Tho' the Ode was not performed, yet ſome Perſon, having got a Copy of it, has publiſhed it as follows, *viz.*

ODE *for the King's Birth-Day*, 1733.

AGAIN the joyous Morn,
Sacred to Cæſar born,
(O many ſuch may rolling Years ſupply!)
With ample Bleſſings paſt
Fulfils the Promiſe of the laſt,
Compleat and faſt,
As happy Years enjoy'd can fly.

A I R.

When Laws propos'd to right the State
Our fond miſguided Fears create,
So much is our Content preferr'd,
E'er Cæſar's Rights our Fears are heard.
So when the froward fav'rite Child,
Enjoin'd its Good, will not be ſtill'd,
The tender Parent feels its Pain,
Nor hears unmov'd his Cries complain.

Recitativo.

With equal Might our Monarch and the Sun
Through Skies and Seas their Courſe of Empire run,
Far as the fiery God his Beams extends,
The God-like George his Aid or Influence lends,
And the ſame Fruits the genial Rays produce,
Our Prince by Peace preſerves for human Uſe.

A I R.

Let Phœbus' glorious Eye
Divide with Jove the Sky,
And Earth with Day ſupply:
Has leſs great George's Glory ſtood,
When o'er the Globe below,
Wherever Winds can blow,
Or boundleſs Oceans flow,
His wafted Empire ſways the Flood?

Recitativo.

Recitativo.

Remember, Europe, when thy purpled Lands
With Blood of hoſtile Bands,
At once o'erflow'd and fatten'd to the Plough:
How diſmal then to ſee
Thy terrible Fertility!
Where reaps the Sword, in vain the Wretched ſow,
Delightful Change! Bleſt Albion now
Outrides the Tempeſt with a ſmiling Brow.

No hopeful Harveſt ſpoil'd
Deforms the plenteous Field,
Nor frighted Commerce dreads the Main;
While Earth and Seas conſpire
To fill Mankind's Deſire,
Nor George nor Phœbus ſhines in vain.

Recitativo.

As pleaſing is the Scene from Shore,
To hear the Winds and Billows roar;
So martial Sounds from Terror free,
Aſſiſtant to our Joys ſhall be.

C H O R U S.

Awake the Trumpet, beat the Brazen Drum,
And let the jovial Noiſe
Give Signal to the Bomb
And Cannon's Voice;
The thund'ring Cannon to the Skies
Great George's Fame,
The Arbiter of Peace,
And Source of Albion's golden Days,
Proclaim.

Ambaſſadors at Court.

On the 10th of laſt Month his Excellency M. *de Loſs* Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Saxony*, having receiv'd Letters by a Courier, went to Court, and notify'd to his Majeſty the Election of the Elector his Maſter to the Crown of *Poland*, on the 5th of *October* N. S. at *Warſaw*.

Next Day the two Envoys from *Tunis* had their firſt Audience of his Majeſty, and likewiſe of her Majeſty, to both which they were introduced with the uſual

 Formalities,

Formalities, and thereafter they were ſplendidly entertained at Dinner by the Board of Green-cloth at *Hampton-Court*.

On the 14th his Excellency M. *Borcke*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had his firſt publick Audience of his Majeſty, and afterwards of her Majeſty, and all the reſt of the royal Family. And,

On the 25th M. Baron *Starck*, Miniſter from the Duke of *Holſtein*, had his private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his Letters of Credence, after which he had a private Audience of her Majeſty, and thereafter of the reſt of the royal Family.

On the 15th of laſt Month *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; ſet out for *Harwich* to embark there on board the Packet for *Holland*, being charg'd as 'tis ſaid, with an extraordinary Commiſſion to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the *United Provinces*.

Lord Mayor's Day.

The 29th being Lord Mayor's Day, Sir *William Billers* Knt. the new Lord Mayor, Alderman *Barber* the late Lord Mayor, the reſt of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs and the ſeveral Livery Companies of this City, went to *Weſtminſter* in their reſpective Barges, where his Lordſhip was ſworn as uſual before the Barons of the Exchequer, and returned in the ſame Manner to *Black-fryars*, from whence the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, proceeded in their Coaches to *Guild-hall*, where a great Entertainment was provided for them, at which were preſent a great many Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction; there were great Acclamations in the Streets as they paſſed from *Black-fryars* to *Guild-hall*, particularly about the Coach of the late Lord Mayor, upon which the People crowded ſo much, with the Cry of *No Exciſe*, that the Coach could hardly move along, which was it ſeems occaſioned by his having appeared ſo ſtrenuouſly againſt the Exciſe-Scheme laſt Winter.

Common Council thank the Lord Mayor.

On the 25th of laſt Month at a common Council holden at *Guild-hall*, it was reſolved, among other things, to build a Poſtern on the Right Side of *Aldgate* leading towards *Whitechappel*; and alſo to reduce the Fine of *Michael Hillerſdon* Eſq; for the Office of Sheriff to the uſual Sum of 400 *l.* odd

odd Money, by returning him the Overplus of the Sum he paid in ſince Midſummer-Day: And after the Buſineſs was over, Mr. *John Boſworth*, one of the Common-Council Men of the Ward of *Farringdon-within*, addreſſed himſelf to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in Words to this Effect.

'*My Lord Mayor*,

'AS this is probably the laſt time we ſhall be called together by your Lordſhip, we ſhould be much wanting to ourſelves, ſhould we let ſlip this Opportunity of declaring the grateful Senſe we have of your worthy Adminiſtration: An Adminiſtration, full of great and beneficial Events; an Adminiſtration, which has juſtly met with univerſal Applauſe, and diffuſed a general and well-grounded Joy throughout the Kingdom: Yet, juſt and reaſonable as that Joy was, it had been turned into Mourning, it had been by I know not what kind of Art interpreted as highly criminal, had not your Lordſhip exerted yourſelf in its Defence. I could gladly purſue the Subject, but that I am ſenſible perſonal Praiſe is very diſagreeable to great and generous Minds; and therefore I ſhall not give you, *my Lord*, the Pain of hearing, what every other Engliſhman liſtens to with Pleaſure, but content myſelf with moving,

'That the Thanks of this Court be given to the right Hon. *John Barber* Eſq; Lord Mayor of this City, for his vigilant and ſteady Conduct, his judicious and faithful Diſcharge of the ſeveral Duties of that high Station; for his calling us frequently together; and particularly for giving us that ſeaſonable Opportunity of preſerving our Trade and Liberty, which has rendered his Adminiſtration highly beneficial, not only to his Fellow-Citizens, but to every Subject of *Great-Britain*.'

Which Motion was ſeconded, and agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Whereupon his Lordſhip was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf in this Manner.

'*Gentlemen*,

'YOUR Thanks are the beſt and greateſt Reward to one entirely devoted to your Service: And if I have in any Degree been inſtrumental to aſſert your

'Liberties,

‹ Liberties, I ſhall always conſider it much more as an ‹ Inſtance of my Felicity, than my Merit.'

St. Botolph *Pariſh Regulations.*

In our *State for the Month of June laſt*, we gave an Account of ſome Regulations made in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph Alderſgate*; as that Pariſh have now brought the Affairs of their Pariſh under proper Regulations, there was, on *Friday* the 28th of *September*, a general Veſtry of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh held in their Pariſh-Church, being called at the late Church-warden's Requeſt, to receive his Accounts; and the following Order being propoſed by him, in the Practice of which he deſired to be made the firſt Precedent, was by a great Majority of the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants agreed to, *viz.*

That it be made a ſtanding Order for the future, that all Church-wardens Accounts be called for, in a general Veſtry, and that a Committee be appointed by ſuch Veſtry to inſpect ſuch Account, and report the State of the ſame to the next general Veſtry: And alſo that every Perſon concerned may be thoroughly ſatisfy'd in what manner the Money hath been expended in the preceding Year, every ſuch Account be left open, for at leaſt 14 Days, in ſome convenient Place within the Pariſh, ſo that every Inhabitant who pleaſeth may inſpect the ſame.

It was at the ſame Time alſo agreed to, that the preſent Church-wardens and Overſeers do immediately collect the Arrears of the former Rates as the Law directs, that no Perſons whatſoever be excuſed paying their reſpective Rates, unleſs ſuch Perſons deſire to be excuſed on account of Poverty, and that a Liſt of ſuch Perſons be made out by the Overſeers, and hung up in the Church.

Commiſſions against Lawyers.

Great Complaints having been lately made againſt the Extortions and Exactions of the ſeveral Law-Courts within this Kingdom, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue ſeveral Commiſſions for enquiring into that Affair; in each of which Commiſſions, the following is a Liſt of the Commiſſioners named, *viz.*

In that for enquiring into the Offices and Officers Fees of the Court *of* Chancery.

Sir John Gonſon, Knt.
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt.
Sir Francis Child, Knt.
Sir William Billers, Knt.
William Peer Williams, Eſq;
William Melmoth, Eſq;
Edward Barker, Eſq;
Micajah Perry, Eſq;
John Milner, Eſq;
Marmaduke Allington, Eſq;
Thomas Lane, Eſq;
John How, Eſq;

Court of King's Bench.

Sir Richard Hopkins, Ald.
Sir John Barnard, Ald.
Sir Henry Hankey, Ald.
Robert Kendal, Eſq; Ald.
John Marſh, Eſq;
Beverſham Filmer, Eſq;
Thomas Huſey, Eſq;
William Wynne, Eſq;
William Cowper, Eſq;
Robert Hucks, Eſq;
John Lawton, Eſq;
Thomas Croſs, Eſq;

Court of Common Pleas.

Sir John Cheſhire, Sir John Darnel, John Banes, Will. Hawkins, } Sergeants at Law.
Sir John Eyles, Ald.
Sir John Thompſon, Ald.
Robert Alſop, Eſq; Ald.
John Salter, Eſq; Ald.
Sir Thomas Croſs.
Sir William Wynne.
Nathaniel Blackerby.
John Ellis.

Court of Exchequer.

Sir Edward Bellamy, Ald.
Sir Richard Brocas, Ald.
Humphry Parſons, Eſq; Ald.
Robert Godſhall, Eſq; Ald.
Sir Thomas Clerges.
John Bride, Eſq;
Henry Hoar, Eſq;
Thomas De Veil, Eſq;
Thomas Abne, Eſq;
Henry Stevens, Eſq;
William Bunbury, Eſq;
William Guidott, Eſq;

Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

Sir John Lade, Bart.
Sir John Williams.
Sir William Oyborne.
Sir John Taſh.
Sir Joſeph Eyles.
George Champion, Eſq;
William Strahan, LLD.
John Andrews, LLD.
Stephen Cottrel, LLD.
George Lee, LLD.
Thomas Maylin, Eſq;
Thomas Inwen, Eſq;

In

Court of Chancery inquired into.

In purſuance of theſe Commiſſions, the Commiſſioners named in that for enquiring into the Offices and Officers Fees belonging to the Court of Chancery, met at St. *Clement's* Veſtry-houſe, on the 4th of laſt Month, and unanimouſly choſe Sir *John Gonſon* their Chairman; after which they order'd the ſeveral Officers belonging to the ſaid Court to be ſummoned to attend them at their next Meeting, in order to be examined concerning their Conduct, and the Fees they uſually take; and for the better Diſcovery of the Legality of ſuch Fees, they, according to ancient Precedents, and the Power given them by their Commiſſions, reſolved, that a Jury of 31 eminent Attornies and Sollicitors in Chancery ſhould be ſummoned, in order to preſent upon their Oaths, what are the juſt Fees, and what Exactions Extortions and Increaſe of Fees have happened of late.

On the 17th the ſaid Commiſſioners met at the ſame Place, when the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, purſuant to a Precept they had received from the Commiſſioners returned a Pannel of eminent Attornies and Sollicitors in Chancery; and 21 of them being ſworn as a Jury to enquire of ſuch Matters and Things as ſhould be given them in Charge, Sir *John Gonſon* being in the Chair explained the Nature of the preſent Service to them in a very learned and excellent Speech of about a quarter of an hour, wherein he acquainted them, that tho' the Commiſſion by which he and the other Commiſſioners ſate, extended to all the Offices and Officers of the Court of Chancery, which were above 50 in Number, he ſhould at preſent only give them in Charge four Officers.

1. The Regiſter of the Court in Chancery.
2. The Secretary of the Briefs to the Lord Chancellor.
3. The Clerk of the Briefs.
4. The Examiners in Chancery.

And that the Articles of their Enquiry were theſe four, *viz.*

1. To enquire what Officers, Clerks, and Miniſters, do of right belong to the four Offices above mentioned.
2. What Fees they ought to take.
3. Whether any Fees, Rewards, or Wages, have of late time been unjuſtly encroached, or impoſed upon the Subjects by any of them.

And

And 4thly, What Extortions, Oppreſſions, and Exactions, have been uſed or committed by any of them in the Execution of their reſpective Offices. After which Sir *John* concluded with a handſome Exhortation to them to do their Duty impartially according to their Oaths.

Decay of Law-ſuits.

In the mean Time it has been remarked, that the Duty for ſealing Writs in the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, this Vacation, has produced 200 *l.* leſs than it has produced for ten Years paſt: But whether this be owing to the Decreaſe of our Riches, or to the Increaſe of our Good-nature and Forgiveneſs, cannot well be determined; it is to be feared, that it is rather owing to the firſt than to the laſt.

Executions at Tyburn, and Pardons granted.

The 4th of laſt Month Mr. Baron *Thompſon* made the Report to his Majeſty in Council, at *Hampton-Court*, of the Malefactors condemned at the two former Seſſions, when eight Men were ordered for Execution, on the *Saturday* thereafter, and were accordingly hanged at Tyburn; but his Majeſty was pleaſed to extend his Mercy to four others, *viz.* two Men and two Women; all four capitally convicted at the ſaid Seſſions, for robbing their Maſters, and they are to be tranſported to the *Weſt Indies.*

The ſame Day Sir *Henry Penrice* Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, made a Report of the late Seſſions of Admiralty, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to extend his Mercy, by granting a Pardon to Capt. *Rice Harris*, convicted capitally at the ſaid Seſſions, for the Murder of one of his Men.

Seſſions at the Old Baily.

On the 13th, the Seſſions ended at the Old Baily, when eight Perſons were capitally convicted, *viz.* four Men for the High-way, a Woman for ſtealing Lace, and a Man and a Woman for counterfeiting the current Coin of the Kingdom; ſix were burnt in the Hand, twenty-two caſt for Tranſportation, and eighteen acquitted.

Weekly Market granted.

His Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed, by Letters Patent under the great Seal, to grant unto *Mark Frecker* and *John Lawton* Eſqs; as

Truſtees

Truſtees for the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, Licence and Authority to hold a Hay-market, in the Broad-way, *Weſtminſter*, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* in every Week.

South-Sea *Agents choſen.*

On the 5th of laſt Month, the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea* Company proceeded to the Election of Perſons to act as their Agents at *Barbadoes*, for managing their intended Trade from thence to *Maracaibo* and the Coaſt of *Caraccas*. The Numbers for each Candidate were as follows, *viz.*

Henry Laſcelles Eſq;	19	*Charles Dunbar* late of *Antigua* Eſq;	15
Mr. *Rob. Mainwaring*	18	Mr. *Rob. Hilton*, one of the Company's late Factors at *Buenos Ayres*.	15
Mr. *Wadſden*, Reſident at *Barbadoes*, and Partner with Mr. *Laſcelles*	16		

Upon which the three firſt of theſe Gentlemen, having the higheſt Numbers, were appointed to act jointly as the Company's Agents at *Barbadoes*.

Melancholy Effect of neceſſitous Circumſtances.

The following melancholy Story ought to be a Warning to all Men, to be as cautious as poſſible of allowing themſelves to be drove to any Neceſſities. Mr. *Francis Crotchet*, a noted Fiſhmonger at *Temple-bar*, had for ſome Years lived at that Place in very good Credit and Repute; at laſt, by ſome unavoidable Accidents in Trade, he was drove to Difficulties for Want of ready Money, and being, as is ſaid, threatened to be arreſted, if he did not pay a ſmall Debt of twenty or thirty Guineas the firſt Day of laſt Month, he went out that Morning to a Friend in the Country to ſee if he could borrow that Sum of him; but his Friend either could not or would not lend him the Money. On his Return to Town he began to think of the Miſeries that would fall upon him, if he ſhould next Day be arreſted for that ſmall Debt; he conſidered that it would bring all his Creditors at once upon him, the Conſequence of that he foreſaw would be, that, whatever he might have over paying this Debt, would be ſwallowed up in Law-charges, that he would be thrown into ſome noiſome

noiſome Priſon, and that his Wife and Children would be turned out of Doors, and expoſed to all the Miſeries of Poverty and Want, while he himſelf lay ſtarving in Jail.

Under theſe Preſſures of Mind, the unlucky Thought came into his Head of endeavouring to relieve himſelf by a Robbery on the High-way, which he immediately reſolved on, and having a Bit of Crape in his Pocket, he put it under his Hat, ſo as to cover his Face, in which Diſguiſe he attacked the firſt Coach he met with, wherein were Dr. *Clifton's* Lady and her Mother, from whom he took a Gold Watch, an Agate Snuff-box with Gold Mounting, and the poor Prize of 5 *s.* 6 *d.* in Money. With theſe he rode off; but it being ſo near the Town as at *Pimlico*-Turnpike, and fair Day-light, the Footman jumped from behind the Coach, followed at ſome Diſtance, till others came up, and then raiſed the Cry of, *Stop the Highway-man*; upon this Mr. *Crotchet* put Spurs to his Horſe, got into Town, and made his Eſcape; but had the Misfortune, ſoon after they began to purſue him, to loſe both his Hat and his Crape, by which his Face was diſcovered, and he was known as he rode along *Piccadilly*, by a Hackney Coachman who had often plyed near his Shop at *Temple-bar*. Next Morning this Coachman with ſome others went to his Shop, on Pretence to buy ſome Herrings, and after ſome Diſcourſe, the Coachman ſays to him aſide, *Maſter, how came you to ride ſo faſt through* Piccadilly *laſt Night?* Whereupon the poor Man, being confounded, cried, *For God's Sake ſay no more, or I'm ruined*; to which the Coachman replied, *If you'll go with me to the Gentleman whoſe Lady you robbed, and return the Things, you ſhall not be hurt*: The poor Man accordingly went, returned all the Things, and upon his Knees begged of the Gentleman not to proſecute him; but it was then too late; the Gentleman was by Law obliged to proſecute; and he was one of the eight that were capitally convicted at the laſt Seſſions, as before mentioned.

Defect in our Laws.

There are but few Men whoſe Vertue can ſtand the Proof of Neceſſity, and therefore all Men ought to avoid as much as poſſible every thing that may bring them under any Neceſſity; but in all ſorts of Trade, it is impoſ-

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impossible for any Man to carry on his Trade, and avoid all those Hazards and Chances which may bring him under Difficulties; and therefore in all trading Countries their Laws ought to be so contrived, as to yield an immediate Relief to an honest industrious Man, who meerly by Misfortunes in Trade, or perhaps by too much Good-nature, may be brought into Straits. This ought to be a Maxim in every trading Country, and yet it must be granted that in this Country the direct contrary Maxim seems to be established by Law; an unfortunate Dealer can take no legal Method of settling with his Creditors, or of relieving himself from Imprisonment, or at least from the Fears of Imprisonment, but what will cost him more than would be a sufficient Stock for setting him up in most sorts of Trades; the Consequence of which is, that no Man ever thinks of settling with his Creditors, as long as he has a Shilling left, so that the Law-charges generally come all out of the Pockets of the Creditors. In this, as well as in some other Cases, the Laws of *England* (which are otherwise the best Laws that are, or ever were in the World) seem to be contrived for the Encouragement of Lawyers, and for the Benefit of Offices and Officers.

Child cunningly dropt.

On the 2d of last Month a Porter came to a Gentleman's House in *Cateaton-street*, near Guild-hall, with a Hand-basket, and, upon the Maid's coming to the Door, asked if her Master was at Home, saying he had brought that Basket from the *White-Bear* in *Piccadilly*, and that it was a Present sent from the Country, directed to him; upon this the Maid asked him, What he must have? but he replied, The Carriage was paid; so delivered the Basket, and walked off. The Maid carried it immediately up stairs to her Master, when, on opening the same, to their great Surprize, they found in it a new-born Child cleanly dressed.

D. of Devonshire's House burnt.

On the 10th, in the Morning, the Workmen, who were making some Repairs in the Duke of *Devonshire's* House in *Piccadilly*, went out to Breakfast, and leaving a Fire in the two Pair of Stairs Room, which they had made for melting their Glue, the same took hold, some Way or other, of the Shavings on the

the Floor; and the Fire thus taking hold of the Flooring and Wainscoting, it came to such a Height before either Engines or Water could be got to extinguish it, that the whole House was consumed. However, being in the Day-time, they got so many Hands to assist, and so much Care was taken, by a Party of the Guards sent thither to keep off the Mob, that his Grace's fine Library of Books, the Pictures, and most of the valuable Furniture were got removed, and preserved, both from the Flames, and from Thieves, who are always busy upon such melancholy Occasions.

An odd Story of a Dog.

On the 15th a very extraordinary Accident happened at *Clarkenwel-Green*, where two Boys being a fighting, a large Dog, belonging to a Brewer's Dray passing by, seized one of them by the Hand, and not only bit him in a cruel Manner, but held so fast that it was with difficulty the Boy's Hand could be got loose; after which the Dog seized another Dog, and fought for some time, which gathered a Crowd, amongst whom the Boy that had been bit being standing, and the Dog being parted from the other, he immediately flew at the same Boy, seized him by the Groin, and held so fast, that they could no way get him to let go, whereupon one of the Company ran and fetched a case Knife, with which he cut the Dog's Throat; but in the Hurry and Surprize cut the back of a Man's Hand that was assisting in a dangerous Manner: The poor Boy was so much wounded and torn that they were obliged to carry him to St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital to be taken care of.

Col. Romain's House robb'd.

On the 25th about eight o'Clock at Night a Man knocked at the Door of Col. *Romain's* House at *Paddington*, and he opening it himself, the Rogue that knock'd with five more pushed in, and shutting the Door after them, they seized the old Gentleman by the Throat, blind-folded him, and bound him Neck and Heels; after which they went and seized the Servant-Maid, and bound her likewise: These two being the only Persons in the House, (the Daughter being that Night in *London*) they then riffled the House of all the Money, Plate, Linnen, wearing Apparel, and other things of Value, all which they packed up in the Ticks of the Feather-Beds, after they

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they had cut them up and turned the Feathers upon the Floor: After they had thus packed up the Goods, they went into the Cellar, where they found Wine, Brandy, Ale, &c. which they swore they would drink out if possible before they went, and accordingly they had the Impudence to stay carrousing in the House till three o'Clock in the Morning; in which time they often threatned to kill the old Gentleman, and did actually wound him, but were prevailed on by the Maid to abstain from compleating that Piece of Cruelty; however, as she says, they were so brutal that while they staid in the House there were no less than five ravished her, and used her in a most barbarous Manner. At first the Maid was no way suspected of being an Accomplice in this Piece of Wickedness, but it having been found out that she had been at a neighbouring Ale-house with two ordinary Fellows the Day before, made the Colonel call to mind, that after the Thieves were gone on *Friday* Morning, he could not prevail on her, after she had untied herself, to call any of the Neighbours in till six o'Clock, tho' he was much wounded and lay Bleeding all that Time; this raised a Suspicion, upon which she was taken up, and not being able to give any Account of those two Fellows with whom she had been at the Ale-house, and also wavering in her Accounts of the Story, she was committed on Suspicion; and his Majesty having promised a Reward of 50*l.* and a free Pardon, to any one who shall discover his Accomplices, it is to be hoped that all the Rogues may soon be discovered and brought to condign Punishment.

A Carman kill'd by a Deer-stealer.

On the 26th one *William Johnson*, who had served his Apprenticeship to a Cooper in *London*, had the Assurance, notwithstanding Warrants being out against him for Deer-stealing, to ride through the City about four o'Clock in the Afternoon with a Sack full of Venison before him; but being known by some Persons in the Streets, two Men laid hold of him as he was passing through *Budge-row*; and they having pulled him from his Horse, one *Thomas Tanner*, his Companion, came up to his Rescue, whereupon a great Struggle ensued, and at last the said *Johnson* got loose, left his Horse, and betook himself to his Heels, but was pursued with an Outcry of his being a Deer-stealer: Upon finding

finding himself pursued he pulled out a long Knife and Pistol, and with the Knife drawn in one Hand, and the Pistol cock'd in the other, he ran as far as *Hind-court* in *Thames-street*, before any Man dared to touch him; at last one *James Tarman*, a Carman belonging to a Dung-wharf, seized him by the Collar, and refusing to quit his hold, *Johnson* fired, and shot him through the Head; by this his most dangerous Weapon being made useless, and his Pursuers more irritated, he was soon after seized, secured, and disarmed; and both he and his Companion were committed to *Newgate*. The poor Carman lived till next Day about Noon, and then expired; so that *Johnson* was charged in Prison with Murder as well as with Deer-stealing.

Alarm in the Cathedral of Norwich.

On *Sunday* the 7th of last Month, in the Time of Forenoon Sermon, there happened a very odd Surprise at the Cathedral of *Norwich*, which frightned and put the whole Congregation in Confusion; the Story was, that soon after Sermon was begun, some Rubbish fell down from the Roof of the Cathedral, which struck the whole Congregation with such a panick Fear, that they immediately apprehended the Church was going to tumble about their Ears. The People began to crowd out of the Church, the Parson jumpt out of the Pulpit, the Court of Aldermen leapt over one anothers Heads, and the Hurry and Press was so very great, that some were thrown down and sorely trampled on, several lost their Hats, Wigs, and Canes, and some even their Shoes. The remaining Part of that Day no Body would venture to look into the Church, but next Morning upon their seeing it as upright, and to all appearance in as good a Condition as ever, the Parson and some of the Aldermen gathered Courage, and having called some Surveyors to their Assistance; after a strict Examination they found that the Church was in no Danger, and that the whole Alarm had been occasioned by the tumbling down of one of those Nests built by the Jack-Daws.

Justices at Exeter *affronted by the Soldiers.*

On the 6th of last Month the Quarter Sessions ended at the Castle of *Exeter* for the County of *Devon*, when *John Reynel* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Ashburton*, was Chair-

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man: At the Conclusion of the Sessions, a Party of Musketeers, consisting of a Serjeant, a Corporal, and four private Men, belonging to the Regiment then in that Town, entered abruptly into the Court-room, with their Hats cockt, their Muskets shouldered, and their Bayonets screwed; which military Manner of entering a Court of Judicature, put the whole Bench into a Consternation, and some of the Attendants, 'tis said, into a most terrible Fright. The Serjeant came up boldly to the Bar, in order to have opened his Business to the Court; but finding them in some Surprise, he made a Pause and thereby gave them time to recover; then he informed them that he and his Brother Soldiers, had brought up two Deserters, in order to receive the Premium appointed by Act of Parliament for apprehending of such: The Court by this finding that they were not in Danger of any military Execution, reassumed their Authority, reprimanded the Serjeant most severely, for coming into a Room in such an unprecedented Manner where the King's Commission was executing; and upon the Serjeant not making the proper Submissions, they order'd him and his Party into Custody; fined the Serjeant in 2 s. 6 d. and the others in 1 s. each, which they refusing to pay, they were all committed to Jail, but were soon after discharged.

High-Church in Danger

From *Ireland* we have an Account, that by the beginning of last Month, great Numbers of the most considerable dissenting Teachers and Elders were arrived in *Dublin*, from all Parts of that Kingdom, to sollicit the Repeal of the Sacramental Tests; and that they were applying to all Persons who had a Vote in either House of Parliament, or any Interest with those that had, in order to obtain a Repeal of that Law. It is not at all to be wondered at, that such Laws were made soon after the Reformation, before the Minds of Men were quite cleared from the Dregs of Popery, which never can be supported but by Ignorance, Superstition, and Persecution; but it is really surprising that such unchristian and ridiculous Laws should have remained so long unrepealed; for whoever opposes the Repeal of such Laws in that Country, or any Country, must renounce all Pretences to Christian Charity as well as to common Sense: In

In this Age, at least in this Country where Men are allowed to think, it will not surely be disputed that the Will has nothing to do with the Opinion; no Man can alter his Opinion when he will, nor can he of any two different Opinions chuse to be of which of them he pleases; till he examines them both, he cannot be said to be of either, and after he has examined both, his Will has nothing to do in the Choice, or rather he has no Choice, he must necessarily be of that Opinion which his Reason convinces him to be the right one: To make a Law therefore for granting Rewards, or inflicting Punishments, for the sake of Opinions is just as ridiculous, as it would be to make a Law for rewarding all those who have fair Hair, and for punishing all those whose Hair happens to be black; and if any poor Neighbour of mine is by the Weakness of his Judgment fallen into Error, it is certainly a very uncharitable Behaviour in me, to exclude that Man from my Company and Conversation, and from all and most of the Benefits of Society, only because he has fallen into a Mistake, which he cannot any Way so probably rectify, as by a free Communing with those who are of a different Opinion.

Improvement of the Linnen Manufacture.

The Linnen Manufacture in *Ireland* is come to so great Perfection, that Mr. *James Smith* of *Linnen-hall-Street* at *Dublin*, on the 29th of *September* last, sold there a Piece of Linnen of 21 Yards long for forty Guineas; and there was at that time some Cambrick preparing of that Country Growth and Manufacture, which 'twas reckoned would be worth 30 s. a Yard.

Lord Mayor of Dublin's Generosity.

On the 29th of *September* last, being the Day on which the new Lord Mayor of *Dublin* yearly enters into his Mayoralty, Alderman *Humphry French*, the late Lord Mayor, discharged 59 Persons out of that City Marshalsea, who had been confined there on his Warrants, paying not only their Debts to their several Creditors, but likewise their Fees. There were only six more Persons in that Prison on his Warrants, whose Creditors could not be met with, but he gave Orders for the Payment of their Debts and Fees likewise, as soon as the Creditors could be found, and so

ſo ſet at Liberty all who were confined there on his Warrants.

Likewiſe before he went out of his Mayoralty, he ſent all the Money that had been levied on the Inhabitants by way of Forfeitures for not paving their Doors, removing their Rubbiſh, *&c.* to the Church-wardens of each Pariſh where the ſame was raiſed, in order to be diſtributed by them among the Poor of each reſpective Pariſh.

Acknowledged by the Citizens.

As that Gentleman did during the whole Time of his Mayoralty perform his Duty as a Magiſtrate with the utmoſt Diligence, Fidelity, and Impartiality, and has beſides done many Acts of Charity and Benevolence, therefore the Trinity-guild of Merchants preſented him with a Gold Box, with their Arms engraved thereon; and ſeveral other Corporations have likewiſe preſented him with Silver Boxes and other Pieces of Plate, with their ſeveral Addreſſes of Thanks, for the many and great Services done to that City during his Adminiſtration.

Iriſh *Parliament meets.*

On Thurſday the 4th of laſt Month the Parliament of *Ireland* met according to Prorogation, when his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual Ceremony, his Grace ſent for the Commons, and directed them to chuſe a Speaker; after which his Grace returned to the Caſtle, and the Commons being retired to their own Houſe, they choſe the Hon. *Henry Boyle* Eſq; their Speaker *nemine contradicente.* The next Day, his Grace went again in State to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the like Ceremony, the Commons were ſent for, and being come up, the Speaker they had choſen made the following Speech, *viz.*

Speaker's Speech to the Lord Lieutenant.

'*May it pleaſe your Grace,*

'THE Commons, in Obedience to your Grace's Commands, have proceeded to the Choice of a Speaker, in the room of a Perſon, whoſe irreparable Loſs is but too evident by their Election of me to that Chair, which he filled with the greateſt Abilities.

'Their Experience of my Love to my Country, which they always thought beſt manifeſted in my conſtant and ſteady Attachment to the Succeſſion in his Majeſty's Royal Family, will be conſidered by your Grace, as ſome Excuſe for their deſigning me ſo undeſerved an Honour.

'But though the Commons may perſuade themſelves, from your Grace's diſtinguiſhed Zeal in the ſame Cauſe, that your Grace, like them, may on that account alone over-look all other Defects in the Perſon they now preſent; yet the beſt Return I can make the Houſe for this ſignal Favour, is humbly to decline it, and give them an Opportunity, by your Grace's Permiſſion, to confer upon ſome worthier Perſon that great Charge, ſo honourable in its Truſt, and ſo difficult in its Execution.

But his Grace the Lord Lieutenant having approved of their Choice, the Speaker then Addreſſed himſelf to his Grace in the following Speech, *viz.*

'AS it is my indiſpenſable Duty, in Submiſſion to the general Voice of my Country, and your Grace's Approbation from the Throne, no longer to excuſe myſelf from taking upon me the Office of *Speaker*, though I have reaſon ſtill to fear, that no ſmall Degree of Diffidence will always accompany me in that Chair, which the ſuperior Judgment of others, rather than my own Inclination, now compels me to accept.

'I have, however, theſe Encouragements, that the Commons, perſuaded of my good Intentions, will conſider my Failings with Indulgence; and that your Grace, not more conſpicuous by your high Station, than your Candour and Humanity, will on every Occaſion favourably receive the Servant of that Houſe, whoſe Duty and Affection always had, and I am confident ever will have the Approbation of his moſt Sacred Majeſty.'

Then his Grace made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, *viz.*

Lord Lieutenants Speech to both Houſes.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction I return to meet a Parliament, ready on all Occaſions to give freſh Proofs of their Zeal and Affection to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and have the Commands of a moſt Gracious Sovereign to give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his tender Regard and Concern for your Happineſs; and to recommend to you the Conſideration of whatever may beſt contribute to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

'In ſo happy a Situation, I may with Reaſon expect, that all your Proceedings will be carried on with Temper and Unanimity; and that this Seſſion will end to the Advantage of the Nation, and to the mutual Satisfaction of his Majeſty, and all his faithful Subjects.

'The Linnen Manufacture is ſo beneficial to this Kingdom, and ſo capable of being further extended, that it ſhould be your conſtant Endeavour to improve and enlarge that moſt valuable Branch of Trade, which well deſerves, and will amply reward, all the Care and Attention you can poſſibly beſtow upon it.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

'I have directed the proper Officers to prepare the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates, in order to be laid before you; and I have nothing from his Majeſty to ask, but ſuch neceſſary Supplies, as may ſupport the Eſtabliſhment, and provide for the National Debt, in ſuch manner as may be moſt expedient, and leaſt burthenſome to his Subjects.

'As a frugal Management of the Revenue hath been the principal Object of my Adminiſtration; ſo it will be my greateſt Pleaſure, if thoſe publick Services can be effectually provided for, with Honour to his Majeſty, and with Security and Eaſe to his People, without raiſing new Taxes, or increaſing the National Debt. And this I perſuade myſelf can only be effected, by finding out ſome Means to prevent the great Diminu-

'tion of the Revenue, by the fraudulent Importation of Goods.

'I muſt therefore recommend to you, the Preparing ſuch Heads of a Bill, as may be moſt likely to attain that deſirable End.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'The Treaty of Marriage concluded between the Princeſs Royal and the Prince of Orange, muſt be agreeable to all his Majeſty's good Subjects, and particularly to thoſe of this Kingdom. The great Share they had in the ineſtimable Advantages, procured to us by the ever-glorious King *William* the III. cannot fail of making them participate largely of the Joy, which is ſo univerſal upon this happy Occaſion.

'As the eminent Vertues and Accompliſhments of her Royal Highneſs could not but make an Alliance with her earneſtly ſought for; ſo his Majeſty, ſollicitous for the future, as well as preſent Good of his People, could not give a more endearing Proof of his Reſolution to perpetuate their Happineſs, than by yielding to the Inſtances of that Houſe, which hath ſo glorioſly diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the Cauſe of Liberty, and the Proteſtant Religion.

'You are now in Poſſeſſion of thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, under the mild Government of a moſt gracious King, who eſteems it his chief Glory to protect us in the full Enjoyment of all our Civil and Religious Rights.

'An inviolable Attachment to his Royal Perſon and Family, and a firm Union amongſt all Proteſtants, who have one common Intereſt, and the ſame common Enemy, will be the ſureſt Means (under God) of ſecuring theſe Bleſſings to our lateſt Poſterity.'

The Houſe of Commons immediately reſolved on and preſented the following two Addreſſes, to which they received the following Anſwers from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, *viz.*

To the King's most Excellent Majesty, the humble ADDRESS *of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.*

Commons Address to the King.

'*May it please your Majesty,*

'WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, cannot sufficiently express our Joy and Gratitude for the Assurances given us, that our Affection and Zeal for your Person and Government are known and acceptable to your Majesty.

'That our Conduct may answer what is justly expected, we shall, with a full Sense of your Royal Favour, calmly consider and deliberate upon whatever may best conduce to your Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of our Country.

'We are truely sensible, that the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures of this Kingdom are the most valuable Branches of our Trade; to the Improvement of which, we shall apply our utmost Care and Attention; and are convinced by Experience, how far they already have, and may be yet farther extended by the Encouragement they receive from *Great-Britain*, under the Continuance of your Majesty's Royal Influence and Protection.

'We will use our utmost Endeavours to find proper Means for preventing the fraudulent Importation of Goods; a Practice equally pernicious to your Majesty's Revenue and the Trade of this Kingdom.

'We have the utmost grateful Sense of the many Blessings we enjoy under your most auspicious Reign, and beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, with the greatest Chearfulness and Unanimity, grant such Supplies, as shall be necessary for supporting your Government with Honour, and providing for the National Debt in such manner as may be most expedient and least burthensome to your People.

'As we admire your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in giving the Princess Royal in Marriage to a Prince related to our Great Deliverer, so we have a large Share in the universal Joy which this diffuses over all your Dominions.

'Dominions. Your most distant Subjects are not Strangers to the Vertues and Accomplishments of her Royal Highness. In her the Divine Providence seems to recompence the House of *Orange*, for their constant Opposition to Popery and arbitrary Power; and to inspire the Heart of our Sovereign in bestowing the Reward. At the same Time, it is natural for a Princess, educated by your Royal Consort, to prefer an Alliance with that glorious Family to the Splendor of the highest Titles.

'We feal the pleasing Influences of your Majesty's mild and most gracious Government; we experience that you commit Power to a Governor, who has ever your Royal Example in View, and is always vigilant to preserve the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, together with the Ease and Welfare of the Subject.

'With a Loyalty suitable to the Protection we receive, with an Ardour becoming the Cause of Religion and Liberty, we will oppose the common Enemy; and do all that in us lies to promote the Peace and Prosperity of your Majesty's happy Reign. Which we beseech the Almighty long to continue, and in your Illustrious Line to derive and perpetuate the Blessings we enjoy to our latest Posterity.'

And thereupon his Grace was pleased to return the Answer following.

'I Will take the first Opportunity to transmit this dutiful and Loyal Address to be laid before his Majesty.'

To his Grace Lionel, *Duke of* Dorset, *Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of* Ireland, *the humble* ADDRESS *of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.*

Their Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

'WE his Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, return our humble Thanks, for your Grace's excellent Speech from the Throne, and sincerely rejoice at your Grace's happy Return, and wished-for Continuance in this Government.

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'We are very well assured, that the frugal Management 'of the Publick Treasure, which the Circumstances and 'Condition of this Country require, has been the principal Object of your Grace's Administration: And 'whatever Ease the Publick has received, we are confident 'has been the Effect of your Grace's just Representation 'of the true State of this Kingdom to his Majesty.

'We look upon your earnest Recommendation of the 'Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, 'to be a fresh Instance of your Grace's Goodness and 'Regard for this Country. And as we shall not be wanting 'to ourselves in so material a Branch of our Trade; so 'we confidently rely on all due Encouragement under 'your Grace's Administration.

'We cannot neglect this Opportunity to express our 'just Sense of your Grace's Encouragement of Learning, 'which, with all it's Accomplishments, hath long been 'one of the great Distinctions of your Grace's Family: 'Your Grace, by a very endearing Approbation of our 'University, hath shewn us, that we may there place 'our Youth with Safety, directed by your Grace's Example, and encouraged by your Success.

'We are under the strongest Ties of Gratitude, to 'proceed with Chearfulness and Unanimity in providing 'for the necessary Supplies of so mild and prudent a Government, which, we assure ourselves, will be to the 'mutual Satisfaction of your Grace and those we represent. And we have no Doubt, but our Readiness to 'discharge our Duty to our King and Country, will induce your Grace to represent to his Majesty our unshaken Loyalty and inviolable Attachment to his Person, and to the Protestant Succession in his illustrious 'House.'

And thereupon his Grace was pleased to return the Answer following.

'I Thank you for this very obliging Address; and, as 'I am persuaded of your firm Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government, I shall, with Pleasure, 'continue to represent it in such a Manner, as may be 'most for the Service of the Kingdom, which I shall, on 'all Occasions, zealously endeavour to promote.'

We

Accounts of Sallee *Rovers.*

We hear from *Gibraltar*, that the *Dursley Galley* Man of War, Capt. *Smith*, was returned there from *Tetuan*, where she had been to demand Restitution of the *John*, Capt. *Matthews*, lately taken by a *Moorish* Row-boat, and carried into *Tetuan*, as mentioned in our last. The Bashaw answered, he had sent to the Emperor concerning the said Capture, and was very sorry it had happened, but could not release her without his Orders. There was a new Boat with 60 Men ready to put to Sea, in Case this Capture was approved of, which we since hear has not only been approved of, but the Ship and Cargo sold, and all the Crew (being eight Men) sent into Slavery, except the Master who died at *Tetuan*. We likewise hear from the same Place, that two *Sallee* Rovers had got out from that Port to Sea in the Night-time; but as there are several both *Dutch* and *English* Men of War cruising in those Seas, it is to be hoped both of them will be intercepted in their Return; it is not indeed probable that they would have ventured out, if it had not been for the arbitrary Commands of their absolute Monarch, who ordered them to Sea under Pain of Death.

Hurricane at Providence.

From the Island of *Providence* in the *West-Indies* we have an Account, that on the 3d Day of *July* there was a violent Hurricane at that Island, which lasted twelve Hours, and drove on Shore all the Ships in their Harbour, except one; two of which were lost, but the rest were got off again without much Damage.

Advices from Holland.

E. India Ship arrived in Holland.

AS the *Dutch* are at present lying very quiet, and waiting the Event of some of those great Things that are at present upon the Anvil, we have no Accounts of any Certainty from thence, and we shall not trouble our Readers with the idle Stories and Speculations of Coffee-house Politicians. Their *East-India* Company had a Ship arrived in the *Texel* on the 8th of last Month, which has brought home 100,744 lb. of Tea, 50,000 lb. of Copper and Tin, 64,414 lb. of

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Caliatour and *Japan* Wood, 79,229 lb of Black Pepper, 79,763 lb of Powder Sugar; 9682 Ps. Guinees, and 1920 Ps. Salempouris.

Advices from France.

King Stanislaus's *Journey to* Poland.

WHEN King *Stanislaus* left the Children of *France*, he departed from *Meudon* with M. *Dandelot*, and very few Attendants, and came to the Castle of *Chaville*, where the Keeper of the Seals gave him a Meeting. After a Conference of two Hours, they separated; King *Stanislaus* went from thence to the Duke of *Main's* at *Seaux*, where he staid but half an Hour; and in going from this Castle begins the Mystery of this Journey.

The King seemed at first to be going to *Chambord*, but after a little Way, and as it were by Reflection, he ordered his Conductor to drive him to *Berny* to see the Cardinal *de Bissy*. Every Thing was disposed here to render the King's Journey and all his Actions impenetrable; for as soon as he alighted, the Commander of *Thiange*, whose Arrival preceded that of the King's, prepared to take the Part of Royalty upon him; for this Purpose he dressed himself in a suitable Habit, put on the blue Ribbon, and with a mysterious kind of Air gets into the King's Chaise. The Attendants, taking him for his Majesty, at least acknowledging him for such, conduct him the Road for *Bretaigne*. Being arrived at *Brest*, M. *Thiange* ordered Notice immediately to be given of it, acting the Part of King *Stanislaus:* The Cannon were fired both by Sea and Land, and at Night he embarked, as has been already known. As soon as the Wind permitted, the Fleet made sail for *Dantzick*; and this Feint so well succeeded, that every Body believed the King to be on Board, even the Officers and Sailors, that made up the Crews of the Ships.

We come now to the next Scene, wherein the King appears in a plain coarse Cloth Suit and a short black Peruke. M. *Dandelot* put himself in a little neater Dress of the two, and getting both into a bad Chaise very dirty with Post-horses, they went away, it being then Night, taking the Road to *Metz*; M. *Dandelot* played the Part of a Merchant, and the King was a Servant entrusted with his Affairs;

Affairs; and thus the Comedy went on. But it was too great a Risque to travel thro' *Germany* with a *French* Chaise, and therefore, on the Frontiers of the Empire, it became necessary to change the Voiture, at least it was a good Precaution. Accordingly, at the first Town they came to in *Germany*, M. *Dandelot*, the Merchant, pretends to be very much fatigued with his bad Chaise, and not being able to ride on Horseback, had Occasion for a *German* Chaise. The Landlord at the Inn went up and down about the Town, and at length finds out one that seemed likely to do the Business; he acquaints M. *Dandelot* of the Affair, and he immediately orders his Servant, King *Stanislaus*, to go look at it, and ask the Price. In short, having rendered an Account to his Master, the King bought and paid for it. This Acquisition, as one might think, was luckily made; but a Thing of this Consequence was not left to the Work of Chance, for the Chaise was prepared for this Occasion, it having been left there by a Person who seemed to have no more Need of it, and ordered it to be sold to the first Chap that offered himself. In this Equipage they made the Rout of *Germany* without any Difficulty, M. *Dandelot* as a Merchant, and the King as a Servant in whom he confided, his Majesty rendering him all the Services throughout the Journey, which might be required from a Person in the like Place, as bargaining, paying, *&c.*

When they came to the Gates of *Berlin* they were stopt by the Guard, because of five Persons that accompanied them. The Officer examined them as to their Professions, the Place from whence they came, whither they were going, and why they travelled with such a Number of Persons. Our Travellers answered, That they were Merchants of *Warsaw*, and that they had been in *France* and *Germany* upon the Business of their Commerce, and were now returning Home; that, as to the five Persons, they knew nothing of them; they had joined them but a few Hours ago upon the Road, and as they were going to *Warsaw*, they were making the Journey together. The Officer having asked them for their Passports, the King drew out of his Pocket a large Case, filled with Letters and Invoices, and from thence took out the Passport, and gave it the Officer, which, having examined, he returned to the King, and so let them pass.

Being arrived at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, the Merchant and Servant pretend to be much fatigued, so much that they could not pursue their Journey in such a hard jolting Chaise; the King therefore was ordered by his Master to seek for an easier Voiture in the Town, along with the Landlord of the House; but their Enquiry was to no Purpose. The Landlord, perceiving the Difficulty the Merchant was in as to a more convenient Way of travelling, told him, that there was a Coach in the House, but it belonged to a young Stranger of Quality, who had been here three or four Days, accompanied by an Ecclesiastick, and he was just now a setting out for *Warsaw*. This Stranger was the Nephew of the Marquis *de Monti*, who had been sent to *Francfort* with a Canon of *Cracovia*, his Governor, under the Pretext of travelling till the Time of the Election drew near; but in Reality to wait there for the King. The young Stranger and the Canon had sent to enquire if a Merchant of *Warsaw* was not arrived in Town, with Merchandize bought for the Ambassador, and appeared a little uneasy that he could not hear of him. The Landlord then told them, that a Chaise was just come in with two Men very much tired, and perhaps he said it might be the Persons they were seeking after. The Landlord was ordered to inform himself from whence they came, and whither they were going. The King and M. *Dandelot* said they were Merchants that had been buying Goods, and were returning to *Warsaw*. The young Stranger in a Moment sent to invite them into his Room, and asking their Names, M. *Dandelot* told him, and then all their Inquietudes ceased. The young Stranger asked the Merchant if he had bought the Goods his Uncle expected; he said that they were coming behind in two Carts, and then the King presented him with the Invoices; but M. *Dandelot* acquainted him with the Impossibility of continuing his Journey in the Voiture he came in, which retarded his Arrival, and the Accounts he was to give the Ambassador. The young Stanger made no Difficulty of offering him a Place in his Equipage, and told him he was disposed to depart immediately, for they were just going to put the Horses to the Coach; but the Merchant represented to him, that his Servant was no less fatigued than himself, and that he must absolutely accompany him, having all his Affairs in his Hands; where upon,

upon, in Respect to the Merchant, a second Place was granted in favour of the King.

They immediately departed for *Warsaw*, and arrived there without Obstacle on the 8th of *September*, 1733. All the Equipage alighted at the Marquis *de Monti*'s House, who, after a short Conference with the King, went and acquainted the Primate of his Majesty's Arrival. They consulted some Time together, resolved upon what followed, and the King remained private till the 11th, without the least Breath of a Discovery in *Warsaw*.

Voyage of the French Fleet.

In the mean Time the *French* Fleet made the best of their Way to *Copenhagen*, where they lay till the 19th of *September*, during which Time, all but the chief Officers imagined they had *Stanislaus* on board; but on the 19th, the Count *de Plelo*, the *French* Ambassador at that Place, received a Courier from the Marquis *de Monti*, the *French* Ambassador at *Warsaw*, with the News of King *Stanislaus*'s Arrival, and of his having been elected King of *Poland*; upon which there were great Rejoicings on board the Fleet, and then the Chevalier *de Thiange* abdicated his Royalty, and set out for *Hamburgh*. On the 13th of *October* the Fleet sailed from *Copenhagen*, repassed the *Sound* the 19th, and arrived at *Dunkirk* the 24th.

About the 10th of last Month the Storm, which has been long gathering, began to break forth; for about that Time was communicated to foreign Courts the *French* King's Manifesto, as follows, under the Title of

Motives of the Most Christian King's Resolutions.

French *Manifesto.*

SINCE the King's Accession to the Crown, he has constantly given such glaring Proofs of his Moderation and Love of Peace, that he might perhaps be charged with having carried them too far. However, he preferred the Quiet and Happiness of his People to the fatal Ambition of extending the Limits of his Empire: But Moderation has its Bounds, as well as the other Virtues; and *Europe* might still have enjoyed a profound Tranquillity, had not the Enemies of *France* forced his Majesty to take Arms, to defend the Dignity

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Dignity of his Crown, the Glory of the *French* Nation, and the Honour and Liberty of *Poland*.

From the Time that the Throne of *Poland* became vacant, the King has shewn a constant Regard for the *Polish* Liberty; he has exacted nothing from a free People, the sole Arbiters of their Fate: The Republick herself implored his Assistance; she pushed her Intreaties in Proportion as her Alarms grew upon her, and as she found herself encompassed with hostile Armies; she sought, in his Majesty's Justice and Power, a Refuge always open to Powers threatened with Oppression. The King, treading in the Steps of his Ancestors, assured *Poland* of his Protection; he * declared this to all the Sovereigns, but in the most cautious Terms, and with a Moderation worthy of great Princes: He did, in short, let the Court of *Vienna* know, from the very Beginning, the only Way to prevent Disturbances in *Europe*; and all the Steps he has since taken, are so many illustrious Monuments of his Care for the Preservation of the publick Tranquillity.

Yet, notwithstanding this prudent Conduct, the Court of *Vienna* could not forbear exclaiming against a Prince born in the Bosom of *Poland*, and attached to the King by the strictest Bands. That Court, elate with the Success of so many former Measures, which proved favourable to its particular Views, did, in † *Answer* to his Majesty's *Declaration*, launch out into the most opprobrious Expressions, such as ought never to be heard among Princes, who are rendered equal by the Scepters they sway. The King did not exceed the Bounds prescribed to him by Wisdom; he made no Haste to take the Revenge, which an Affront, now become personal to him, required; and if the necessary Preparations proclaimed his just Resentment, he suspended the Effects of it to the last Moment that it was possible for him to preserve the Peace, without wounding the Dignity of his Crown and the Honour of his Blood.

Can any one doubt, that the Emperor's personal Interest directed his Measures, and determined him to enter into Engagements to dispose of a Crown that is independent on the Empire, even before it became vacant? He pretended

* *See* Political State *for* April *last*, *p.* 364. † *See* Political State *for* June *last*, *p.* 582.

tended equally to exclude King *Stanislaus*, only because of his Alliance with *France*; and the Elector of *Saxony*, because he then seemed to have Interests opposite to those of the House of *Austria*. The Death of King *Augustus* gave Birth to new Projects; that Elector went hastily into all the Emperor's Views, and from that Time ceased to deserve the Exclusion which that Prince and the Czarina had given him. That Exclusion has been taken off; the Elector of *Saxony* is promised, by a new Treaty, to be raised to the Throne of *Poland*; and the Enemy's Troops are drawn nearer to the Republick, to force her to subscribe to these Dispositions.

The *Polanders* thought it essential to their Liberty, to exclude all foreign Princes from their Throne which was vacant: This Exclusion was pronounced by the Dyet of Convocation; and it appeared so necessary, that it was confirmed by a solemn Oath. The Court of *Vienna* would fain have removed this Barrier; it tried all manner of Ways to procure an Absolution from that Oath, as if the unbounded Views and Interests of the House of *Austria* ought to be the Test of an Engagement consecrated by Religion.

The Emperor redoubled his Efforts; he had declared, 'That he would never permit *Stanislaus* to remount the 'Throne under Pretence of his former Election, or upon 'any other Account whatsoever.' His Ministers to the Republick acted in a perfect Intelligence with those of *Saxony* and *Muscovy*; they even boasted of their Union, and made a * pompous Declaration of it at *Warsaw*.

All their Declarations were made in the same Spirit; the same Insults upon the King of *Poland*, the same Domineering over the Republick; the Menaces, the Intrigues, the most scandalous Inventions, the Marches of their Troops; all these were done in Concert, they were all made the common Cause. During the Time of the Election, the Ministers of *Saxony* and *Muscovy* retired to the Imperial Ambassador's House; and that no Doubt might remain concerning their Union, but that the Republick assembled might see the Fetters prepared for them, the Emperor's Minister joined that of *Muscovy* in publickly notifying

* *See* Political State *for* August *last*, *p.* 205.

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ing to the Primate the Entrance of the *Muſcovites* into *Poland*.

Could the Court of *Vienna* think of impoſing upon all *Europe*, and flatter itſelf with diſſipating the gathering Storm by ſuſpending the March of its Troops into *Poland*, at the very Time that it determined the *Muſcovites* to make an Irruption there? It did not doubt, but the Arms of the *Muſcovites* were ſufficient to intimidate and enſlave the *Polanders*; but ſuppoſing the contrary, were not the *Imperial* and *Saxon* Troops ſtill upon the Frontiers of *Poland*, ready to march in and ſupport their Violences?

By all theſe Marks it is eaſy to find out the Aggreſſor. The Treaties by which the Emperor took upon him, like an abſolute Maſter, to diſpoſe of the Crown of *Poland*; the Excluſion which he laboured, without Authority, and without Power, to give to a Prince whoſe Virtues render him worthy of a Throne; the Aſſurances given to the Elector of *Saxony* in return for his Compliances; the march of the Imperial Troops in Concert with thoſe of *Saxony* and *Muſcovy*; the Hoſtilities committed by the *Muſcovites* even during the Time of the Election, to ſecure the Execution of the Emperor's Projects by Force of Arms; thoſe Hoſtilities approved, and even proclaimed by his Miniſter; ſurely this Conduct will ever remain a publick Teſtimony, that that Prince is the only Author of the War; that he has forced the King to take Arms, by the Outrage offered to his Majeſty, and by the Violences exerciſed either by him, or by his Conſent, againſt the Republick of *Poland*.

If all theſe Efforts were to no purpoſe during the Time of the Election, the King and the Kingdom of *Poland* are beholden for it only to him to whom alone it appertains to diſpoſe of Crowns, and in whoſe Hands are the Hearts of the People, as well as thoſe of the Kings. The Courage of the *Polanders* ſet them free from the Slavery into which the Court of *Vienna* would have precipitated them; but the King can call none but the Emperor to anſwer for his Oppoſition to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the King of *Poland*; for his injurious Declarations diſperſed all over *Europe* by the Enemies he has raiſed up againſt *France* and *Poland*, who deſired nothing but Peace and Liberty; for the Counſel he gave to the Court of *Ruſſia*; for the Hopes with which he flattered that of *Saxony*; and laſtly, for all the Efforts he ſtill makes, to ſupport his firſt Projects.

In vain does the Court of *Vienna* think to conceal its Intrigues from the Eyes of *Europe*; its Counſels, its Principles, its indecent Expreſſions, its Deſigns are every where known to be formed againſt the Liberty of *Poland*.

The venerable Prince againſt whom the Emperor thus ſtickles, is the ſame in whom moſt of the Sovereigns of *Europe*, and particularly the Emperor *Joſeph*, formerly recognized the Sacred Character of Royalty: The Alliance which King *Staniſlaus* had contracted with the King, has changed the Diſpoſitions and the Language of the Court of *Vienna*: That Prince is ever ſince become, as the Allies expreſs it, *a Citizen proſcribed by his Country*. This Variation would have appeared very ſurpriſing, if the Ground of it were not diſcerned in the Project which the Emperor has formed, to affront his Majeſty in the Perſon of a Prince who is dear to him, and to render himſelf the Diſpoſer of Crowns.

The Republick of *Poland* has no Prerogative ſo valuable, as that of diſpoſing of her Throne; it is the moſt ſhining Attribute of her Liberty, for the Preſervation of which ſhe has ſo often ſpilt her Blood. The Emperor reſolved to have a Stroke at it; he did not ſtick to point out both the Prince that he had a mind to exclude, and him that he had a mind to raiſe to the Throne; he has undertaken, without Authority, to pronounce concerning what was done within Doors by the Republick, in relation to the former Election of the King of *Poland*: Like a Supreme Legiſlator, he has decided what Laws ſhould be continued in *Poland*, and pronounced upon the Foundation of that Liberty which he is endeavouring to ſubvert. The only Regard he has ſhewn her, has been by diſguiſing his Enterprizes upon the Appearance of a fallacious Protection, that under the Mask of a pretended Treaty haſtily brought forth amidſt the Tumult of Arms, which the Republick, when ſhe came to herſelf, did not think herſelf obliged to obſerve.

The Emperor and the Czarina have always expreſſed themſelves to the Republick, in the Style uſed to tributary Kingdoms, or to a conquered Nation; and their

Menaces have been accompanied with the March of their Troops to the very Frontiers: The *Muſcovite* Army entered *Poland*, in order to fulfil their Engagements with the Emperor, at the very Time of the Election, in the View, and with the Deſign to drown the Laws and the Suffrages of the Republick with the Din of Arms.

Nevertheleſs, the *Poliſh* Nation deliberated concerning the Election of their King, with that Tranquillity which Juſtice alone can inſpire in the midſt of Dangers. The Vows of the Republick had anticipated the King of *Poland*'s Return; his Preſence united their Minds; the Field of Election rang with one unanimous Voice in his Favour; and their Deliberations were carried through with an Unanimity not to be parallelled in the Annals of *Poland*.

This Unanimity ought to have impoſed an everlaſting Silence upon their Enemies, becauſe it proclaimed the Will of the Ruler of Kings; and yet it is the very thing that determines them to run all manner of Lengths. Their Violence is carried to the higheſt Pitch; the *Muſcovite* Army, by Concert of the Allies, is advancing towards *Warſaw*; and the Troops of the Emperor and of the Elector of *Saxony* are ready to march the ſame way, if the *Muſcovites* are not capable of cruſhing a Free People, who claim their moſt undoubted Rights, and the glorious Uſe of their Liberty.

Let the Courts of *Vienna* and *Ruſſia* ceaſe therefore to uſurp the auguſt Title of *Protectors of Poland*: But does that Title give them a Right to open and ſhut the Barriers which defend the Acceſs to the vacant Throne? It is not, ſurely, by extinguiſhing the Rights of a Nation, that Men merit the Name of its Protectors; but by defending it againſt thoſe who would oppoſe it. The King ſet the Emperor an Example herein; he is not afraid to call the Republick herſelf, and all *Europe*, to witneſs it. Though his Majeſty ought to wiſh the Reeſtabliſhment of a Prince, whom *France* received in his Misfortunes, and who is allied to him by the moſt Sacred Bands; yet he deſired nothing of the *Polanders*, being perſuaded that the *Poliſh* Nation had the only Right to recall a Prince whom the Calamities of the Times had long ſeparated from it. His Majeſty's Letters to the Primate, of the 6th of *July*, breathes nothing but Juſtice and

and Peace; *Europe* will there ſee the Uprightneſs of the King's Intentions; it will there ſee how far the King has been from inſpiring the King of *Poland* with Sentiments oppoſite to the Intereſts of the Republick; and that if he has ardently wiſhed the Re-eſtabliſhment of that Prince, it was that he might concur with him in the Obſervation of the Treaties wherein *Poland* is concerned, and at the ſame time contribute to the Happineſs and Glory of that Republick, and to the Tranquillity of the *North*.

It is not, therefore, out of any Views of Ambition or of Intereſt, that the King has Recourſe to Arms: Content with poſſeſſing a flouriſhing Kingdom, and reigning over a faithful People, his Majeſty does not deſire to enlarge the Bounds of his Dominions. In vain does the Emperor, to draw the Empire into his Schemes, endeavour to alarm it with the Deſigns which he falſly attributes to his Majeſty. The Emperor had a mind for War, which he has made neceſſary, by affronting the King in the Point which ought to be accounted the moſt Sacred among Sovereigns; his Majeſty propoſes to efface even the minuteſt Strokes which the Court of *Vienna* could level at him, and to maintain the Honour of *France*. Motives ſo juſt will heighten yet more the Ardour of the *French* Troops; they are eager to take Arms to revenge their King, and to hinder his illuſtrious Allies from crouching under the Forces which the Emperor has ſtirred up againſt them. It is the God of Hoſts alone, that can give Victory; the King may call upon him with Confidence, and hope that his Succeſſes will be anſwerable to his Moderation, his Patience, and the Purity of his Sentiments.

The moſt Chriſtian King's DECLARATION *to the Electors and Princes of the Empire.*

THOUGH the Memorial of the *Motives* which determine the King's Reſolutions, has ſufficiently demonſtrated to *Europe*, the Purity of his Majeſty's Intentions; yet at the ſame time that he orders his Troops to paſs the *Rhine*, he thinks it proper to give the Empire a more particular Account of his Sentiments and the Grounds he goes upon. He is deſirous to preſerve the

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Peace with the *Germanick* Body, and is in a Disposition to observe the Treaties of Peace with them, so long as his Majesty can look upon them as Friends. If his Majesty, by attacking Fort *Kehl*, secures a Passage over the *Rhine*, it is not out of any ill Intention against the *Germanick* Body, whose Interests he has on several Occasions shewn he has at Heart: He has no Design against any of its Members; but in short, in securing a Passage over the *Rhine*, he has a mind to put himself in a Capacity to assist such of the Princes of *Germany*, as the Emperor shall attempt to force to serve his particular Views, and the Execution of his Projects. He has ordered his Generals, that the Territories of those Princes who remain Neuter, and do not send Forces against him, shall be treated with the utmost Care and Attention. His Majesty, content with what he possesses, and far from desiring to turn the Success of his Arms to the Enlargement of his Borders, does not scruple to declare, solemnly, that he has it not at all in View to make Conquests, nor to keep Settlements wherein the Safety of the *Germanick* Territories might be concerned: He will only pursue his just Resentment of some Occasions of Discontent, which the Emperor has given him in the Face of all *Europe*: He will omit nothing that may convince the Princes of *Germany* more and more every day, how desirous he is to preserve that good Understanding with them, which is so necessary and convenient between the Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and the Members of the *Germanick* Body.

French Army passes the Rhine.

These were but Words, but according to the usual *French* Allartness, they were immediately followed by Blows; for the Marshal Duke of *Berwick* having received Orders from Court for passing the *Rhine*, he, on the 12th of *October* N. S. made a general Review of the Army under his Command, order'd Powder and Shot to be distributed among the Soldiers, and that they should provide themselves with Bread for six Days, and at Night all the Grenadeers of the Army as well as those of the Garrison of *Strasbourg* were ordered, and accordingly passed over the *Rhine* in Boats about ten o'Clock without any Opposition. Next Day the whole *Irish* Brigade, and a great many Regiments of

of *French* Foot passed over in Boats, in which the Foot continued passing all next Day likewise, the Bridges not being all finished. The 15th, the Bridges being finished, the rest of the Infantry passed over, and all the Cavalry; the 16th, 17th, and 18th were taken up in sending over their Cannon, Bombs, Powder, Shot, and other Implements of War. On the 14th Fort *Kehl* was invested by that Part of the Army which had then passed over; and thereby Hostilities of all Kinds were actually begun, the Journal of which we shall defer till our next.

Another French Army sent to Italy.

I mentioned in my last the Treaty between *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*: This Treaty was a Surprise upon most People in *Europe*, and by all it was concluded to be very unfavourable for the Emperor, and so it appears; for his *Sardinian* Majesty is immediately in Conjunction with *France* to attack the Emperor in the *Milaneze*, and for that End an Army of 40,000 *French* are marched through *Savoy* towards the *Milanese*, and are to be joined by the King of *Sardinia*'s Forces, the whole Army to be commanded in chief by his *Sardinian* Majesty, and under him by the Marshal *de Villars*, who set out from *Paris* the 25th of *October* for that Purpose. When he took Leave of the King and Queen of *France*, her Majesty was pleased to fix a Cockade to his Hat with her own Hands, in Honour to so old and so famous a General; upon which the Marshal told her Majesty, 'That she heightened his 'Dignity beyond vulgar Imagination, and her Favour 'gave not only a Grace to his Hat, but an Edge to his 'Sword, which he would employ to the best Advantage, 'for the Service and Glory of their Majesties.'

Marquis de Castellar *dies.*

On the 19th of last Month N. S. died at *Paris*, in the 63d Year of his Age, Don *Balthasar Patino*, Marquis *de Castellar*, Commander of *Alange* in the Order of St. *James*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King of *Spain*, Counsellor in the Council of War, Secretary of State, and *del Despacho Universal* of War, Ambassador Extraordinay and Plenipotentiary of his Catholick Majesty to his most Christian Majesty.

The

Religious Disputes.

The Disputes about Church-Affairs are still carried on with great Vehemence in *France*, and those who are in Power, especially the Churchmen, are doing all they can to plague and harrass poor conscientious Persons, who cannot so far dissemble, as to pretend to be of the Faith and Opinions established by Law; but we have not now Room to take particular Notice of these little Broils that happen in religious Matters.

Advices from Spain.

THE following is a particular Account of the Ships of the *Spanish* Flota, which were this Year expected home, *viz.*

Ships

Ships Names.	*Captains Names.*	*Length of the Keels in Spanish Codos, or Cubits.*	*Men*	*Guns*
	KING's SHIPS.			
Admiral. The Ruby,	Don Juan de Arnaud,	64	500	64
Vice-Admiral. The Cock,	Don Fr. Thomas Aguirre,	60	450	56
Infante,	Don Pablo Aguirre,	62	450	60
New Ship. St. Joseph, alias Africa,	Don Daniel Huony,	66	500	66
A Pink. The Populo,	Don Juan de Egues,	58	150	20
	MERCHANTS SHIPS.			
N. S. del Rosario, y S. Vincente Ferrer,	Don Juan de Arizon,	57	125	26
St. Philip,	Don Joseph del Villar,	64	130	34
N. S. del Rosario,	Don Juan de Espeleta,	60	130	30
N. S. de los Dolores, y S. Yzabel,	Don Antonio de Loaiza,	60	130	30
San Fernando,	Don Juan de Reyna,	61	130	34
N. S. de las Augustias, San Raphael,	Don Francisco Sanchez de Madrid,	60	130	30
San Ignacio,	Don Christoval Urquixo,	60	130	30
San Francisco,	Don Vincente de Yturribarria,	57	120	26
San Joseph y las Animas,	Don Xoval Fr. Franco,	60	130	30
St. Peter,	Don Gaspar Lopez,	56	125	24
El gran Poder de Dios,	Don Joseph Sanchez de Madrid,	52	75	20
N. S. de Belen y San Antonio,	Don Luis de Herrera,	53	70	20
N. S. del Carmen, S. Ant. y las Animas,	Don Antonio de Chaves,	46	50	18
El Auviso,	Don Joseph de Aramvido,	35	20	8

Also a Frigate, bound for *Florida*, which failed in Company with the Flota.

Spanish *Flota.*

On Board of which Ships the Treasure and Effects, embarked and registered at *la vera Cruz*, were as follows, *viz.*

GOLD and SILVER.

358 Castillana's of wrought Gold.
6400 Pieces of 8 Value, in coin'd Gold.
284 Marks, 4 Ounces of Silver in Ingots.
12,593 and a half Marks of wrought Silver.
10,748,727 Pieces of 8 in coin'd Silver.

Cochineal	2323 Serons
Ditto Silvester	138 Serons
Vanillas	392,275,000
Chocolate	101 Chests
Guatamilla Indigo	1362 Serons
Sugar	2766 Arroves
Snuff	1062 lb.
Tanned Hides	13,955
Presents	100 Cases
Earthen Jars	185
Tortoise-shell	1 Case.

DRUGS.

Jallap	6594 Arroves
Sarsaparilla	252 ditto and 7 lb.
Liquid Amber	49 ditto
Cortex Contra Yerba	49 ditto
Balsam	271 ditto 13 lb.
Zevadilla	487 ditto
Achiote	188 ditto
Aziete de Baria	14 lb.

Besides these we may believe there was a great deal of Treasure, as well as Effects, privately carried aboard without entering them in the Register.

This rich Fleet was expected Home in *September* or *October* last; but about the Beginning of last Month they received in *Spain* the certain Account of the Fleet's being ship-wrecked on the Coast of *Florida*, of which Misfortune the following is a particular Account, *viz.*

From

From the Head Quarters near the Capitana *in the* Cayo *of* Matacumbe, *dated* July 28, 1733, N. S.

Flota ship-wrecked.

'THE Flota sailed from the *Havanna* the 13th of *July* towards the Gulf of *Florida*, and on the 15th met with a violent Tempest of Wind at North, which suddenly came about to the South, blowing so excessively hard, that most of the Ships lost their Masts within less than an Hour, and were drove about like meer Wrecks. As the Seas were Mountains high, and we imagined ourselves near some Coast, every body concluded that not one Soul could escape. The bad Weather continuing, we all struck the 15th, from the Evening till eleven or twelve o'Clock at Night; all the Ships passed over a Ledge of Rocks which incloses all the *Cayos* at about three to five Leagues Distance. The Seas were so high during the Storm, that they threw the Ships over this Ledge, and stranding them along the Shore. Had we struck on the Ledge of the Rocks, it is probable that no body could have survived to relate the Disaster. We remained about the stranded Ships all that Night, and it pleased God that, notwithstanding the Winds and Seas, none of the Ships were beat to pieces. The 16th in the Morning, the Tempest abated, although the Surf was very high, and we discovered the Coast of the *Cayos*, upon which we all got out our Boats, and made Rafts to save our Lives, which we happily effected without the Loss of one Man on this Occasion. The Ships are stranded about 14 to 16 Leagues along the Coast, between the *Cayo de Boccas* and *Boccas de Guerrero*.

'The *Capitana* was stranded at *Boccas de Guerrero*. The Commanding Officers and Passengers all escaped, and likewise the Crew, except a Sailor that was killed by the Helm when the Ship struck. Two Hours before she drove ashore, she had 12 Foot Water in the Hold; so that they expected to founder every Moment.

‘ The *Almiranta* drove aſhore about three Leagues ‘ from the *Capitana*; and as ſhe continued upright, all ‘ her Officers, Paſſengers and Crew were ſaved.

‘ All the Officers, Paſſengers and Crew were ſaved ‘ out of the *Patache*, except a Soldier and two Sailors.

‘ A Sloop ſailed with the Fleet, but not being able ‘ to ſtand the Weather, ſhe ſheltered herſelf behind the ‘ *Cayos*, by which means ſhe eſcaped with her Cargo of ‘ 256 Bags of Flower. As ſoon as the Commodore ‘ heard of this, he ordered the Flower to be landed and ‘ brought to the Head Quarters at *Cayo* of *Matacumbe*, ‘ to ſubſiſt the Crews of ſix Ships which were there en- ‘ camped. At the ſame time he ordered the Sloop to ‘ go along-ſide of *Eſpelata*'s Ship, to be fitted out with ‘ Maſts Yards and Rigging, all which ſhe loſt in the ‘ Storm, that ſhe might immediately return to the *Ha-* ‘ *vanna*, with an Officer to give Notice of their Diſ- ‘ aſter to the Governor and Royal Officers, that they ‘ might provide Veſſels and other things neceſſary.

‘ On the 18th of *July*, a Sloop ſailed from the *Ha-* ‘ *vanna* for *Porto Velo*; but the Tempeſt drove her in- ‘ to *Matanzas*. She put out again the 11th, and in her ‘ Way diſcovered along the Coaſt of the *Cayos* the Hulls ‘ of 12 great Ships, which the Captain concluded to be ‘ the *Flota*. He reſolved, without going near any of ‘ them to return to the *Havanna*, with the News of this ‘ Misfortune. He arrived there the 21ſt at one o'Clock, ‘ and immediately the Governor and Royal Officers pro- ‘ cured Veſſels, with Proviſions and other Neceſſaries, ‘ and ſeveral Divers were diſpatched away directly.

‘ The *N. S. del Roſario y S. Domingo* ſtranded ſo ‘ luckily, that all the People on board her eſcaped, all ‘ her Proviſions ſaved, and as ſhe makes no Water, her ‘ Loading is not damaged; her Hull continues good, and ‘ as ſhe floats at High-water, there is Hopes of getting ‘ her off.

‘ The grand *Petro de Dios* is afloat, her People, Pro- ‘ viſions, and Cargo are all in Safety.

‘ *Giraud*'s Ship ſtruck ſo that ſhe immediately filled ‘ with Water, but the Paſſengers and Crew getting upon ‘ the Round-houſe, from thence eſcaped aſhore on Rafts: ‘ Her Cargo is thought to be quite loſt, or at beſt, what ‘ may be fiſhed up will be of little Value.

‘ Every

‘ Every body was ſaved out of the three-decked Ship: ‘ Alſo of *Herrera*'s Ship and the *San Pedro*, the Cargoes ‘ of which are likewiſe quite loſt, or at beſt, what may ‘ be fiſhed up will be of little Value. Out of *Sanchez* ‘ *de Madrid*'s Ship every body eſcaped, ſome Proviſions ‘ and Part of her Cargo ſaved, and in good Condition.

‘ Out of the *El Sueco* the People and Proviſions, and ‘ beſt Part of her Cargo ſaved.

‘ Out of the *S. Philip* the Paſſengers and Crew eſcaped, ‘ ſome Proviſions ſaved, but ſhe being under Water, her ‘ Cargo is conſidered as all loſt.

‘ Out of *Manuel Sanchez Duran*'s Ship all ſaved, ex- ‘ cept one Paſſenger; the Ship being under Water, but ‘ little Proſpect of ſaving any of her Cargo.

‘ The *S. Francis*, belonging to *Chriſtoval de Urquexo*, ‘ the People eſcaped, but the Cargo loſt. The ſaid *Ur-* ‘ *quexo*, who was Captain of the *San Ignacio*, was ‘ drowned with all his Officers, Paſſengers, and Crew, ‘ except 12 Perſons. This Ship ſtruck the 15th in the ‘ Evening on a Ledge of Rocks, and it is believed, foun- ‘ dered there; thoſe ſaved ſwam on Shore on Pieces ‘ of the upper Works, and were taken up by the three- ‘ decked Ship's Boat, which was going to the *Ha-* ‘ *vanna*.

‘ A ſmall Ship that ſailed from the *Havanna* with ‘ the *Flota*, loaded with the King's Stores for the Gar- ‘ riſon in *Florida*, was daſhed in Pieces, and only one ‘ Man ſaved.

‘ The new 60 Gun Man of War, called the *Africa*, ‘ has not been heard of, nor do we know what is become ‘ of the Pink called the *N. S. del Populo*, and of the ‘ *Aviſo*.

‘ The *Capitana*, the *Patache*, and *Giraud*'s Ships loſt ‘ all their Proviſions, and as their Crew were numerous, ‘ it is hard to conceive the Hunger, Thirſt and Incle- ‘ mency of the Weather, for want of Cloaths, &c. that ‘ they underwent at the Places called *Boccas de Guerrero*, ‘ where they were caſt away after continuing two days ‘ in this Plight: The Commodore was informed that ‘ the Coaſt of *Matacumbe el Grande* was clear of ‘ Rocks, and afforded ſome Shelter for Boats and Barks; ‘ upon which it was determined to remove thither, where ‘ Capt *Chaves*'s Crew, and Capt. *Herrera* and *Sutton*,

‘ with

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with ſeveral other People that ſwam aſhore on Rafts, were all encamped: It is certain that by *Chaves*'s ſaving his Proviſions he was of very great Service to all, diſtributing to every body equally without Diſtinction; and having fitted out his Long Boat and Barge, he was very uſeful in looking out for Proviſions, as alſo landing the Treaſure out of the *Capitana*; and as he was very aſſiſting in all reſpects, the Commodore named him Maſter-Attendant, in which Character he behaved with the greateſt Care and Prudence, and contrived decent Tents for the Perſons of Diſtinction and others, alſo two large Tents, the one for an Hoſpital for the many People that were hurt in the Storm, and the other for a Magazine of Proviſions, where with the Commodore's Inſpection every body has an equal Share. *Chaves* likewiſe took Care to have all the Boats repaired, that they might ſerve to bring aſhore whatever was found in the Ships; and he is charged with the Care of whatſoever is landed, and to name proper Perſons to work, and others to be Overſeers.

Captain *Eſpelata* charitably aſſiſted us with Water and Proviſions from the beginning in the ſame Manner as *Chaves*, that we in a great meaſure own our Preſervation to thoſe two Commanders. The ſeveral Quarters have and continue to ſuffer very much for want of freſh Water; ſo preſſing a Neceſſity has ſet every Body to work to find ſome by digging of Wells, but none of them has produced above ſix or eight Gallons fit to drink, for afterwards the Water was quite Salt; and although ſeveral wild Indians (Natives of theſe *Cayos*) engaged to ſupply us with what was good, for which they were well gratified, they deceived us.

The Commodore has ordered two Redoubts of four Guns each to be raiſed at the Head Quarters, which are already finiſhed ſo as to guard the Place from any Attempts of Pyrates. The *Capitana* and *Almiranta* are about three or Four Leagues from this Place, and although they have People on board, the Commodore thought fit to Man two or three Sloops to cruize and beat off any Pyrates that ſhould attempt to diſturb the Works or People.

As

As the Commodore deſired to act in Conjunction with the Deputies of the Commerce, they called a general Board, the Reſult of which is comprehended in the following Articles.

That the firſt Deputy and one other ſhould go over to the *Havanna*, to receive the Treaſure and Effects that ſhould be ſent from the different Quarters, obſerving a good Intelligence with the Governor and Royal Officers at that Place, that they ſhould be charged with the Care of ſupplying Neceſſaries to all the ſeveral Quarters, and in general to contribute in all reſpects to every Thing conducive to the common Intereſt.

Two other Deputies to remain at the *Capatana*'s or *Head Quarters*, there to receive the Money and Effects landed out of the *Capitana*, the *Patache*, *Giraud*'s Ship, that of *Chaves*, the three-decked Ship, and that of *Don Lewis de Herrera*, taking an exact Account of every Thing; and that they might know diſtinctly what was brought in each Boat, a Perſon was to be named on board each Ship to ſend individual Diſpatches of what is put into every Boat.

Other Deputies to aſſiſt at the Quarters of the *Almiranta* for the ſame Purpoſes as thoſe at the *Capitana*, to take care of *Murguias's*, Ship, the *San Pedro*, *S. Philipe*, and the Grand *Poder de Dios*, to aſſiſt at the unloading the *N. S. de los Reyes*, *S. Fernando*, *El Sueco*, and *Sanches de Madrid*'s Ship, and put up what may be thrown along the Coaſt; the Hulls being, as we have already ſaid, 14 or 16 Leagues diſtant, it was thought convenient to fit out a Boat and name an Adjutant to carry the Commodores and Deputies Orders to the different Quarters, and bring Notice of what was ſaved.

At this Meeting of the Commerce, they conſidered the expenſive Charge that muſt ariſe on this Occaſion, in diving for and ſaving the Effects, for the ſupplying whereof they reſolved to take ſufficiently out of the common Maſs, which was put into the Hands of a Treaſurer, who is to go over to the *Havanna*, and aſſiſt with the Deputies there; and in order to have a general Account of the Charges on the *Salvage*, a Comptroller was named, who is to draw out the ſeveral Aſſignments to enter them, and keep the original

Vouchers

'Vouchers signed by the Deputies; and these Assignments are to be paid by the Treasurer, who is to give Recepts for all Money delivered to him for this Purpose, and for his Acquittance he is to produce the said Assignments, with Receipts of the respective Persons in whose Favour they were issued out.

N. B. The *Africa* rode out the Storm, but lost her Masts, and brought the Men out of the *N. S. del Populo* and of the *Avizo* to *Cadiz*, at which Place she arrived the 24th of *September* last, N. S.

'Postscript to a Letter dated from the *Havanna*, *Aug.* 19. *N. S.*

'*Murguias*'s Ship is afloat in five Fathom Water, and they are rigging her with Sparr-Masts to come hither with her Loading.

'A Sloop that went by Order of the Commodore to water at *Cayo Biscano*, found at the Extremity of it the King's Pink, *N. S. del Populo*, and the *Avizo*, both dismasted and without any body on Board. *Vide* the above *N. B.*'

Accounts from Portugal.

The most material Accounts we have from *Portugal* are, that at the Publick Auto de Fe, or Gaol Delivery of the Prison of the Holy Inquisition held the 20th of *September*, N. S. in the Convent of St. *Domingo*, in the City of *West Lisbon*, four Men and one Woman were burnt, and 32 Men and 22 Women were convicted of divers pretended Religious Crimes, and received Sentence of Banishment and other different sorts of Punishments. And that on the 25th and 26th of *September* the Fleet from *Pernambuco* arrived at *Lisbon* with about 6000 Chests of Sugar, 11,000 Hides, some Wood, Tobacco, Diamonds, and about one Million of Crusadoes in Gold.

Advices from Italy.

Two new Cardinals created.

CARDINAL *Banchieri*, the Pope's Secretary of State, died in the Month of *September* last at *Pistoia*, the Place of his Nativity. His Holiness soon after appointed Cardinal *Firau* his Secretary of State, which Post the Cardinal was at first very shy of accepting, at least he pretended to be so; however he was at last prevailed on in the same Manner as Priests are prevailed on to accept of being made Bishops. By the Death of *Banchieri* there were three Caps vacant in the College of Cardinals, and therefore on the 29th of *September* his Holiness held a Consistory, wherein he made two new Cardinals, *viz.* Signor *Passeri*, a Neapolitan, Auditor to his Holiness; and Signor *Spinola*, a Genoeze, Governor of *Rome*: The third he reserved in *Petto* to be disposed of as Circumstances shall hereafter require; we do not mean religious Circumstances, for in the Creation of Cardinals or Bishops, Religion has nothing to do, we therefore mean according to the Political Circumstances of the Court of *Rome* with regard to the other Courts in *Europe*.

A young Prince killed by a Cobler.

Don *Joseph*, eldest Son of Prince *Justiniani*, one of the most noble Families of *Rome*, was lately stabb'd in the Back with a Stiletto so mortally, that with great Difficulty he got into the Palace of *Raggi* by the Assistance of a *Spanish* Priest, whom he met by Chance in the Street, but immediately thereafter he expired. The Murderer was soon after discovered, and was found to be a Shoe-maker, whose Wife it seems the young Prince had made too free with: The Shoemaker was taken up tried and found guilty; but at the Instances of the Prince and Princess *Justiniani*, Father and Mother to the Deceased, he has been pardoned, and the Punishment of Death changed into that of being confined to the Gallies for ten Years.

Sardinia *declares War against the Emperor.*

From *Turin* we have an Account of his *Sardinian* Majesty's having declared War against the Emperor, and that he had likewise published a Manifesto to shew his Reasons for so doing. In Consequence of which the *French* Troops were marching through his Dominions to the Plain of *Verceil* on the Borders of the *Milaneze*, where they were to be joined to the *Sardinian* Troops; and his *Sardinian* Majesty was to set out from *Turin* on the 25th of last Month, to take upon him the Command of the whole confederated Army as Generalissimo, with an Appointment of 10,000 *Louis-d'ors per* Month, to be paid him by the Court of *France*.

Advices

Advices from Germany.

French Politeness *at* Brussels.

ABOUT the middle of last Month Monsieur *de Joinville*, Minister of *France* at *Brussels*, having received a Letter from his Court to the following Effect, *viz.* 'That as the Archduchess had given the most Christian King no Cause of Discontent, and his Majesty had a particular Regard and Esteem for her serene Highness's Birth and Accomplishments, it was not his Intention to offer her, or the Country of which she is Governess, any Thing that looked like a Breach of Friendship, as the Recalling his Minister might do; and therefore his Majesty charged him to declare these his Intentions to the Archduchess: But that, if her serene Highness was not at Liberty to accept of his Majesty's Offer, and he either perceived, or was any ways made sensible, that his Presence was not agreeable, he should then come away directly?' He immediately acquainted the Count *de Harrach* with his Message, who received the Polite Message with equal Politeness, and told the *French* Minister that he would communicate it to her most Serene Highness, and let him know her Sentiments very soon.

Accordingly in a few Days the Count return'd her Highnesses's Answer, importing in Substance. 'That she was very sensible of his most Christian Majesty's Regard for her, and for the Country under her Government, upon the Occasion of the War he had resolved to make against the Emperor her Brother: That as she ardently wished that War might not be of long Duration, so she passionately desired it might be in her Power to contribute to a friendly Accommodation. That it would be a Pleasure to her to see Monsieur *de Joinville* continue at *Brussels*, and that it were put in his Power to contribute to a Pacification: That she would write about it to the Court of *Vienna*; and that if the Emperor should happen not to think his Presence any longer necessary in that Country, she would let him know it; but that in the mean Time all the Regard should be paid him, which is due to the Minister of so great a King, and one whose Person was moreover very agreeable to her.'

French *take possession of* Lorrain.

From *Lorrain* we hear, that the King of *France* having sent the Sieur *de Verneuil*, Secretary of his Cabinet, to the Duchess Dowager of *Lorrain*, to let her know, that in the present Circumstances he could not help securing himself of *Nancy* and the other strong Places of *Lorrain*, to prevent his Enemies taking possession of them, and at the same Time to assure her Royal Highness, that it was not his Majesty's Intention to encroach upon her Authority or that of her Son; but that he should continue to enjoy all the Rights of Sovereignty throughout his Dominions. In pursuance of this polite Message, the Count of *Bellisle* marched about the same Time that the *French* Army passed the *Rhine*, with 6000 Men and six Pieces of Cannon to *Nancy*, where he was received by the Governor of the Place, and the Keys delivered to him; whereupon the *Lorrain* Regiment that was there in Garrison marched out of that Town for *Mirecour*, except two Companies that staid in the Castle of the *Louvre* for the Duchess's Guards. About the same Time 4000 Men marched and took Possession of *Bar-le-Duc*, and two Regiments went into *Vancouleurs*. All this was done in a very peaceable Manner, and with great Compliments on each side between the *French* and the *Lorrainers*; but as soon as the Governor of *Luxemburg* heard of this, he sent out a Detachment of 1500 Men from his Garrison, to visit some Places in that Country, and to bring in what Provisions they could find; if they and any of the *French* Troops chance to meet, we may expect to hear of Compliments of another kind between them.

Mecklemburg *Affairs.*

Some of the Peasants of *Mecklemburg*, having taken Arms and assembled together by Orders of Duke *Charles*, Major General *de Campen* thereupon entered that Duchy with some *Hanoverian* Regiments both Horse and Foot, whereupon most of the Peasants laid down their Arms and retired Home; but upon this the King of *Prussia* likewise ordered two Regiments of Horse and one of Foot to march into that Duchy, which at first created some Uneasiness, for fear that it might have occasioned a new Breach between the Courts of *Prussia* and *Hanover*; but his *Prussian* Majesty

jesty has since declared by his Minister at *Hamburgh*, that as Director of the Circle of *Saxony*, he thought himself obliged to put an end to the Troubles that have so long wasted the Duchy of *Mecklemburg*; to deliver the Country, and to set it free from all the Disorders committed in it; and to assert his Right as Director, and Conservator, jointly with the Courts of *Hanover* and *Brunswick*, likewise Conservators, according to the Constitutions of the Empire: That his Majesty could no longer defer making the necessary Dispositions for that End, and sending two Regiments of Horse and one of Foot into that Duchy; and that as soon as the Tranquillity of the Country is restored, and the Troops of *Hanover* and *Brunswick* marched out, he will likewise withdraw those he has sent thither. What Effect this Declaration may have is not yet known, however, some People are not yet quite free of Apprehensions as to the Consequences of this Affair, especially if any accidental Quarrel should happen between any of the *Prussian* Troops and those of *Hanover*.

As for the Affairs of *Poland* and the other Northern Kingdoms, we shall still defer them on Account of what follows.

Journal of the Proceedings and Debates in last Session of Parliament continued.

Report of the Excise Committee.

ON *Friday* the 16th of *March*, Sir *Charles Turner* (according to Order) reported to the House the Resolutions the Committee had come to in Relation to the Duties on Tobacco, an Account of which we gave in our last. After Sir *Charles* had read the Report in his Place, and had delivered it in at the Table, the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House, was ordered to go with the Mace into *Westminster-hall*, and into the Court of Requests, and Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the Service of the House; which is a Ceremony generally observed when any Thing extraordinary is to come before the House, and was accordingly observed on the *Wednesday* preceding, before the House resolved itself into a Committee for taking this Affair into Consideration. After the Serjeant

jeant at Arms was returned, the first Resolution the Committee had come to was read, and the Question being proposed for agreeing with the Committee in that Resolution, Sir *J-n B--d* stood up and spoke to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

Sir J---n B----d's *Speech.*

'THO' the Resolutions, Sir, which have been now read to us, were agreed to by a Majority of those present in the Committee, yet I can make no Manner of Doubt, but that now, after Gentlemen have had Time to consider that Affair seriously, there will be many of a different Opinion from what they were of in the Committee; for my own Part, Sir, I must say, that the more I consider that Scheme on which these Resolutions are founded, the more Objections I find to it, the less I find in those Arguments which were offered in Support of it. One of the chief Ends proposed by this Scheme is, the preventing of those Frauds which have formerly been committed in the Tobacco-trade; but, if we particularly examine those Frauds, we shall find, that every one of them may either be prevented by the Laws already in Being, or they are such as cannot be effectually prevented by any Thing in the Scheme proposed.

'That Fraud which has been committed upon the Weighing of the Tobacco at the Custom-house, and likewise that of exporting one Sort of Tobacco for another, is altogether owing, as has been already observed, to a Neglect of Duty in the Officers, and not to any Defect in the Laws: And as to the Frauds of running, or re-landing Tobacco after it has been entered for Exportation, and has received the Draw-backs, which are those by which the Publick has, and always will suffer the most, there is nothing in the Scheme that can any way contribute to the preventing them; for it is not the Manner of collecting of Duties, but the Amount of the Duties, which occasions Smuggling or Running in all Countries and in all Branches of Trade; and since the Duties on Tobacco are by this Scheme to be as high, or very near as high, as they were before, we may expect, that there will be as much Smuggling as there was formerly; where the

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‘ Temptation is great, there will be a great many that ‘ will run the Risque be it ever so great.

‘ As for the Warehouses proposed, if there be any ‘ Thing in that Part of the Scheme, which may be of ‘ Use against Smuggling, it is not, Sir, to this Scheme, ‘ that the Proposition owes its Birth; it is, Sir, what ‘ the Merchants themselves have long ago desired; and ‘ for that Purpose I drew up some Time ago a Clause ‘ to have been offered to this House, which I shewed to ‘ the honourable Gentleman on the Floor, and at that ‘ Time the Affair would have been pushed, but there ‘ arose some Disputes and Differences among the Mer- ‘ chants themselves, which occasioned its being deferred: ‘ That Part of the Scheme therefore I shall find no Fault ‘ with, I believe no Merchant will, but then we would ‘ have it without the Laws of Excise; for this Reason ‘ the honourable Gentleman cries out against the Mer- ‘ chants as a very unreasonable Set of Men; he says that ‘ they formerly desired to have Warehouses, and yet ‘ now they refuse to accept of them. But do not Gentle- ‘ men see where the Defference lies? The Merchants ‘ desire to have Warehouses without an Excise, and the ‘ honourable Gentleman will not it seems favour us with ‘ the one without loading us with the other.

‘ As to what the Civil List may get by this Scheme, ‘ it will depend entirely upon the Effect the Scheme may ‘ have in relation to the Preventing of Frauds; but it is ‘ certain that, if the publick Revenue get any Thing by ‘ the Scheme, the Civil List will get in Proportion, or ‘ rather more; for, by what is now proposed, that Part ‘ of the Duty which goes towards the Civil List is still to ‘ be payable upon Importation at the Custom-house, and ‘ to be drawn back on Exportation, as before: Now it ‘ is manifest, that this will be a great Advantage to the ‘ Civil List, and often a great Inconvenience to the ‘ Merchant; for once in every six Weeks that Money ‘ will be carried to the Exchequer, and when once it is ‘ lodged there, I believe it will there remain; it will ‘ never be sent back to the Custom-house, to answer any ‘ Occasion there may be for it at that Place; so that when ‘ the Merchant comes to export a Quantity of Tobacco, ‘ and to call for his Draw-back, if the Commissioners ‘ have none of that Civil List Money in their Hands, ‘ they

‘ they cannot apply the Produce of any other Branch of ‘ the publick Revenue to that Use, and therefore the ‘ Merchant must wait for his Draw-back till some new ‘ Tobacco's be imported; by which Means the Crown ‘ may often have the Use of that Money, which should ‘ have been applied to the Payment of the Merchant, ‘ perhaps for near a Twelve-month at a Time; and the ‘ Lying-out of that Money for so long a Time may often ‘ happen to be of dangerous Consequence to the Mer- ‘ chant's Credit.

‘ The honourable Gentleman talked of making *London* ‘ a free Port, I wish, Sir, with all my Heart he would ‘ do so; it is certainly what every Merchant wishes to ‘ see done, and what would greatly contribute to the ‘ Increase and Encouragement of the Trade of this Na- ‘ tion; but how such a Pretence can be set up in Fa- ‘ vour of the Scheme now before us, I c annot compre- ‘ hend, for I can see nothing in the Scheme that has the ‘ least Tendency towards producing an Effect so much ‘ to be wished for: On the contrary, it appears evident ‘ to me, that by this Scheme the Port of *London*, and all ‘ the other Ports of the Kingdom, will be so far from ‘ being made free, that at every one of them the Mer- ‘ chant will be subjected to more Trouble and Ex- ‘ pence, both upon Importation and Exportation, than ‘ ever he was before. 'Tis true that, upon the Impor- ‘ tation of Tobacco, the Merchant was formerly obliged ‘ to pay down the whole Duties, or give his Bond with ‘ sufficient Sureties for them, but this was never any ‘ Hardship upon the Merchant, because, if he had rea- ‘ dy Money, he advanced it for the prompt Payment of ‘ the Duties, and he had an Allowance for so doing, ‘ which was but a reasonable Allowance, considering ‘ how long he was sometimes obliged to keep his Tobac- ‘ co on his Hands, before he met with a Market either ‘ for Home-consumption or Exportation, and how ma- ‘ ny Months Credit he was often after that obliged to ‘ give to the Buyer; and if he had not ready Money at ‘ Command, he could formerly give his Bond for the ‘ whole Duties with two sufficient Sureties, which a Man ‘ of tolerable Credit could always easily find; whereas ‘ by this Scheme, it seems, every Merchant-importer of ‘ Tobacco must pay some Part of the Duties at the En- ‘ try,

try, let him make what Shift he will for the Money, which to a poor Man is a new Hardship, and to a rich Man the Payment of that Part of the Duties in ready Money is a greater Hardship than the Payment of the whole, considering that he has no Allowance for prompt Payment, as to that Part of the Duties which he is obliged to pay in ready Money.

'I am surprised, Sir, to hear any Gentleman say, that Brewers make no Complaints on Account of their being subjected to the Laws of Excise; I do not know what sort of Brewers those Gentlemen may converse with, but I never conversed with any who did not complain of it as a very great Grievance, nor did I ever meet with any who could not give very good and substantial Reasons for their Complaints. There are many particular Ways by which the Officers of Excise may be troublesome and vexatious to the Brewer, but there is one which is generally practised all over the Kingdom, and that is, that those Officers not only gauge and take an Account of their Liquors, but likewise oblige the Brewers to shew them their Books as often as they have a Mind, by which Means they not only pry into all the Secrets and Mysteries of their Trade, but likewise into their Circumstances and Fortunes. Can any Gentleman look upon this as no Grievance? Is it not a Hardship upon any Man to have the Secrets and Mysteries of his Trade exposed to every little Fellow whom the Commissioners of Excise shall please to put in Authority over him? But is it not still a greater Hardship for a Man to be obliged to discover his Circumstances to one who is an utter Stranger to him, perhaps to one who is his most implacable Enemy?

'The honourable Gentleman, I find, Sir, values himself much upon the small Increase of Excise-Officers that is to be made by his Scheme, but then he seems to forget the Warehouse-keepers: They, as well as the other Officers of Excise, are all to be named by the Crown and paid by the Publick, consequently they are certainly to be called Officers of the Revenue: They will be as expensive to the Publick, and as great Slaves to the Administration, as any other Sort of Officers whatever. As there are a great Number of Tobacco-warehouses in *Britain*, there must be a great Number of them employed to attend those Warehouses as often as there shall be Occasion for them, otherwise it will be impossible for the Merchant to manage or dispose of the Goods he has there lodged; from whence I must conclude, that the Number of those Warehouse-keepers will be much more than double the Number of the other new Officers to be added by this Scheme.

'Gentlemen seem to make light of the Trouble that Merchants will be put to by those Warehouse-keepers; they think it will be no Inconvenience to the Merchant to be debarred all Access to his Goods, but at those Hours when the Warehouse-keeper is to be obliged to attend him. Those who argue at this rate, seem to know but little of the various Accidents that happen in Trade; but this is not the only Inconvenience that even the Merchant is to be exposed to by this Scheme; he must, for every Quantity of Tobacco he sells, make a Journey, or send a Messenger to the Permit-office for a Permit, which must necessarily put him to a great deal of Trouble, and also to a great Expence; and therefore, that the Merchant may be as much eased as possible, I hope that, as soon as those publick Warehouses are all appointed, there will be two little Lodges like Centry-boxes, built somewhere adjoining to each Warehouse, one for the Warehouse-keeper, and the other for the Officer who is to grant the Permits.

'It has been said, that Liberty has nothing to do in the Question now before us, but, in my Opinion, if it is not deeply concerned in this Question, it never can be concerned in any Question that can come before this House: Is not every Man's House looked on as his Asylum? Is then the giving a Power to any little paltry Excise-man to enter People's Houses at all Times of the Day and Night no Encroachment upon the Liberty of those People? If it is not an Encroachment upon a Man's Liberty, it certainly is a very direct one upon his Property, and of Consequence it will be found to be an Encroachment upon his Liberty; for can any Man be said to be free, who must submit to, and be the humble Slave of, his Excise-man, otherwise he must expect no Quiet or Comfort within his own Dwelling-house: The most blameless Conduct cannot secure him against Vexation; and no Man can be said to

‘ to be free, who cannot depend upon his Innocence for ‘ his Protection: An Officer, invested with such Power, ‘ may fall upon twenty Ways to teaze and vex the ‘ most innocent Man upon Earth: I know that one of ‘ my Acquaintance, who has the Misfortune to be sub- ‘ ject to the Laws of Excise already in Being, was, ‘ for a considerable Time together, regularly visited by ‘ his Excise-man at the Hour the Family went to Din- ‘ ner, and if they had but civilly asked the Gentleman ‘ to call at any other Time, his immediate Answer ‘ was, *No, Sir, I'm in a Hurry, I have a great deal of* ‘ *other Business to attend besides your's; I must immedi-* ‘ *ately visit such a Place, if you will not allow me I* ‘ *must go, and I know what to do.* By this rude Beha- ‘ viour the whole Family was disturbed, and one of them ‘ was always obliged to get up from Dinner, in order to ‘ go and let him visit such Places in the House as he ‘ had a Mind.

‘ These, Sir, are the Fellows who, by this fine Scheme, ‘ are to be put into every Man's House that is a Dealer in ‘ either of the two Commodities of Tobacco or Wine: ‘ These are the Lord Danes, who are to be by Law ap- ‘ pointed to lord it over every such Dealer and his whole ‘ Family: We know what was the Fate of the Lord- ‘ Danes we had formerly in *England*, and I shall be ve- ‘ ry little surprised if these new ones meet with the ‘ same Fate. In short, Sir, Gentlemen may dress up ‘ this Scheme in what Shape they please, but to one, ‘ who considers it coolly and impartially as I have done, ‘ it must appear in its true Colours. I am convinced ‘ that it will produce nothing but the most mischievous ‘ Consequences, not only to those who are to be imme- ‘ diately affected by it, but likewise to the Liberties ‘ and Properties of the Nation in general, and therefore ‘ I am entirely against agreeing to the Resolutions of the ‘ Committee.’

H--io W--le spoke next for agreeing with the Committee; *T-s B-n* Esq; spake against it; L-d *H-y* for it; then Sir *T-s R-n* spoke in Substance as ‘ follows:

Sir T-s R-n's Speech.

‘ As I had not an Opportunity in ‘ the Committee of giving my Opini- ‘ on in this Question, I hope I shall ‘ be

‘ be indulged the Liberty of doing it now, since I find ‘ the Whole is to be canvassed over again. I will take ‘ up as little of your Time as possible, in making a few ‘ Observations on the Scheme itself as it now appears to ‘ us, and on what has fell from some Gentlemen in the ‘ Course of this Debate.

‘ Sir, I cannot help expressing my Surprise, to hear ‘ so often repeated the cruel Usage the *English* Mer- ‘ chants have met with of late; For God's sake, Sir, let ‘ all that has been said in this House, during the Time ‘ this Affair has been upon the Anvil, let it be fairly and ‘ impartially canvassed, and 'twill come out to be against ‘ the unfair Dealers in Wine and Tobacco, and against ‘ them only; Why should Gentlemen therefore apply it ‘ to Merchants in general? Give me Leave to say, Sir, ‘ who ever makes such Application, 'tis they who pin ‘ the Question upon the whole Body of Merchants, and ‘ not those Gentlemen who think the Method proposed ‘ of Collecting this Revenue, will secure to the Publick ‘ what they have an undoubted Right to. All that has ‘ been said on this Head, and what we are now endea- ‘ vouring to do by this Bill, is calculated to affect those ‘ Men only, whose Artifice and Cunning have hitherto ‘ evaded the Customs, against whom no less Caution can ‘ secure that Duty to the publick Purse, which every ‘ Consumer of this Commodity has an indisputable Right ‘ to have fairly collected.

‘ Surely, Sir, no Gentleman who appears for this ‘ Scheme, would for his own sake protect or countenance ‘ it, if he imagined the Success would either affect our ‘ Trade, or the Body of the *English* Merchants imme- ‘ diately concerned in the Exportation of our own Manu- ‘ factures, or by way of Return for them in the Impor- ‘ tation of foreign Productions useful and necessary to us; ‘ for it is to our Trade and to our Merchants that the ‘ real Causes of the Wealth and Prosperity of this Nation ‘ are principally to be ascribed. But, Sir, this Scheme ‘ is not intended to affect, nor will I think in any Shape ‘ reach these Men, which when they come impartially ‘ to consider, they must be sensible of; and then they ‘ will be able to judge, whether they have been alarmed at ‘ the Approach of real or only at the Noise of imaginary ‘ Dangers.

'I am very ſorry, Sir, to hear ſo often urged that theſe 'Reſtrictions propoſed only for the preventing of Frauds 'will be a Diſcouragement to Trade in general; for the 'natural Concluſion from thence would ſeem to be, that 'Frauds and Trade were inſeparable: As the very 'Foundation of this Scheme appears to me to be intend-'ed for the Improvement of the publick Revenue by the 'Diſcouragement of Frauds, when it is ſo often affirmed, 'that it will alſo be a Diſcouragement to Trade, a Stran-'ger in the Gallery, who was to hear our Debates, 'would naturally imagine a Continuance of, or a Conni-'vance at Frauds was in this Country a neceſſary Encou-'ragement to Trade.

'Sir, as this Bill appears to me to be attended with 'certain Advantages to the Tobacco-trade, and as I 'ſhould be glad to be ſet right if I am miſtaken; I beg 'Leave to ask a few Queſtions of thoſe who are conver-'ſant in Trade: Whether high Duties on Goods import-'ed are not a great Weight on every Branch of Trade ſo 'loaded; as it not only obliges the Merchant to keep a 'double Stock in ready Money, but of courſe confines 'that Trade to a very narrow Circle of Dealers, and 'ſurely it can never be the Intereſt of a trading Nation to 'encourage Monopolies? Then I muſt ask, whether, 'as the Law now ſtands, the Tobacco-trade has not this 'Hardſhip attending it? If it be ſo, I would ask, whe-'ther this Clog is not entirely removed by this Scheme; 'no Duty being to be paid at Importation, nor any Money 'demanded till the Factor has made his Bargain with the 'Retailer, who is to pay the whole Duty?

'Is it not, Sir, another allowed Maxim in Trade, 'that one of the greateſt Temptations to Frauds are 'large Draw-backs on Goods exported, nay the very Pa-'rent of Frauds in this Commodity? If this be a Fact, 'is not this Motive to Frauds entirely removed, there 'being by this Scheme no Temptation whatever to 'Frauds on this Head? for by this Scheme as now a-'mended, there is no Part of the Duty to be paid at Im-'portation, there is not a Farthing of the Duty ever to 'be paid for the Tobacco which ſhall hereafter be re-ex-'ported; ſo that the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke firſt, 'and who always ſpeaks ſo well, and with ſo much 'Weight

'Weight in this Houſe, has in this Particular entirely 'miſtaken the Scheme now before us.

'Has not, Sir, the Method of bonding the Duties, 'till very lately at leaſt, been univerſally allowed to be 'often fatal to both the Planters and Factors, and as of-'ten detrimental to the Publick? Is not this Hardſhip 'quite obviated by this Scheme? Is not Bonding entire-'ly out of the preſent Queſtion?

'Were not the Charges in the Bills of Sale from the 'Factor to his Planter a very great Hardſhip on the lat-'ter? According to all thoſe I have ſeen, they never a-'mounted to leſs than 25 *per Centum*, and oftener to 'much more, on the whole neat Produce returned to the 'Planter for his Tobacco. When I ſay this, Sir, I beg 'I may not be thought to accuſe the Factor of taking 'an extravagant or unjuſt Gain on this Head; but what 'I think we are now contending to remove, is the Pre-'tence for and the Foundation of theſe Charges, which 'have been ſo greatly detrimental to that Trade, and ſo 'great a Hardſhip on your *Virginia* and *Maryland* Plan-'ters, who now ſend you a Merchandize that proves to 'this Nation, by the great Quantities re-exported to fo-'reign Markets, a very beneficial Branch of your Com-'merce; and if ſomething be not now done in their Be-'half, I am told from very good Hands, we ſhall run 'the Risk of loſing this Staple of Tobacco: Then 'twill be 'too late to conſider what Methods are beſt for collecting 'the Duties on it; and therefore, Sir, were there no o-'ther Motive for this Bill, this Conſideration alone 'would weigh greatly with me, to make a Trial at leaſt 'of the Method now propoſed for giving a Relief to ſo 'conſiderable a Part of your *American* Colonies.

'Now I am up, Sir, give me Leave to remind Gen-'tlemen, that, as the Law now ſtands, Four Pence three 'Farthings neat Money at leaſt is paid on each Pound-'weight of Tobacco immediately on Importation, tho' 'the Importer takes the Advantages of all the Diſcounts 'on prompt Payment, otherways the Duty comes high-'er; but by this Scheme the whole Duty will be at the 'higheſt but four Pence three Farthings *per* Pound-'weight, and will not be demanded till the Tobacco is 'taken out of the Warehouſe for Home-conſumption, 'and therefore may ſometimes not be paid till eighteen

 'Months

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‘ Months or two Years after the Landing of the Tobac-
‘ co: Let therefore who will advance the Money, this
‘ further Credit given by the Publick, for the Payment
‘ of the Duty, must be a certain Benefit to this Trade;
‘ and thus, by postponing the Payment of the Duties till
‘ so much nearer the Time of Consumption, the Dealers
‘ in Tobacco will be enabled and ought to afford it to the
‘ Consumer on more reasonable Terms.

‘ If then this Scheme be found to be no real Detriment
‘ to the fair Merchant, and a certain Benefit to the Plan-
‘ ters, I believe in another Particular it will be a demon-
‘ strable Advantage to the Publick, I mean an Improve-
‘ ment of the Revenue: But what appears to me pretty
‘ extraordinary, is to hear that Improvement urged as
‘ one of the chief Objections against the whole Scheme,
‘ because the Civil List Revenue will also of course re-
‘ ceive some Increase. Give me Leave, Sir, to say, that
‘ whatever Appearance of Weight there might have been
‘ in this Objection before the Scheme was known, yet
‘ now when it comes to be considered, that the Crown in
‘ Return gives up to the Publick all Forfeitures and Sie-
‘ zures, this Objection can be but of little Weight: But
‘ surely, Sir, this could never have been thought a suffi-
‘ cient Objection for the Legislature to refuse a Remedy
‘ against the known Frauds practised in the Collection of
‘ the publick Revenue, because 'twould have prevented
‘ those practised against the Crown; especially when even
‘ this Improvement of the King's Income is no more than
‘ what was in Effect granted by the Parliament, when
‘ they appropriated the Produce of those Duties to his
‘ Majesty for Life.

‘ But, Sir, since it is said that this Alteration in the
‘ Method of collecting the Duty on Tobacco will be such
‘ an Augmentation to the Revenue, though no new Tax
‘ be laid on, nor an Addition made to any one now in
‘ Being, it may be asked, From whence this Augmen-
‘ tation will arise? To this the bare Enumeration of the
‘ several Frauds at present practised in the Collection of
‘ this Duty would be a sufficient Answer, especially if
‘ we consider the large Sum, which the Frauds that have
‘ actually been discovered yearly amount to, and that
‘ it cannot be supposed, that one fifth Part of the Frauds
‘ which have really been committed, have ever come to
‘ the

‘ the Knowledge of the Publick, or of those entrusted
‘ with the Collecting of this Duty; but as the honoura-
‘ ble Gentleman, who opened this Debate in the Com-
‘ mittee, has so fully and so demonstrably shewn the
‘ Particulars of these unlawful Transactions, and as
‘ there are in this House so many Gentlemen thoroughly
‘ acquainted with the Course of the publick Revenues,
‘ who can speak more minutely to the Nature of these
‘ Frauds than I am capable of doing, I shall not enter
‘ into a Detail of them, but only take Notice, that there
‘ have been some Instances where a triple Frand has
‘ been committed in the Disposal of the same individual
‘ Parcel of Tobacco; he indeed who practises this Me-
‘ thod must be very adroit in the Business of Smuggling,
‘ but it is certain it has been practised; the unfair Tra-
‘ der has contrived to receive the full Duty twice from
‘ the Publick, without having ever paid it once to the
‘ Publick: He has received from the Government the
‘ Draw-backs upon a Quantity of Tobacco which he
‘ found Means to import without paying any Duty; and
‘ by again running the same Tobacco from *Holland* in
‘ small Parcels, he has a second Time received the
‘ Draw-backs from the Consumers, by selling it to them
‘ as if the Duties had been honestly paid; and the Dif-
‘ ficulty to prevent these kind of Frauds, as there is but
‘ one Check in the Customs, is almost insurmountable;
‘ since in some Cases the unfair Dealer in Tobacco may
‘ very well afford to give such Bribes to the Custom-
‘ house Officer, as will even more than compensate to
‘ him the Loss of his Place, if he should be discovered.

‘ So that in this Light, Sir, the Parties in this Con-
‘ test are the Publick, the Planter, and the fair Trader
‘ on one Side, and the unfair Dealer only on the other.
‘ It is a Duty the Nation pays, the Planter and the fair
‘ Trader feel the Inconvenience of it, but the Benefit is
‘ intercepted by the fraudulent Dealer; and in this View
‘ your landed Consumers of Tobacco have doubly paid
‘ the Duty; they have paid it once by buying the To-
‘ bacco at an advanced Price as if the Duty had been
‘ paid by the Seller, and again by a future Call upon
‘ them by the Legislature to make good the Deficiency
‘ occasioned by the Frauds of the Sellers; so that by
‘ this Method of Taxation a Duty has been laid on one
‘ Subject,

‘ Subject, which another has by Artifice not only pre-
‘ vented coming into the publick Purse, but has con-
‘ verted towards the supporting or enriching of him-
‘ self.

‘ But, Sir, there is another Reason, which will have
‘ the greatest Weight with me for coming into this Pro-
‘ position, and that is, because I think that in its Con-
‘ sequences the Land-holders of *Great Britain* will find
‘ a considerable Relief. As long as I can remember I
‘ have always heard the Land-tax complained of as one
‘ of the most unequal and most grievous of our Taxes;
‘ unequal, as it is only paid by a Part of those who pos-
‘ sess Property in *Great Britain*, and so great a Dis-
‘ proportion is there in this Particular, that as our Pro-
‘ perty is now divided. I believe one may say, the
‘ Money arising by this Tax is paid only by five out of
‘ six of those who possess the Riches of this Nation; and
‘ it has hitherto been the more grievous, as there was
‘ no Prospect that any one of this Generation would
‘ have been relieved from the Burthen of it. From Land
‘ alone 64 Millions and a half have been raised since the
‘ Revolution, and an Estate of 1000 *l.* a Year fully
‘ sessed since that Time has paid 6450 *l.* which Sum
‘ amounts to near one sixth Part of the whole Produce
‘ of such an Estate in that Time; so that by taking it
‘ at an Average, the Land-holders of these Estates thus
‘ sessed have paid very near a sixth Part of the gross
‘ Produce of their Estates for 44 Years successively,
‘ which bears no Manner of Proportion to what has been
‘ paid by any other Set of Men, towards defraying the
‘ Charges of the Government since that Time. This
‘ has always been most justly reputed a Grievance upon
‘ the Land-holders, yet now when a Scheme is offered,
‘ which, as it appears to me, would be a certain Relief
‘ to the Landed-interest, a new Language, a new Opi-
‘ nion has started up, and prevails at least without
‘ Doors, that the Lands af *Great Britain* should still
‘ continue to carry that Burthen, which till very lately
‘ all Mankind were unanimous they ought to be reliev-
‘ ed from.

‘ If some Gentlemen, Sir, may think there can be
‘ any material Weight thrown into the Scale of the
‘ Crown by the Addition of a few Excise-Officers, let
‘ them

‘ them on the other side reflect on the Relief given by
‘ this Scheme to the Land-holders of *Great Britain*,
‘ who always have been, and ever must be in Time of
‘ Trial and Necessity, the real and solid Support of the
‘ Liberties of the Nation.

‘ And as the Landed-interest must be allowed to be our
‘ principal Strength, all Attempts to invade our Liber-
‘ ties must prove unsuccessful, while the Gentlemen of
‘ landed Estates shall continue resolute, and retain suffi-
‘ cient Force to oppose any arbitrary Designs: Any
‘ Thing therefore that tends to put them upon a better
‘ Footing, and to encrease their Substance, strengthens
‘ our Constitution in the most essential Part; for this
‘ Reason, Sir, when the Ease that will be given to the
‘ Land-holders is in this View impartially considered, the
‘ Addition of a few Excise-men, with Salaries of 40 or
‘ 50 *l.* a Year each, will not have that Weight in this
‘ Day's Debate, which at first Sight it might seem to car-
‘ ry with it.

‘ Sir, I have mentioned the Advantages which ap-
‘ pear to me will naturally arise to the publick Revenue,
‘ to the fair Trader, to the industrious Planter, and to
‘ the Land-holder by this Scheme; and I think there is
‘ another Benefit attending it, which Gentlemen do not
‘ seem to give sufficient Attention to, I mean the Refor-
‘ mation that will be made on this Occasion in the Laws
‘ of Excise; for though the Extension of them, as
‘ they now stand, might have been thought by some a
‘ strong Objection to this Scheme, however beneficial
‘ in other Respects it might prove to the Publick, yet I
‘ think the Weight of this Objection is greatly removed,
‘ when we consider, that the Alteration now proposed
‘ will take away many of those Powers which might in
‘ Time to come have been abused to the Oppression of
‘ the Subject. One of the most material Objections I ever
‘ heard started was, the Want of a proper Appeal from
‘ the Determination of the Commissioners of Excise,
‘ but this I think is entirely obviated by the allowing of
‘ an Appeal from those Gentlemen to three Judges chosen
‘ from the different Courts in *Westminster-hall*, or from
‘ the Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize in their
‘ respective Circuits, who are to determine in a summary
‘ Way, without either Delay or any considerable Expence
‘ to

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to the Parties concerned; for whatever Influence the Nomination of these Officers by the Crown might have on their Actions, or however regardless their Power being uncontrollable might make them in their Determinations, this Check must prevent the Execution of their Intentions, were they inclined to abuse their Power in Favour of the Crown; it will certainly make them more deliberate in giving Judgment, when they shall know, when they shall reflect, that their Judgments are liable to be canvassed in a superior Court, where no Favour, where no Interest can screen an ill Action; the Judges to whom the Appeal must be made have their Offices for Life, and therefore cannot reasonably be supposed to be byassed so as to countenance any unlawful Steps of the Commissioners, let them be the Favourites of any Minister whatever, or let the Party oppressed, let the Party complainant be never so obnoxious to an Administration.

'There is also, Sir, another Benefit that will attend the Success of this Scheme, which is the Repeal of an Act made the 11th Year of the late King, which obliges People to accuse themselves: As this is certainly a very great Grievance, the Repeal must be a very agreeable Relief to those who are subject to it. I hope therefore if this Question passes, when the Blanks in the Bill come to be filled up in the Committee, those Gentlemen, who may think that there are any unnecessary Clauses in the Laws of Excise, will take this favourable Opportunity to have those Laws reviewed, and by the Addition of proper Clauses to the Bill now to be brought in, to extend the Regulations of them in Behalf of the Subject, as far as may not leave the Duties under the Management of the Commissioners open to gross Frauds.

'Upon the whole, Sir, I believe the Benefits proposed by this Scheme, by an Improvement of the publick Revenue in preventing Frauds, will be a certain Relief to the Landed-interest, and the only real Objection that ever could be to such a Design, was the Method by which it was to be effected; but that I think, as I said before, is in a great Measure removed, by the Mitigation of those Methods of proceeding in Excise-Laws, which seemed most to infringe the Liberties of the

the Subject, and which Alteration may, nay is designed to be extended to the other Branches of the Revenue subject to the same Laws.

'This Scheme therefore, as it is intended to be a Review of the Excise Laws, and an Amendment of the Rigour of those Parts of them, where less Severity would secure the Duty to the Publick, appears in this Light as much in Favour of the Subject, as of the Revenue; and as such when it comes to be rightly apprehended, and the Benefits attending it are felt and diffused through the whole Nation, I believe it will soon take a more favourable Turn among the People; the ill Impressions of it that may now be industriously spread Abroad, I should think would soon subside and be forgot.

'I beg pardon, Sir, for taking up so much more of your Time than I at first intended. I shall now only add, that since upon the Examination of the particular Merits of this Scheme, the Advantages proposed by it, appear to me to be certain, and of such a Nature, as not only to increase the publick Revenue, without any new Tax on the Subject, or an Addition to any one now in Being, and advance the Interest of our Trade and Plantations, but also at the same Time to raise the Value of the Lands of *Great Britain*, I shall therefore readily give my Assent to it.'

Sir T—s A—n, *Speech.*

Sir *T——s A——n* spoke next against it, and among other Things took Notice, that it was his Misfortune to know too much of the Influence that the Officers of the Customs and Excise had at Elections, for at his own Election, there were many of the Voters were so free and open, as to come to him and tell him, that they would vote for him rather than any other, but that those Officers had threatened to ruin them if they did; and others told him, that they had Promises either for themselves or their sons to be made Officers in the Customs or Excise by his Antagonist, and as their Bread depended upon getting those Promises fulfilled, which they could not expect if they did not vote against him, therefore they hoped he would excuse them. 'Thus, Sir, says 'he, I know the Evil of this illegal Influence by Experience, and therefore I shall always be against any Measure that may tend to encrease it, as this Scheme most evi-

'evidently will; for I hope I shall always disdain to 'owe the Honour of representing my Country in Parliament to any Administration whatever; I hope I shall 'always depend upon the free Votes of my fellow Subjects, and for that Reason I must be against what I 'think will destroy that Freedom, upon which only I 'am resolved always to depend.'

After him L---d *Gl*——*y* spoke for agreeing. L—d *M*——*th* against it. *W*——*m C*——*n* Esq; for it. And then

W——*m P*——*y* Esq; spoke in Substance as follows. 'Sir, I must 'say, that the recommending the Care 'of the publick Revenue to this House 'the recommending to us a Scheme which he thinks 'may tend to the increasing of it, are Doctrines which 'come very properly from the Hon. Gentleman that 'spoke last, who for several Years has had the fingering 'of the publick Money, as he himself was pleased to 'express it: But I hope those Gentlemen will consider 'that they and their Posterity are not all to enjoy the 'same Posts they enjoy at present; they may perhaps 'expect that they themselves are all in for Life, but 'they cannot imagine that those Posts are to go by way 'of Inheritance to their Heirs; and therefore I hope, 'that for the Sake at least of their Posterity, they will 'consider a little the Power and Influence that this 'Scheme will give to the Crown, and such a Consideration must certainly be of some Weight in the present Debate even with those Gentlemen.

Mr. P——y's *Speech.*

'It is certain that the Liberties of this Country depend upon the Freedom of our Elections for Members of Parliament; our Parliaments, especially the 'Representatives of the People in Parliament assembled, 'are designed for, and generally have been a Check upon those who were employed in the executive Part 'of our Government; but if it shall ever come to be 'in the Power of the Crown, that is to say, of those 'employed in the executive Part of our Government, 'to have such an Influence over most of the Elections 'in the Kingdom, as to get any person chosen they 'please to recommend, they will then always have a 'Majority of their own Creatures in every House of 'Commons, and from such Representatives what can 'the People expect? Can it be expected, that such a 'House of Commons will ever be any Check upon 'those in Power, or that they will find Fault with 'the Conduct of the most rapacious, the most tyrannical Ministers, that may hereafter be employed by 'the Crown.

'It is well known, Sir, that every one of the publick 'Offices have already so many Boroughs or Corporations which they look on as their Properties; there are 'some Boroughs which may be called Treasury Boroughs; there are others which may be called Admiralty 'Boroughs; in short, Sir, it may be said, that almost the 'whole Towns upon the Sea Coast are already seiz'd 'on, and in a Manner taken Prisoners by the Officers 'of the Crown: In most of them they have so great 'an Influence, that none can be chosen Members of 'Parliament, but such as they are pleased to recommend. 'But as the Customs are confined to our Sea-Ports, as 'they cannot travel far from the Coast, therefore this 'Scheme seems to be contrived in order to extend the 'Laws of Excise, and thereby to extend the Influence 'of the Crown over all the inland Towns and Corporations in *England*.

'This, Sir, seems plainly to me to be the chief Design of the Scheme now under our Consideration; and 'if it succeeds (which God forbid it should) our future 'Ministers of State will be very much obliged to the 'Gentleman who projected it; the Election of a House 'of Commons, will in all Time coming, be an easy 'Task for whoever shall be prime Minister under any 'of our future Kings; he may sit at Home in his great 'Chair, and issue forth his Orders to most of the Counties and Boroughs in *Great Britain*, to chuse such Persons for their Representatives in Parliament, as he 'shall please to think most proper for his Purpose: Most 'of the chief Clerks of the Treasury, and other great 'Offices, are already Members of this House; they, 'Sir, deserve it, they are Gentlemen, and Men of Figure and Fortune in their Country; but if this Scheme 'takes Place, we may in a little Time see all the little 'under Clerks of the Treasury, and other Offices 'Members of this House; we may see them trudging

down to this House in the Morning, in order to give their Votes for imposing Taxes upon their fellow Subjects, and in the Afternoon attending behind the Chair of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Secretary of State, or other chief Minister. Nay, Sir, I do not know but some of us may live to see some vain overgrown Minister of State driving along the Streets with six Members of Parliament behind his Coach.

'These, Sir must be the fatal Consequences of the Scheme now under our Consideration; and therefore I must think that every Man who has a Regard to the Constitution of his Country, or to the Liberties and Properties of those that have put their Trust in him, is in Duty bound to give his Negative to the present Question.

'Gentlemen may indulge themselves in the vain Conceit, that by this Scheme, all Manner of Frauds in the Tobacco-trade will be prevented for the future, but the Thing is in its own Nature impossible; when the Duties are so high, where they amount to five or six Times the prime Cost of the Commodity on which they are laid, it will be impossible to prevent all Manner of Frauds, and therefore the Increase of the publick Revenue by this Scheme is so far from being certain, that it is altogether precarious; and unless the publick Revenue be thereby greatly increased, the Land-holders can expect no Relief: But granting, Sir, that the Benefits expected by this Scheme were certain, it is as certain, it is demonstrable, that our Constitution will be thereby destroyed; and are we, Sir, to make a Sacrifice of our Constitution, for the poor Consideration of adding four or five hundred thousand Pounds a Year to the publick Revenue? That Increase, Sir, may soon be dissipated by an Administration, under no Fears of being called to an Account by Parliament, and then they will be obliged to come upon the Land-holders, for Money to answer the necessary Services of the Publick. There never was in any Country a Scheme set up for introducing arbitrary Power, but what was supported by some specious Pretences: The preventing of Mobs, Insurrections, Invasions, Frauds, or the like, have in all Countries been made the Pretences for introducing arbitrary Power; but in such an

an Assembly as this, where the Principles of Liberty so much prevail, where there are so many Gentlemen of good Sense and Penetration, I hope no such Pretence will ever be of any Weight. To me it appears indisputable, that this Scheme is absolutely inconsistent with a free Election of Members of Parliament, and of Consequence it must be inconsistent with our Constitution; therefore tho' the Advantages to be reaped therefrom were much greater, and much more certain than they are, I should be most heartily against it, and for that Reason I must give my Negative to the present Question.'

Mr. C——r of the E——r spoke next. Then *W——m P——y* Esq; spoke again. And after him

W——r P——r, Esq; stood up,

and among other Things took Notice of some Gentlemen's having said, that no Body had opposed the subjecting of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, to the Laws of Excise, but the Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery (meaning Sir *J——n B——d*) 'But, says he, I must put those Gentlemen in Mind, that I had then the Honour to be a Member of this House, and I thank God, Sir, I did oppose that Excise Scheme as well as I shall do this, and every such Scheme that shall ever be offered to this House, while I have the Honour of sitting in it. I know, Sir, how grievous and oppressive the Laws of Excise are to my Fellow Subject, and therefore I think I cannot answer to my Country, if I do not to the utmost of my Power oppose every Scheme that shall be offered for the Extension of those vexatious and arbitrary Laws.'

Mr. Pl—r's Speech.

H——y P——ns Esq; spoke next against agreeing to the Resolution. *M——n B——n* Esq; spoke for it.

Other Speakers.

Sir *J——n H——d C——n* against it. Sir *W——m Y——g* for it. Sir *W——m C——y* and *G——ge B——s* Esq; against it. *J——n N——le* Esq; and Sir *W——m L——r* for it. And *G——d L——n* Esq; Sir *G——ge C——ll* and *H——y W——r* Esq; against it.

Resolutions agreed to.

At last the Question was put upon the first Resolution, upon which the House came to a Division and thereby the Question was carried in the Affirmative 249 against 189.

After this the Question was severally put upon the two next Resolutions, which were agreed to without any Division; and the last Resolution being read a second Time, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, 'That his Majesty had commanded him to 'acquaint that House, that his Majesty gave his Consent, 'that the House might do as they should think fit, 'in relation to the said Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures and 'Seizures?' Whereupon the Question was put, and it likewise was agreed to without any Division.

Bill ordered.

Then it was ordered, that a Bill should be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions, and that Sir *Charles Turner*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. *Doddington*, Mr. *Clayton*, Sir *William Younge*, Sir *George Oxenden*, Mr. *Scrope* and Mr. *Edward Walpole*, should prepare and bring in the same.

Bill brought in.

This famous Bill was accordingly brought in the fourth Day of *April*, and was read a first time, after which Mr *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* by his Majesty's Command acquainted the House, that his Majesty consented to their making such Alterations, as they should think fit for the publick Service, in relation to the Subsidy on Tobacco then payable on account of his Majesty's Civil List. It was next objected that some Parts of the said Bill were not within the Resolutions of the House, pursuant to which the said Bill had been ordered to be brought in; and therefore moved that the Bill should be withdrawn, which passed in the Negative, 232 against 176: Then a Motion was made for adjourning, which likewise passed in the Negative; at last it was resolved that the Bill should be read a second time, and ordered, that it it should be read a secon'd me on that Day S'ennight, 236 against 200; a Copy of which Bill we have already communicated to our Readers in our *Political State* for the Month of *June* last. Next Day after the bringing in of this Bill, a Motion was made for the Printing

Printing such a Number of Copies as should be sufficient for the Use of the Members of the House; but upon the Question's being put, it was carried in the Negative, 128 against 112.

London Petition against it.

As this Bill very much concerned the Trade and Commerce of this Nation, the Lord Mayor of the City of *London* procured a Copy of it soon after it was brought into the House of Commons, and having laid it before the Common Council, it was there resolved to petition the House against it, and a Petition being then immediately drawn up and agreed to, the same was presented to the House of Commons on the tenth Day of *April*; a Copy of which Petition we gave our Readers in our *Political State*, for the Month of *May* last.

Debate thereon.

The presenting of this Petition brought the Excise Scheme again upon the Carpet in that honourable House. The City of *London* has always enjoyed this Privilege, that any Petition from them is presented to the House by their Sheriffs, and is brought up by the Clerk of the House, and read at the Table, without asking the Leave of the House for that Purpose; whereas all other Petitions must be presented by a Member of the House, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the Table by the Clerk, till Leave be first asked of and granted by the House. Accordingly this Petition was brought up and read at the Table, and as soon as it was read, Sir *J*———*n B*———*d* got up, and in a Speech full of that Strength of Reason, and Perspicuity of Expression, which he is so much Master of, he shewed how much the City and Citizens of *London*, as well as all the other Trading Part of the Nation, were to be affected by the Bill for altering the Method of raising the Duties payable upon Tobacco, and how just Reasons they had to insist upon being heard by their Counsel against it, and concluded with a Motion for granting them Leave to be heard by their Counsel if they thought fit.

In Opposition to this Motion, it was insisted on, that it had always been the Practice of that House, never to receive any Petitions, and much less to admit Counsel to be heard against any Bill for imposing of Taxes upon the Subject; for that if any such Thing were to be admitted of,

of, it would be impossible ever to pass any such Bill, because that there would be so many different Petitions presented against it by those who were to be subject thereto, that it would be impossible to hear Counsel separately upon every such Petition within the usual Time of the Continuance of one Session of Parliament: And that in refusing to admit Counsel to be heard, there could be no Inconvenience, because every Man, and every body of Men had their Representatives in that House, who certainly would represent their Case to the House, if any particular Hardship was to be put upon them by any Bill then before the House.

To this it was replyed, that the House had never pretended to any general Custom of refusing Petitions, except against those Bills which were called Money Bills, that was to say, such Bills as were brought in for raising Money for the current Service of the Year; and that even as to them, there were many Precedents where the House had admitted the Parties whom they thought to have a real Interest therein, to be heard by their Counsel against the passing of such Bills: That the admitting of Counsel even in such Cases could never prevent the passing of such Bills, because the House could always order all Parties petitioning to be heard at one Time, and could give such Directions that it would never take up many Days to hear every thing that could be objected by every one of the Parties petitioning: That tho' every Part of the Nation had their Representatives in that House, yet it was well known, that speaking in Publick was a Talent that every Man was not endowed with, from whence it might happen, that the particular Persons, or Part of the Nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was passing in the House, might not have any such Members as were proper to lay their Case fully and clearly before the House; and that therefore, even as to Money Bills, it was proper to admit Parties to be heard against them, when it appeared that they were very particularly interested therein.

But as to the Case then before them, there was not the least Pretence for refusing the Desire of the Petition, because the Bill against which it was presented, was no Money Bill; it was granted by the Advocates for the Bill; it was even insisted on as the greatest Argument for it, that there was no new Duties to be imposed; it was a Bill

a Bill only for altering the Method of collecting the Taxes already imposed, and therefore it could never be pretended that there was any Practice or Custom of the House for refusing to admit Parties interested to be heard against such a Bill: That if there had been such a Custom introduced it ought not to be observed, especially when such a considerable Body as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, come with a humble Petition to be heard against a Bill, which they thought would not only be highly injurious to them in particular, but destructive of the Trade and Commerce of the whole Nation.

In this Debate there were many Precedents brought by Mr. *S——y's*, Mr. *G——b——n*, and Mr. *B——tle*, where the House had receiv'd Petitions, and admitted Counsel to be heard against Money Bills; and there were likewise Precedents brought by Sir *W——m Y——ge* and Mr. *W——on*, where the same had been refused, the reading of which took up a great part of the Day.

The Principal Speakers for granting the Desire of the Petition, were,

Speakers and Division.

Sir *I——n B——d*
S——l S——ys Esq;
P——p G——n Esq;
T——s B——le Esq;
W——m P——y Esq;

Sir *W——m W——m.*
W——r P——r Esq;
G——ge H——te Esq;
T——s W——m Esq;

And the Principal Speakers against granting the Desire thereof were,

Mr. *C——r* of the *E——r*
H——o W——le Esq;
T——s W——n Esq;
Mr. *S——r G——l*

Mr. *A——y G——l*
Sir *W——m Y——ge*
Hon. *H——y P——m* Esq;

Upon the Question's being put for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by their Counsel against the Bill, there was a Division, and the Question was carried in the Negative, 214 against 197.

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After which it was ordered that the ſaid Petition ſhould lie upon the Table, until the ſaid Bill ſhould be read a ſecond time.

Other Petitions againſt it.

Next Day *viz.* on *Wedneſday* the eleventh Day of *April*, a Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*, (in Council aſſembled) in behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the Merchants and Tradeſmen dealing in Tobacco in the ſaid Town, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; alledging, that the Bill depending in the Houſe for repealing ſeveral Subſidies and an Impoſt then payable on Tobacco, *&c.* would be highly prejudicial to them, and encroach on their Liberties and Properties, and expreſſing their Apprehenſion that the ſaid Bill, if paſſed into a Law, would ſubject them to great Oppreſſions and Inconveniences; by the Officers frequently entering their Houſes, and taking Account of their Stocks, which ſuch Officers might diſcover to any others; by being obliged to ſeek for, and ſend Permits with their Goods, and the Hardſhips thereof with reſpect to Time; by not being allowed the valuable Liberty of redreſſing their Grievances by a Jury; and by the great Trouble, Charge, and loſs of Time in weighing their Tobacco at any time required by the Officer, and the Prejudice to their Goods in uncasking and breaking them; and therefore beſeeching the Houſe to conſider and favour their Petition, and prevent the paſſing a Law, which would be any ways deſtructive of the Trade, or dangerous to the Liberties of the Petitioners, which Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

Immediately after which, a Petition of the principal Inhabitants, and Traders of the ancient and loyal City of *Coventry*, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of their Fellow Citizens, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; expreſſing the Apprehenſion of the Petitioners, that the Bill depending in that Houſe, for repealing ſeveral Subſidies and an Impoſt then payable on Tobacco, *&c.* would be prejudicial to the Trade of the Nation in general, and of the ſaid City in particular, and alſo injurious to the Liberties of their fellow Subjects; and therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſes into conſideration, and

and give the Petitioners ſuch Relief therein, as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet. Which Petition was likewiſe ordered to lie upon the Table.

Bill dropt.

The Order of the Day being then read for the ſecond Reading of the ſaid Bill, the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe was of Courſe ordered to go with the Mace into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Courts there, and into the Court of Requeſts, and the Places adjacent, and ſummon the Members there to attend the Service of the Houſe; and he being returned, inſtead of reading the Bill a ſecond time, a Motion was made by Mr. *C——r* of the *E——r* that the Bill ſhould be read a ſecond time upon the twelfth Day of *June* then next. Tho' by this Motion it evidently appeared that the Bill was to be dropt, yet ſome of the Gentlemen who had from the beginning appeared ſtrenuouſly againſt the whole Scheme, were not ſatisfyed with letting it drop in ſo eaſy a Manner, and therefore they were for having it rejected, but this Propoſition did not come the length of a Motion, or a Queſtion, ſo that the firſt Motion was agreed to without Oppoſition; and upon the *Friday* after, which was the Day appointed for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of the moſt proper Methods for the better Security and Improvement of the Duties and Revenues then charged upon, and made payable from Tobacco and Wines, it was reſolved, that the Houſe would upon the 14 Day of *June*, then next reſolve itſelf into the ſaid Committee 118 againſt 76: So that that Part of the Scheme relating to the Duties on Wine was never laid before the Houſe.

Reſolutions and Orders againſt Tumults.

There having been great Crowds of People about the Houſe on the 11th of *April*, and ſome of them having behaved in a tumultuous Manner, the next Day, *viz.* on the 12th of *April*, Complaint was made to the Houſe by ſeveral Members, who had voted in Favour of the Scheme, that a tumultuous Crowd of People had been aſſembled together the Night before, and ſeveral Days during the Seſſion, in the Court of Requeſts, and other Avenues to that Houſe; and that they themſelves and ſeveral other Members of the Houſe had been laſt Night, in their Return from the Houſe, manaced, inſulted, and

 aſſaulted,

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assaulted, by a tumultuous Crowd of People in the Passages to the House; whereupon it was resolved and declared *nemine contradicente*; 1st, That the assaulting, insulting, or menacing any Member of that House, in his coming to or going from the House, or upon the account of his behaviour in Parliament, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, a most outragious and dangerous Violation of the Rights of Parliament, and an high Crime and Misdemeanor. 2d, That the assembling and coming of any Number of Persons in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly Manner to that House, in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any Bill or other Matter depending before the House, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, was destructive of the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament, and an high Crime and Misdemeanor. 3d, That the inciting and encouraging any Number of Persons to come in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly Manner to that House, in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any Bill or other Matter depending before the House, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, destructive of the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament, and an high Crime and Misdemeanor.

Then it was ordered, 1st, That the Members of that House, who served for the City of *London*, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the Lord Mayor of *London*. 2d, That the Members of that House, who served for the County of *Middlesex*, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the Sheriff of *Middlesex*. 3d, That the Members of that House, who served for the City of *Westminster*, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the High Bailiff of *Westminster*. Which Orders were accordingly signified by the respective Members, who next Day reported their having done so to the House.

Bills received the Royal Assent.

On Wednesday the 21st of *March* his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Publick Bills, *viz.*

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An

An Act to indemnify Persons, who have ommitted to qualify themselves for Imployments or Offices, by taking the Oaths and making and subscribing the Declaration against Transubstantiation, and receiving the Sacrament; and allowing them further Time for that Purpose.

An act for allowing further Time for the Inrollement of Deeds and Wills made by Papists; and for the Relief of Protestant Purchasers and Lessees.

An Act for obviating a Doubt which may arise upon an Act made in the 4th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act that all Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, and in the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, shall be in the *English* Language; *so far as the same doth or may relate to the Court of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, or to any Members or Branches thereof.*

An Act for the free Importation and Exportation of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and all other Jewels and precious Stones.

An Act to explain and amend two Acts of Parliament, one made in the twelfth, and the other in the thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for making Navigable the River Dun *in the County of* York; *and for the better perfecting and maintaining the said Navigation, and for uniting the several Proprietors thereof into one Company.*

An Act for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. George *the Martyr in the Borough of* Southwark, *in the County of* Surry, *as one of the fifty new Churches, directed to be built by two Acts of Parliament, one made in the 9th, the other in the 10th Year of her late Majesty Queen* Anne.

And also to four Private Bills.

Motion for appointing Receivers.

On *Monday* the second Day of *April*, the order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, of the whole House, to consider further of the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land-Tax to be raised in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1733, being

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being read, a Motion was made, that it ſhould be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they ſhould be impowered to receive a Clauſe to enable and direct the ſeveral Commiſſioners to be appointed in the ſaid Bill, for putting the ſame in Execution, to nominate and appoint a Receiver or Receivers General for each County, Riding, City, Borough, Cinque-Port, Town or Place reſpectively, within *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick*, for which they were appointed Commiſſioners, and to make the ſaid reſpective Counties, Ridings, Cities, Boroughs, Cinque-Ports, Towns or Places, for which they were appointed Commiſſioners, anſwerable for any Deficiency, that might happen by ſuch Receiver or Receivers.

In favour of this Motion it was urged, that the Commiſſioners in each County, *&c.* were much better Judges of the Perſons proper to be appointed Receivers in the ſeveral Counties, *&c.* than the Gentlemen employed in the Adminiſtration; that they were alſo better Judges of the Perſons offered as Sureties for ſuch Receivers; and that it would be a great Advantage to the Publick, which had often ſuffered by the Inſolvency of ſuch Receivers, and the Inſufficiency of the Security that had been given for them: However ſome Gentlemen in the Houſe thought proper to oppoſe this Motion, and therefore upon putting the Queſtion it paſſed in the Negative.

Qualification Bill dropt.

Next Day an ingroſſed Bill to render more effectual, an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, intitled, *An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments by the further qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, was read the third time; which Bill was much the ſame with what had paſſed ſeveral times through that Houſe in the preceding Seſſions; but upon the Queſtion's being put the Bill had the ſame Fate as in the former Seſſions, the Queſtion paſſed in the Negative.

Eccleſiaſtical Court Bill preſented.

On *Monday* the 9th Day of *April*, Sir *Nathaniel Curzon* preſented to the Houſe (according to Order) a Bill for the better regulating the Proceedings of Eccleſiaſtical Courts, within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, which was

was received, and read the firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time. As this Affair is of great Conſequence, and becauſe the Bill did not paſs into a Law, we ſhall give our Readers a Copy of it, as it ſtood when firſt brought into the Houſe, *viz.*

A BILL for the better Regulating the Proceedings of Eccleſiaſtical Courts within that Part of Great Britan *called* England, *Dominion of* Wales, *and Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed.

'*FOR* the better regulating the Proceedings of Eccleſiaſtical Courts within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, *Be it Enacted*,

'*By the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY*,

'By and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the
Day of no Suits or Proſecutions, ſtiled *pro Salute Animæ*, or *pro Reformatione Morum*, or for any criminal Matter, ſhall be commenced in any Eccleſiaſtical Court, either by Inquiſition, or Denunciation, againſt any Perſon whatſoever, but by Accuſation only, at or upon the Information or Promotion of ſome Perſon, who ſhall, at the Time of exhibiting ſuch Information, enter into Bond to the Regiſter of the Court, in which ſuch Information ſhall be exhibited, in the Sum of
with or more Surety or Sureties, in the Sum of who ſhall ſeverally juſtify themſelves by Oath, in open Court, (which Oath the ſaid Courts are hereby impowered to adminiſter *gratis*) to be reſpectively worth the ſaid Sums in the ſaid Bonds mentioned, over and above their juſt Debts; which Bonds ſhall be conditioned to proſecute ſuch Suit or Information with Effect, and to pay
Coſts to the Defendant, or Party accuſed,
in

‘ in Case such Defendant shall not be found guilty; or
‘ if the Suit or Prosecution be abated or discontinued for
‘ the Space of And the said
‘ Register is hereby required, immediately on the Ac-
‘ quittal of the Defendant in the said Ecclesiastical Court,
‘ or such Discontinuance or Abatement of such Suit or
‘ Prosecution, to assign the said Bond to the said Defen-
‘ dant, by endorsing the same, and attesting it under his
‘ Hand and Seal, in the Presence of or more
‘ credible Witnesses, in the same Manner as Bail-bonds,
‘ or other Securities given to Sheriffs in Suits in the Tem-
‘ poral Courts, are now by Law assignable; upon which
‘ Bond the said Defendant may bring an Action or Suit
‘ in his or her own Name, in any of his Majesty's Courts
‘ of Record at *Westminster*, (in which Suit the said As-
‘ signment shall be full Evidence of his or her Acquittal,
‘ or Discontinuance of the Suit) and shall recover there-
‘ on, against the said Informer and Sureties,
‘ Costs of Suit in the said Ecclesiastical Court.

‘ *And it is hereby further Enacted*, That no Citation,
‘ Summons, or other Process, shall issue, to cite any
‘ Person to appear to any Articles, Information, Libel,
‘ or Accusation, for any criminal Cause, till the Inform-
‘ er or Promoter shall have given such Security as afore-
‘ said: And the Person making out any Citation, Sum-
‘ mons, or other Process, shall, at the Time of making
‘ it out, indorse it with the Name and Place of Abode
‘ of the Informer and Sureties: And any Officer of any
‘ Ecclesiastical Court, making out or issuing, or causing
‘ to be made out or issued, any Citation, Summons, or
‘ other Process, against any Person, before such Surety
‘ given, or neglecting to indorse the Name and Place
‘ of Abode of such Informer and Surety as aforesaid,
‘ shall
‘ And every Person serving any Citation, Summons, or
‘ other Process, in any criminal Cause, not indorsed as
‘ aforesaid, shall

‘ And all Proceedings in any criminal Cause, without
‘ such Security taken as aforesaid, are hereby declared to
‘ be And every Proctor,
‘ Appari-

‘ Apparitor, or other Ecclesiastical Officer, being In-
‘ former or Promoter, or exhibiting any Articles, In-
‘ formation or Libel in his own Name, or at his own
‘ Promotion, in any criminal Cause, in any Ecclesiasti-
‘ cal Court, shall be deemed a
and shall

‘ *And be it further Enacted*, by the Authority aforesaid,
‘ That in all Suits and Prosecutions, stiled *pro Salute*
‘ *Animæ*, or *pro Reformatione Morum*, or for any other
‘ criminal Cause, if the Party accused shall at any Time
‘ before Judgment suggest, (without Oath) that he or she
‘ is not guilty of the Crime laid to his or her Charge, it
‘ shall and may be lawful to and for any of his Majesty's
‘ Courts of Record, (who now have Power to grant Pro-
‘ hibitions) to grant a Prohibition to any Ecclesiastical
‘ Court where such Suit or Prosecution is depending;
‘ the Judge or Judges whereof, immediately upon Re-
‘ ceipt of such Writ of Prohibition, are hereby required
‘ to certify, under the Seal of the Court, the original
‘ Libel, Articles, or Information against such Person,
‘ and return the same, together with the Bond entered
‘ into by the Informer and his Surety as aforesaid, into
‘ the Court, from which the Prohibition issued, who are
‘ hereby impowered, on the Defendant's pleading not
‘ guilty to the said Libel, Articles, or Information, to
‘ try the same by a Jury of Twelve Men of the County,
‘ where the Offence is laid to be committed, in like
‘ manner as Indictments removed by *Certiorari* from
‘ inferior Courts are tried: And if the Person accused
‘ on such Trial shall be convicted of the Crime or
‘ Crimes laid to his or her Charge, the said Court,
‘ out of which the Prohibition issued, is hereby directed
‘ to grant a Writ of Consultation, and send back the said
‘ original Libel to the Ecclesiastical Court, out of which
‘ the Cause was removed, that the said Ecclesiastical
‘ Court may proceed to inflict such Ecclesiastical Cen-
‘ sures, as they may do by Law: But if the Person accused
‘ shall be acquitted on such Trial, then it shall be law-
‘ ful for such Court, granting the Prohibition as aforesaid,
‘ to allow the Defendant Costs in both
‘ Courts, and to enforce the Payment of the said Costs,

by Attachment against the Informer and Sureties, as in Cases of Costs in other Actions; and all Proceedings in such criminal Causes contrary to such Writ of Prohibition sued forth and delivered to the Judge of any Ecclesiastical Court, shall be

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Proof by that a Citation, or other Process to appear in the said Ecclesiastical Courts, hath been personally served on the Defendant in such Suit, or left with the Wife or Servant of such Defendant, at his or her Dwelling-house, or usual Place of Abode, if the Defendant so served shall not appear, by him or herself, or by his or her Proctor or Attorney, at the Time and Place appointed by that Citation or Process, a second Citation or Process, indorsed as aforesaid, shall issue, which being proved on Oath to be served in like manner, and the Defendant neglecting to appear by him or herself, or by his or her Proctor or Attorney, at the Time and Place appointed by such second Citation or Process, the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, out of which such Citation or Process shall have issued, shall certify the same under his Hand and Seal; upon which Certificate it shall be lawful for the High Court of Chancery to issue a Writ of Contumacy, in the Form, or to the Effect hereafter prescribed, to compel the Defendant or Defendants to appear at the Return of the Writ in the said Ecclesiastical Courts, either personally, or by his or her Proctor or Attorney, which if the Defendant shall refuse or neglect to do, a second Writ of Contumacy shall issue, and so from Time to Time, until the Defendant or Defendants shall personally, or by his, her, or their Proctor or Attorney, appear in the said Ecclesiastical Court, upon which Writ of Contumacy, the Sheriffs shall return Issues, and proceed, in every Respect, in the same Manner, as they now do on Process of Distress issuing out of any of the Courts at *Westminster* against privileged Persons or Corporations; which said Writ of Contumacy shall be in the Form, and to the Effect following, *videlicet*.

GEORGE

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of Greeting,

WHEREAS it hath been certified to us, under the Hand and Seal of E. F. *that* C. D. *of hath been twice duly cited to appear before him the said* E. F. *in Court, to answer to notwithstanding which Citations, the said* C. D. *hath hitherto contumaciously refused or neglected to appear, either by himself, or his Proctor or Attorney, in the said Court: We do therefore (according to the Statute in that Case lately made and provided) hereby command you to distrain the said* C. D. *by all his Goods and Chattels in your Bailiwick, so that neither he, nor any one for him, do intermeddle therewith, until you shall have other Command in that Behalf from us, and that you answer us for the Issues of the same, so that you thereby compel the said* C. D. *to appear by himself, or his Proctor or Attorney, in the said Court, the Day of Witness ourself at* Westminster, *the Day of*

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That no Money hereafter to be paid by any Offender in any criminal Cause, as Commutation of Penance, or in Lieu of, or to excuse the Offender from any Kind of Penance, shall be paid to, or received by any Person whatsoever, except to the Overseer or Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, or Place, where such Offence shall have been committed; which Sum or Sums of Money, being received by the Overseers, is and are hereby directed to be distributed

‘ by them amongst the Poor of the Parish or Place ‘ where such Offence was committed, in such Man- ‘ ner as shall be directed by Justices of the Peace ‘ residing in or near such Parish or Place; and every ‘ Person (other than such Overseer or Overseers, as ‘ aforesaid) receiving any such Money for Commuta- ‘ tion of Penance, and every Person paying any such ‘ Money for Commutation of Penance, to any Person ‘ (except the said Overseer or Overseers) and every such ‘ Overseer or Overseers refusing or neglecting, for the ‘ Space of Days, to distribute the said Sum or ‘ Sums of Money, according to such Direction of the ‘ said Justices, as aforesaid, shall respectively, in any ‘ or either of these Cases.

‘ *And it is hereby further Enacted*, That all Prosecu- ‘ tions shall be commenced in the said Courts, within ‘ the Space of after the Crime or ‘ Offence committed, and that no Person shall be pro- ‘ secuted twice for the same Offence.

‘ *And it is hereby further Enacted*, by the Authority ‘ aforesaid, That no Person, who shall be excommu- ‘ nicated after ‘ shall incur by such Excommunication any le- ‘ gal Disability whatsoever; but every Person excom- ‘ municated shall enjoy all Privileges and Benefits of ‘ the Law, in as full and ample a Manner, as if they ‘ had never been excommunicated; any Law, Usage or ‘ Custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwith- ‘ standing.

‘ *And it is hereby further Enacted*, That no Judge, ‘ Officer, or any other Person belonging to any Eccle- ‘ siastical Court, shall, *ex Officio*, make out or issue, ‘ or cause or suffer to be made out or issued, any Ci- ‘ tation, Summons or other Process, to compel or ob- ‘ lige any Person to prove any Will, or to take out ‘ Letters of Administration, unless some Legatee, Cre- ‘ ditor, Relation of the Deceased, or Person concerned ‘ in Interest in the Estate of the Deceased, shall apply ‘ to the said Court for the same; and every Judge, ‘ Officer, or other Person belonging to any such Court, ‘ making out, or issuing, or causing or suffering to be made

‘ made out, or issued, any such Citation, Summons or ‘ Process contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, ‘ or neglecting or refusing to cite the Executors, or next ‘ of Kin of any deceased Person, upon Application of ‘ any Legatee, Creditor, or such Relation as aforesaid, ‘ shall

Tho' this Bill, after several Alterations and Amendments made to it, was dropt last Session of Parliament; yet as some such Law seems to be necessary, it is thought that the Affair will be re-assumed in some future Session, and that a Law will be passed for the Regulation of those Courts. Perhaps the Evils complained of are not yet come to such a Height as necessarily to require an immediate Remedy; for Evils in the political Body may very well be compared to Boils or Tumors in the Body natural, they ought to be allowed to come to a full Ripeness, before the Surgeon offers to make an Incision, and then by proper Remedies a perfect Cure may be performed.

Committee for enquiring into Frauds.

On *Thursday* the 19th Day of *April*, it was resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the Frauds and Abuses in the Customs, to the Prejudice of Trade and Diminution of the Revenue: That the Number of the said Committee should be one and twenty; and that the said Committee should be chosen by way of Balloting: And it was ordered, That the Members of the House should upon *Tuesday* then next at 12 of the Clock, prepare Lists to be put into Glasses of one and twenty Persons Names to be the said Committee. Accordingly on *Tuesday* the said Order of the Day being read, Mr. Serjeant at Arms attending the House was ordered to go with the Mace into *Westminster-hall*, and into the Court of Requests and Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the Service of the House; and he being returned, the Clerk and Clerk-assistant went along each side of the House with Glasses, and received from the Members the Lists of Persons Names to be the said Committee, which were brought up to the Table; and then a Committee was appointed to examine the said Lists, and

and report to the House upon which twenty one Persons the Majority had fallen.

Upon this Occasion it appeared that there had been two principal Lists prepared, and either the one or the other had been given in with little or no Variation by all the Members of the House then attending. That List which was presumed to have been prepared by the Court-party consisted of the following Gentlemen, *viz.* Sir *John Cope* Baronet, *Thomas Clutterbucke* Esq; Sir *William Clayton* Baronet, *Stephen Fox* Esq; *Richard Edgcumbe* Esq; the Hon. *Henry Pelham* Esq; Sir *John Heathcote* Baronet, Sir *Philip Yorke* Knt. *William Clayton* Esq; *Anthony Lowther* Esq; Sir *George Oxenden* Bart. *Charles Talbot* Esq; *George Wade* Esq; *John Campbell* of *Pembrokeshire* Esq; *Duncan Forbes* Esq; Sir *Thomas Frankland* Baronet, *Thomas Winnington* Esq; Lord *Hervey*, *George Doddington* of *Eastbury* Esq; *Horatio Walpole* Esq; Sir *William Yonge* Bart.

Next Day the Lord *Vere Beauclerk* reported from the said Committee, That the Majority had fallen upon those named in his Report, who were all the same with those contained in the above List, presumed to have been prepared by the Court-party, without so much as one Gentleman's being left out that was in that List, nor any one put in whose Name had been in the other List.

This Committee did accordingly examine into those Frauds, and did make a Report, which is too long to be inserted by us. Whether this Evil was grown ripe enough or not we cannot determine, but many were of Opinion that the proper Surgeons were not employed to make the Incision; and that therefore the Ulcer may soon grow up again to as great a Height as ever.

Druggists Petition.

On *Friday* the 20th of *April*, a Petition of the Druggists, and Grocers, China-men, and others dealing in Coffee, *&c.* was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that by an Act passed in the tenth Year of King *George the First*, intitled, *An Act for repealing certain Duties therein mentioned, payable upon Coffee*, &c. *imported, and for granting certain Inland-duties in Lieu thereof*, &c. the Petitioners were made to hope, that the Duties arising from the said Commodities would be better secured, and the Interest of the fair Trader better supported; but that the Petitioners had found themselves, from fatal Experience, subjected to Laws most oppressive and injurious to Trade; were deprived of the Privileges of Juries, and subjected to the judicial Determination of Commissioners, and to the Inquisition and Inspection of Persons unknown to them, who entered their Houses at Pleasure, and to whom they were made accountable for all their Dealings; and after having paid Duty for their Goods, had not Liberty to sell the same without Permits from the Officers of Excise, expressing the Names and Places of Abode of the respective Buyers and Sellers, to the great Damage of the Petitioners, and the exposing the Extent and Circumstances of their Trade to the said Officers, and to whomsoever they thought fit to communicate the same; and were subject to severe Forfeitures for Errors or Neglect of Entries in their Books, which were absolutely unavoidable; and were moreover, by a Clause in an Act of the 11th of King *George the First*, liable to be examined upon Oath touching the Entries in their Books, and in Case of Neglect or Refusal were subject to heavy Fines; that by these Grievances the Petitioners, as they conceived, were in a worse Condition than any of his Majesty's Subjects, and that the clandestine Importation of Tea was never at a greater Height than at that present Time, to the Prejudice of the Revenue, and the Ruin of the fair Traders, who only were subject to those oppressive Laws; and therefore praying that the House would give them such Relief, as to their great Wisdom should seem meet. Upon this Petition a Motion was made, and the Question was put, that the Petition should be referred to a Committee of the whole House; but it passed in the Negative, 250 against 150; tho' the Generality without Doors were of Opinion, that the Petitioners did really labour under great Hardships, and would have fully proved most of the Facts set forth in their Petition, if the same had been referred to a Committee.

Motion as to South-Sea *Accounts.*

On *Friday* the 27th Day of *April*, a Motion was made, that the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company should lay before the House an Account of what Sums of Money, *South-Sea* Stock, and *South-Sea*

Sea Annuities had been received from the Truſtees for raiſing Money on the Eſtates of the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, and others, diſtinguiſhing the Time of ſuch Receipts, and the Application thereof, with all the Orders and Directions of the general Courts of the ſaid Company, relating to the Diſpoſition thereof. But upon putting the Queſtion, it likewiſe had the ill Fate to paſs in the Negative.

Bill to prevent Stock-jobbing.

On *Monday* the 30th of *April*, the ingroſſed Bill to prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing, was (according to Order) read the third Time. Of which the following is a Copy, *viz.*

A BILL to prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing.

'WHEREAS great Inconveniencies have arisen, and do daily ariſe, by the wicked, pernicious and deſtructive Practice of Stock-Jobbing, whereby many of his Majeſty's Subjects have been and are diverted from purſuing and exerciſing their lawful Trades and Vocations, to the utter Ruin of themſelves and Families, to the great Diſcouragement of Induſtry, and to the manifeſt Detriment of Trade and Commerce; For *Remedy whereof*;

'*May it Pleaſe Your Moſt Excellent MAJESTY*;

'That it may be *Enacted*; *And be it Enacted*, by the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all Contracts and Agreements whatſoever, which ſhall from and after the

be made or entered into by or between any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for delivering, aſſigning, tranſferring, receiving, accepting, putting, or refuſing any publick or joint Stock, or other publick Securities whatſoever, or any Part, Share, or Intereſt therein, and

and ſhall not be expreſly ſtipulated, declared, and agreed to be performed within the Space of

from

the making thereof; and alſo all Wagers and Contracts in the Nature of Wagers, relating to the then preſent or future Price or Value of any ſuch Stock or Securities aforeſaid, ſhall be

to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and all Premiums, Sum or Sums of Money whatſoever, which ſhall be given, received, paid or delivered, upon all Contracts or Agreements not expreſly ſtipulated, declared, or agreed to be performed within

from the making thereof, or upon any ſuch Wagers or Contracts in the Nature of Wagers, as aforeſaid, ſhall be reſtored and repaid to the Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall give, pay or deliver the ſame, who ſhall be at Liberty within

from and after the making ſuch Contract or Agreement, or laying any ſuch Wager, to ſue for and recover the ſame from the Perſon or Perſons, to whom the ſame is or ſhall be paid, or delivered with

And it ſhall be ſufficient therein for the Plaintiff to alledge, That the Defendant is indebted to the Plaintiff, or has received to the Plaintiff's Uſe the Money or Premium ſo paid or received, whereby the Plaintiff's Action accrued to him, according to the Form of this Statute, without ſetting forth the ſpecial Matter; and in Caſe the Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall pay or deliver ſuch Money or Premium, as aforeſaid, ſhall not within the Time aforeſaid really and *bona fide*, without Covin or Colluſion, ſue, and with Effect proſecute for the Money or Premium ſo by him or them paid, given, or delivered, as aforeſaid, then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within

Months next after the making ſuch Contract or Agreement, or laying any ſuch Wager, as aforeſaid, by any ſuch

againſt any

ſuch

ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall receive or take the ſame.

And, for the better Diſcovery of the Monies or Premium, which ſhall be given, paid or delivered, and to be ſued for or recovered, as aforeſaid, *It is hereby further Enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Perſon or Perſons, who by Virtue of this preſent Act ſhall or may be liable to be ſued for the ſame, ſhall be obliged and compelled to anſwer upon Oath ſuch Bill, as ſhall be preferred againſt him or them for diſcovering any ſuch Contract or Wager, and the Sum of Money or Premium ſo given, paid or delivered, as aforeſaid.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall enter into, make or execute any ſuch Contract, Bargain or Agreement, not expreſly ſtipulated or agreed to be performed within after the making thereof, as aforeſaid, or ſhall lay any ſuch Wager, or make any ſuch Contract in nature of a Wager, as aforeſaid, except ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall actually and *bona fide*, without Covin or Colluſion, ſue, and with Effect proſecute for the Recovery of the Money or Premium, given, delivered, or paid by him, her, or them, as aforeſaid, and alſo except ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover, and actually and *bona fide*, without Covin or Concluſion, repay ſuch Monies or Premiums, as he, ſhe, or they ſhall have had, taken, received, or been paid as aforeſaid; and alſo all and every Brokers, Agents, Scriveners, or other Perſons, negotiating, tranſacting, or writing any ſuch Contract, Bargain, or Agreement, not to be performed within after the making thereof as aforeſaid, ſhall

And, for preventing the evil Practice of compounding, or making up Differences for Stocks, or other Securities, bought, ſold, or at any Time hereafter to be agreed ſo to be, *Be it further Enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Money or other Conſideration whatſoever, ſhall from and after the be

be voluntarily given, paid, had, or received, for the compounding, ſatisfying, or making up any Difference for the not delivering, transferring, having or receiving any publick or joint Stock, or other publick Securities, or for the not performing of any Contract or Agreement ſo ſtipulated and agreed to be performed, but that all and every ſuch Contract and Agreement ſhall be ſpecifically performed and executed on all Sides, and the Stock or Security thereby agreed to be aſſigned, transferred, or delivered, ſhall be actually ſo done, and the Money or other Conſideration thereby agreed to be given and paid for the ſame, ſhall alſo be actually and really given and paid; and all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall from and after the

voluntarily compound, make up, pay, ſatisfy, take or receive ſuch Difference, Money, or other Conſideration whatſoever, for the not delivering, transferring, aſſigning, having or receiving ſuch Stock or other Security ſo to be agreed to be delivered, transferred, aſſigned, had or received, as aforeſaid, ſhall

And whereas it is a frequent and miſchievous Practice for Perſons to ſell and diſpoſe of Stocks or other Securities, of which they are not poſſeſſed, *Be it therefore further Enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Contracts and Agreements whatſoever, which ſhall from and after the ſaid

be made or entered into for the buying, ſelling, aſſigning, or transferring of any publick or joint Stock or Stocks, or other publick Securities whatſoever, or of any Part, Share or Intereſt therein, whereof the Perſon or Perſons contracting or agreeing, or on whoſe Behalf the Contract or Agreement ſhall be made to ſell, aſſign, or transfer the ſame, ſhall not, at the Time of making ſuch Contract or Agreement, be actually poſſeſſed of, or entitled unto, in his, her, or their own Right, or in his, her, or their own Name or Names, ſhall be null and void to all Intents and

‘ Purposes whatsoever; and all and every Person or ‘ Persons whatsoever contracting or agreeing, or on whose ‘ Behalf, and with whose Consent, any Contract or A- ‘ greement shall be made, to sell, assign, or transfer ‘ any publick or joint Stock or Stocks, or other pub- ‘ lick Securities, whereof such Person or Persons shall ‘ not at the Time of making such Contract or Agree- ‘ ment be actually possessed of or entitled unto, in his, ‘ her, or their own Name or Names, or Rights, as afore- ‘ said, shall

And all and every Broker or Brokers, Agent ‘ or Agents, who shall negotiate, transact, or intermed- ‘ dle in the making, or procuring to be made, any ‘ such Contract or Agreement, as aforesaid, and shall ‘ know, that the Person or Persons, by whom or on ‘ whose Behalf such Contract or Agreement shall be ‘ made, is or are not possessed of, or entitled unto, the ‘ Stock or Security, concerning which such Contract or ‘ Agreement shall be made, in his, her, or their own ‘ Name or Names, or Right, shall for every such Of- ‘ fence

‘ *And be it further Enacted*, by the Authority afore- ‘ said, That from and after the said

‘ all and every Broker or Brokers, or other Person or ‘ Persons, who shall negotiate or act as a Broker in the ‘ buying, selling, or otherwise disposing of any of the ‘ said publick or joint Stocks or other publick Securi- ‘ ties, shall respectively keep a Book or Register, which ‘ shall be called *The Brokers Book*, in which said Book ‘ he and they shall fairly, justly and truly enter all Con- ‘ tracts, Agreements and Bargains, that he or they shall ‘ from Time to Time make between any Person or Per- ‘ sons whatsoever, on the Day of making such Con- ‘ tract or Agreement, together with the Names of the ‘ principal Parties, as well Buyers as Sellers, and also ‘ the Day of making such Contract or Agreement, to ‘ the Intent and Purpose that such Broker or Brokers, ‘ and

‘ and other Person or Persons, acting or negotiating as ‘ such, as aforesaid, shall from Time to Time produce ‘ such Book or Register, when thereunto lawfully re- ‘ quired; and in case such Broker or Brokers, or any ‘ other, who shall negotiate or act as a Broker, in re- ‘ lation to any the Matters aforesaid, shall not keep ‘ such Book or Register, as aforesaid, or shall omit ‘ to enter therein fairly, justly and truly any such Con- ‘ tract, Bargain or Agreement, as aforesaid, he or they ‘ shall for every such Offence or Omission

‘ *Provided always*, that nothing in this Act contain- ‘ ed shall extend or be construed to extend to any Con- ‘ tracts or Agreements for the Purchase or Sale of any ‘ Stock, Annuities, or other publick Securities, to be ‘ made with the Privity of the Accomptant-General of ‘ the Court of *Chancery*, in Pursuance of any Decree ‘ or Order of the said Court; but that all such Con- ‘ tracts and Agreements may be made and performed in ‘ the same Manner, as they might have been, if this Act ‘ had never been made.

‘ *Provided always, and be it further Enacted*, by ‘ the Authority aforesaid, that this present Act shall ‘ continue and be in Force from the ‘ for the Term ‘ of ‘ and from thence to the End of the then next Session of ‘ Parliament, and no longer.

The Debate on passing this Bill, and this Journal to be concluded in our next.

Marriages of Eminent Persons in this Month.

NOVEMBER 1. Mr. *Blosset*, a Gentleman of *Dutch* Extraction, was married to an agreeable young Lady of 30,000 *l.* Fortune.

——— *Samuel Leigh* of *Surrey* Esq; was married to a Daughter of the late Col. *Rachell*, with whom he has 15,000 *l.* Fortune.

——— 6. *Samuel*

——— 6. *Samuel Bosanquet* Esq; an eminent *Turkey* Merchant, and one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, was married to Miss *Dunster*, Daughter of *William Dunster* Esq; an eminent *Turkey* Merchant, a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 15,000 *l.*

——— 18. ——— *Follet* Esq; was married to Miss *Lacey* of *Kings-street, Covent-Garden*, with whom he has 3,000 *l.* Fortune.

——— 26. Mr. *Lilley*, an eminent Apothecary, in *Crown-Court, Cheapside*, was married to Mrs. *Hammond*, Relict of Mr. *Hammond*, an eminent Dry-Salter, with whom he has 15,000 *l* Fortune.

——— The Rev. Mr. *Vidal*, one of the Ushers of *Westminster-School*, married to Miss *Studley* of *Smithstreet Westminster*, a Lady of great Beauty and 6,000 *l.* Fortune.

BIRTHS.

OCTOBER 27. The Lady *Shelley*, Wife of Sir *John Shelley* Bart. Member of Parliament for *Arundel* in *Sussex*, was safely brought to bed of a Son and Daughter, Twins.

November 6. The Lady of *Joseph Farrington* Esq; one of the Clerks of the Customs in *Ireland*, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

——— 19. The Lady of Governor *Boone*, Member of Parliament for *Ludgershall* in *Wiltshire*, was safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

——— The Lady of *Thomas Clutterbuck* Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

——— 24 The Lady of Sir *Charles Gounter Nicholls* Knt. of the *Bath*, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

——— The Lady of *Isaac Garnier* Esq; Apothecary-General to the Army, was safely delivered of a Daughter

PREFERMENTS.

SIR *Philip York* Knt. late Attorney General, appointed Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and created a Peer of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron *Hardwicke*, of *Hardwicke* in *Kent*.

——— *Markham*

——— *Markham* Esq; Nephew of Sir *George Markham* Bart. appointed Captain of a Company in Col. *Roger Handasyde*'s Regiment of Foot.

Captain *Nathaniel Uring* appointed Commander of the King *George* Packet-Boat, stationed between *Falmouth* and *Lisbon*.

The Rev. *Thomas Tatham* B. D. presented to the Rectory of *Moreton* in *Essex*.

Mr. *James Brouse*, Citizen and Felt-maker, chosen Steward for St. *Thomas*'s Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. *Samuel Collins* presented to the Vicarage of *Walthamstow* in *Essex*.

The Rev. *Winch Holdsworth* D. D. presented to the Rectory of *Gatten* in *Surrey*.

The Rev. Mr. *Crump*, under Master of St. *Paul*'s School, chosen Head Master of that School.

The Rev. Mr. *William Paxton* presented to the Rectory of *Felverton* in *Norfolk*.

John Collier Gent. and *James Collier* his Son, have got a Grant of the Office of Usher and Cryer of the Court of King's Bench.

The Rev. Dr. *Buckley* presented to the Living of the new Church of St. *Luke* in St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*.

John Collier Esq; appointed Surveyor General of the Riding Officers of the Customs in *Kent*.

The Rev. Mr. *Watson* A. M. made one of the Prebends of the Cathedral of *Hereford*.

——— *Bell* Esq; appointed Captain of a Company in Col. *Harrison*'s Regiment of Foot.

The Rev. *Thomas Richards* M. A. presented to the Rectory of *Lad-church* in *Pembrokeshire*.

The Rev. Mr. *William Asplin* presented to the Rectory of *Burthorp* in *Gloucestershire*.

The Rev. Mr. *Crank* chosen Preacher of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*.

Charles Talbot Esq; late Sollicitor General, is appointed Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

DEATHS.

OCTOBER 31. Died Mrs. *Lloyd*, Wife of *Gainer Lloyd* of *Whitehall* Esq;

Novem-

November 2. Died Miſs *Frances Arabella Kelly*, a young Lady celebrated for her great Beauty, and Daughter to *Dennis Kelly* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq;

——— 4. Mrs. *Gibbon*, Wife of *Chriſtopher Gibbon* Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth.

——— 1. Died *Thomas Laſcelles* of *Stoke Newington* Eſq;

——— 1. Died the Lady *Walters*, Wife of Sir *George Walters* of *Worceſter* Park near *Epſom*.

——— 3. Died Col. *Groves*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

——— 7. Died the Hon. Dame *Mary Coote*, Daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord *Belmount* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

——— 6. Died Mr. *Dixon* an eminent Merchant of this City.

——— 6. Died the noted Mrs. *Lucas*, Oyſter Purveyor to his Majeſty.

——— 8. Died Mr. *Rhodes* an eminent Coal Merchant at *Beaufort-Buildings* in the *Strand*.

——— 8. Died Sir *James Aſh* of *Twickenham*, Bart.

——— 8. Died Mr. *John Wigmore*, an eminent Wine Merchant of this City.

——— 7. Died *John Hanks* of *Epſom*, Eſq;

——— 9. Died the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of *Plymouth*.

——— Died the Right Honourable *David* Earl of *Glaſgow*, at his Seat in *Scotland*.

——— 10. Died Mr. *Hopkins*, an eminent Chinaman in *Fleetſtreet*.

——— 12. Died Miſs *Manningham*, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. *Manningham*, one of the Prebends of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

——— 14. Died Miſs *Mary Andrews*, only Daughter of the Lady *Andrews*, Relict of Sir *Francis Andrews* Bart.

——— 12. Died Mr. *Theed*, an eminent Grocer in *Cheapſide*.

——— 15. Died Mr. *George May*, a Soapmaker in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.

——— Died the Lady *Windſor*, Wife of the Rt. hon. the Lord Windſor.

——— 17th Died

——— 17. Died the Rev. Mr. *Cooper*, Aſſiſtant Reader to Bridewell Hoſpital.

——— 18 Died Mr. *Tankard*, an eminent wholeſale Woolen Draper in *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, *Covent-Garden*.

——— Died the Lady *Tirawley*, Mother to the Right hon. the Lord *Tirawley* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, now his Majeſty's Envoy extraordinary at *Liſbon*.

——— 10. Died at *Briſtol* Mrs. Ellen, Wife of *Jacob Ellen* Eſq; preſent Mayor of that City.

——— 12. Died at *Delkeith* near *Edinburgh*, the hon. Mr. *James Stewart*, 2d Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Gairlis*.

——— 19. Died in the 69th Year of her Age at her Houſe in *Pall-mall*, her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Ormond*.

——— 19. Died *John Cook* of *Gray's Inn* Eſq;

——— 22. Died Mr. *Samuel Langley*, an eminent Coal-Merchant on the *Ditch-ſide*.

——— 17. Died at *Layermarney* in *Eſſex* Mrs. *Elizabeth Corſellis*, Widow of *Nicholas Corſellis* Eſq;

——— 24. Died Sir *Charles Gounter Nicoll* Knight of the *Bath*, and Member of Parliament for the Town of *Peterborough*.

——— 23. Died Mr. *William Shepherd*, an eminent Undertaker in *Mark-lane*.

——— Died Mrs. *Elizabeth White*, a rich Maiden Lady, of *Queen's-Square*, *Ormond-ſtreet*.

——— Died Mrs. *Barlow*, the Wife of *John Barlow* of *Colby* in *Pembrookſhire*.

——— 27. Died Miſs *Tully*, a rich Maiden Lady of *Charterhouſe Square*.

——— 28. Died ——— *Vanbretton* of new *Bond-ſtreet* Eſq; formerly an eminent *Dutch* Merchant of this City.

——— 29. Died Mrs. *Anderſon*, Siſter to Sir *Stephen Anderſon* of *Worth* in *Bedfordſhire*, a Maiden Lady of good Fortune.

Mrs. *Eddows*, Wife of *Robert Eddows* Eſq; Storekeeper of his Majeſty's Dock at *Portſmouth*.

Bill of Mortality from Tuesday October *30th, to* Tuesday November *the 27th*, 1733.

Abortive	6	Lethargy	1
Aged	129	Loosness	1
Ague	1	Lunatick	1
Apoplexy and Suddenly	18	Measles	4
Asthma and Tissick	38	Miscarriage	1
Cancer	6	Mortification	10
Canker	2	Palsie	5
Childbed	23	Plurisie	7
Cholick	9	Quinsie	2
Consumption	327	Rheumatism	2
Convulsion	523	Rickets	3
Cough	10	Rupture	1
Dropsie	73	Small-Pox	162
Evil	2	Sores and Ulcers	3
Fever and Spotted Fever	268	Spleen	1
Flux	1	Stillborn	45
French Pox	6	Stone	2
Gout	3	Stoppage in the Stomach	12
Grief	1	Teeth	100
Griping in the Guts	18	Thrush	4
Hooping Cough	8	Twisting of the Guts	1
Jaundies	9	Tympany	1
Imposthume	3	Water in the Head	3
Inflammation	4	Casualties	27
Leprosie	1	In all	1880

Christned	Males	644	Buried	Males 928
	Females	587		Females 952
	In all	1231		In all 1880

Whereof have died

Under two Years of Age	698	Fifty and Sixty	165
Between two and five	180	Sixty and Seventy	88
Five and Ten	78	Seventy and Eighty	65
Ten and Twenty	47	Eighty and Ninety	43
Twenty and Thirty	131	Ninety and a Hundred	7
Thirty and Forty	198	In all	1880
Forty and Fifty	180		

Goods

Goods imported and exported to and from the Port of London, *from* October 27, *to* November 26, *inclusive*, 1733.

Imports.

Holland.

ARGOL 60 Hun.
Battery 51 Hun.
Bugle 7400 lb.
Books 7 Hun.
Bermillions 8.
Cambricks and Lawns 487.
Cast-stone Pots 285.
Chrystal-beads 10,000.
Chinkers 25 Mil.
Clover seed 25 Hun.
Cinaber 600 lb.
Drugs 430 lb.
Duck 7300 Ells.
Flax 55 Hun.
Garden-seeds 525 lb.
Islinglass 8100 lb.
Incle 438 Doz. 4800 lb.
Juniper Berries 177 Hun.
Lace 610 Yards.
Lattin 27 Hun.
Linnen 55,754 Ells.
German 23,400 Ells
Linnen Yarn 2000 lb.
Madder 881 Hun.
Matting 380 Yds
Metal prepared 402 Hun.
Onion-seed 7 Hun.
Parosin 7 Hun.
Pearl-ashes 2400 lb.
Paper 7207 Rms.
Pensils 16 Gro.
Quills 121 M.
Rhen-hurst 8 Hun.
Rhenish Wine 8 Casks.
Rushes 32 Loads.
Russia Hides 150.
Silk 639 lb.
Spanish Wool 4 Bags.
Spennel 2520 lb.
Spiceries 9470 lb.
Smalts 1500 lb.
Steel 40 Hun.
Ticks 20
Twist 1526 Doz.
Thread 2920 lb.
Thread Hose 4 Doz.
Whale-fins 44 Hun.

France.

Brandy, 10 Casks, 744 Gal.
Bacon 180 lb.
Burrs for Mill-stones 700
Bridges and Sisters-thread, 238 Doz. 36. lb.
Cambricks 4838.
Chesnuts 74 Bushels
Eggs 976 Hun.
Eringo Roots 140 lb.
Human hair 472 lb.
Juniper-berries 404 Hun.
Kid-skins 58 M.
Linnen 5746 Ells
Olives 80 Gal.
Old Iron 18 Ton.
Prunes 500 Hun.
Rags 4 Ton.
Rape of Grapes 4 Cask.
Soap 133 Hun.
Truffles 100 lb.
Twigs 200 Bundles.

Wine 266 Casks.

Portugal.

Balsam Capavia 300 lb.
Chesnuts 5 Bushells
Cocoa Nuts 30 Hun.
Cork 80 Hun.
Copper 100 Hun.
Lemons and Oranges 912,950
Onions 500 Bunches
Shomach 130 Hun.
Succads 7280 lb.
Wine 286 Casks

Spain.

Almonds 60 Hun.
Annisecd 1023 Hun.
Borilla 200 Hun.
Brooms 5626 Doz.
Chesnuts 4 Bushels
Cork 88 Hun.
Cortex Peru 200 lb.
Cummin-seed 65 Hun.
Dog-fish Skin 200 Doz.
Figs 1511 Hun.
Indico 31400 lb.
Iron 131 Ton.
Lemons and Oranges, 2,157,500
Lamb-skins 50 Hun.
Kid-skins 24,760
Oil 3 Chests
Olives 6 Hhds.
Orchella 72 Hun.
Pomegranets 1500
Potatoes 20 Hun.
Reed Canes 3360
Raisins 10,816 Hun.
Silk 540 lb.
Small Nuts 40 Bar.
Soap 107 Hun.
Wine 870 Casks
Wool 738 Bags 100 Hun.

Italy.

Anchovies 1458 Bar.
Argol 494 Hun.
Brimston 126 Hun.
Bugle 3456 lb.
Brooms 33 Doz.
Capers 19,000 lb.
Catlings 250 Gro.
Cantharides 68 lb.
Coffee 2852 Hun.
Coral 180 lb.
Coral-beads 1880 lb.
Currants and Riasins 111 Hun. 100 Ton
Essence Lemons 33 lb.
Figs 1 Hun.
Fustick 10,000 lb
Fecia 860 Hun.
Gauls 10 Hun.
Gum Arabick 22 Hun.
Human Hair 14 lb.
Juniper-berries 8 Ton 58 Hun.
Kid-skins 3590
Lemons 35,000
Lucern-seed 5 Hun.
Oil 16 Ton, 22 Chests, 599 Gal.
Olives 400 Gal.
Pomice-stone 2 Ton, 60 Hun.
Reed Canes 10000
Safflore 30,720
Silk 17,982 lb.
Sifters-thread 780 lb.
Soap 329 Hun.
Straw-hats 1197 Doz.
Spunge 210 lb.
Thread Hose 36 Doz.
Vermechellice 820 lb.
Venice Treacle 50 lb.
Wax Candle 875 lb.
Wine 160 Gal.

Germany.

Germany.

Brisles 36 Doz.
Cambricks 58
Canvas 4500 Ells.
Diaper and Damask 6587 Yds.
Flax 90 Hun.
Hessens 196,00 Ells.
Hare-skins 12 Doz.
Juniper-berries 32 Hun.
Kid-skins 6000
Lampblack 8 Hun.
Lace 250 Yds.
Linnen 535,222 Ells
Linnen-yarn 14,300 lb.
Melting Pots 12,100
Pearl-ashes 161,550 lb.
Pyrmont-water 430 Doz.
Scaleboards 200 Hun.
Sifters-thread 26 lb.
Smalts 550 lb.
Tin-plates 10,750
Turpentine 4 Hun.
Ticks 759
Wax Candle 2234 lb.
Wrought Plate 177 Oz.

Baltick.

Brisles 1215 Doz.
Canvas and Duck 12,400 Ells
Castorum 80 lb.
Clap-board 2 Hun.
Calve-skins 29 Doz.
Cordage 26 Hun.
Deals 100
Diaper 14,515 Yds.
Flax 484 Hun.
Hemp 165 Ton 8209 Hun.
Hartshorns 300
Iron 775 Ton
Juniper-berries 25 Hun.
Linnen 714,500 Ells
Mats 3200
Pot 312,300 lb.
Pitch and Tar 8 Last 48 Bar.
Rhubarb 178 lb.
Sail-cloth 500 Ells
Staves 125 Hun.
Stockfish 40 Last 255 Hun.
Sturgeon 81 Kegs
Ticking 2600 Yds.
Yarn 850 Hun.

Africa.

Bees-wax 16 Hun.
Copper 370 Hun.
Elephants Teeth 147 Hun.
Guinea Grains 12,000 lb.
Shruff 20 Hun.

Turkey.

Boxwood 10 Tons
Carpets 349 Hun.
Coffee 472 Hun.
Camblet 36 Yds.
Cottons 1810
Goats-hair 3600 lb.
Galbanum 100 lb.
Linnen 30 Ells
Mohair-yarn 15,7730 lb.
Opium 750 lb.
Raisins 52 Hun.
Raw-silk 15,580 lb.
Roman Vitriol 157,00 lb.
Safflore 100 lb.
Scamony 100 lb.
Storax Calamita 120 lb.
Shagreen-skins 1000
Valonia 220 Hun.
White-mastick 1784 lb.

West Indies.

Balsam Capavia 108 lb.
Bees-wax 5 Hun. 28 lb.
Brazeleto 8 Tons 52 Hun.
Copper Oar 25 Hun.
Cocoa 15 Hun.
Cocoa Nuts 24 Hun.
Cocuswood 23 Tons

Cotton

Cotton 129 Bags 9600 lb.
Cow-horns 1500
Codfish 202 Hun.
Coffee 36,574 lb.
Deer-skins 25,093 lb.
Elephants Teeth 13 Hun.
Ebony-wood 2 Tons
Fustick 25 Ton 150 Hun.
Ginger 1331 Hun.
Gum Guaica 1040 lb.
Hartshorns 98
Iron 73 Tons
Indico 11,470 lb.
Lime Juice 7120 Gal.
Lignum-vitæ 3 Tons
Mohogony 42 Tons 604 Planks
Masts 68
Oak 1000 Feet, 100 Loads, 100 Planks.
Oil 273 ½ Tons
Pitch and Tar 115 Last, 4440 Bar.
Plat 500 lb.
Pimento 17,763 lb.
Rum 83 Casks 14,068 Gal.
Sassafras 32 Hun.
Skins of Bears &c. 24,562
Snake-root 685 lb.
Snuff 14,000 lb.
Staves 820,500
Sugar 200,659 Hun.
Tobacco 3,881,935 lb.
Tortoishell 1690 lb.
Turpetine 3650 Hun.
Turners-wood 5 Tons
Walnut-tree 1050 Feet
Whale-fins 14 Hun.
Wine 113 Casks
Wool 46 Bags, 10 Hun. 300 lb.
Wood 31 Tons

Ships entered Inwards 192.

Exports.

Holland.

Aloes Epatica 1335 lb.
Bever Wool 15 lb.
Bever Skins 1890
Books 8 Hun.
Bugle 831 lb.
Castors 37 Doz.
Caps 150 Doz.
Carmenia Wool 23,885 lb.
Cloths long 2
Short 3
White 9
Spanish 41
China-wares 1077 lb.
Clock-work 5 Hun.
Copperas 3076 Hun.
East-India Stuffs and Calicoes, &c. 214,401
Flannel 4000 Yds.
Freeze 3900 Yds.
Fustick 400 Hun.
Ginger 90 Hun.
Glue 41 Hun.
Glass and earthen Ware 3963 Pes.
Gold and Silver Lace 23 lb.
Guinea Stuffs 1202
Gum Arabick 37 Hun.
Haberdashery 9 Hun. 56 lb.
Hose 171 Doz.
Iron, Copper and Brass 64 Hun. 26 lb.
Lanthorn Leaves 12 M.
Lamperns 132 M.
Leather 73 Hun. 50 lb.
Lemons 207 M.

Malt

Malt 3935 Quarters
Marten-skins 407
Olives 420 Gal.
Pepper 632 lb.
Pewter 8 Hun. 84 lb.
Raisins and Currants 1295 Hun.
Rosin 7 Ton
Rum 66 Gal.
Rhubarb 592 lb.
Sago 5 Hun.
Snuff 393 lb.
Smalts 14 Barrels
Shallack 5635 lb.
Sperma Cæti 2 Hun.
Silk 13,917 lb.
Silk Handkerchiefs 471 Pes.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 3517
Sugar 8219 Hun.
Tobacco 489,848 lb.
Turmerick 37,074 lb.
Train Oil 30 Ton
Watches Gold 5
Silver 21
Wheat and Rye 2450 Quarters.
Wine 170 Gal.
Worm-seed 1710 lb.

France.

Allom 81 Hun.
Apothecary Wares 56 lb.
Books 4 Hun.
Carmenia Wool 4426 lb.
Cotton-wool 13 Bags
Cocheneal 1021 lb.
Epsom Salt 2 Hun.
Glass and earthen Wares 900 Pes.
Glue 1 Hun.
Gold 8000 Oz.
Horn-plates 22,400
Hose 80 Doz.
Iron, Copper and Brass 32 Hun. 32 lb.
Iron Ordnance 3 Ton
Kids-hair 40 Hun.
Lanthorn Leaves 10,500
Lead and Shot 230 Hun.
Oranges and Lemons 27,500
Pepper 5660 lb.
Pewter 2 Hun.
Pimento 476 lb.
Plains 246 Goads
Raisins 40 Hun.
Salt-petre 42 Hun.
Sago 9 Hun.
Salmon 72 Bar.
Silver 50,000 Oz.
Skins 709
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 1411
Sugar 954 Hun.
Tea 422 lb.
Tin 4 Hun.
Tobacco 1,022,139
Wheat 500 Quarters

Portgal.

Apothecary Wares 5 Hun.
Barley 1011 Quarters
Barrel-hoops 10 M.
Castors 1040 Doz.
Caps 500 Doz.
Cloths long 141
Short 488
Spanish 94
East-India Stuffs and Calicoes, &c. 1442
Gartering 700 Gro.
Glass 288 Pes.
Haberdashery 25 Hun. 14 lb.
Hose 1880 Doz.
Iron, Copper and Brass 9 Ton 102 Hun. 28 lb.
Lead and Shot 1184 Hun.
Leather 196 Hun.

Lin-

Linnen 60 Ells
Pewter 31 Hun.
Plate 170 Oz.
Rye 1165 Quarters.
Silk 201 lb.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 9973.
Staves 10,500
Tin 16 Hun.
Tortoise-shell 1970 lb.
Wheat 2955 Quarters.

Spain.

Allom 3 Hun.
Apothecary Wares 1 Hun.
Bees-wax 8 Hun.
Castors 456 Doz.
Cotton 600 Goads
Clock-work 12 Hun. 44 lb.
Clock-cases 4
Chest-boards 600 Bundles
Cloth-list 200,000 Yds.
Cheese 12 Hun.
Cod-fish 5 Ton
Cordage 4 Hun.
Copperas 12 Hun.
Glass 1220 Pes.
Haberdashery 52 Hun. 28 lb.
Hose 1809 Doz.
Iron, Copper and Brass 116 Hun.
Lead and Shot 335 Hun.
Leather 161 Hun.
Malt 60 Quarters
Painted Paper 301 Yds.
Pease and Beans 90 Quarters.
Pepper 19,552 lb.
Pewter 118 Hun. 32 lb.
Rice 83 Hun.
Silk 120 lb.
Short Cloths 6
Staves 11,000
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 8704
Tin 12 Hun.
Train Oil 10 Tuns
Wheat 1200 Quart.
Wheat-meal 62 Quart.

Italy.

Barley 500 Quart.
Beans 1050 Quart.
Castors 130 Doz.
Cloths Long 250
Short 250
China-wares 288 pes
Canes 4700
Coffee 44 Hun.
Clockwork 56 lb.
Clock-case 1
Copperas 388 Hun.
East India Stuffs and Calicoes, &c. 7651
Epsom 728 lb.
Glass 325 pes
Haberdashery 8 Hun.
Hose 646 Doz.
Horn-plates 16 M.
Iron and Brass 42 Hun. 32 lb.
Lead and Shot 69 Foder, 52 Ton, 1277 Hun.
Leather 645 Hun. 69 lb.
Pepper 436,370 lb.
Pewter 2 Hun.
Pine-kernels 7 Hun.
Pitch 187 Bar.
Quicksilver 823 lb.
Red Herrings 400 Bar.
Rye 400 Quart.
Shellack 2419 lb.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 9935
Silk 232 lb.
Sugar 294 Hun.
Tobacco 17,352 lb.
Wheat 37,800 Quarters

Germany.

Allom 123 Hun.

Apo-

Apothecary-wares 240 lb.
Bone-lace 496 Yds
Books 3 Hun.
Bull-hides 510
Beans 99 Quart.
Caps 200 Doz.
Castors 97 Doz.
Canes 800
Cheese 4 Hun.
Cardamums 200 lb.
Cloths Long 10
Short 31
Spanish 40
White 2
China-wares 701 pes
Cotton 1500 Goads 12 Bags
Cotton-wares 4 Doz.
Copperas 544 Hun.
Clock-work 1 Hun.
Coffee 1594 Hun.
Cinebar 12 lb.
Cocheneal 376 lb.
Coney-wool 600 lb.
Cortex Peru 2057 lb.
Currants and Raisins 541 Hun.
Elephants Teeth 20 Hun.
East India Stuffs and Calicoes, &c. 57,646
Flannel 29,850 Yds
Gauls 172 Hun.
Ginger 498 Hun.
Gloves 24 Doz.
Glue 2 Hun.
Guinea Grains 4195 lb.
Glass and Earthen-wares 2175 pes
Haberdashery 9 Hun. 34 lb.
Hose 941 Doz.
Indico 407 lb.
Iron, Copper and Brass 261 Hun. 70 lb.
Lanthorn-leaves 19,000
Lead and Shot 11 Foder, 475 Hun.
Leather 322 Hun. 64 lb.
Logwood 137 Hun.
Oranges and Lem. 92,000
Pepper 188,950 lb.
Pewter 36 Hun.
Pimento 3370 lb.
Plate 97 Oz.
Rice 191 Hun.
Shellack 12,560 lb.
Silk 1588 lb.
Silk Handkerchiefs 50 pes 47
Skins 3401
Sugar 5987 Hun.
Sperma Ceti 800 lb.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 7283
Tin 61 Hun.
Tea 1664 lb.
Tobacco 338,495 lb.
Turmerick 6407 lb.
Valonia 60 Hun.
Watches Gold 9
Silver 32
Wheat 600 Quart.

Barbick.

Castors 1 Doz.
Chalk 8 Tons
Cloths Long 27
Short 94
Spanish 41
Copperas 22 Hun.
Corks 19 Gross
Flannel 180 Yds
Glass 48 Pes
Hose 7 Doz.
Lead-shot 3 Hun.
Leather 13 Hun. 28 lb.
Pewter 4 Hun.
Pipes 380 Gross
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 361
Sugar 20 Hun.

Tobac-

Tobacco 14,746 lb.
Wrought Iron and Brass 6 Hun. 44 lb.

Africa.

Aqua-vitæ 24 Hhds.
Battery 56 Hun.
Beans 20 Quart.
Beer 7 Tuns 6 Bar.
Bugle 2829 lb.
Carpets 13
China-wares 201 Pes.
Chrystal Beads 10 M.
Coral Beads 319 lb.
Cotton 400 Goads
Cowries 102 Hun. 500
Diaper 120 Yds
Duck 1 Pes
East India Stuffs and Calicoes, &c. 6549
Fustians 180
Guinea Stuffs 1200
Gun-powder 30 Hundred, 90,750 lb.
Glass and Earthen-wares 2963 pes
Hats 17 Doz.
Linnen 11 pes
German 3000 Ells
Russia 50 Ells
Metal prepared 24 Hun. 8 lb.
Old Sheets 650
Pewter 76 Hun.
Rack 40 Gall.
Silk 120 lb.
Silk Handkerchiefs 52 Pes, 5
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 218
Sugar 38 Hun.
Tallow 13 Hun.
Tea 58 lb.
Tobacco 5549 lb.
Vellure 2 pes
Wrought Iron, Copper and Brass 4 Ton, 394 Hun.
Wine 162 Gall.

Turkey.

Lead-shot 60 Hun.
Long Cloths 3620
Short Cloths 333
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 82
Tin 304 Hun.

East-Indies.

Beer 99 Ton
Castors 13 Doz.
Cordage 100 Hun.
Coral-beads 2383 lb.
Cyder 80 Gal.
Foreign Silver 781,199 Oz.
German Linnen 6100 Ells.
Glass and earthen Wares 19,356 pes.
Haberdashery 120 Hun.
Hose 30 Doz.
Iron, Copper and Brass 194 Hun.
Lead and Shot 80 Foder, 8 Hun.
Leather and Shoes 42 Hun. 405 lb.
Long Cloths 440
Raisins 2 Hun.
Soap 2 Hun.
Stuffs 2663
Sugar 6 Hun.
Tobacco 990
Wax-candle 168 lb.
Wine 3376 Gal.

West-Indies.

Almonds 1 Hun.
Antimonium 2 Hun.
Apothecary Wares 28 Hun. 71 lb.
Apparel 5 Suits
Barrel-hoops 79,000
Bacon 3 Hun.

Beans

Beans and Peas 47 Quarters 10 Bush.
Bodice 93 Pair
Bermillions 2
Beer 73 Tons
Books 9 Hun. 11 lb.
Bone-lace 4650 Yds.
Bread 22 Hun. 86 lb.
Barrass and Hessens 740 Ells
Castors and Felts 410 Doz.
Caps 46 Doz.
Clock-work 1 Hun. 56 lb.
Clock-case 1
China Wares 1104 pes
Cloths long 20
Short 5
White 3
Cheese 28 Hun.
Currants and Raisins 18 Hun. 90 lb.
Canvas and Duck 14,451 Ells
Cambricks and Lawns 353
Castorum 2 Hun.
Cotton 15,150 Goads
Coffee 142 lb.
Confectionary 1 Hun.
Cordage 53 Hun.
Damask and Diaper 906 Yards
Dimity 510 Yds.
Epsom Salt 3 Hun.
East-India Stuffs and Calicoes 2094
Flannel 438 Yds.
Fengrek 1 Hun.
Garments 52
Glass and earthen Wares 15,536 pes, 11 Chests
Gloves 191 Doz.
Gun-powder 5512 lb. 2 Hun.
Grocery 1 Hun. 84 lb.
Haberdashery 56 Hun. 23 lb.
Hose 135 Doz.
Incle 22 lb.
Iron, Copper and Brass 1641 Hun. 55 lb.
Lead and Shot 2 Foder, 127 Hun. 50 lb.
Linnen 158 pes, 2628 Ells
German 131,904 Ells
East-country 3200 Ells
Oakham 41 Hun.
Oil 468 Gal.
Olives 24 Gal.
Ozenbrigs 112 Ells
Paper 307 Rhm.
Pewter 67 Hun.
Pipes 277 Gro.
Plains 670 Goads
Plate 28 lb. 443 Oz.
Quicksilver 20 lb.
Rack 442 Gal.
Sail-cloth 400 Yds.
Sago 928 lb.
Saddles 175
Bridles 238
Shoes and wrought Leather 6 Hun. 3003 lb.
Silk 15 pes, 261 lb.
Silk Handkerchiefs 23 pes
Spiceries 3955 lb.
Stuffs and Bays, &c. 1918
Starch 1 Hun.
Staves 7000
Sugar Loaf and Brown 72 Hun.
Soap 1 Firkin, 174 Hun. 67 lb.
Steel 1 Hun.
Tea 1175 lb.

Tobac-

0111

Tobacco 1156 lb.
Ticks 2
Wax-candles 976 lb.
Wine 707 Gal.
Wool-cards 56 Doz.
Ships cleared outwards 129.