in Japan, will scarce turn Apostiles in Holland out of zeal for

\* In his Journal of June 23, he shews particularly the Fa-vones they received from Queen Elizabeth, who sent 40,000 Men to Support ikier Cause; and that the Dutch might not Men to Support their Cause; and their Bartles, the gave file felle at home, while we thus fought their Bartles, the gave them leave, pro tempore, to Fish on the British Coasts. This great Kindne's furnished Work and Food to their Poor, Riches to their Merchants, and Wealth to their Treasury. It proved, in short, so sweet a bit, that they have cherished it ever fioce, and endeavoured to prevent their Benefactors having the

But when they grew Rich, the Queen hearkening to a Peace with Spain, they humbly entreated, that she would not cast off the Cause of God and Man, and leave 60 Towns with a poor diffres d People, to be a Prey to the Cruel Spaniard. But Elizabeib aniwered, that fie had been often deladed by their decentral supplications, ungrateful Actions, unhandsome Cavillings, and pretences of Poverty; when their Rich Cities consisted them.

In the next Reign, the poor affressed States became High and Migoty, and in order to regain the cautionary Towes pledged to Queen Elizabeth, they stopped the Pay of the Garrisons, and wheedled King James to take but a 4th Part of the Money due to England for their Surrender.

Their Eagerness to get those Towns out of our Hands, shew'd pretty plainly, that the scheme was then laid of the

Game they intended to Play us in the East-Indies.

Ambogna ought to be printed deep in the Heart of every Englishman. It is an Island about 60 Leagues in Circuit, so fertile in Cloves, that we had settled three flourishing Factories to manage that great Trade, and built a fort in the Capital, of the same Name, for the preservation of it. The very Name of a Dutchman was scarcely known to a Native of this Me, for several Years after our Establishment: But King James ftruck up a Treaty with them in 1619, by which the English and Dutch East India Companies were jointly to carry on the Spice Trade. Upon this we admitted the Datch hips into our Harbours, their Factors into our Towns, and their Soldiers into our Forts. Little did our poor Adventurers think that those very Persons on whom they had heaped so many Favours, were to be their murderers. The Island was very fine and fruitful, and our Prade was great and profitable; this was Crime enough against our poor Countrymen, whom they surprized in cool Blood, and barbarously Butchered, after they had put them to all the Tortures that Fire and Water could inflict. They also seized all that belonged to our Pactories, which was computed to be, at least, to the Value of 400,000 l. In this Manner we lost, at one stroke most of the Noble Set-tlements we had in the East Indies. Such was the Treatment we had from our good Friends and Allies.

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The Fool, in the Gazetteer, humorously proposes a Scheme for preventing the Trouble and Fatigue of reading many Books, by substituting Cuts and Pictures in the Room of tedious Histories, Poems, Gc. And after recommending it in Several Instances, proceeds thus.

F this undertaking meets with proper Encouragement, F hope we shall be supplied in the same Way, with all that is material in the Roman, Grecian, and other Antient Historians. In like manner all the Fabulous stories of the Antients may be recorded, and the Pencil make Homer and Virgil speak to our Eyes, in Images more Striking and Instructive than their grove-ling Pens can convey to a Reader of the foundest Judgment, and most lively Imagination: So that we may know, without reading Virgil, what paffed between Eneas and Dido in the Grotto: How the afterwards hanged herself, and upon what account : How the Trojan Hero and his followers fought with Harpies; and how they eat their Trenchers for want of Plates: And how the wooden Horse was introduc'd into the City of Troy; and what Heroes and Commanders lay conceal'd in its Belly, may be clearly feen only by peeping thro' its Ribs, without ever looking into the Grecian bard for their

The Transactions and memorable Events of our own Times might all be likewise recorded in this Manner with equal Ad-

vantage. A masterly Hand might give us a livelier Descripon or View of the battle of Bienheim, than the Pen of the crlebrated Addison: And so, in one Print, we may arrive n just notions of the affair of F-nt-n-y, as the nature of k will admit; and yet understand no more of the g. Is silved-tions, than we do of the order of Bittle between Abraham and the four Kings, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genefis. Then as to Daily petty Occurrences, they may be as faithfully expreffed as in a News Paper, and generally with more lafer too: Such as the adventures of the M-m-tee Girl; the if. fair of the Bottle Conjurer, with a view of the desperate Bare which enfued, how many Heads were broke, and how many Swords loit: As also, how many hundred Guneau a G-G-I lately loft in wagers and betts at a Beargarden or Borne match, &c. &c. -But the greatest benefit accruing from my project is yet behind.

For example: Whores and Kakes of the class need no more pefter the Town with apologies for their Conduct, memors of their Lives, fingular and furprizing Adventures, &c. all they have to co, is to relate the most agreeable and del ghtful par of their Life and Conversation, to some eminent Arus, and the Public will quickly be furnished with a faithful representation of the most material Scenes, for the instruction of yours of bob Sexes, who now purchate the Book, chiefly to learn what a Picture would make them compleat matters of in haif a Mines, without spoiling their lovely Eyes, as many of them do, by poring too much upon obscene memoirs and immoral remates.

Thus, I tope, I have proposed an effectual method to prevent the encreate of new Books, and render a vast numbers old Authors weless; and I doubt not but the hint will be take, and duly encouraged by all who have any take of modern po lite knowlege; that fo, half our Bookfellers may in 2 ier Years become Barkrupts, and begin the World again is a Print Shop. But especially I would recommend Pictura, Sutues and Busts of living and lately deceased Perforage, con nent in Church of State, in the Military or Learnes Wert; because we are not so liable to be imposed upon here, as in the case of Antique figures; and as the Face is generally allowed be the index of the Mind, we may consequently, by covering with a Man's outward Form; come at the knowlege of his tellectual Facultier, and find out all that is in his Soul : Julu I have feen a Room adorned with the Effigies of a Shakepar, Milton, Addison, Dryden, Pope, Swift, &c. but not oce lo lume of theirs in the House: The reason of which might &c. that the Proprietor could not afford to flock himself with xx, and so wifely preferred the Shadow to the Substance.

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Beatus ille qui procul negotiis.

Who far remov'd from Ciru Norfe Can tafte, abstracted from the Throng, The golden Age of Ovid's Song: Nor Bills, nor Bonds, nor Care, nor Strife, Disturb his placed Stream of Life; But well contented with his Lot, He tills a fair paternal Spot. The Kine that cultivate his Lands, Not borrow'd from his Neighbours Hands; His Garden little, but well grown, Small tho' it be; 'ris all his own: The Trump that makes the Mother weep, Ne'er interrupts his golden Sleep: The troublous Drum, the martial Coil, Ne'er echo thro' his peaceful Soil; But down to Slumber sweet he lies, Nor fears Disturbance e'er he rise: Nor can the fordid Hope for Gain, Solicit him to tempt the Main, To banish Peace and gentle Sleep, Among the Horrors of the Deep; Nor Praise he seeks, nor Censure dreads, But leaves Renown to laurel'd Heads, And taftes content and calm Repose, Amidst the loudest Wind that blows. Nor vifits he the luckless Seats, Of everlasting Law debates;