



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 26, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Hoc est
Vivere bis.

MARTIAL.

S I R,



Y Readers will remember, that in a former Paper, I endeavoured to shew, that Nature having implanted in us a Principle of Benevolence, the Pursuits of it must necessarily be attended with great and real Pleasure. For our Creator, who has made Nothing in vain, has given us no Desires without making ample Provision for the Gratification of them. I now proceed to illustrate further this Subject, by giving Instances of some of those Joyful Effects, that Benevolence has upon those generous Minds that are animated by it.

But before I go any further, it may not be unnecessary to obviate an Objection, which some Gentlemen have drawn from the Love of Praise, so natural to all Mankind against the Sincerity of our Benevolence, and consequently the Reality of any Happiness derived thro' that Channel. Noble and virtuous Actions, say they, beget the Esteem and Applause, not only of such as immediately reap the Benefits of them, but even of the Unconcerned and distant Spectators. This creates great Triumph of Hearts, and makes the Mind enamour'd of its own Perfections and Superiority. So that in our best Actions, instead of honestly intending the Good of others, or taking any real Pleasure in it, we only are sacrificing to Self-Love, and scatter our Favours with a more liberal Hand, because we are sure of a plentiful Harvest of Reputation in Return. This would be all true, if the first Motive to the doing of Good were the Praise that accompanies it, but when we do Good to a Man, because we love his Person, I believe, no one will affirm, that we have any such Expectation in Retrospection, however pleasing it may prove to us afterwards, to receive decent Expressions of Gratitude. Besides, since to place our Esteem on a worthy Object is equally pleasant as to be ourselves in the Esteem of others, the Love of such Esteem, instead of arguing our Affections to be altogether of the selfish Kind, seems no contemptible Proof of the contrary; in regard, even the Picture of our own Minds never yields us such full Delights, as when we find, or imagine, it promotes the Pleasure of the World about us.

But whether Benevolence be only an Effect of Love, or a distinct Principle from it, it is certain the constant Exercise of it is a Source of continual unspeakable Joy; and that wherever the Vigour has been impaired through the Violence of Passions, a Man has but a very uneasy and mellowly Time of it. We find no Pleasure in a Place, ever we begin to disrelish the Company in it; Life must be a Burthen to him that loves not. And we know very well, that what endears any to us, such as that of our Birth, Education, or Residence, is not so much the Memory of the Place as those Ideas of social Pleasure that crowd in with it, and at last become inseparable from it. The Inanimate Beauties of Nature receive add Charms from the good Affections of those that them; and our Enjoyment of them is heightened our being social as well as curious Beings.

Where is there any other Enjoyment in Life has not its Seasoning from the same Principle, and not lose its most delicious Relish, whenever it is a Monopoly? What is it draws Men into Luxurious High-living, but only to enjoy the Company of Friends, agreeable to the old homely English that calls that Sort of Life Good-fellowship? It might also be shewn of all the other Entertaining Sense, and much more in those that gratify our natural and superior Faculties. We do but deceive ourselves when we imagine that in our Pursuits after it we are driving on a Game exclusive of the rest of the kind, and that our highest Delight consists in Attaining the Prey. The Pleasures of Friendship are Bottom of far the greater Part of our Designs, and ten influence us in a Manner unperceived by ourselves. For in them it is, that we find the truest and most substantial Felicity, where the Intercourse of Kindness, Participation of Sentiments give a perpetual Increase and Addition of Pleasure. Minds thus united; obverted Mirrors, endlessly reflecting, and reflecting each other, and by that Means renew the Image of their Common Joys so oft, that they become more and multiply their pleasing Forms the more, as we contemplate them the longer; contrary to the Nature of all sensual Pleasures, which give but a single Triumph, and immediately vanish. Thus the Pleasure of any One amiable Quality in another, is of longer continuance than all the Gratifications of Sense put

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er. These are *Bubbles* that break as soon as they are *touch'd*, and owe all their *Beauty* to *borrow'd Colours*; the other is *durable* as the *Diamond*, and appears best, when viewed by its own *native Light*.

To this we may add, that as the surest Method to distinguish *real* from *imaginary Goods*, is to try whether they produce the same *Delight* in *Fruition*, which they promise in *Expectation*; so in this Respect the *Pleasures of Society* have the Advantage of all others. For whereas other *Pleasures* are strong in the *Imagination*, and feeble in the *Sense*; these, on the contrary, where they take their Rise from an honest and sincere *Affection*, have a Degree of *Strength* and *Liveliness* in the *Sense*, which the *Imagination* is utterly incapable of Reaching. This is evident in *Poetry*, where we meet frequently with very exact and surprizing Descriptions of Things that strike the *external Senses*, while it is the most difficult Thing in the *Art*, and what very few have succeeded in, to paint the charming Emotions of *Love* and *Friendship* right: The Reason for which can be no other than this, that in the former Case we are able to draw *fairer* than the *Life*, but in the latter, always come short of it. The *Strokes* are indeed too fine and delicate to be express'd any otherwise than by the Hand of *Nature* herself, on the living *Tablet* of the *Heart*.

Now if *common Friendship*, which is only *partial Benevolence*, be capable of producing so much *Pleasure* and so many amiable Effects, how much larger a Field of *Joy* must they have, whose *Affections* take in a greater *Compass*, and are comprehensive of *Multitudes*? If loving only one, or a few *Friends* yields such a refined and easy *Delight*, what an inexhaustible Fund of *Satisfaction* must they have, that are carried away with the *Love* of their *Country*, or a generous Concern for the *Welfare* of *Mankind*; who are *Sharets* in all that belongs to the whole *Human Race*, and extend their *Prospects* through the *Womb* of *Nature* to *Generations unborn*? A *Disposition* to *Goodness*, even when confined within a very narrow *Circle*, is attended with the softest and most charming *Sensations* that can possibly enter into the *Heart* of *Man*. And surely the more *Extensive* that *Principle* is in us, we must receive the more of those agreeable *Sensations*. To be thus disposed is to resemble the great and bountiful *Author of Nature*, and to partake of that *Happiness* which is *Infinite* and *Divine*. The confinement of *Affection* is certainly a *Defect*, and of course, can be attended with no *Joy*; but what are *little* and *confined*, in comparison of those felt by great and generous *Souls*; such as have either saved a sinking *State* from *Tyranny* and *Destruction*; brought a vitious and barbarous People under the *Reitrait* of good *Laws*, and a *regular Government*; reformed a *Blind* and *Superstitious Age*, and recovered *Men* from a *Spirit of Madness*, *Cruelty*, and *Bigotry*; or who have benefited *Mankind*, and made *Life* more *easy* and *comfortable*, by the *Invention* of *Noble* and *useful Arts*. *Souls* of this *Order*, as they shew the highest *Perfection* of *Human Virtue*, so they cannot but enjoy a proportionable Degree of *Happiness* in the *Exercise* of it, and anticipate in *this Life* the *Joy* of *Another*, not subject to those *Vicissitudes* and *Disappointments* that are to be met with below.

*Hic Minus, ob Patriam pugnando Vulnera passi
Quique Sacerdotes casti, dum Vita manebit:
Quique pii Vates, aut Phœbo digna locuti:
Inventas aut qui Vitam excoluere per Artes:
Quique sui memores alios facere merendo:
Omnibus his nova cinguntur Tempora Vista.*

Virgil.

'Tis true no *Man* ever was, or will be able to exert his *Good-will* to that Degree, that the whole *Universe* shall feel the immediate Effects of it; and but very few have it in their *Power* to promote the *Interest* of

ther of a large *Society*, or of any considerable Number of their *Fellow-creatures*, in so extensive a Manner as a generous *Mind* would desire. Yet still there is none among us but what is capable of having a *remote Influence* on the *universal Good*. Every one has a certain *Circle* of *Acquaintance*, which, without a *Pun*, may be called the *Sphere* of his *Activity*, wherein he has room to employ all his *social Affection*, and by putting one small Part in *Motion*, propagate in some Measure the happy *Impulse* through the whole *System*. Philosophers tell us, that the least Degree of *Motion* in the *material World* communicates it self far and wide through the *Dominions* of *Nature*; and certainly the *moral World* is not less susceptible of *Action* than the *natural*. When we can do no more, the Example of an *inoffensive Life* is an *Act* of *Benevolence* to *Mankind*, as it may influence others; of greater *Abilities*, to subdue their *selfish Appetites*, the natural Consequence of which will be setting them on *Pursuits* of a more *generous Kind*; since it is only *excessive Indulgence* of the former that hinders *Men*'s regularly, and chiefly applying themselves to these. But tho' this were not so, the *Pleasures* of *Benevolence* would nevertheless still remain in *Vigour*. For it is of the *Essence* of that *godlike Principle* to rejoice in the *Happiness* of others, not as the Effect of our own *Power*, that being the *Language* of *Pride* and *Self-Interest*, but as a thing *intrinsically Good*, let whoever will be the *Causes* or *Instruments* of it. And a *Virtuous Mind* can never want *Occasions* of thus *rejoicing*, while we have a *merciful Creator* over us, who is daily conveying his *Favours*, and showering down *Blessings* on all the *Children* of *Men*.

Thus is *social Virtue* not only the Cause of *Future Advantages* and *Pleasures*, but in the very *Exercise* of it a *Spring* of *present Peace*, *Joy* and *Satisfaction*.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

P. J. The following Verses, communicated to me by an ingenious young Gentleman, are on a Subject so near a kin to some Things contained in the preceding Discourse, that I could not have found a more favourable Opportunity than this for giving them to the Publick.

To a Gentleman in the Country who desir'd to know some Particulars of the Lord Lieutenant.

Y O U ask me, Dear Bob, what I think of my Lord,
Not at the Helm, or sage Council-board;
But how in Domestick, calm Life he behaves,
Retir'd from State-farces, Court-insects and Slaves?
That is— What he'd be, not exalted so high,
Or, just put the Case, be were as You and I?

Indeed, for the First— 'tis very well known,
Were Justice corporeal, she'd leave him her Throne:
To tell you the Last, I'm not so well able,
Since I ne'er had the Favour to dine at his Table;
Yet such Love, and Respect his Presence implanted,
I take his good Nature, and Honour for granted—
For more— let the Proverb instruct ye— that best
The Man by his Company always is guess'd;
And a Hint of his Morals, and Wit make amends:
—He choose: Delany, and Tickell for Friends.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY Letters from Vienna of May 30, we are informed, That the Court is actually busied in drawing up the Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and Spain. The frequent Couriers that go to and come from Saxony and Bavaria, give Ground to believe, that there is some important Negotiation on Foot.

Foot. Besides the 19 Articles of the Treaty of Peace already publish'd, 'tis assur'd that there is another Treaty of Commerce containing as many Articles, as soon as the Ratification of the first Treaty shall come from Madrid, an Ambassador will be sent thither from this Court, for which Employ, Count Colorado, and Baron Bentenrieder are said to put in. M. de St. Saphorin, the King of Great Britain's Minister, receiv'd Yesterday an Express from London.

From Petersburg May 22. Our Court has receiv'd Advice from Constantinople, that the Sultan has renew'd with her Imperial Majesty, all the Conventions made with the late Emperor her Consort, and that moreover his Highness has intimated to the Crim Tartars, that they had best desist from the Design they had against Russia, declaring, that if the Russians should, by way of Reprisal, invade the Lands of the Tartars; they, viz. the latter, must expect no Assistance from the Porte.

From Constantinople of the 22. of May. That the great Vizier has desir'd Mr. Dierling the Imperial Resident, to write to his Court to sollicite the Repeal of the Decree which forbids the Turkish Merchants to frequent the Markets in Hungaria and Austria; and on this Condition the Grand Seigneur promises on his Part to favour the Commerce of the Oriental Company established at Trieste in all the Harbours of the Levant. Besides the great Preparations of War which our Forces have been making for three Months past about Tauris in Persia, 20000 Tartars are slied off towards Bagdad, into which Parts, they likewise talk of speedily sending a new Reinforcement of 17000 Albanians and 8000 Voluniers.

From Petersburg, May 29. Two Days ago the Empress went to her Summer-house, where a Hall is made upon the River, which is 140 Foot in Length and 47 in Breadth. This Day Proclamation was made here by the Sound of the Trumpets and Kettle-drums, that the Marriage of the Imperial Princess, Anne Petrovna to his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, is to be consummated on the first Day of June next. The Men of War, &c. on which 12000 Men are to be embark'd, will be ready to set sail in a few Days; and 'tis said, that Sweden will add 6000 to them, and 9 Men of War. The Archbishop of Novogrod is degraded from all his Dignities, and banished to Siberia, whether he is conducted under a strong Guard and is denied the use of Pen, Ink and Paper.

Madrid, June 4. Colonel Stanhope Minister of Great Britain receiv'd Yesterday an Express from his Court, concerning the Mediation of the King his Master, between France and Spain, 'tis hop'd those two Courts will shortly be reconciled. Don Joseph d' Acunha, high Chamberlain of the Queen of Portugal, is expected here from Lisbon with the Character of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Portugueze Majesty, to treat of divers important Affairs, relating to the present Negotiations. 'Tis still talk'd, that the King of Portugal is enter'd into the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and Spain, and that in Case of a War Portugal is to assist Spain with 10000 Men: 'Tis said also, that a Treaty has been concluded for a free Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

From Rome, June 2. Vast Numbers of Grasshoppers and other Insects, having lately infested the Parts adjacent to this City, the Pope went last Sunday to the great Gate of the Church of St. John Lateran, where he thunder'd Excommunication against those Insects, and commanded them to go and be drown'd in the Sea. On Tuesday Morning the Pope went to the Lateran Church, and being dress'd in his Pontificalibus with the Stole and the great Red Cope, and all the Cardinals, Bishops, Abbots, &c. in their sacred Habits of the same Colour, they went into the Hall of the Sessions, where, after the usual Prayers, the Pope put an End to the Council, with the unanimous Consent of all the Members; upon which a De-

cre was publish'd for that Purpose, and a Procession was order'd to give Thanks to God, which like that at the Opening of the Council, was attended with the Ringing of all the Bells of this City.

LONDON, June 17 20.

They have of late had almost continual Rains in France, the Vines and other Fruits of the Earth are almost destroyed, so that they have begun to expose the Images and put up publick Prayers in all Churches, to obtain of God the Blessing of Fair Weather.

The French Troops are to be augmented with 15000 Men, and the Finances to have an addition of 2 Million of Livres.

There's nothing Particular relating to the Affair of Thorn, only that an Express was arriv'd at Dresden, from the great Chancellor of Poland to hasten the King's Journey to Warsaw, and that the General of the Polish Army in Lithuania has given Orders to his Troops not to permit the Russians to enter that Country.

The 16th. the Envoy of the King of Denmark set out for Hanover.

We hear that the Duke of Montague as Grand Master, has a Fee due to him from each Knight of the Bath, of 320l. and 40l. a piece from each of the three Esquires, that attend each of the Knights; but some of 'em will dispute paying it.

The Rt. Honourable the Countess of Inchiquin having been lately brought to bed of a Son, he was baptiz'd by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, at the Earl of Inchiquin's House in Duke-street, St James's the Evening before his Majesty's Departure, his Majesty in Person, and the Earl of Orkney, Grandfather to the young Lord, being Godfathers, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales Godmother.

The general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, have appointed a National Fast to be observ'd the first of July.

We have an Account from Oxford, that the Floods continue very high in those Parts, and the Meadows, in some Places are laid under Water for several Miles: Great Quantities of Hay have been carry'd away with the Stream, and many Carts are employ'd in removing it on dry Land.

DUBLIN, June, 26th.

Summer Assizes, 1725.

Munster Circuit.

County of Waterford, at Black Fryars,	17 July.
County of the City of Waterford at Guild Hall,	the same Day.
County of Tipperary, at Clonmell,	21 July.
County of Limerick, at St. Francis Abby,	28 July.
County of the City of Limerick, at the Tholsel, the	same Day.
County of Kerry, at Tralee,	5 August.
County of Cork at the Kings old Castle,	11 August.
County of the City of Cork at the Tholsel, same Day	

Lord Chief Justice Whitshed, }
Mr. Prime Serjeant Bernard. } Justices.

North-East Circuit of Ulster.

County of Meath at Trim,	6 July.
County of Monaghan at Monaghan,	10 July
County of Ardmagh, at Ardmagh,	14 July
County of Antrim at Carrickfergus,	19 July
County of the Town of Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus, the same Day.	
County of Down at Downpatrick,	23 July
County of Louth at Dundalk	29 July
Coun. of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda	31 July

Lord Chief Justice Windham. }
Mr. Baron Pocklington. } Justices.

North-West Circuit of Ulster.

County of Londonderry, at Londonderry	14 July
County of Donnegal, at Lifford	28 July
County Tyrone, at Omagh	30 July
County of Fermanagh at Enniskillin	3 August
County of Cavan at Cavan	6 August
County of Longford, at Longford	10 August
County of Westmeath at Mullingar	13 August

Mr. Justice Mc. Cartney, }
Mr. Justice Parnel, } Justices.

Linster Circuit.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow,	9 July
County of Wexford at Wexford	15 July
County of Kilkenny at Graces old Castle,	20 July
County of the City of Kilkenny the same Day	
County of Catherlough at Catherlough	24 July
Queens County at Maryborough	28 July
King's County at Philliptown	2 August
County Kildare at Naas	4 August

Mr. Baron St. Leger, }
Mr. Solicitor General, } Justices.

Connaught Circuit.

County of Sligo at Sligo	20 July
County of Leitrim at Carrick	23 July
County Roscommon at Roscommon	27 July
County of Clare at Ennis	31 July
County of Galway at Galway	6 August
County of the Town of Galway, the same Day	
County of Mayo at Castle Bar	14 August

Mr. Justice Caulfield, }
Mr. Justice Gore, } Justices.

Thursday last, being St. John's Day, Patron of the Most Antient, and Rt. Worshipful Society of F R E E M A S O N S; they met about Eleven o' the Clock, at the Yellow Lion in Warbroughs-street, where there appear'd above a 100 Gentlemen. After some time spent, in putting on their Aprons, White Gloves, and other parts of the Distinguishing Dress of that Worshipful Order, they proceeded over Essex-Bridge to the Strand, and from thence to the King's Inns, in the following Order. The Officers of the Order in Hackney-Coaches (it being a very Rainy Day) the 12 Stewards in 3 Coaches, each having a Mystical White Wand in his Hand, the Grand Master in a fine Chariot. The Grand Wardens; the Masters and Wardens of the Six Lodges of Gentlemen F R E E M A S O N S, who are under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Master, the Private Brothers, all in Coaches; they made a very fine Appearance, most of them having new Cloaths proper for the solemn Occasion: When they came to the Inns, they marched up to the Great Hall, marshaled in the following Order. The Officers of the Order, two and two; the twelve Stewards, two and two, all uncovered; ——— R ——— Esq; who officiated as Mason King at Arms; the Grand Master alone, cover'd; the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges, each Master walking alone, and followed by his two Wardens; the Private Brothers two and two, all uncovered: After marching round the Walls

of the Great Hall, with many important Ceremonies, the Grand Lodge, composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, (who was absent) Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges, retired to the Room prepared for them, where after performing the Mystical Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge which are held so sacred, that they must not be discover'd to a Private Brother; they proceeded to the Election of a new Grand Master, &c. As soon as it was known that the Grand Lodge was ready to appear, the Officers of the Order, the Stewards, and Mason King at Arms, dress'd in a proper Manner, carrying upon a Velvet Cushion, a little Gold Trowel with a Black Ribbon, attended at the Door, and marched in Order before the Grand Wardens, &c. to the upper End of the Great Hall, where stood the Mystical Table, made of a Form to represent two Masons Squares jointed, and the Proxy of the Senior Grand Warden acquainted the Society, that the Grand Lodge had chosen the Rt Hon. Earl of R O S S, Grand Master for the Year ensuing, and Sir Thomas Pendergrass, and Mark Morgan Esq; Grand Wardens; and that the Grand Master had appointed the Hon. Humphrey Butts Esq; Deputy Grand Master. At the naming of each of these, the Society gave their Approbation, by three Huzzas, then the Officers of the Order, &c. went to the Grand Lodge Room, and conducted this new Grand Master in great State to the Head of the Mystical Table, and Mason King at Arms hung the Gold Trowel by the Black Ribbon about his Neck.

Immediately the Grand Master made them an Elegant Speech, "Expressing how sensible he was of the Great Honour done him, and promising to discharge the great and important Trusts reposed in him, with becoming Fidelity, &c. And concluded, With an Apology for the shortness of his Speech, because Dinner was ready, and believed they were Hungry." There were three large Tables at the lower End of the Hall, of common Form, for the Private Brothers; for the Grand Lodge only sat at the Mystical Table. They had 120 Dishes of Meat, and were attended by 25 Drawer, admitted Free Mason for this solemn Occasion. After the Entertainment they all went to the Play, with their Aprons, &c. the private Brothers sat in the Pit, but the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, in the Governments Box, at the Conclusion of the Play, Mr. Griffith the Player, who is a Brother, sung the Free Mason's Apprentices Song, the Grand Master and the whole Brotherhood joining in the Chorus. The Brothers of our Lodge wore fine Badges painted full of Crosses and Squares, with this Motto, *Spes mea in Deo est.* Which was no doubt very significant, for the Master of it wore a Yellow Jacket, and Blue Britches,

St. John being likewise the Parron of the Taylors, they Marched in great Order to St. John's Church, and afterwards to the Wallthes Head, where they had a splendid Entertainment.

LOST at the Churn Inn in St. Thomas Court, a Pair of Saddle-bags, in which were 13 Cobbs, 11 Half Cobbs, 6 Ounces of Burnt Silver, 28 Three Penny Pieces, 2 Grose of Buttons, 3 or 4 Scotch Shillings, and several other Things: Whoever has found the said Bags, and Goods, and returns them to WILLIAM AINSLEY at the Churn aforesaid, shall have a Modest Reward.