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THE MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE SHOE & LEATHER INDUSTRY

# THE CANADIAN SHOE AND LEATHER JOURNAL

THE JAMES ACTON PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO,  
Limited,

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NOTE Correspondence is invited upon topics of interest to the various branches of the Trade. Communications and changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than 10th of month preceding publication to insure insertion.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

### TIMELY TOPICS.

**TRADE CONDITIONS.**—Business continues fairly good in wholesale circles, although in one or two lines there is a quietness incident to the continued warm weather. The dry-goods and clothing trades especially need some cold fall weather to start trade. A feature of the dry-goods market is the further advance in cottons occasioned by the high prices of raw material. Some of the leading concerns have issued revised price lists. Woollens are also firmer. In groceries trade has started fairly well. In sugars there has been some what of a drop, a decline of 20c. per hundred on refined taking place last week. Consequently trade has fallen off somewhat. There has been another advance in Valencia raisins in consequence of short supplies. The tea market is

very firm, and indications are that as soon as the demand increases higher prices will follow. The only change in the hide market to note has been an advance of 10c. in the price of lambskins. In beef hides the feeling is steady, with a fair business doing, there being a better demand from tanners. There is a good demand, both local and export, for sole leather, and large sales have been made. In the boot and shoe trade there is reported to be some cutting of prices around Quebec, although all orders for spring goods for the North-West have been booked at full prices. Remittances are generally considered satisfactory. There is plenty of money for call loans at 5 per cent. and a few loans are reported at 4½ per cent. The rate for commercial discounts remains unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent.

### AMERICAN CONDITIONS.

In regard to conditions in the United States an American report says:—"Commercial failures during the third quarter of 1900 were 2,519 in number and \$27,119,996 in amount of liabilities. Defaults of manufacturing concerns number 607, for \$12,617,390; of traders, 1,779, for \$11,545,140, and of other commercial concerns, 133, for \$2,957,466. Financial failures were 14 in number and \$5,544,358 in amount. Compared with the same three months of last year there was an increase of 518 in number of commercial failures and \$9,479,024 in amount of liabilities. As the mortality was lighter last year than at any time since 1881, the increase this year is not surprising nor alarming. That there appears a decrease of \$14,604,883 compared with the second quarter of this year, and \$5,902,577 compared with the first three months of 1900 shows to what an extent business has recovered from the prostration which followed inflated prices and over-production during the exceptional activity of preceding years. The anthracite strike settlement has been delayed another week, and the effect upon business in the east is more apparent, though distribution in the west and south seems no less active. Seasonable weather in the east would quickly aid matters. Prices are slightly lower in iron, wool, coal and sugar, but the produce and textile markets are firm, and in all departments of business an effort by distributors to increase transactions would advance prices. There is little ordering ahead in any kind of merchandise, but steel rail makers look for contracts for about two million tons after the election. Rain is needed in the south and on the



Atlantic coast, but in south west rains have checked on picking. Bank clearings for the week at New York now only 5.2 per cent. decrease from 1899, on account of the Dewey holidays last year, and 8.9 per cent. gain over 1898, and at the leading cities, outside of New York, there is 7 per cent. decrease from 1899 and 15.9 per cent. gain over 1898. Most manufacturing concerns are delaying extensive production until after the elections and are buying little raw material. Wheat is steady. For the week Atlantic exports were 3,252,994 bushels (flour included), against 3,562,082 in 1899. After the end of September there was a decline in the price of corn for the current month's delivery, but elevator prices remained firm, and receipts for the week were only 4,840,802 bushels, against 7,679,540 last year, while Atlantic exports were 2,144,610 bushels against 2,992,232 a year ago. Speculation in stocks has been active, with a sharp rise in prices, a large short interest covering. London has little to sell here, and a few large operators have control of fluctuations. Failures for the week were 208 in the United States, against 134 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 20 last year."

**TWENTIETH CENTURY NUMBER.**—We signalize the opening of the twentieth century by this number, which heralds at the same time the introduction of the spring season in shoes for 1901. We could not more appropriately mark the close of the old and the unfolding of the new than by presenting to our readers the portraits of the principal men identified with the shoe and leather trade in this year of grace. Ten years ago we sent out four plates containing the faces of those at that time connected with these trades, and those who have preserved these groups will find a comparison most interesting. The proportion who have passed on to the great majority, or who have otherwise dropped out, is strikingly large. In some of the plates fully one-third of those who figured in them have disappeared. We may in a future issue furnish our readers with reduced fac-similes of the old plates, which are now out of print, in order that a fuller comparison may be followed. We are indebted to the trade for their kindness in furnishing us so readily with the photos necessary to the production of these plates, and trust that the large expenditure involved in their completion will give as much satisfaction to our constituents to-day as they did to those of ten years ago. To those who may wish copies of the plates for framing, we may say that we have had a number struck off on larger and much heavier sheets, which may be obtained on payment of the sum of 25c. each.

**ELECTIONS AND BUSINESS.**—Very little commercial disturbance has been occasioned by the announcement of the Dominion elections which take place on November 7th. The general feeling is one of satisfaction that we are to have the English, Canadian and American elections, practically at one and the same time, thus bunching the evil for both continents. No matter what the issues there is sure to be a certain amount of uncertainty and unrest created by these periodical political upheavels that interfere with business relations. In Canada we are fortunate this time in having practically no occasion for turmoil. There is really no issue before the electorate this year. Both parties are pledged

to protection as a policy, and so the conflict has degenerated into a mere scramble for office on both sides. As far as the record goes there is very little choice in the parties in regard to administration. There has been the same extravagance and favoritism manifested by one as the other. The only feeling noticeable in commercial circles is a desire to have the coming fracas over as speedily as possible.

**NOW FOR BUSINESS.**—Now that the war in South Africa is at an end, and the sounds of martial ardour are dying away, we are settling down to more sober pursuits. If the war has done nothing more for us in this Canada it has stirred us up to a realization of our capabilities along many lines. One of the most encouraging features of our commerce of late has been its expansion in foreign parts. Canadians are discovering the possibilities of trade with the millions whose markets are accessible to her products. The development of export trade in leather and shoes is a matter for the utmost congratulation, and we feel sure that we are as yet only touching the outside edge of the future that lies before us in this direction.

**NEW SHOE STORE.**—Mr. Walter Zeigler has recently opened up in Berlin, Ont., with a full line of footwear.

**A ROCHESTER MAN.**—Shoe pattern making has its specializing like other branches of trade. Adam Bertsch, of Rochester, makes a specialty of making patterns for women's, children's and misses' shoes, and some of the largest Rochester manufacturers say he is an expert at it. He does good work at good prices and will not touch cheap, shoddy work.

**REMOVAL.**—W. L. Maley, late of Brockville, Ont., has removed to Kemptonville, and is establishing his business in that town as dealer in boots, shoes, rubbers and trunks. Mr. Maley is also jobber in sole and upper leather and shoemakers' supplies. We are confident that the business will prove as great a success in Kemptonville as it did in Brockville, especially so because of what Mr. Maley recently said in correspondence with us that he "would not think of running a shoe store without receiving THE CANADIAN SHOE AND LEATHER JOURNAL every month."

**PANDORA'S BOX OF FATES.**—Again the famous myth of Pandora's box of fates has been repeated under very modern conditions, only the Pandora to-day has brought before the world a commodity that cannot be recommended too highly. Business has been intensified in the leather trade by a lively competition, and in the box of fates was concealed business humanity struggling for leadership. Pandora's box of honest competition contained the leather man's ambition. Curiously she opened the bursting lid, and what came out? Why—Trostel's Phoenix Kid. Since Trostel's Phoenix Kid has been on the market it has deservedly been a leader in the leather trade, and it is now largely used by the leading manufacturers of high class shoes in both Europe and America. It is a superior leather; very attractive in appearance; it receives and holds a lasting polish nearly equal to any patent or enamel leather in the market. It does not crack or peel and deserves the great success of which its manufacturers should be justly proud.

IT SEEMS strange that even the smallest shoe is a foot long.

THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH.

"I'm doing quite well," the shoemaker said  
In a manner most cheerful and gay.

"Though I'm not getting rapidly rich,  
Still I am pegging away."

Stray Shots  
from Solomon



**PRIDE STRUCK.**—A man may be moonstruck and his friends need not despair; but when a fellow becomes pridestruck he is beyond human aid. "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit, there is more hope of a fool than of him." You may drive some kind of gumption into the pate of an idiot, but the skull of the man who knows it all is as proof against argument as bessemer against lead. Noah Webster defines pride as "an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often contempt of others." The symptoms and characteristics

of the disease are so well outlined in this diagnosis as to leave no room for embellishment. The picture of the little pewter god in his tin chariot might well call forth the immortal lines of Shakspeare:

... "But man, proud man  
Drest in a little brief authority,  
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,—  
His glassy essence—like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven  
As make the angels weep."

Fortunately for men and angels the spectacle is seldom prolonged, for the Wise Man says "a man's pride shall bring him low." The chariot completes only a few circuits of its little orbit when it tumbles to pieces and spills the lilliputian deity out. Pride is one of the most abominable and senseless sins of any age. It was the one on which the Man of Nazareth was pleased to pour His strongest contempt and condemnation. When you find men and women going along with the "God-I-thank-thee-I-am-not-as-other-men-are" expression hanging from their upturned noses or blazoned on their lifted brows you may put it down that neither their past nor present would stand the light of an ordinary tallow dip. So also when you find a fellow whose attitude says "keep off," if you know what good company is you will give him all the elbow room he wants.

**SPOILING FOR TROUBLE.**—As an ocean steamer drew into Queens-town on the coast of Ireland it was noticed that a free fight was in progress on the dock. The steamer passengers became interested spectators of the little bit of Irish pleasantry, and just as the vessel touched the side of the pier a rather respectable looking man was seen to spring from it into the middle of the surging crowd. Snatching a cudgel from one of the combatants he rushed into the melee and laid about him right and left. The fun waxed fast and furious, but a squad of police finally put both factions to rout. The fighting passenger managed to escape to the ship again where he appeared minus a coat, and with two or three beautiful mementos of the fracas on his person. On being asked what drew him into the affair he replied: "Och, shure, it's twenty years since I seen such a purty fight, and I jist couldn't keep out of it." There are plenty of people who smile at the pugnacity of the Irishman, who enjoy a little bit of trouble as much as any son of Erin, especially if they are in a position to be interested spectators. It is never hard to start a fight. Unfortunately the tinder of false pride is always ready for the spark of provocation. There are men who take as much delight in setting neighbors by the ears as common low-minded sports do in getting two dogs or birds to tear each other to pieces. The man who stirs up strife may think that he can avoid the consequences of his acts,

but as surely as the churning of milk brings forth butter he will find the results of his wicked agitation stick to him. The "forcing of wrath that brings forth strife" will some day smite him to the earth. Beware of this stirring up of trouble which may some day result in the dogs you set by the ears turning and tearing you limb from limb. The quarrelsome man is a nuisance, but the quarrel-making man is a devil.

**WANTED: A REVIVAL.**—What this world wants is not so much a revival of religion as a revival of common honesty. A few years ago it was considered a disgrace to fail in business, while to-day insolvency does not seem to interfere with church standing in the slightest. Men fail, pay five cents on the dollar, and go on acting as stewards, elders or deacons, without a thought of the injunction, "Owe no man anything." A man stood up in a prayer-meeting in this city the other night and stated that, for a certain period past, he had lived as pure as the angels in heaven. After he sat down, a member of the congregation arose and said he thought a man as good as the previous speaker ought to pay his debts. The party referred to replied, saying that he paid "all the debts the Lord told him to pay." This is the kind of thing that makes religion a byword. You will never get ungodly men to take much stock in the godliness of a man who fails, lives in a fine house, and flourishes around as the agent of his wife. Most men can see through the hole in a ladder, if there is light on the other side, and there is a fairly distinct conception abroad amongst outsiders as to the standard set by Christian doctrine touching the outward life. There are plenty of honest men who fail, and whose honor is as unimpeachable after failure as before, for misfortune comes upon all. The thing we are hitting at is that peculiar kind of failure that, in the church or out of it, may be characterized as shady. The man who is honestly endeavoring to pay his debts has the respect of the whole community.

**DUST TO DUST.**—The words "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" are spoken over some of us long before the casket containing our earthly residue is lowered into its parent substance. We begin to gravitate towards the earthly or soar towards the heavenly as soon as the frail union between matter and spirit is consummated by the breathing into our nostrils "the breath of lives." The eternal struggle of corruption against incorruption, mortal against immortality, weakness against power, is in progress before the cradle hushes into apparent quiescence the warring elements of our nature. On through weary days and years this death struggle between the animal and the spiritual, the natural and the supernatural continues with varying results until the valley of the shadow of death sees the final denouement. No tale of martial ardour, no scene of knightly conflict can compare in thrilling pathos with the matchless picture drawn by the Apostle of this mighty soul conflict: "For I delight," he says, "in the law of God after the inward man: but I see a different law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity under the law of sin which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me out of this body of death?" How often has the spiritual ego of every true man stood thus at bay before the overwhelming surges of his earthly being till in blind despair he has called for help to the Infinite. How many, alas! have succumbed without this heroic struggle to those influences, that like the greedy tentacles of the octopus would absorb their higher aspirations. Has "dust to dust" been already pronounced over you? Are your spiritual faculties already mouldering in the grave of sordid self? Are you being assimilated by the earthly instead of evolving into the heavenly. "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was and the spirit shall return to God who gave it." Reach out after God.

Solomon



# The London Shoe Co'y,

LIMITED.

## CANADA'S GREAT STAPLE SHOE HOUSE.

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The greatest efforts we have ever used towards getting out a complete model range of Shoe Samples have been directed towards making that of **Spring, 1901**, come up to our ideals of what the perfect set of Shoe Samples should be. We know our **Men's Pegged and Standard Screw Staples** are pre-eminently suitable for the class of trade that want *good* staples. They're Solid, Reliable and Correctly Priced. In **Box Calf and Dongola Footwear** ours are

**BEST STOCK WE CAN GET.**

**UNFAILING FITTERS.**

**MODERN LASTS.**

In the Men's Department we have plenty that the merchant wanting to do justice to his trade will be interested in. The interest that ensures him a buyer.

**Women's Most Fashionable Oxfords. Women's Natty Balmorals. Women's Stylish Buttoned Boots. Latest and Best Fitting Lasts. Correct Tips. Prettiest Foxings.**

The whole American market has been searched for desirable designs and we've secured them. Shoe dealers never find our goods shelf warmers. Why? Because when a shoe has outlived its usefulness as a seller we quit it. That's why only *wanted* lines are to be found with us.

We are satisfied to tell you that our variety for next season will surpass all past efforts and all goods will unquestionably be

**HIGHEST GRADE.**

From now till January 1st merchants will discover that they have overlooked things they should have bought, and as sizes get broken sorting will have to be done. We have everything you can want. Very little time between ordering and receiving.

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# The London Shoe Company,

LIMITED.

**CANADA'S PROGRESSIVE SHOE HOUSE.**

**LONDON, ONT.**

# Retail Topics

**B**usy Month.—The retailer ought to be "up against it" just now, to use a street expression. The time has come when goods should begin to move, and the retail merchant will put on his busy air and do his utmost to change a large portion of his capital from the shelves to his bank account. With his plans all

laid, his premises in shape, and his staff on the alert, October and November ought to render a good account of themselves. We trust all our readers are harvesting just now, and we sincerely trust the yield will be so abundant that the turn of the year will see a handsome balance carried to the right side of profit and loss account. The time for planning is largely over; these ought to be days of action in which methods and outlay tell their tale in definite results. If you are not busy now, unless it be that weather and other circumstances balk you, there has been something wrong in your management.

**Don't Lag**—With business on the rush there is some danger of overlooking the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of success. Do not imagine because you are having things your own way just now that you will never see the "dog days" nor experience dull times again. "In peace prepare for war." Keep your eye upon the fundamentals. Do not grow careless in regard to details. Watch your advertising as carefully as though every customer that comes in were to be won through your persuasive invitation. There are some people who make the excuse that there is no need for advertising when business is good. These are the folks who, when trade is poor, cannot see the use of spending money on publicity. You must keep up an unceasing push on advertising, window dressing, attention to customers, and all the points that go to popularize your store in harvest as well as seed time, in winter as well as summer if

you are to retain your hold upon people. Beware of lagging. Let every customer just now be led to feel that you treat him as if he were the only one in town.

**Look Ahead.**—It may seem impossible to look ahead just now, and some people become so engrossed in the present that they do not seem to see beyond. The man of the times keeps one eye on the present and the other on the future. The fellow who buries his nose so deep in to-day that he overlooks to-morrow becomes cross-eyed. There are a great many things that you can conveniently put aside until you have more time to give them proper consideration, but there are some things in every business that require preparation in advance. The man is truly master of his circumstances who has past, present and future always before him. The past will help him correct mistakes and gauge his capacity; the present will give him swing for his energy and skill, and the future will inspire him with the possibilities that stretch just beyond

his finger tips. Do not bury yourself in the past or so wrap yourself up in the present that you will forget that the future has opportunities that may only be yours by preparing to seize them as they come.

**Cash vs. Credit.**—Just about this time retailers are apt to lose sight of the relative values of cash and credit. In the general activity sales are too often made on credit that would hardly be considered in calmer moments. Constant watchfulness must be exercised in regard to accumulating an undue amount of credit sales. Keep down your accounts as much as possible. To this end offer every inducement to your customers to trade on the cash basis. Give

liberal discount for cash in such a way as to lead people to see that they can actually save money by putting up cash for their purchases. With many credit is a habit of which they can easily be cured by a demonstration that will touch them at the pocket. Some find premiums a good means of winning people over to the cash system. The discount plan is straight business and gets most directly at the desired end. Try the

## Mercantile Musings.

The man who neglects to reply promptly to business letters may soon have none to answer.

Don't be one of those fools who think they are saving money by not insuring their stock.

Lawsuits are for people who have time, money and peace to waste.

When undecided about giving credit give yourself the benefit of the doubt, not the other fellow.

Keep cool and be polite, but don't let people walk over you.

You will never find anyone take as much interest in your business as you ought yourself.



plan this season of cutting down your credit business to a minimum.

**Go Ahead.** - The business that lags is in the rear of the procession before it has time to rub its eyes. If you are not making progress, depend upon it you are going back, friend retailer. "Forty years in business" was a good headline for an advertisement a generation ago when there was such a thing as hanging patronage on age and reputation; to-day, however, it often means dry rot, old fogyism and general nonprogressiveness. We have no desire to make light of age and respectability in business, and all honor to the establishment that can count its history by decades. We merely point out that in these days of incessant effort a man has every morning to be a little ahead of yesterday or he is soon out of the race. There is such a thing as being too restless and changeable in business, but there is a greater danger still of sitting down and letting moss choke you.

members of the firm and their employees. As a testimony of this fact Mrs. Catherine Breithaupt was presented with a beautiful silver tea tray, and the President and Secretary of the Company, Messrs. C. J. and J. C. Breithaupt respectively received gold headed canes, each engraved with a suitable inscription, the gifts of the employees of the company. Messrs. Breithaupt made suitable replies. The President, in his speech, sketched the growth of the business from its founding by Mr. Louis Breithaupt, sen., who began as a workman with a capital of only \$90, down to its present successful condition, much of which is due to the untiring energy and business ability of its founder. A number of the employees wore silver medals given to them by the firm in 1887 for twenty-five years of service. Thus it was evident that some of those present at this pleasant gathering had been in the employ of the Breithaupt Leather Co. for forty years, and a few of them for a longer period than that.

A FLORIDA MAN has purchased 300 acres of swamp land near Swan Bridges and will turn it into a breeding place for alligators. These reptiles are becoming scarce owing to the activity of northern hunters, and, as there is a steady demand for alligator skin, the speculator hopes to do well.



ALEXANDER III. BRIDGE.

**A PLEASANT EVENT** - Since our last issue we have received particulars regarding the interesting event which took place in Berlin on a Saturday afternoon. A few weeks ago when the Breithaupt Leather Co., Limited, of Berlin, Ont., held a picnic in the Ouse Club grounds on the Grand River. The participants in the pleasant outing were the employees of the tanneries, warehouses, sale department and office staff, together with their wives and families. After gathering in the grounds of the old homestead near the tanneries, the company, numbering about 200 persons, were conveyed in vehicles to the scene of the day's outing. Here the time was spent in games during the entire afternoon, of which the most interesting feature was the football game between the tannery and warehouse employees, the tannery employees winning by 3 goals to 2. After refreshments, speeches were made by several of the employees, all of whom dwelt upon the pleasant relations existing between the

You can't tell by appearances how much a man is worth. Some of the most gorgeous flowers haven't got a scent.

**GOING INTO RETAIL BUSINESS.** - The Factory Shoe Store, known as Victoria's Greatest Shoe Store, and the proprietor of which is Mr. Earl R. Smith, has recently been established in suitable premises on Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. This concern has been for some time manufacturing boots and shoes in their own factory, and now turn their attention in addition to the manufacture of shoes to the retailing of the same. Their aim is to handle medium priced goods only. Every facility of a modern shoe business is possessed by this firm, their store premises presenting an attractive and neat appearance afforded by the skillful arrangement of the different departments, of which we notice men's, ladies' slipper, rubber, infants', boys' and youths', girls', misses', finding and felt departments. A mail order system is also an important feature of this up-to-date store.

CREPE PAPER FOR WINDOW DECORATION.



SUBSCRIBER who informs us that in his small town he is often unable to procure the manufactured crepe paper now used so extensively for decorative purposes, asks us as to a possible and easily procurable substitute for the genuine article. In reply we would say that if our correspondent has sufficient leisure and deftness of hand good imitation of the

he can make for his own use, a fairly crepe paper of commerce. A sheet of any good firm tissue paper can be transformed into crepe by folding in small plaits across the sheet, and then gently rolling between the hands.

To be more definite, fold a sheet of tissue paper into folds about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to each fold as shown in Fig. 1. There is no necessity of observing great care in the folds being even, as this does not materially affect the crepe effect. The sheet is then gathered into a bundle so the plaits run lengthwise of the bundle as shown in Fig. 2, where *A* represents the tissue paper bundle. The "long wad" of tissue paper is rolled between the hands for some time when innumerable tiny folds will be established, giving that crepe look which adds so much to the appearance of that paper for decorative purposes.

For plain effects pure white is very desirable; but any color of tissue paper can be creped in the manner described. Those who crepe their own paper have scores of advantages over those who buy the ready-made article, especially in flower decorations, as they can stain their paper before creping it in a thousand fanciful ways. For instance, in imitation of balsam and petunia blossoms, paper can be "blotched" by sprinkling with a solution of No. 40 carmine in strong ammonia, and afterwards diluted with water, from intense red to pale pink. This is done before creping.

Greens for leaves can be variegated by means of diamond dyes, from grass-green to a blotched brown-edge so much like nature's handiwork. Such color is best applied with a broad, flat brush like that employed with letter-copying presses. The colors can be splashed on the paper in almost any careless fashion, and a combination of green, brown, yellow and autumn-

red and gorgeous leaves stamped from the sheet as will be explained later on. Striped petals for a great variety of flowers can be made by quick, decided strokes of a small pencil brush of red or brown sable, well filled with pink madder color mixed with water to the proper shade.

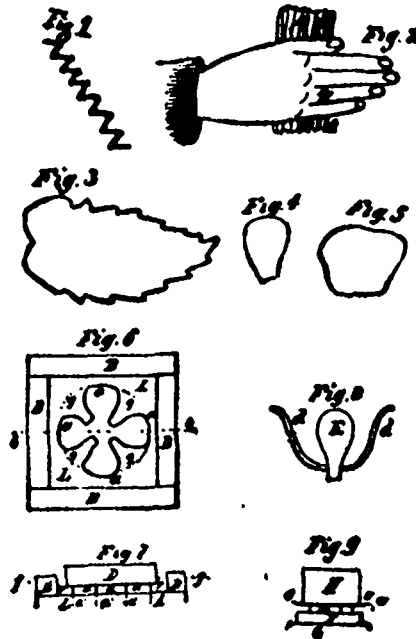
Cutting out of petals and leaves can be much expedited by means of punches very simply formed by taking a piece of thin, old French clock spring, annealing it and filing one edge sharp. Such pieces of the spring are bent to the forms shown at Figs. 3, 4 and 5 for cutting out the crepe tissue to make flowers.

To fit up the cutters so they can be used to advantage, lay the sharp edge down on a piece of very soft pine board, and placing a flat plate of metal on the bent spring drive it down, into the wood as shown at Fig. 7, where *a a* represents the bent spring, *L L* the pine board; *a' a'* the portion of the bent up spring driven into the wood, and *D* the heavy metal plate laid on the spring on which we pound to force the bent spring into the wood. The top of *D* is struck with a hammer or mallet. The cut shown at Fig. 6 is a plan of the board and bent spring and accessories; and Fig. 7 a vertical section on the line *b b* of Fig. 6; in this cut the dotted lines at *a' a'* show approximately how far the spring is driven into the wood.

After the spring is secure, temporary pieces of board are placed about the spring *a a*, as shown at *B*, and melted soft solder or old type metal is poured in (after removing *D*) to fill the space *F*, Fig. 7, up to the line *f*. As soon as the metal cools it is removed from *F* with the edge of the bent spring *a* protruding. To use this device for cutting out petals, etc., the soft solder or type metal back is laid on a flat heavy plate of iron, the paper to be cut out is spread over the sharp edges of the bent spring and a block of soft wood, presenting the end of the grain, placed on the paper, when the block is struck with a mallet. The plan will be understood by inspecting Fig. 9, where *G* represents the iron plate, *F a* the spring cutting-out device, *e* the paper, and *H* the block of soft wood. Fig. 8 shows the cut-out paper bent up to the cup shape of a flower, *d d* showing the petals seen edgewise.

The form of the petals cut out by the cutter, shown at *a a*, Fig. 6, can be utilized for many flowers; but one particularly beautiful and striking effect is to fashion a camellia with the petals cut from pith (some call it rice) paper, and place in the centre a fairy incandescent electric lamp of about two candle power. Such lamps, white and colored, and the batteries to run them, can be had at little cost in any electrical supply house.

Not only tissue paper can be cut out in this way, but heavy glazed paper, a dozen thicknesses at a time. For producing a dead white appearance on white flowers a thin coating of white

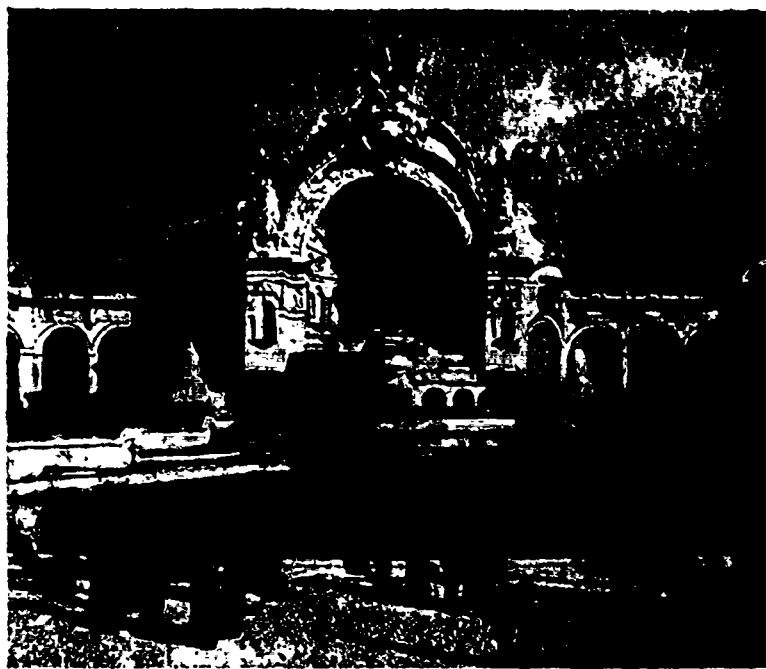






of an egg is applied with a brush and rice flour dusted on. Such rice flour can also be colored by aniline colors dissolved in alcohol: dried and then dusted on the same as for white.

Flowers like the camelia we suggested, with the petals cut out by the die shown at Fig. 6, are "built up" by placing several thicknesses superimposed, but arranged to come alter-



LE CHATEAU D'EAU (WATER CASTLE).

A frosted, glittering look can be produced by "spraying" the flowers with an atomizer and dusting on "frosting," which is made by blowing up the purest white glass into bubbles like

natating as shown at the dotted line *g*, Fig. 6, form a perfect double flower. For stems, white cotton-covered magnet wire (stained to suit) is the best. The wire is of soft copper and



CHAMPS DE MARS (COURT OF HONOR).

soap bubbles and breaking them up in minute fragments. The material placed in the atomizer is white of egg diluted with twice the bulk of water.

stays bent in any position; and the cotton coating enable us to attach leaves with book-binders' glue (equal parts of dissolved glue and flour paste) in every conceivable way.—*The Keystone*.

### The Days Are Shortening

The means long... How to occupy one's time is the question. We have partly answered it by our stock of sewing machines and our new line of making matter. Shipments of these goods are being made daily to us from the best houses in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Canada.

### A GREAT JUMP...

For more quality here!... We know that when you are one of our driving team... We have other kind... that we are pleased to...  
McIntosh & Whitehead's

### YOU DON'T EXPECT

RENAUD KING & N...

Cheapest... Value... Cowan's

You can buy... Two Dollar... Shoes any lie...  
But... There is not one... So Stylish... a Shoe...  
of so... lasting a one... as

### You Are a Crank!

A Little Serious Reflection...  
We know a fact... that always...  
Lun...  
Lun...  
Lun...



### Money Talks

A person who...  
We know a fact...  
Lun...  
Lun...  
Lun...

### Life

What is a...  
We know a fact...  
Lun...  
Lun...  
Lun...

### What's Nicer?

Soup, Tureen, Entree Dish...  
Soup, Tureen, Entree Dish...  
Soup, Tureen, Entree Dish...



### Character in Dress

An old philosopher has declared that...  
An old philosopher has declared that...  
An old philosopher has declared that...

### Will You Have Some?

Free Generosity...  
Free Generosity...  
Free Generosity...



### Do Not WAIT

Unit...  
Unit...  
Unit...

### We Like Ladies

If The Baby Toes In...  
We are sure to please...  
We are sure to please...  
We are sure to please...



### TONGE'S BAKERY FITTINGS

It serves me right!  
I always refused to recognise the superiority of...  
I always refused to recognise the superiority of...  
I always refused to recognise the superiority of...

### TAKE YOUR FEET WITH YOU TO

### You're Out

It's found with the...  
It's found with the...  
It's found with the...

### ON THE FENCE

A great many shoe dealers...  
A great many shoe dealers...  
A great many shoe dealers...

### COOPER FOR CANDY!

### FOR YOUR PURSE

The reason we don't ask...  
The reason we don't ask...  
The reason we don't ask...

### We are not Prophets

BENEDICT.

## THE OPENING OF THE CENTURY.



HE echoing tones that sound forth the death knell of the old year as it slowly passes into the dim forever, suggest almost instinctively to the thoughtful mind a retrospective glance at the conditions which prevailed when those same bells heralded the birth of that year. And so as the few remaining days of 1900 toll out another century we glance back at the commencement of that century. At first thought it would seem that what we learn of the people and their governments were simply stories culled from mythological books and not, as we afterwards are forced to believe, actual occurrences in national history. It is hard to realize at the present time that laws so heinous in their tenets and so opposed to those which govern our own country at the present time could possibly have existed and been upheld by a rational people.

In Europe war seemed to engross the mind and heart of the populace, to the total exclusion of justice and right. From the utmost North to the shores of the Mediterranean, from the confines of Asia to the Atlantic, the energies of all nations, the proceeds of every industry, were poured forth in the effort to destroy. The utmost distress and fear prevailed throughout the land, and the middle and lower classes were allowed to suffer poverty of the worst kind in order to satisfy the thirst for blood. One hundred and seventy millions were numbered among the European people, four millions of whom were set apart, by their own choice or decree of their governments, for the sole purpose of fighting. It can readily be seen at what an enormous cost these men were maintained, and the drain on the public purse was an exhaustive one. For about twenty-five years this condition of affairs went on during which time millions of lives were sacrificed. It is said that so long a time did these bloody wars last that before the close men were fighting in the quarrel who had been unborn when it broke out. During this time Great Britain won for herself a foremost place among the European nations, because she proved that she was wise, just and energetic beyond the others, but the price of her glory was a heavy one. There was no time to devote to the social condition of the people and they gradually sunk to a very low plane. The war created a demand for certain manufactured articles which gave employment to a great many and the scale of wages was a comparatively high one, but there was not enough work for all by any means. The unskilled labourer earned eleven shillings in Scotland and thirteen to fifteen shillings in England. Carpenters, masons and bricklayers received seventeen to eighteen shillings in Scotland and twenty-two to twenty-five shillings in England. The hand-loom weaver earned seventeen shillings in Scotland, and at Bolton, where the work demanded greater skill, from twenty-two to twenty-five shillings could be easily earned by a competent workman.

After the close of the wars, however, there was a radical change in the wage scale in several industries, and it would appear that the energy devoted to the furtherance of all schemes in the interests of war was then directed toward the suppression of the poor and the devising of plans to render life almost unendurable. In addition to the bitter waves of poverty which swept over every part of Great Britain, the laws governing the amount of wheat, bread, etc., consumed by the working people, were such that only limited quantities could be purchased by them even though they had the money to pay for what they required. Wheat, which in 1792 was as low as forty-seven shillings per quarter, rose in 1801 to one hundred and eighty shillings. During some weeks of that year the quarter loaf sold at one shilling and tenpence and then was only obtainable in limited quantities. The reason assigned for this was that there was no foreign grain to relieve the consumption of the home product and what assistance could have been rendered by the Government was withheld, as the income of the various members of this organ would have been greatly depleted had they put forward any effort to lessen the burden on the poor. For thirty long years the people were forced to submit to hardships of this kind. Famine was of frequent occurrence, and this, together with the terrible plagues which visited the land, carried away in some parts of England more people annually than were born. It need hardly be mentioned that with a Government composed of men so utterly void of feeling for others, the manner of levying taxes was anything but a just one and was not one of the least causes of dissatisfaction and misery. While the war lasted enormous sums had to be expended upon equipment, etc., to defray which the people were taxed outrageously.

Perhaps no stronger proof of the utter heartlessness of the times, however, could be given than in the criminal laws which were in force. One law recognized two hundred and twenty-three capital offences. Such a thing as injuring Westminster bridge was considered worthy of hanging; appearing disguised on a public road, the cutting down of young trees, and so on, offences which at the present day would hardly be deemed worthy of the mildest censure, men were then put to death for. And yet death was almost preferable with a great many people to confinement in those awful dungeons which served as prisons, and to be subjected to the indignities of an unpaid gaoler whose only remuneration was obtained through fees extracted at his pleasure, by brutal violence, from those unfortunate enough to have fallen into his power. He it was who supplied their food, for which they were forced to pay an extortionate price, and from him they obtained the straw which served them for beds, unless they were content to sleep on the damp floor. The payment of certain fees was an indispensable preliminary to regaining liberty even after an acquittal had been pronounced, and many who had been declared innocent of crime were detained for years because of their inability to satisfy the exaction of their gaoler. To obtain money to meet these demands the prisoners were allowed to engage in the making of such articles as they knew how and with chained ankles to stand outside the prison gates and endeavor to sell them to passers by. In addition to

this they were allowed to beg through the grated openings of the prisons. These were some of the atrocities men who had committed no crime whatever had to endure, and there was no help for them. The position of gaoler was often sought for eagerly, in some cases as high as £40 a year having been paid to obtain this right to brutally exact money from men who were helpless to assert their rights.

During these years when the strongest of men were engaged in war, those who remained at home, including the women and children, were forced into work totally unfitted for them. The condition of the latter was especially deplorable. Children five and six years old were employed in the coal pits to drag about little wagons by a chain fastened around their waist, crawling like brutes on hands and feet in the darkness of the mine. The horrors among which they lived often induced disease and early death. No mercy was shown them by the too often brutal miners, and deaths from cruelty were not infrequent. The little chimney sweeps of whom we have all read so much were not less fortunate than those employed in the mines. Chimneys were built narrower in those days than now, and the child was compelled to crawl into them, often driven by blows to the horrid work. Sometimes the chimney was so hot that the child was burned, and sometimes he stuck fast in a narrow flue and was taken out with great difficulty and pain to himself. Some time later when machinery was more generally used for manufacturing purposes, children were placed at the machines for from thirteen to fifteen hours daily. This, of course, told on their physical strength, and had there not been a radical change in this respect the result for Great Britain would have been a feeble, short-lived, ignorant people. Education for the poorer classes was out of the question. The facilities were not nearly adequate had the children not been forced to work the way they were.

These and similar conditions obtained only one hundred years ago, incredible as it may seem. A more deplorable state of affairs could hardly be imagined than that existing in Europe at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Men seemed to live only to kill, and the war spirit was like a great cancer destroying all that was good and true in mankind. The power that the Church possessed was not great enough to have any material effect on the hearts of the people save among those who were not in a position to alter the governing of the land, and the birth of the nineteenth century in Europe was in darkness apparently almost impregnable.

**PALE GRAY stockings** embroidered in silver are in demand to match the dainty cloth-of-silver slippers that have just appeared.

**FOR NEWLANDS & Co.**—Mr. G. J. Baldwin, traveller for Newlands & Co., Galt, Ont., whose special lines are glove and shoe linings, has returned from his periodical trip to and through Quebec. The firm has a large clientele among French-Canadians.

**CITY TRAVELLER NOW.**—Mr. A. J. Hand, of the Ames-Holden Co., of Montreal, Limited, who until recently has been traveller in the Eastern part of the Dominion, has been transferred to Toronto, where he will look after city trade.

**NEW BOX FACTORY.**—A new company with a capital of \$50,000 has been recently organized to manufacture in St. Roch, Que., all kinds of paper boxes, including shoe and glove boxes of every description. The company commences operations this month.

**IN QUICK SHAPE.**—In a Vineland, N.J., shoe factory a pair of ladies' shoes were turned out complete in sixteen minutes and ten seconds from the moment the skin entered the factory till the shoes were packed in a box. Electric process was used.

**ACCIDENT AT GALT.**—A Galt daily of recent issue says: "A curious accident befell J. H. Beattie, of Galt, the other day, while at work at the McEachern Heating Co.'s shops. He was stooping down when a revolving drill caught in his hair and cut a swath about an inch in width from his forehead to the crown of his head, tearing his hair out by the roots. The experience was most painful."

**MIXED.**—"Henry," she said, "did you get those shoe buttons for me to-day?" "Yep," he replied. "What did you do with them?" He felt in his pocket and presently fished out a little round box. Then a scared look overspread his countenance, and the lady wanted to know what was the matter. "Did you take any of those complexion pills you asked me to bring home for you?" he asked. "Yes, one," she answered. "Why?" "That was a shoe button. Here are the pills."

**PROGRESSIVE METHODS.**—The interest of the leather trade is now centered upon the work the American Hide & Leather Co. are doing, in producing for the markets of the world, "Enamel Box Calf." The leather is the result of a wealth of experience and talent. "Enamel Box Calf" isn't a leather that is going to be, but a leather that is. "Enamel Box Calf" always retains its fine glossy polish, it will not crack or peel like ordinary patent leather, and shoes made of it require very little care to keep them in perfect condition. The manufacturers of this well-known leather deserve great credit for attaining such marked success, but they won it honestly and fairly by giving to the trade a superior leather that has stood the test of lively competition, and stands solely upon its merits.

**BEAL BROS., tanners,** are still at the head of the list of Canadian leather manufacturers, and are now doing business on a better basis than ever. The efficiency of the management of this enterprising firm represented by Mr. Geo. P. Beal, who has been senior partner for some twenty years, ensures for the dealer prompt attention, prices that are right, and goods of the very best quality. It is needless to particularize the leather supplies which Beal Bros. always have on hand, produced by their own machines to meet the need of the dealer, for "anything you want" in leather is to be found in their warehouse, 52 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

**KEITH'S KONQUERORS.**—The high quality of this shoe, and the generous advertising that the Preston B. Keith Shoe Co. are giving it, has created a great demand for it from our best retailers. Keith's shoes have always been noted as great fitters, and being invariably made from the choicest materials by experienced workmen, are unsurpassed for style, wear and comfort. Any retailer who hasn't ordered in a line of "Keith's Konquerors" should at once write to the Preston B. Keith Shoe Co., Campello, Mass., for returnable samples, and learn the very reasonable price which they are quoting on these superb shoes. Kindly say the CANADIAN SHOE AND LEATHER JOURNAL asked you to do this.

**A. W. AULT & Co.**—Few firms in the Dominion can record such marvellous progress as that made by A. W. Ault & Co., Ottawa, Ont., during the past two years. Since Jan., 1899, when the present firm succeeded Ault & Poaps, their business record has been one of rapidly acquired success and of steady progress. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that Jan. to Oct., 1900, show an increase of \$56,000 over the proceeds of the corresponding months of 1899. The members of the firm hope to see the year close with arrangements for larger premises well under way, the present warehouse being much too small for them, and with a total gain of \$70,000 for the year. The partners in this progressive concern are Messrs. A. W. Ault, C. C. Ray and John Macpherson, the sole management and control being in the hands of Mr. A. W. Ault, to whose splendid business abilities is due much of the present success of the business. Among the many other lines supplied to the retail trade by A. W. Ault & Co., the goods of the Maple Leaf and Canadian Rubber Co. share largely and with ever increasing favor.



### SOME ANCIENT HISTORY.



IN the pages that follow we give our readers fac-similes of some of the earliest English newspapers, through the courtesy of Rev. J. A. Turnbull, of Clanbrassil, Ont., to whom the originals belong. Rev. Mr. Turnbull is to be congratulated as the possessor of so rare and valuable a collection.

We have first given us a complete copy of *The Mercurie*, the earliest English journal, of the issue of July 23rd, 1658, giving an account of the attempted invasion of England by the Spanish in that year. Upon what a slender thread hangs the destinies of nations as well as individuals. Had England fallen into the hands of Spain, at that time the foremost maritime power of the world, what the result would have been to her people and the world at large can only be conjectured. We have next a detailed account of the trial and execution of the conspirators involved in what has been known for nearly three centuries as the "Gunpowder Plot." The horrible details of the wretched end of these enemies of the State, as given in the papers of that day are enough to make the most callous shudder. That such inhuman butchery was sanctioned by law seems incredible.

Our readers will no doubt peruse with interest the tragic account of the execution of Charles I. contained in the *Intelligencer*, of Feb 5th, 1648. It will be seen that the newspapers of that date were not a whit behind their modern confreres in their effort to give the public every detail of a tragedy. We have not progressed much in this respect in the intervening three centuries. It is to be hoped that we shall

soon see the day when such revolting spectacles shall not be permitted to reach the eyes of our children even through a newspaper.

We have only given a page or two of the next paper, the *Gazette*, of Sept. 9th, 1658, but sufficient to afford a glimpse of the circumstances attending the death of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, who, like the ill-fated king whom the parliament hurried into the presence of the King of Kings, went at length the way of all flesh.

The issue of the *News* of July 6th, 1665, is interesting at the moment, as giving us some insight into the "black plague" that smote London and continental cities in so dire a manner in that year. The vast strides made in sanitation and therapeutics in recent times have, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the population of cities like London, fortunately made such visitations well nigh impossible. The regulations for the care of the sick and the disposal of the dead are suggestive.

The great fire of London in 1666 came as a blessing in disguise, without doubt contributing in no small degree to the wiping out of the seeds of pestilence. Providence seems to have thus kindly, though rudely, interfered to accomplish results of which man at that time seemed incapable. An idea of the comparative smallness of London at that time is afforded by the details given of the fire and the devastation it wrought.

We feel sure our readers, standing as they do upon the threshold of the twentieth century, will appreciate by contrast the happy circumstances in which they are placed socially, morally, religiously, commercially and politically. In this golden age of thought, liberty and progress, the dark scenes portrayed in the following pages are altogether impossible.



BRIDGE OF INVALIDS AND THE STREET OF NATIONS.

[ : ]

THE

# English Mercantile.

Published by AUTHORITY.

For the Prevention of false Reportes.

Whitehall, July 23d, 1588.

**E**ARLIE this Morninge arrived a Messenger at Sir *Francis Walsingham's Office*, with Letters of the 22d from the Lorde High Admirall on board the *Ark-Royal*, containinge the followinge materiall Advices.

On the 20th of this Instant Capt. *Fleming*, who had beene ordered to cruize in the Chops of the Channell, for Discoverie, brought Advice into *Plymouth*, that he had descryed the *Spanish Armado* neare the *Lizard*, making for the Entrance of the Channell with a favourable Gale. Though this Intelligence was not received till near foure in the Afternoone, and the Winde at that time blew hard into the *Sound*, yet by the indefatigable Care and Diligence of the Lorde High Admirall, the *Ark-Royal*, with five of the largest Frigates, anchored out of the Harbour that very Eveninge. The next Morninge, the greatest Part of her Majestie's Fleet gott out to them. They made in all about eighty Sail, divided into four Squadrons, commanded by his Lordship in Person, Sir *Francis Drake* Vice-Admiral, and the Rear-Admirals *Hawkins* and *Forbisher*. But about one in the Afternoone, they came in Sight of the *Spanish Armado* two Leagues to the Westward of the *Eddystone*, sailing in the Form of a half-Moon, the Points whereof were seven Leagues asunder.



[ 2 ]

afunder. By the best Computation, that could be made on the sudden (which the Prisoners have since confirmed), they cannot be fewer than one hundred and fifty Ships of all Sorts; and severall of them called Galleons and Galleasses, are of a Size never seene before in our Seas, and appeare on the Surface of the Water like floatinge Castles. But the Sailors were soe far from being daunted by the Number and Strengthe of the Enemy, that as soon as they were discerned from the top-mast-Head, acclamations of Joy resounded through the whole Fleete. The Lord High Admirall observing his generall Alacritie, after a Council of War had beene held, directed the Signall of Battle to be hung out. We attacked the Enemy's Reare with the Advantage of the Winde: The Earl of *Cumberland* in the *Defiance* gave the first Fire: My Lord *Howard* himselfe was next engaged for about three Hours with *Don Alphonso de Leyva* in the *St. Jaques*, which would certainly have struck, if she had not beene seasonably rescued by *Anjo de Moncada*. In the meane tyme, Sir *Francis Drake* and the two Rear-Admirals *Hawkins* and *Forbisher*, vigorously broadsided the Enemies sternmost Ships commanded by Vice-Admiral *Recalde*, which were forced to retreat much shattered to the maine Body of their Fleete, where the Duke of *Medina* himself commanded. About Sun-set we had the Pleasure of seeing this invincible *Armado* fill all their Sails to get away from us. The Lord Admirall slackened his, in order to expect the Arrivall of twenty fresh Frigates, with which he intends to pursue the Enemy, whom we hope by the Grace of God to prevent from landinge one Man on *English* grounde. In the Night the *St. Francis* Galleon, of which *Don Pedro de Valdez* was Captaine, fell in with Vice-Admiral *Drake*, who tooke her after a stout Resistance. She was disabled from keepinge up with the rest of the Fleete, by an Accident, which happened to her, of springing her Fore-maste. She carryes fifty Guns and five hundred Men, both Souldiers and Mariners. The Captours found on board five thousand Golde Ducats, which they shared amongst them after bringing her into *Plymouth*.

Such Preparations have beene long made, by her Majestie's Wisdom and Foresighte for Defence of the Kingdome, that (setting aside the common Accidents of War), no greate Danger is to be apprehended, though the *Spaniards* should lande in any Parte of it; since besides the two Campes at *Tilbury* and *Blackheath*, large Bodyes of Militia are disposed  
along

[ 3 ]

along the Coasts under experienced Commandours, with proper Instructions howe to behäve, in case a Descent cannot be prevented till a greater Force may be drawne together, and severall of the principall of her Majesties Council and the Nobility have raised Troopes of Horse at their owne Charge, well trained and officered, which are readye to take the Fielde at an Houre's Warning. The Queene was pleased to review them last Weeke in the Parke at *Nonfuch*, and expressed the highest Satisfaction at their gallant Appearance: In soe much, that by God's Blessinge there is no doubt but this unjust and daring Enterprize of the Kinge of Spayne will turne out to his everlasting Shame and Dishonour, as all Rankes of People, without Respect of Religion, seeme resolute to defend the sacred Person of their Sovereigne and the Lawes and Liberties of this Country, against all foreigne Invaders.

*Ofend, July 27th N. S.* Nothinge is now talked of in these Partes, but the intended Invasion of *England*: His Highnesse the Prince of *Parma* has compleated his Preparations, of which the following Account may be depended upon as exacte and authentique. The Armie designed for the Expedition is selected out of all the *Spanish* Troopes in the *Netherlands*, and consistes of thirty thousand Foote, and eighteen hundred Horse. At *Nieuport* are quartered thirty Companies of *Italians*, ten of *Walloons*, and eight of *Burgundians*, commanded by Camp-Master General *Camillo de Monte*. At *Dixmuyde* lie readye eighty Companies of *Flemings*, sixty of *Spaniards*, sixty of *Germans*, and above seven hundred fugitive *English*, and headed by the two *Irish* Arth. Traitors, the Earles of *Westmorland*, and *Sir William Stanley*. Besides these, four thousand Men out of the old *Spanish* Brigades are lodged in the Suburbes of *Carrick*, and nine hundred *Reifers* at *Watene*, together with the *Marquise de Guas* General of the Cavalrie. Volunteers of the first Qualitie are arrived from different Countries, to share in the Honour of this Enterprize, as the Duke of *Pastrana*, the *Marquise of Brisgaw*, (Son to the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*), *Don Juan de Medicis*, *Don Amadeus Bastarde* of *Savoys*, besides manie others of less note, whome we have not roome to enumerate. For the Transportation of these Forces, Vessels of all Sortes are prepared at *Dunkirk*, *Antwerp*, and *Nieuport*, fitted up with all manner of Conveniences; the flat bottomed Boates for the Cavalrie have Bridges fixed to them, for the more easie Shipping or Disembarkation of Horse. The Transportes for the Foote containe each two Ovens,



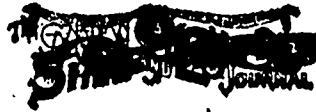


## [ 4 ]

to bake Bread, in case they should be kepte longer at Sea then they hope to bee. Twenty thousand Caskes are provided at *Graveling*, with Nails and Cordage, which can soone be throwne into the Forme of a Bridge: And a greate Pile of Fascines is erected near *Nieuport*, designed for the filling up of Ditches, covering Workemen at a Siege, and other Artcs of that Nature. The little Hoyes, and Barges loaded with Arms, Powder and Provisions, are to bee conveyed through Canals cut from *Bruges* and *Geent*, to *Antwerp*, *Sluys* and *Nieuport*, and soe into the *British* Channell, The Scheme is sayed to be thus settled, that as soone as their great *Armado* arrives in Sighte of the *Flemish* Portes, the Prince of *Parma* is to get out with his Transportes and joyne them. After which, they are in a Bodie to force their Waye up the River of *Thames*, against all Impediments, and lande as near *London* as they can. But whilst these Harbours are so closely watched by the united Squadrone of her Majestie and the States, commanded by the Lord *Henry Seymour*, it is the general Opinion, that his Highnesse will finde it impossible to put to Sea, and we hope the Lorde Admiral *Howard* will prevent the *Spanish* Navie from being in a Condition to raise the Blockade.

*London*, July 23d. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Lieutenancie of this greate City wayted upon her Majestie at *Westminster* this afternoone, with Assurances of their hearty and unanimous Resolution, to stande by and support her Majestie at this criticall Juncture, with their Lives and Fortunes, when her invaluable Life, the true Protestant Religion, and all the Priviledges of free-borne *Englishmen* are threatened by an open Attack from our bigotted and bloode-thirsty Adversaries the *Spaniards*. The Queene received them very graciously, and assured them she did not doubt their zealous Endeavours to serve their Country on the present very important Occasion; that for her Part, she relyed on God's Providence and the goodnesse of her Cause, and was resolvde to run all Risques with her faithfull Subjectes.

Imprinted at *London* by *Christ. Barker*, her Highnesse's Printer, 1588.



THE

Numb. 19.

# WEEKLY NEWES.

London: Printed for JEFFREY CHORLTON, and are to be Sold at his Shop, at the great North Door of St. Pauls, 1606.—MUNDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1606.

**A BRIEF DISCOURSE** upon the Arraignment and Execution of the eight traytors—Digby, the two Winters, Graunt, Rookewood, Keyes, Bates, and Johnson, alias Guy Fawkes, four of which were executed in St. Paul's Churchyard, in London, upon Thursday, the 27th last, the other four in the Old Palace Yard, in Westminster, over against the Parliament House, and with a relation of the other traytors which were executed at Worcester.

**N**OT to aggravate the sorrow of the living in the shame of the dead, but to dissuade the idolatrously blind from seeking their own destruction, the following account is written of the carriage of the eight papists herein named, of their little show of sorrow, their usage in prison, and their obstinacy to their end. First for their offence—it is so odious in the ears of all human creatures that it could hardly be believed that so many monsters in nature should carry the shapes of men—murder! Oh! it is the crying sin of the world, and such an intended murder as, had it taken effect, would have made a world to cry; and, therefore, the horror thereof must needs be hateful to the whole world to hear of it. My intent is chiefly to make report of the manner of their Execution: for after their apprehension in the country they were brought up to London upon the appearance of their foul treason before his Majesty's most honourable Council, they were, by their commandment, committed to his Majesty's Tower of London, where they wanted nothing that, in the mercy of a Christian Prince, was thought fit, and indeed too good for so unchristian offenders.

After the traytors went from the Tower by water, and came to Westminster, before they came into the hall they made some half-hour stay or more in the Star Chamber, wether being brought and remaining till the Court was all ready to hear them. It was strange to note their carriage even in their very countenances—some hanging down the head as if their hearts were full of doggedness, and others forcing a stern look as if they would "fear death with a frown," never seeming to pray—unless it were by the dozen upon their beads—and taking tobacco as if that hanging were no trouble to them; craving mercy of neither God nor the King for their offences, and making their conscience, as it were, as wide of the mind, and to the very Gates of Hell to be the cause of their Hellish courses to make a work meritorious.

Coming into the Hall, and upon the scaffold at the bar, they all pleaded "not guilty," but they were all found "Guilty."

Digby—without craving mercy or favour of either God or the King—made only five requests: That his wife might have her jointure; his children the lands entailed by his father; his sisters their legacies in his hands unpaid; his debts paid; and for his death, to be beheaded and not hanged.

Robert Winter, in like manner, thinking himself already have a saint for his whole villainy, said little to any purpose, but only made a request to the King for mercy towards his brother in regard of his offence, as he said, "Through his only persuasion." His brother said little, but, with a guilty conscience, swallowed up a concealed grief with little show of sorrow for that time.

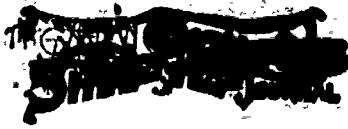
Graunt, stubborn in his idolatry, seemed nothing penitent for his villainy, asked little mercy, but as it were, careless of grace, received the doom of his desert.

Rookewood, out of a studied speech, would fain have made his idolatry and bringing up an excuse for the foul deed, but he had his judgment with the rest of the traytors. Now, after their condemnation and judgment they were sent to the Tower of London, and when the day of execution arrived they were drawn upon sledges and hurdles into Saint Paul's Churchyard, four of them—namely, Everard Digby, the elder Winter, Graunt, and Bates.

First went up Digby, a man of goodly personage and a manly aspect, but with vain and superstitious crossing of himself he betook himself to his Latin prayers, mumbling to himself, refusing to have the prayers of any but the Roman Catholics, went up the ladder, and, with the help of the hangman, made an end to his wicked days in this world.

After him Winter went up the scaffold, and staid not long for his execution. Then came Graunt, who followed him, showing how so bloody a religion can make such bloody consciences. Then came Bates, and when he was hanged the Executioners prepared to Draw and Quarter them, and when this was done the business of the day was ended.

The next day being Friday, were drawn from the Tower to the Old Palace Yard in Westminster, Thomas Winter, Rookewood, Keyes, and Fawkes. Winter went first up the scaffold, and protested that,



he died a true Catholic, with a very pale face and dead colour, he went up the ladder, and, after a swing or two with the halter, to the quaffing block was drawn, and there quickly despatched.

Next came Rookwood, who protested to die in his idolatry a Rounish Catholic, went up the ladder, hanging till he was almost dead, then was drawn to the block, where he gave up his last gasp.

Then came Keyes, who was so sturly a villain that he would not wait the hangman's turn, but turned himself off with such a leap that he broke the halter with the swing; but after his fall he was drawn to the block, and there his bowels withdrawn, and he was divided into four parts.

Last of all came the great Devil of all, Guy Fawkes, alias Johnson, who should have put fire to the powder. His body being weak with the torture and sickness he was scarceable to go up the ladder, yet, with much ado, by the help of the hangman, went high enough to break his neck by the fall. He made no speech, but with his crosses and idle ceremonies made his end upon the gallows and the block, to the great joy of all beholders that the land was ended of so wicked a villainy.

Worcester, January 28, 1606.

Two Traytors were here executed, one Perkins and his man; of the receiving and concealing of other Traytors. God be Blessed for it.

The Great Speech of Sir Edward Philip, Knight, his Majesty's Sergeant at Law, when he opened the Indictment, was to this effect:

The matter that is now to be offered to you my Lords the Commoners and to the Trial of you the Knights and Gentlemen of the Jury is a matter of Treason, but of such horror and monstrous nature, that man never before now—

The Tongue of Man never delivered.  
The Ear of Man never heard.  
The Heart of Man never concerted.

Nor the Malice of Hellish or Earthly Devill ever practised.

For if it be abominable to murder the least,

If to touch God's appointed be to oppose themselves to God,

If (by blood) to subvert Princes, States, and Kingdoms be hateful to God and Man, as all true Christians must acknowledge,

Then how much more than too, too monstrous shall all Christian Hearts judge the honour of this treason to murder and subvert

Such a King,  
Such a Queen,  
Such a Prince,  
Such a Progeny,  
Such a State,  
Such a Government,  
So complete and absolute  
That God approves,  
The world admires,  
All true English Hearts honour and reverence,  
The Pope and his Disciples onely covies and maligns.

The Proceeding wherein is properly to be divided into Three General Heads:

First: Matter of Declaration.  
Secondly: Matter of Aggravation.  
Thirdly: Matter of Probation.

Myself am limited to deal only with the matter of Declaration, and that is contained within the compass of the Indictment onely.

For the other two I am to leave to him to whose place it belongeth.

The substance of which Declaration consisted in Four Parts:

First: In the Persons and Qualities of the Conspirators.  
Secondly: In the matter conspired.  
Thirdly: In the mean and manner of the proceeding and execution of the Conspiracy.  
And Fourthly: Of the end and purpose why it was conspired.

As Concerning the First being the Persons:

They were { Garret,  
Gerrard } Jesuits not then taken.  
Tusmond }

- |                    |   |                          |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Thomas Winter      | } | Conspirators at the Bar, |
| Guy Fawkes         |   |                          |
| Robert Keyes       |   |                          |
| Thomas Bates       |   |                          |
| Everard Digby      |   |                          |
| Ambrose Rookwood   |   |                          |
| John Graunt        | } | Slain in the Rebellion.  |
| Robert Winter      |   |                          |
| Robert Oatesby     |   |                          |
| Thomas Piercy      |   |                          |
| John Wright        |   |                          |
| Christopher Wright |   |                          |
| Francis Tresham    |   | Lately dead.             |

All grounded Romapists and corrupted scholars, of so irreligious and traitorous a school.

As Concerning the Second, which is the Matter Conspired, it was :

- First: To Deprive the King of his Rights.
- Secondly: To Murder the King, the Queen, and the Prince.
- Thirdly: To Stir Rebellion and Sedition in the Kingdom.
- Fourthly: To Bring a Miserable Destruction among the Subjects.
- Fifthly: To Change, Alter, and Subvert the Religion here Established.
- Sixthly: To Ruinate the State of the Commonwealth, and to bring in Strangers to invade it.

As Concerning the Third, which is the Mean, and Manner how to Compass and Execute the Same.:

They did all conclude,

- First: That the King and his People (the Papists excepted) were Hereticks.
- Secondly: That they were all Cursed and Excommunicated by the Pope.
- Thirdly: That no Heretick should be King.
- Fourthly: That it was Lawful and Meritorious to Kill and Destroy the King and all the said Hereticks.

The Mean to Effect it they concluded to be that:

First: The King, the Queen, the Prince, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Knights and Burgesses of the Parliament should be Blown up with Powder.

Second: That the whole Royal Males Issue should be destroyed.

Third: That they would take into their custody the King's daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and proclaim the Lady Elizabeth Queen.

Four: That they should sign a proclamation in the name of Elizabeth in which no mention should be made of alteration of religion, nor that they were parties to the Treason, until they had raised power to perform the same, and then to proclaim all grievance in the kingdom should be reformed.

That they also took several oathes, and received the sacrament, first for secession and secondly for prosecution, except they were discharged thereof by three of them.

That after the destruction of the King, the Queen, the Prince, and Royal Males Issue, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Knights and Burgesses, they should notify the same to Foreign States, and thereupon Sir Edmund Baynam—an attainted person of treason, and styling himself prince of the damned crew—should be sent and make the same known to the Pope and crave his aid, an Ambassador fit both for the message and person to be sent betwixt the Pope and the Devil. That the Parliament, being prorogued till the 7th of February, they in December made a mine under the House of Parliament, proposing to place their powder there; but, the Parliament being then further adjourned till the 3rd of October, they in Lent following bired the vault, and placed therein twenty barrels of powder.

That they took to them Robert Winter, Graunt, and Rookwood, giving them the oaths and sacrament, as aforesaid, as to provide munition.

20 July: They laid in more ten barrels of bariel, laying upon them divers great bars of iron and pieces of timber and great massivè stones, and covering the same with faggots, &c.

20 Septemb: They lay in more four hogsheds of powder, with other stones and bars of iron thereon.  
4 Novemb. (the Parliament being prorogued to the 5): At eleven o'clock at night Fawkes had prepared, by the procurement of the rest, touchwood and matches to give fire to the powder the next day.

That the treason being miraculously discovered they put themselves and procured others to enter into open Rebellion, and gave out most untruly it was for that the Papists' throats were to be cut.



### The Oath of the Conspirators:

You shall swear by the blessed Trinity, and by the Sacrament you now propose to receive, never to disclose directly or indirectly, by word or circumstance, the matter that shall be proposed to you to keep secret—nor desert from the execution thereof until the rest shall give you leave.

**The Discovery of the Conspiracy:**—The following is a copy of the letter which was left at the house of Lord Monteagle, and which happily led to the discovery of this most horrible conspiracy:

"My Lord,—Out of the love that I bear to some of your friends I have a care of your preservation, therefore I would advise you, as you tender your life, to devise some excuse to shift of your attendance at this Parliament; for God and man have concurred to punish the wickedness of this time. And think not slightly of this advertisement, but retire yourself into your own country, where you may expect the event in safety. For though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurt them. This counsel is not to be contemned, because it may do you good, and can do you no harm, for the danger is passed as soon as you have burnt this letter, and I hope God will give you the grace to make good use of it—to whose holy protection I commend you."

The letter was without date or subscription, and the hand in which it was written was hardly legible, and the contents of it so perplexed, that the Lord knew as little what to make of it as whence it came. But, however, since it respected more than himself he had not thought fit to conceal it, and presently repaired to Whitehall, and put it into the hands of the Earl of Salisbury, the principal Secretary of State. The Earl commended the Lord for his care and fidelity, and told him that, though there seemed to be little in it, yet because of the reports that he had received from abroad that the Papists, this Session of Parliament, would be very busy and insolent in their demands for toleration upon some prospect they had of being in a position to demand it, and also because nothing that concerned the safety of his Majesty, and the peace of his Government, ought to be slighted, he would advise with others of his Majesty's council about it. Accordingly he showed it to the Lord Chamberlain, to the Lord High Admiral, the Earls of Worcester and Northampton, and all were of the same mind with the secretary, and concluded it fit to deliver to the King at his return from Royston, when he came from hunting.

On the King's return the Earl presented him with it, and told him how it came into his hands. After reading of it the King made a pause, and then reading it again, said: "That there seemed some-what in it extraordinary, and what was by no means to be neglected."

The Earl replied "That it seemed to him to be written either by a madman or a fool, for who else could be guilty of saying, 'The danger is past as soon as you have burnt the letter.' For what danger could there be in that which the burning of the letter would put an end to?"

But the King considered the smartness of the style and method what was said before—"That they should receive a terrible blow, and yet should not see who hurt them," did conclude, as he was walking and musing in the gallery, that the danger must be sudden, and like the blowing up by gunpowder, for what else could the Parliament be in danger of?

It was then resolved that the houses and rooms around the Parliament House should be searched, and that same evening, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Monteagle, Sir Thomas Knevet, and others, proceeded to view a house, where they found in a vault under ground, great store of billets, faggots, and coal, brought there, as they were told, for the use of Mr. Piercy; and they espied Fawkes standing in a corner of the cellar, who said "That he was Mr. Piercy's servant, and left there by him for the keeping of the house." Upon the naming of Piercy, Lord Monteagle told the Chamberlain that he suspected Piercy to be the author of the letter, and as this increased the suspicions, when it was reported by the Lord Chamberlain to the King, in the presence of the Lord Admiral, Lord Treasurer, the Earls of Worcester, Northampton, and Salisbury, it was resolved that further search should be made what was that great pile of fuel in such a house where Piercy had no little occasion to reside. At midnight, Sir Thomas Knevet, with a small party of armed men, repaired thither, and found Fawkes standing at the door booted and spurred, whom he at once apprehended;

Upon him were three matches under his foot, and a dark lantern. The King was informed of it as well as the Privy Council, while the arch traitor was brought to the Tower of London.



(2313)

Numb. 238,

THE  
**INTELLIGENCER.**  
A PERFECT DIURNAL

OF SOME

**PASSAGES IN PARLIAMENT,**

*And the Daily Proceedings of the Army under His Excellency  
the Lord Fairfax.*

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FROM MUNDAY, THE 29TH OF JANU., TILL MUNDAY, THE 5TH OF FEB., 1648.

*Collected for the satisfaction of such as desire to be correctly informed.*

Printed by E. G. and F. L. for FRANCIS COLES and LAURENCE BEAIRBLOAKE, and are so sold at their  
Shops in the Old Baily and at Temple Bar.

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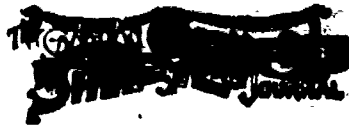
*Beginning Monday, January 29.*

**T**HIS day the House sate early (as was appointed); one of the late secluded members coming into the House occasioned them to consider of that business upon which they voted, That such members as voted on Decemb. 5 last, that the King's concessions were a ground of settling a peace in this nation, should not be re-admitted, but disabled to sit any longer members for the future.

The Dutch Ambassadors had their audience in the House. They read their instructions and letters of credence in French, but had no copies thereof in English (as is usual), but said copies should be prepared against to-morrow morning. Their desire was to intercede for the King's life, and to keep and preserve a fair-correspondancy between this nation and the estate of Holland, but having no transcripts ready, and being unwilling to leave the original, the House at that time could not proceed in debate thereof.

This day an Act passed for alteration of severall names and forms heretofore used in courts, writs, grants, patents, &c., and setting of proceedings in courts of law, justice, and equity, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed as followeth—

Be it enacted by this present Parliament and by the authority of the same, that in all Courts of Law, Justice or equity, and in all writs, grants, patents, commissions, indictments, informations, suites, returns of writs, and in all fines, recoveries, exemplifications, recognizances, processes and proceedings of law, justice, or equity within the kingdom of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, instead of the name, stile, title, and tests of *Custodes, libertatis, Anglis autoritate Parliamenti*, shall be used and no other, and the date



shall be the year of our Lord and none other, and that all duties, profits, penalties, issues, fines, Amerciaments, and forfeitures whatsoever which heretofore were sued for in the name of the king, shall from henceforth be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in the same name of *Custodes libertatis, anglice, autoritate Parliamenti* and no other. And in all or any of the proceedings aforesaid where the words were (*Inratores pro Domina Rege*) from henceforth it shall be (*Inratores pro Republica*) and where the words in any of the proceedings aforesaid used to be *contra pacem dignitatem vel coronam nostram*, that from henceforth these words (*Contra Pacem Publicam*) instead of them or any of them shall be only used, and all judges, justices, officers, ministers of justice whatsoever are to take notice hereof, and are hereby authorised and required to proceed accordingly, and no otherwise. And whatsoever henceforth shall be done contrary to this Act, shall be and is hereby declared to be null and voyd. Provided alwise, that all writs issued out of the chancery, and all writs and Patents of the justices of the one bench and of the other Barons of the Exchequer, commissions of *Oaver ad Termynen*, gaol delivery and justices of the peace and all other commissions, patents, and grants, made and passed under the greates Seale of England shall stand good and effectual in the law, notwithstanding the death of the king, anything in this act, or any article therein contained, or any law, statute or custome to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the auctority aforesaid, That all writs originally already issued out under the greates Seale, and all actions, suits, bills, or plaints now depending in any Courts of Record in Westminster Hall, or any other Court of Record, and all process Pleas, Demurs, continuances, and proceedings in every such action, suits, bills, or plaints, shall be returnable, stand good and effectuale, and be prosecuted and sued forth in such manner and form, and in the same state condition and order, the said changes and alterations to be as before in this Act expressed, the death of the king or any law custome or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And that any variance that shall be occasioned by reason thereof touching any of the said writs, process or proceedings in the Name, Style, Tenor or otherwise shall not be anywise material as concerning any default or error to be alleged or objected thereunto.

This day the High Court for Trial of the King met, and appointed the place for his execution to be over against the Banqueting House of Whitehall, in order whereunto a scaffold was preparing, the time between the hours of ten and three to-morrow.

The King Saturday and Sunday at Whitehall. Dr. Juxon sat up with him all Saturday night; Sunday he dined and supped in his bedchamber, and seemed very cheerful. This day messes were made to deliver a letter to him from the Prince, which the King no sooner received but burnt it.

This day the King was removed to S. James, where his children, from Syon House, came to visit him, but stayed not long. He took the Princess in his armes and kissed her, gave her his blessing, and two seals that he had, wherein were two diamonds. She wept bitterly. The C. Elector, D. of Richmond, and others, made suit to see him, which he refused. This night he lay at S. James.

From Scotland they write that the Ministers of the Kirk preach against the Army in England and the proceedings against their King. They say they are bound by their covenant to preserve Monarchy, and that in the race of the present King. Their Parliament have passed several votes, that those that have been in the late engagement against England shall not bear any office as long as they live, except such of them as were under age and shall manifest their repentance. Such as *Say* in Committee, and took their Oathes shall not beare Office for ten yeares; such as never evidenced their dislike of their way by Petitioning shall not beare office for five yeares; such as are prophane sweeten-lacious persons—and such as do not wor-ship God in their private houses are not to be admitted to any place of Trust. An Act is past for citing all Officers of State to answer; if any appear not they are to be discharged of their trust. *Earl Loutherdale* expresseth a readiness to give obedience to all decrees of Parliament; but that was not thought fit; and therefore he was ordered to appear by Writ, which was accordingly; a Committee is to consider of him. The *Earl of Glencame*, having by Petition to Parliament made his way—his Petition being mysterious—as to that of owning them as a Parliament, was to be considered. From Dartmouth, Jan. 26, thus: We had the other day's sight of Prince Rupert with about 14 Revolting Ships sailing by our Coast and bending towards Ireland. They drive the whole Channel before them, and seize upon many severall vessels, but one of great valour, laden with cloath worth 50,000 li. We apprehend a greates neglecte in not having any Navy aboard. One of this Fleet was driven in here the 26, where she now remaines. The Master reports that the Fleet is very poorly victualled, and worse manned, having not 400 mariners amongst them,

Not any post from Paris this week nor last. Nor any letters this week from Ireland.



Tuesday, January 30.

This day the King was beheaded over against the Banqueting House, Whitehall. The manner of execution and what passed before his death take thus:—

He was brought from S. James about ten in the morning, walking on foot through the Park, with a Regiment of Foot for his guard, with colors flying, drums beating, his private guard of partizans with arms of his gentlemen before and some behind bareheaded, Doctor Juxon, late Bishop of London, next behinde him, and Colonel Tomlinson (who had the charge of him), to the gallery in Whitehall, and so into the Cabinet Chamber, where he used to lay, where he continued at his devotion, refusing to dine (having before taken the Sacrament), onely about 12 at noon he dranke a glass of clarit wine and ate a piece of bread. From thence he was accompanied by Dr. Juxon, Col. Tomlinson, Col. Hacker, and the Guards before mentioned, through the Banqueting House, adjoining to which the Scaffold was erected, between Whitehall Gate and the gate leading into the gallery from S. James. The Scaffold was hung round with black and the floor covered with black, and the Ax and Block laid in the middle of the Scaffold. There were divers companies of Foot and Herso on every side the Scaffold, and the multitude of people that came to be spectators very great. The King, making a pause upon the Scaffold, looked very earnestly upon the Block and asked Col. Hacker if there were no higher, and then spoko thus (directing his speech to the gentlemen on the Scaffold)—

KING.—I shall be very little heard of anybody here, I shall therefore speak a word unto you here; indeed I could hold my peace very well, if I did not think that holding my peace would make some men think that I did submit to the guilt as well as to the punishment, but I think it is my duty to my God first, and to my country for to clear myself both as an honest man and a good king, and a good Christian. I shall begin first with my innocency. I trow I thinke it not very needful for me to insist long upon this, for all the world knows that I never did beginne a warre with the two Houses of Parliament, and I call God to witness to whom I must shortly make an account that I never did intend to enroach upon their privileges, they began upon me, it is the militia they began upon they confest that the militia was mine, but they thought it fit to have it from me, and to be short, if any body will look to the dates of commissions theirs and mine, and likewise to the declarations will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles not I I so that as a guilt of these enormous crimes that are laid against me I hope in God, that God will make me clear of it, I will not. I am in charity, God forbid that I should say, and upon the two Houses of Parliament there is no necessity of either. I hope they are free of this guilt for I doe believe that all instruments between them and me has been the chiefs cause of all this bloodshed. So that by way of speaking; as I truely my selfe clear of this I hope, (and pray God) that they may see yet for all this God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian as not to say that God's judgements are just upon me. Many times he does pay Justice by an unjust sentence that is ordinary. I only say this, that an unjust sentence (meaning Stafford) that I suffered for to take effect is punished now, by an unjust sentence upon me, that is so far I have said, to shew you that I am an innocent man. Now, to shew you that I am a good Christian I hope there is (pointing to Doctor Juxon) a good man that will beare me witness that I have forgiven all the world, and even those in particular that have been the chiefs causes of my death: who they are God knowes, I do not desire to knowe. I pray God forgive them I But this is not all, my charity must goe farther; I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular. I pray God with St. Stephen that this be laid not to their charge, may not only so, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the kingdom, for charity commands me not onely to forgive particular men, but to endeavour to the last gasp the peace of the kingdom. (So) Sirs I doe with all my soul, and I doe hope (there is some here will carry it further) that they endeavour the peace of the kingdom. Now (Sirs) I must shew you loth how you are out of the way, and will put you in a way. First you are out of the way, for certainly all the way you ever have had yet as I could find by anything, is in the way of conquest, certainly this is an ill way, for conquest (Sirs) in my opinion is never just, except there be a good just cause, either for matter of wrong or just title, and then if you goe beyond it, the first quartell that you have to it, that makes it unjust at the end that was just at first. But if it be onely matter of conquest then it is a great robbery, and so (Sirs) I do think that the way that you are in is much out of the way. Now, Sirs, for to put you in the way believe it you will never doe right, nor God will never prosper you untill you give him his due, the king his due (that is my successors, and the people thoir due. I am as much for them as any of you, you must give God his due by regulating rightly his Church (according to his Scripture which is now out of order); for to set you in a way particularly, now I cannot. But only this A National Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves must settle this, when that every opinion is freely and clearly heard, for the king indeed I will not (then turning to a gentleman that touched the ax, said "Hurt not the ax that may hurt me, for the king the laws of the land will clearly instruct you for that, therefore because it concerns my own particular, I only give you a touch of it. For the people, and truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as anybody whomsoever; but I must tell you that their liberty and their freedom consists in having of Government those laws by which their life and their goods may be most their own. It is not for having share in Government, Sir, that is nothing pertaining to them. A subject and a sovereign are each different things, and therefore until they do that, I mean that you doe put the people in that liberty as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves. Sirs, it was for this that now I am come here. If I would lay





given way to an arbitrary way for to have all Lawes changed according to the power of the sword, I need not to have come here. And therefore I tell you (and I pray to God it be not laid to your charge) that I am the Martyr of the People. In truth, Sirs, I should not hold you much longer, for I will only say this to you, that in truth I could have desired some little time longer, because that I would have put this that I have said in a little more order, and a little better digested than I have done, and therefore I hope that you will excuse me. I have delivered my conscience, I pray God that you doe take those courses that are best for the good of the kingdomes and your own salvation."

Dr. Juxton.—"Will your Majesty (though it may be very well known your Majesties affections to religion) yet it may be expected that you should say somewhat for the world's satisfaction."

King.—"I thank you very heartily, my Lord, for that I had almost forgotten it. In truth, Sirs, my conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to the world! and therefore I declare before you all that I die a Christian, according to the profession of the Church of England as I found it left me by my father, and this honest man, I think, will witness it." Then turning to the officers, said, "Sirs, excuse me for this same; I have a good cause and I have a gracious God! I will say no more." Then turning to Col. Hacker, he said, "Take care that they do not put me to pain; and fit this, and if it please you—" But then a gendeman coming near the ax the King said, "Take heed of the ax, pray take heed of the ax." Then the King, speaking to the executioner, said, "I shall say but very short prayers, and then thrust out my hands." Then the King called to Dr. *Surton* for his nightcap, and having put it on he said to the executioner, "Does my hair trouble you?" who desired him to put it all under his cap, which the King did accordingly by the help of the executioner and the Bishop. Then the King turning to Dr. *Surton*, said, "I have a good cause and a gracious God on my side."

Dr. Juxton.—"There is but one stage more! This stage is turbulent and troublesome; it is a short one! But you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way; It will carry you from earth to Heaven! and there you shall finde a great deale of cordial joy and comfort."

King.—"I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can be."

Dr. Juxton.—"You are exchanged from a temporall to an eternal crown; a good exchange."

Then the King took off his cloak and his George—gave his George to Dr. *Juxton*, saying, "Remember!" (it is thought for the Prince) and some other small ceremonies past. After which the King, stooping down, laid his necke upon the blocke and after a very little pause, stretching forth his hands, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body. Then his body was put in a coffin covered with black velvet and removed to his lodging chamber in Whit hall.

The House of Commons this day, according to given orders, sat early, and the Dutch Ambassadors having sent them a transcript of their Embasie in English, the House spent much time in hearing the same read. They then considered what was fit to be done thereupon and voted that a Committee should be nominated to consider of this business and to draw an answer thereunto, and to report the same with all convenient speed.

The Committee to whom the ensuing Proclamation was referred made report hereof, and the House assented to the same. Here take it at large:—

"Whereas *Charles Stuart*, King of England, being for the notorious Treasons, Tyrannies, and Murders committed by him in the late unnatural and cruell wars condemned to death—whereupon after execution of the same severall pretences may be made and title set on foot unto the Kingly office, to the apparent hazzard of the public peace,—for prevention whereof be it enacted and ordained by this present Parliament and by authority of the same—That no person or persons whatsoever do presume to proclaim, declare, publish, or in any way promote *Charles Stuart*, son of the said *Charles*, commonly called the Prince of Wales, or any other person to be King or Chiefe Magistrate of England or of Ireland, or of any of the dominions belonging to them, or either of them, by colour of inheritance, succession, election, or any other claim whatsoever, without the free consent of the people in that purpose, army statute, laws, usage, or custom, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained—That whosoever shall, contrary to this Act, proclaim, declare, publish, or in any way promote the said *Charles Stuart*, the same or any other person to be King or Chiefe Magistrate of England or of Ireland, or any of the dominions belonging to them or to either of them without the said consent in Parliament, signified as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged a Traytor to the Commonwealth, and shall suffer pains of death and such other punishments as belong to

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They ordered that the forces under the command of Col. *Henry Martin* a member of the House should be made up a complete regiment, and paid according to the establishment of the army.

The Dutch Ambassadors this day desired, That what was delivered by them to the House in relation to their Embassy, may not be committed to the presse, but kept private, the house joyning with them in this ordered the same accordingly.

They further ordered to consider of the manner of Government to be established within this kingdome, and whether the kingly office, or the House of Peers, should be any longer continued, but the latter of these were to be first debated to-morrow morning.

They further ordered that Col. *Reynolds* should complete his regiment, and that it should be added to the army, and paid according to the establishment.

*Saturday, February 3.*

The House of Commons this day heard the report of the Committee, to whom the Act for tryal of the five delinquents was yesterday committed. They approved of the amondments, and the Act was put to the question and assented unto. The commissioners are 63, and any 15 of them of the *Quorum*. They intend to sit on Munday next and elect their president and other officers, and so to proceed to the tryall of them. A large and most excellent declaration in answer to the Scots Commissioners papers lately presented to the house was this day reported, and upon the question committed as to some circumstantial alteration therein, and ordered that the same should be reported againe on Tuesday morning next.

Some Members this day were admitted to the House after they had entered their dissent to the late vote of the 5th *December* last that the King's concessions were a sufficient ground for a settlement.

The debate, according to former order concerning the present House of Peers, whether it shall be continued or no an essentiall parte of the supreamo authority of the Nation, was this day to have begun, but the two former businesses being of so great concernment and taking up so much time, it was ordered to be deferred till Munday morning next, and then it is to be the first businesse.

The House was informed that the Lord *Capell* was this day discovered and apprehended at a house in Lambeth and againe restored to the Tower of London, and that this service was done by two Watermen at Lambeth.

They ordered therefore that the said watermen should have the sum of 40*li*. bestowed upon them for their extraordinary service.

Nowes came also this day, that *Sir Marmaduke Langdale* escaping from Nottingham Castle was found dead floating upon the River of Trent.

No tydings yet of *Sir Lewis Divers* or *Master Holder* that escaped from Whitehall through the privy.

February 3, 1648.

Imprimatur, G. M.



(301)

Numb. 432.

# THE GAZETTE.

COMPRISING:

*THE SUM OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, WITH THE AFFAIRS  
NOW ON FOOT IN THE THREE NATIONS*

OF

## ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE.

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FROM THURSDAY, SEPTEMB. 2, TO THURSDAY, SEPTEMB. 9, 1658.

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Whitehall.

**H**IS most serene and renowned Highness Oliver Lord Protector, being after a sickness of about fourteen days (which appeared an ague in the beginning) reduced to a very low condition of body, began early this morning to draw near the gates of death, and it pleased God about three a'clock afternoon to put a period to his life, I would willingly express upon this sad occasion the deep sorrow which hath possessed the mindes of his most noble son and successor, and other dearest relations had I language sufficient. But all that I can use will fall short of the merits of that most excellent Prince. His first undertakings for the publick interest, his working things all along, as it were out of the rock, his founding a military discipline in these nations, such as is not to be found in any example of preceding times, and whereby the noble soldiery of these nations may (without flattery) be commended for piety, moderation and obedience, as a pattern to be imitated; but hardly to be equalled by succeeding generations. His wisdom and piety in things divine, his prudence in management of the civil affairs and conduct of the military, and admirable successes in all made him a Prince indeed among the people of God, by whose prayers being lifted up to the supreme dignity, he became more highly seated in their hearts, because in all his actings it was evident, that the main design was to make his own interest one and the same with theirs, that it might be subserving to the great interest of Jesus Christ.

And in the promoting of this, his spirit knew no bounds, his affection confined at home, but brake forth into foreign parts, where he was by good men universally admired, as an extraordinary person raised up of God, and by them owned as the great protector and patron of the Evangelical profession. This being said, and the world itself witness of it, I can onely add that God gave him blessings proportionable to all these vertues, and made him a blessing to us by his wisdom and valor to secure our peace and liberty, and to revive the ancient renown and reputation of our native country.

After all this it is remarkable, how it pleased the Lord on this day to take him to rest, it having formerly been a day of labors to him, for which both himself and the day (Sept. 8.) will be most renowned to posterity, it having been to him a day of triumphs and thanksgiving for the memorable victories of Dunbar and Worcester a day which after so many strange revolutions of Providence, high contradictions and wicked conspiracies of unreasonable men, he lived once again to see, and then to die with great assurances and serenity of minde peaceably in his bed.

Being gone to the unspeakable grief of all good men the Privy Council immediately assembled; and ing estimated that the Lord protector was dead, and upon sure and certain knowledge, that his leg

From Gaunt dated 4 September, the French in a straggling party came unexpectedly near the town on the side of Bruges taking from them 200 persons among whom there are divers officers of Gent. carrying them away prisoners.

From Genoa, Aug. 19.

We have News from Madrid that his Catholick Majesty hath given order to the armie consisting of 18,000 men to march to Badajos besides the troopes which were sent by the Viceroy Estrigo, for this expedition great sums of moneys have been raised in Madrid; they write also from thence that the Queen is with childe againe, and the Prince Infanta in good health. There comes news from Cagliari that the Lord Certurione, a Genoie gentleman, hath taken one Caravelle and two Brigantines, together with 460 Turks.

From Vienna, 18 Aug.

His imperial Majesty hath demanded of the Turks to restore the Seven Towns, and all the ground that belongs unto them, which they made themselves masters of during the peace. The Turks hereupon proffer to restore three of those Towns; as for the rest, his imperial Majesty is to have satisfaction by the Bassa of Buda.

From the Camp before Thorn, ours write that the Swedish, by their continual sallying out, destroy many men of the besiegers.

From Amsterdam, 2 September.

The Lords States of Holland having met expressly to consult about the present affairs of Denmark, the said Lords adjourned on Saturday and are to meet againe a Sennight hence. They are upon a resolution to aide the King of Denmark with 16 men of warr, which Vice-Admiral Wittenson is to command; after these are to follow 12 men of warr more, very speedily, which are to be commanded by the Admiral Obdem, and some thousand souldiers also are to be sent thither.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF BOOKS NEWLY PUBLISHED.

"A Few Sighs from Hell, or the Groans of a Damned Soule;" being an exposition of those words in the sixteenth of Luke concerning the Rich man and the Boggar, wherein is discovered the lamentable state of the damned, their cries, their desires in their distresses, with the determination of God upon them. A good warning word to sinners, both old and young, to take into consideration betimes lest they come into the same place of torment. Also a brief discourse touching the profitableness of the Holy Scriptures by that poor servant of Jesus Christ, John Bunyan.

An Exposition continued upon the 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 Chapters of EZEKIEL; with many useful observations thereupon. Delivered at several Lectures in London by William Greenhill. Sold by Lancel Chapman, at the Crown in Popes Head Alley, and Henry Martlock, at the Phoenix in Pauls Churchyard, near the little north door.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Windsor Stage Coach cometh every day in the week from thence by seven of the clock in the morning to the Red Lion in Fleet Street, and returneth from thence towards Windsor again at twelve o'clock the same day.

At the Sign of the Bore's Head over against The Naked Boy, at the lower end of Bread Street, are to be had usual Medicines, prepared by the Art of Pyroteckny (according to the Doctrine of Paracelsus and Helmont), by which is perfectly, safely, and speedily cured, all distempers incidental to Humane Nature.

If any stand in need of double Bills upon the Navy out of an old date, viz. in 1652, for payment of Second Moyeties, at Mr. William Whateley, grocer, at Fleet Bridge, they may be furnished.

That Excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China Drink, called by the Chincans Tola, by other Nations Tay alias Ter, is sold at the Saltaness Head, a cophee house in Suxetings Rents by the Royal Exchange, London.

September the 5.—Lost or Stolen out of a Pasture near to Enfield, a Flea-bitten Gray Gelding, with a thick head and a wide jaw, his ears have been tied up, he hath a black spot upon his left shoulder, and his left foot the hair stands up, a long tail if not cut since, about sixteen handful high. Also an Iron-gray Gelding, sixteen handful high, with two spots behinde upon the ham. If any one give notice to Mr. Ebbe, at the Georgo in West Smithfield, they shall have Forty Shillings for their pains.

NUMB. 52.

THE  
NEWES

PUBLISHED FOR THE  
SATISFACTION & INFORMATION of the PEOPLE.

WITH PRIVILEGE.

JULY 6, 1665.

**B**y Order from the Right Honourable the Lord Arlington principal Secretary of State to His Majesty, I am commanded to publish the following advertisement to satisfy all persons of the great care of the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, for prevention of spreading of the infection. Who by their order dated the one and thirtieth day of May last past did authorise & require the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex* and City and Libertie of *Westminster*, or any five of them, to treat with *James Angier, Esq.*, upon his offers of certain Remedies and Medicaments for stopping the contagion of the Plague & for disinfecting houses already infected, &c. And whereas *Sir John Robinson*, Knight & Baronet, His Majesties Lieutenant of the Tower, *Sir George Charnocke*, Knight, His Majesties Serjeant at Arms in Ordinary, *Humphrey Witt*, *Thomas Wharton*, *Joseph Ayliffe*, *Robert Jejon*, *James Norf. Esq.* Serjeant at Arms attending the Honourable House of Commons, and *William L'wile*, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Middlesex*, did at

the desire of the said *Angier* & the inhabitants in the house of *Jonas Charles* in *Newton Street*, in the Parish of *St. Giles* in the Fields, in the said County, permit one *Richard Goodall*, servant of the said *Angier*, with his Medicaments, to enter the said house on *Thursday, the 8th of July*, instant. After four several persons had dyed full of the spots out of the said house and eight more remained therein, whereof two were infected with the Plague. And whereas upon examination of several witnesses upon oath before the said justices, proof was made—that upon application of the said Medicaments there, and in several other houses, no person had dyed in any of the said houses since the same was therein used. And whereas in pursuance of the said Order the said Justices upon the 12th instant did report to the Lords of the Council, to whom the prevention of spreading the infection of the *Pestilence* is referred, their proceedings thereupon. And whereas upon reading the said *Justices* report and the proposals of the said *Angier*: as also of his several Certificates from foreign parts, for proving the happy success of the said *Angiers* Remedies in stopping the Infection in *Lyons*, *Paris*, *Strasbourg* and other cities, the said Committee of Lords did

order upon the 12th instant the said Justices of the Peace or any three or more of them to receive the said *Zugiers* proposals and upon due consideration to order and settle what they should think fit to be done: Who upon further trial and experience of the said Remedies and Medicaments in several houses infected; and upon further examination of witnesses of the success thereof, have found the same, by God's blessing, to have proved so effectual for stopping the Contagion, that the said *James Charles* and others, who consider their lives thereby preserved, willingly offer themselves with the said Remedies, to enter into any other infected house for the disinfected thereof. To the end therefore it may be publickly known where the said Remedies & Medicaments with directions for the use of them may be had, all persons desiring the same may hereby take notice, that the places appointed for the sale thereof are at *Mr. Briggs* his office, behind the *Old Exchange*, at *Mr. Drinkwaters*, an Apothecary, at the Fountain Head, *Fish Street*, at *Mr. Arnolds*, a Grocer at the Sugar Leaf and Tobacco Roll at *Grays Inn Gate* Holborn, at the Flower de Luce in *New Street*, *Covent Garden*, at *Mr. Williams*, his house, a Silk-weaver in *Gravel Lane* in *Hyndsditch*, at *Mr. Thomas Sopers*, an Apothecary, at the *Signe of the Red Lion* by the gate upon *London Bridge*. And that shortly a fuller narrative of the experiments of the said Remedies and Medicaments will by the said Justices be published.

**ORDERS CONCEIVED and PUBLISHED by the LORD MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the CITY OF LONDON, CONCERNING the INFECTION of the PLAGUE, 1665.**

Whereas, in the Reign of our late Sovereign, King James, of the happy memory, an Act was made for the charitable relief and ordering of persons infected with the Plague, whereby authority was given to Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other head officers, to appoint, within their several limits, Examiners, Searchers, Watchmen, Keepers, and Barriers for the persons and places infected, and to minister unto them oaths for the performances of their offices. And the same Statute did also authorize the giving of other directions as unto them for the present necessity should seem good in their directions. It is now upon special consideration, though very expedient for preventing and assiding of infection of sickness (if it shall so please Almighty God), that the officers following be appointed and these orders hereafter duly observed:—

**EXAMINERS to be APPOINTED in EVERY PARISH.**

First, it is thought requisite, and so ordered that in every parish there be one, two, or more persons of good sort and credit, chosen and appointed by the Alderman, his Deputy, and Common Council of every ward, by the name of Examiners, to continue in that office the space of two months at least; and if any fit person so appointed shall refuse to undertake the same, the said parties so refusing be committed to prison until they shall conform themselves accordingly.

**THE EXAMINERS' OFFICE.**

That these Examiners be sworn of the Alderman to inquire and learn, from time to time, what houses in every parish be visited and what persons be sick and of what diseases, as near as they can inform themselves, and upon doubt in that case, to command restraint of access until it appear what the disease shall prove; and if they find any person sick of the infection, to give orders to the Constable that the house be shut up: and if the Constable should be found remiss or negligent, to give present notice thereof to the Alderman of the Ward.

**WATCHMAN.**

That to every infected house there be appointed two Watchmen, one for every day and the other for the night; and that these Watchmen have a special care that no person go in or out of such infected houses, whereof they hold the charge, upon pain of severe punishment. And the said Watchmen to do such further offices as the sick house shall need and require: and if the Watchmen be sent upon any business, to lock up the house, and take the key with him, and the Watchmen by day to attend until ten of the clock at night, and the Watchmen by night until six in the morning.

**SEARCHERS.**

That there be a special care to appoint Women Searchers in every parish, such as are of honest reputation, and of the best sort as can be got of this kind: and these to be sworn to make due search and true report to the utmost of their knowledge, whether the persons whose bodies they are appointed to search, do die of the infection or of what other diseases, as near as they can. And that the Physicians who shall be appointed for the several parishes under their respective cares,



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to the end they may consider whether they are fully qualified for that employment, and charge them, from time to time, as they shall see cause, if they appear defective in their duties.

That no Searcher, during the time of visitation, be permitted to use any public work or employment, or keep any shop, or shall he be employed as a laundress, or in any other common employment whatsoever.

### CHIRURGEONS.

For better assistance of the Searchers, for as much as there hath been heretofore great abuse in misreporting the disease, to the further spreading of the infection, it is therefore ordered that there be chosen and appointed able and discreet Chirurgeons, besides those that do already belong to the pest house, amongst whom the city and liberties to be quartered as the places lie most apt and convenient, and every of these to have one quarter for his limit, and the said Chirurgeons in every of their limits to join with the Searchers for the view of the body, to the end there may be a true report made of the disease.

And further, that the said Chirurgeons shall visit and search such like persons as shall either send for them or be named and directed unto them by the Examiners of every Parish, and inform themselves of the disease, of the said parts.

And forasmuch as the said Chirurgeons are to be sequestered from all other cures, and keep only to the disease of the infection, it is ordered that every of the said Chirurgeons shall have twelve-pence a body searched by them, to be paid out of the goods of the party searched, if he be able, or otherwise by the Parish.

### NURSE KEEPERS.

If any Nurse-keeper shall remove herself out of infected house before twenty-eight days of the decease of any person dying of the infection, the house to which the said Nurse-keeper doth so remove herself shall be shut up until the said twenty-eight days be expired. Orders concerning infected houses and persons sick of the Plague.

### NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OF THE SICKNESS.

The master of every house, as soon as any one in his house complaineth either of botch or pimple, or swelling in any part of his body, or falleth otherwise dangerously sick, without apparent cause of some other disease, shall

give knowledge thereof to the Examiner of Health within two hours after the said sign shall appear.

### SEQUESTRATION OF THE SICK.

As soon as any man shall be found by the Examiner, Chirurgeon, or Searcher to be sick of the Plague, he shall the same night be sequestered in the same house, and in case he be so sequestered there, though he afterwards die not, the house wherein he sickened should be shut up for a month after the use of the due preservatives taken by the rest.

### AIRIN, THE STUFF.

For registration of the goods and stuff of the infection, their bedding and apparel, and hangings of chambers, must be well aired with fire, and such perfumes as are requisite within the infected house before they be taken again to use, this to be done by the appointment of the Examiner.

### SHUTTING UP OF THE HOUSE.

If any person shall have visited any man known to be infected of the plague, or entered willingly into any known infected house being not allowed, the house wherein he inhabiteth shall be shut up for certain days by the Examiners direction.

None to be removed out of infected houses, but &c.

Item, that none be removed out of the house where he falleth sick of the infection into any house in the City (except it be to the pest-house, or a tent, or unto some such house, which the owner of the said visited house holdeth in his own hands and occupieth by his own servants) and so security be given to the parish, whither such remove is made that the attendance and charge about the said visited persons shall be observed and charged in all the particulars before expressed, without any cost of that parish to which any such remove shall happen to be made, and this remove to be done by night, and it shall be lawful to any person, that hath two houses, to remove either his sound or his afflicted people to his spare house at his choice, so as if he send away first his sound, he not after send thither the sick, nor again unto the sick the sound. And that the same which he sendeth be for one week at least shut up and secluded from company, for fear of some infection, if first not appearing.

### BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

That the burial of the dead by this visitation be at most convenient hours, always

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either before sun rising or after sun setting, with the privy of the Churchwardens or Constables, and not otherwise, and that no neighbours nor friends be suffered to accompany the corpse to church or to enter the house visited upon pain of having his house shut up or be imprisoned.

And that no corpse dying or infectious shall be buried or remain in any church in time of common prayer sermon, or lecture and that no children be suffered at the time of burial of any corpse in any church, churchyard, or burying-place, to come near the corpse, coffin, or grave. And that all the graves shall be at least six feet deep.

And further, all public assemblies at other burials are to be forborne during the continuance of this visitation.

NO INFECTED STUFF TO BE UTTERED

That no clothes, stuff, bedding, or garments be suffered to be carried or conveyed out of any infected houses, and that the carriers abroad of bedding or old apparel to be sold or pawned be utterly prohibited and restrained, and no brokers of bedding or old apparel be permitted to make any outward show, or hang forth on their stall, shopboards, or windows, towards any street, lane, common, way, or passage any old bedding or apparel to be sold, upon pain of imprisonment. And if any broker or other person shall buy any bedding, apparel, or other stuff out of any infected house within two months after the infection hath been there, his house shall be shut up as infected, and shall continue shut up twenty days at the least.

NO PERSON TO BE CONVEYED OUT OF ANY INFECTED HOUSE.

If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto, or by any other means, to come or be conveyed from a place infected, to any other place, the parish from whence such party hath come or been conveyed upon notice thereof given, shall at their charge cause the said party so visited, and escaped, to be carried and brought back again by night, and the parties in this case offending to be punished at the direction of the Alderman of the Ward, and the house of the receiver of such visited person to be shut up for twenty days.

EVERY VISITED HOUSE TO BE MARKED.

That every house visited be marked with a Red Cross of a foot long in the middle of the door, evident to be seen, and with these usual

printed words that is to say "Zord habe Mercy upon us." to be set close over the same Cross, there to continue until lawful opening of same house.

EVERY VISITED HOUSE TO BE WATCHED.

That the Constables see every house shut up and to be attended with Watchmen, which may keep them in, and minister necessities unto them at their own charge (if they be able) or at the common charge if they be unable, The shutting up to be for the space of four weeks after all be whole.

That precise order be taken that the Searchers, Chirurgeons, Keepers & Burriers, are not to pass the streets without holding a red rod or wand of three feet in length in their hands, open and evident to be seen, and are not to go into any other house than into their own, or into that wherunto they are directed or sent for, but to forbear and abstain from Company, especially when they have been lately used in such business or attendance.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, *Lord Mayor.*

SIR GEORGE WATERMAN { *Sheriffs.*  
SIR CHARLES DOE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE is a Powder to be burnt into a Fume prepared by Mr. Eustace Burneby, who received it from the Author of it, Doctor Tobias Whitaker, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, of so sovereign effect against the Plague & all Contagious Diseases, that being conveyed to divers houses as were visited as free, in the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields there hath not any person dyed since out of the houses where it hath been used, as is attested under the hands of Dr. Bowman Rector and John Gery Sexton of the said Parish. The Powder aforesaid is to be had of Mr. Eldridge against the George Inne, in Kings Street, Westminster, at Mr. Corwinns next door to Hide Court in Fleet Street, and at Mr. William Rumbald at the Princes Armes, in St. Laurence Lane, with directions how to use it. And it appears upon discourse with Dr. Whitaker and other Persons of Quality to be the same preparation with that which was so famous in the late Plague in Holland.





# THE LONDON GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

From Monday, Septemb 3, to Monday, Septemb 10, 1666.

Whitehall, Sept. 8.

**T**HE ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of Fire lately hapned in the City of London: it hath been thought fit for satisfying the minds of so

many of His Majesties good Subjects who must needs be concerned for the Issue of so great an accident, to give this snout, but true Account of it.

On the second instant, at one of the clock in the Morning, there hapned to break out, a sad and deplorable Fire in *Parliament-street*, near *New Fish-street*, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the Town so close built with wooden pitched houses spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the inhabitants and Neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffusion of it, by pulling down houses, as ought to have been; so that this lamentable Fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any Engines or working near it. It fell out most unhappily too, That a violent Easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day, and the night following spreading itself up to *Grace-church-street* and downwards from *Cannon-street* to the Water-side, as far as the *Three Cranes in the Vintry*.

The people in all parts about it, distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their Goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it by pulling down Houses, and making great Intervals, but all in vain, the Fire seizing upon the Timber and Rubbish, and so continuing it set even through those spaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Teusday, notwithstanding His Majesties own, and His Royal Highness's indefatigable and personal pains to apply all possible remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the people with their Guards; and a great number of Nobility and Gentry unwearidly assisting therein, for which they were requited with a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God the Wind slackened a little on Teusday night & the Flames meeting with brick buildings at the *Temple*, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and his Royal Highness never despairing or slackening his personal care wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the Lords of the Council before and behind it that a stop was put to it at the *Temple*

*Church*, near *Holborn-bridge*, *Pie-corner*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripple-gate*, near the lower end of *Coleman-street*, at the end of *Bishop-hall-street* by the *Postern* at the upper end of *Bishopgate-street* and *Leadenhall-street*, at the *Standard* in *Conhill* at the church in *Fenchurch-street*, near *Cheth-workers Hall* in *Mincing-lane*, at the middle of *Mark-lane*. and at the *Tower-deck*.

On Thursday by the blessing of God it was wholly beat down and extinguished. But so as that Evening it unhappily burst out again a fresh at the *Temple*, by the falling of some sparks (as it supposed) upon a Pile of Wooden buildings; but his Royal Highness who watched there that whole night in Person, by the great labours and diligence used, and especially by applying Powder to blow up the Houses about it, before day most happily mastered it.

Divers Strangers, Dutch and French were; during the fire, apprehended, upon suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it, who are all imprisoned, and Informations prepared to make a severe inquisition here upon by my Lord Chief Justice *Kelley*, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council; and some principal Members of the City, notwithstanding which suspicion, the manner of the burning all along in a Train, and so blown forwards in all its way by strong Winds, make us conclude the whole was an effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our sins, shewing us the terrour of his Judgement in thus raising the Fire, and immediately after his miraculous and never to be acknowledged Mercy, in putting a stop to it when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for quenching it however industriously pursued seemed insufficient. His Majesty then sat hourly in Council, and ever since hath continued making rounds about the City in all parts of it where the danger and mischief was greatest, till this morning that he hath sent his Grace the Duke of *Albermarle*, whom he hath called for to assist him in this great occasion, to put his happy and successful hand to the finishing this memorable deliverance.

About the *Tower* the seasonable orders given for plucking down the Houses to secure the Magazines of Powder was more especially successful, that part being up the Wind, notwithstanding which it came almost to the very Gates of it. So as by this early provision the general Stores of War lodged in the *Tower* were entirely saved. And we have further this intimate cause to give God thanks, that the Fire did not happen where



his Majesties Naval Stores are kept. So as though it has pleased God to visit us with his own hand, he hath not, by disarming us with the means of carrying on the War, subjected us to our enemies.

It must be observed, that this fire happened in a part of the Town, where the commodities were not very rich, yet they were so bulky that they could not well be removed, so that the Inhabitants of that part where it first began have sustained very great loss, but by the best enquiry we can make, the other parts of the Town where the Commodities were of greater value, took the Alarm so early, that they saved most of their goods of value; which possibly may have diminished the loss, tho' some think, that if the whole industry of the Inhabitants had been applied to the stopping of the fire, and not to the saving of their particular Goods, the success might have been much better, not only to the publick, but to many of them in their own particulars.

Through this sad Accident, it is easie to be imagined how many persons were necessitated to remove themselves and Goods into the open fields, where they were forced to continue some time, which could not but work compassion in the beholders, but his Majesties care was most signal in this occasion, who besides his personal pains was frequent in consulting all wayes for relieving those distressed persons, which produced so good effect, as well as by his Majesties Proclamations and the Orders issued to the Neighbour Justices of the Peace to encourage the sending in provisions to the Markets, which are publickly known, as by other directions, that when his Majesty, fearing lest other Orders might not yet have been sufficient, had commanded the Victualler of his Navy to send bread into Moor fields for relief of the poor, which for the more speedy supply he sent in Bisket out of the Sea Stores; it was found that the Markets had been already so well supplyd that the people, being unaccustomed to that kind of Bread declined it, and so it was returned in greater part to his Majestys Stores again without any use made of it.

And we can not but observe to the confutation of all his Majesties enemies, who endeavour to persuade the world abroad of great parties, and disaffection at home against his Majesties Government, that a greater instance of the affections of this City could never been given then hath now been given in this sad and deplorable Accident when if at any time order might have been expected from the losses distraction, and almost desperation of some people in their private fortune, thousands of people not having had habitations to cover them. And yet in all this time it hath been so far from any appearance of designs or attempts against his Majesties Government, that his Majesty and his Royal Brother, out of their care to stop and prevent the fire, frequently exposing their persons with very small attendants in all parts of the Town—sometimes even to be intermixed with those who laboured in the business, yet never the less there hath not been observed so much as a mur-

muring word to fall from any, but on the contrary, even those persons, whose losses rendered their conditions most desperate, and to be fit objects of others prayers, beholding those frequent instances of his Majesties care of his people, forgot their own misery, and filled the streets with their prayers for his Majesty, whose trouble they seemed to compassionate before their own.

#### A FARTHER ACCOUNT OF THIS LAMENTABLE FIRE.

This dismal fire broke out at a baker's shop in *Pudding-lane*, by *Fish-street*, in the lower part of the city, neer *Thames-street* (among wooden houses ready to take fire & full of combustible goods) in *Billingsgate-ward*; which ward in a few hours was laid in ashes. As it began in the dead of the night when everybody was asleep, the darkness greatly increased the horror of the calamity; it rapidly rushed down the hill to the bridge; crossed *Thames-street* to *St. Mangus* church at the foot of the bridge; but having scaled and captured its fort, shot large volumes of flames into every place about it. The fire drifted back to the city again & roared with great violence through *Thames-street* aided by the combustible matter deposited there with such a fierce wind at its back as to strike with horror its beholders.

Fire! Fire! Fire! doth resound in every street, some starting out of their sleep & peeping through the windows half-dressed. Some in night dresses rushing wildly about the streets crying piteously & praying to God for assistance, women carrying children in their arms & the men looking quite bewildered. Many cripples were also seen hobbling about not knowing which way to go to get free from the flames which were raging all round them. No man that had the sense of human miseries could unconcernedly behold the frightful destruction made in one of the noblest Cities in the world.

What a confusion! the Lord Mayor of the city came with his officers, & *London* so famous for its wisdom can find neither hands nor brains to prevent its utter ruin. London must fall to the ground in ashes & who can prevent it? The fire raged mastery, & burnt dreadfully; by the fierce Easterly wind it spread quickly in all directions, overturning all so furiously that the whole city is brought into a desolation. That night most of the citizens had taken their last sleep; & when they went to sleep they little thought that when their ears were unlicked that such an enemy had invaded their City, & that they should see him with such fury break through their doors, & enter their rooms with such threatening countenance.

It commenced on the Lord's day morning, never was there the like Sabbath in *London*: many churches were in flames that day; God seemed to come down and preach himself in them, as he did in *Suzi* when the mount burnt with fire: such wars preaching those churches never had before

& in other churches ministers had preached their farewell sermons.

Goods were moved hastily from the lower part of the City to the upper part, & some hopes were retained on Sunday that the fire would not reach them; they could scarcely imagine that a fire half a mile off could reach their houses. All means to stop it proved ineffectual; the wind blew so hard that flakes of flames & burning matters were carried across the streets & spread the fire in all directions, & when the evening came on the fire was more visible & dreadful & instead of the dark curtains of night which used to spread over the City the curtains had changed to yellow & at a distance the whole City appeared to be on fire, little sleep was taken that night, men busy in all directions pulling down & blowing up houses to stop its progress, but all to no purpose, for it made the most furious onset & drove back all opposers. Many were upon their knees in the night, pouring out tears before the Lord; interceding for poor London in the day of its calamity; but all in vain.

Sunday night the fire had got into *Common-street* & levelled it with the ground.

On Monday, *Grace church-street* was all in flames & *Lombard-street* & *Fenchurch-street*. The burning was in the shape of a bow, & a fearful bow it was!

Then the flames broke in on *Cornhill* that large & spacious street, & rapidly crossed the way by the train of wood that laid in the streets untaken away, which had been pulled from the houses to prevent its spreading & burned to the tops of the highest houses & to the bottom of the lowest cellars.

The *Royal Exchange* was next invaded & burned quickly through all its galleries; by and bye down fell all the Kings upon their faces & the building on the top of them with such a noise as was dreadful; then the citizens trembled & fled away lest they should be devoured also.

Monday night was a dreadful night! The fire burst into *Cheapside* in four directions with such a dazzling glare and roaring noise by the falling of so many houses at one time, as to amaze any one who witnessed it.

On Tuesday the fire burned up the very bowels of London from *Bow-lane*, *Bread-street*, *Friday-street*, and *Old Change* the flames came up almost together.

Then the fire got on to *Paternoster Row*, *Newgate-street*, the *Old Bailey* and *Ludgate hill* & rushed down into *Fleet-street*. *St. Paul's church* though all of stone outward, and naked of houses about it strangely caught fire at the top; the lead melted & run down as snow before the burning sea and the massy stones, with a hideous noise fell on the pavement.

Tuesday night was more dreadful than Monday night, for the flames having consumed the greatest part of the city; threatened the suburbs, and the poor were preparing to fly as well as they could with their luggage into the countries and villages.

On Wednesday the Lord had pity on them; the wind hushed & the fire burnt gently; then the citizens began to gather a little heart.

The following list of buildings destroyed in this terrible disaster hath been taken:—

13,200 Houses  
37 Churches  
6 Chapels  
The Royal Exchange  
The Custom House  
Jail at Newgate  
Three City gates  
The Guildhall and  
Four bridges.

*Edinburgh Aug 29* Scarcely a day passes where in some Prizes are not bought in by our Privateers, amongst the rest one of them of six guns has lately seized on a very rich Prize laden with Spices bound for Denmark, and in her (as 'tis said) a Natural Son of the King of Denmark.

*Southwell Sept 2* A French vessel called the *Hope of Quillebois*, laden with 1750 firkins of Butter and 400 Pigs of Lead, was put ashore about a league to the southward of this Town, and split in pieces; but the Goods are most of them saved and preserved for the owners, it being one of those vessels that bought over the Lord Douglas' Regiment and was permitted to lade home.

*Plymouth Sept 2* Yesterday arrived here *Ostenders* laden with salt &c. from *Rochelle*, from whence they came the 16 of August last, and report the *D. de Beaufort* was then in there with his Fleet of about 40 sayl, great and small, Men of War and Fireships, whereof 3 Dutch; and were making all the preparations they could see the Sea, but their going out was uncertain.

*Pennonis Sept 3* On Friday morning arrived here *La Signoria de la Gratia*, a Venetian Vessel, hired by Mr *Abraham Walswynn*, who laded Currans and Oyle at *Zanti* and *Gallipoli*, and were bound for London; by the way the *Venetians*, *Meltesians*, and other Italians with whom she was mann'd designed the destruction of the Merchant and those belonging to them; intending afterwards to carry off the ship with its freight; and in execution of their purpose had fallen upon the Merchant whom they wounded in several places, and had undoubtedly kill'd him, but that Captain *Lucy* in the *Victory*, a Privateer, came by providence to its rescue, and seizing their principals secured them from further attempts.

*Weymouth Sept 3* On the first instant a small French vessel with Ballast, taken by one of our Frigots, was sent in hither and by the way ran on ground in the storm, but by the assistance of several persons she got off, being robb'd whilst she lay there of all her Rigging Sayles, and Tackle.

*Dublin Aug 28* On the 25 instant his Grace the Lord Lieutenant came safe to *Kilkenny*, intending from thence to visit all the most considerable places in *Munster*. The Lord Chancellor is well recovered, and was yesterday abroad and intends speedily to follow. All countries are in very

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good order, the Tories no more heard of, and the Militia is generally settled in a very good posture.

Norwich September 5. The account of our Bill of Mortality for this last week runs thus, buried of all Diseases 162. Whereof of the Plague 147. Besides at the Pest house 12.

Portsmouth Septemb 7. Yesterday, his Grace the Lord General passed hence for London, leaving the Fleet refitted after the late Storm ready to put to Sea again with the first fair wind.

Notice is hereby given, That Sir Robert Viner is now settled in the African house near the middle of Broad-street London, where he intends to manage his affairs (as formerly in Lombard-street) having by the good providence of God been entirely preserved by a timely and safe removal of all his concerns, almost twenty-four hours before the furious fire entered Lombard-street.

Also Alderman Meynell, and Alderman Backwell, with divers others of Lombard Street, being likewise preserved in their estates, do intend to settle in a few days in or near Broad Street.

THE General Post-office is for the present laid at the two Black Pillars in Bridges Street, over against the Fleece Tavern, Covent Garden, till a more convenient place can be found in London.

Royal Charles in St. Helen's Road, Sept 2. On the 30th past, by six in the morning, our Fleet weighed Anchor at Sole Bay, but it proving a calm, and the tide against us, we were forced to come again to an Anchor before we had made a league of way, and so rid that day without farther intelligence of the Enemy.

The 31 by 7 in the morning we were under sayl, and stood a course towards the Long-sund-Head, till about 11 at noon, when off Dulseys Cliffe, we discovered the Enemy bearing S. and by E, whereupon we steered S.E., being assured by our Pilots to be clear of the Galopes, but yet we past not so well, but that this Ship struck upon the sand, but was so fortunate to get off again without prejudice: Which stop brought us into better

order to steer after the Enemy with the White Squadron in the Van and the Blew in the Rear, till 12 at night, keeping the Wind, at which time we guess the Dutch were tacked, seeing them near us, and some of our sternmost ships and the Enemy firing, which made us tack also and stand to the northward.

Sept 1. We saw the Vice-Admiral of the Blew to the Leeward with some few ships, and finding the Dutch were gone away from us towards *Calais*, we stood a Course after them, and found some of them merely Anchored, and others standing in, but at our approach they all got Under sayle, and stood for *Bullogue* Road, haling in close to the shore, being sure to weather us if we pass the Point, the Wind then E. by N. and E.N.E. as much as we could carry our Topsails half-mast high: Whereupon we lay by short of the place till all our Fleet came up; but then the storm growing greater, and having no hopes, by reason of the ill-weather, of attempting further upon the enemy, who durst not adventure out of the shelter of the shoar. It was found best to lay by and bring the Fleet together, and the next day to betake ourselves to St. Helen's Bay—the place appointed for our Rendezvous, as the most proper station to hinder the Enemies conjunction with the French, we being ready with the first fair wind to seek out the enemy.

In the storm two of our ships struck upon the *Toprap* Sands viz. the *Andrew* and the *Happy Return*; but we got well off again; The rest of our Fleet in good condition; What loss the enemy sustained by the storm we know not, only we are assured, they were forced to blow up one of their greatest ships; another a Flagship wholly disabled was seen driving before the wind, and that several others of them were much damaged and disabled; and of the rest four we could see run upon the Sands, and with great difficulty got off again.

Dover Sept 8 This afternoon the Dutch Fleet weighed from *Bullen* Road, and are now standing towards their own coast.